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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

VOL. II. No. 1. [Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.] SEPTEMBER, 1895. *Complete* Per copy, 10 cents. (\$1.00 per Year.)

## Great Grandmother's Secret.

Oh, Dorothy! Come, rest awhile from your wheel,  
The low clouds in the west are aglow;  
And there's something my heart is burning to tell,  
Of your brother—he wished you to know.

Come up close—I must whisper it into your ear,  
Lest the sly breezes steal it away  
And repeat it to some one whose anger I fear,  
You know who it is—I'll not say.

Last night as the weary sun restfully sank  
Beneath the soft waves of the sea,  
I heard Roger's song floating up from the bank,  
And his song was: "I love only thee!"

I went down the bank and he came up to me,  
And he took both my hands in his own;  
They shook as he said a long voyage at sea  
Must take him away at the dawn,

"But I love only thee, dearest Rachel," he said,  
"Tell me once that thy sweet love is mine,  
And though wild, ocean storms hide the skies overhead,  
Thou, my heart's Polar Star, shalt still shine.

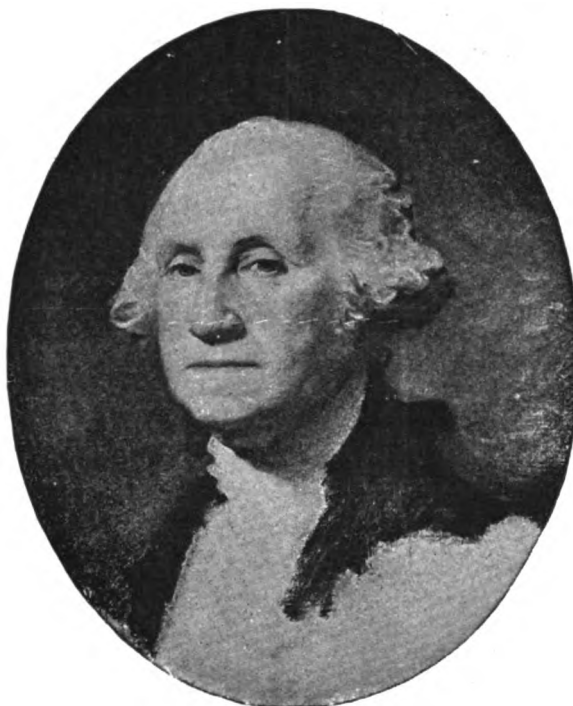
"I will love thee till Time's latest sunset shall fade;  
Till the Pole-star from heaven shall fall;  
Till the old moon's soft light its last shadow has made,  
And eternity dawns for us all."



I'm so glad that I'm sad, my Dorothy dear.  
Did you watch his white ship in the dawn?  
I stood on the sands and looked thro' the hot tears  
Till I knew my heart's treasure was gone.

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**Portrait is  
Large (19 x 25)  
and suitable  
for  
Framing, and  
for any Home.**

THE GILBERT STUART "ATHENÆUM" PORTRAIT.\*

**Any Person sending THE SPIRIT OF '76 One (1) New Subscription will be presented FREE with a fine large (19x25) Gilbert Stuart Portrait of Washington.**

This portrait 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 design 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.

While it should be understood that the picture offered as a premium by THE SPIRIT OF '76 is not the Five-Dollar "Photo-Gravure" Edition, which is being placed in many of the schools by patriotic societies, it is nearly 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. The picture is excellent and worthy a place in any home. It will certainly give satisfaction.



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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

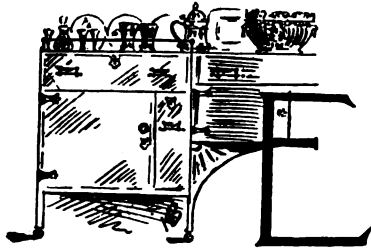
No. 13.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

[\$1.00 per Year.]

Per copy, 10 cents.



## WITHIN COLONIAL HOMES.

**E**VEN moderately well read Americans have an erroneous conception of their colonial ancestors' homes, while the majority of Europeans are firmly convinced that the first colonists were actuated by the same motives that sweep the tide of immigration upon the shores of the United States to-day; that fineness of feeling and living, decency of surrounding, luxury of furnishing, are exotics, having no longer foothold in this country than post-bellum days; that all the Americans possess has been purchased by that great factor of American advancement, the almighty dollar.

From a footprint in a rock, a fragment of a bone, science can reconstruct and classify a creature; from substantial evidences, history, applied science of facts, can show the interior of colonial life, can prove beyond cavil that the makers of America were not so absolutely engrossed by the desire to found a new nation, establish a religion or replenish emptied purses, as to neglect the refinements of living which separate the barbarian from the polite nations.

Virginia, settled in 1607, by gentlemen and adventurers, early divided its society into an aristocratic and an almost plebeian class. In the homes of the former were kept up, as nearly as possible, the forms and furnishings of English country houses. Always an agricultural more than an urban community, Virginia paid more attention to the large details than to the niceties and fastidious refinement coming from town aggregation. The homes of the Virginia planters were faithful copies of those they had left in England's shires, characterized by a lavish hospitality, an abundance of good cheer, a solidity and elegance of furniture, showiness of equipage and profusion of attendants. Their masters were likely to be bluff, hunt-loving squires, giving only perfunctory attention to their farms, and their mistresses, either good-natured, leisure loving mothers of many children, or stately, rule-insisting, tradition governed martinets, like Rachel Esmond Warrington.

There was an aristocratic contempt of learning in the early days, and as there was virtually no middle class, it can be inferred that education had few advocates to second the efforts of the few high-minded men who succeeded in giving the colony a college. In 1671, of Virginia's 40,000, 8,000 were slaves and servants. Yet, though Berkeley thanked God there was neither printing-press nor schools, it would be conclusion unwarranted by fact to deduce that there was utter lack of learning in the colony. Virginian gentlemen had their eldest sons educated at the English college which had been their own alma mater, while the younger were taught at home, by some tutor who preached on Sundays, rode to the hunt and played with the master week days, and gave his pupils Latin roots to dig quite in an incidental manner. As a general thing, it was not long before the lexicon gave place to the line, and the grammar to the gun.

Yet, here and there was a well-stocked library, and a studious spirit who loved to bury himself in the bewildering lore of that day. Besides the reference to the royal family, which was

as much a part of the service as the prayers, every Virginian clergyman put as much Greek and Latin into his sermon as his capacity and library permitted.

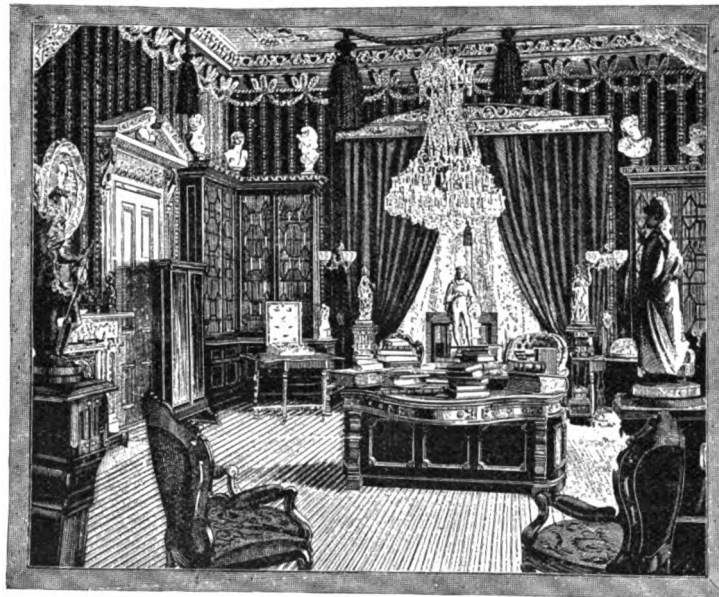
Many of the volumes, handled and conned by men long crumbled to dust, still remain with descendants proud of great-grandfather's prodigious learning; and there are old lamps and desks and study chairs to prove that the Virginians of two hundred and fifty years ago were fully as cultured as their brothers across the sea. Pictures there are, and silver waiters and frail china and fragments of lace, nay, whole pieces in some houses; bits of tapestry, punch bowls and silver tankards, salvers and spoons and mugs, which bear eloquent witness to the gentility and good cheer of the Virginians of long, long ago.

Maryland was near to Virginia in many senses, though it never practiced the same exclusiveness, nor had among its settlers so many impoverished sons of noble family who lived a great deal upon their lineage, conversationally, and upon their land, materially. In Maryland more of a Democratic spirit prevailed from the beginning, and the men of highest birth did not hesitate to mingle freely with the farming class. There was the

same lavish hospitality, the same furnishing, the same rules of living as in the older colony. The differences in religion made the Virginia and Maryland settlers look askance at each other for a time. The religious toleration at first established was succeeded by bitter religious differences which left little room for an established church of any creed. The large number of "redemptioners," as the men whose passage was paid out were called, gave rise to sects who frowned upon the horse-racing, hunting and and other diversions of the rich, and practiced frugality in living and furnishing. Thus it is that Maryland's quota of precious and costly relics is smaller than Virginia's.

New York, begun by the Dutch in 1623, had a distinctive Dutch character long after "New Amsterdam" was forever lost in the English "New York"

of 1664. A picture of a New York home in the early colonial days would be simply a replica of a Holland interior. Almost with its first breath was born an aristocracy of a peculiar sort. It despised the ordinary tradesmen and small farmers, and held in equal contempt the interloping English from Connecticut and England. It was composed of the patroons who lived on their estates in summer in a style half peasant, half lord-like, and in winter repaired to their homes in New York, where they dwelt in sumptuous elegance, waited upon by a retinue of blacks and whites and engaged in a round of amusements, dancing, card playing, dressing and feasting that made the most fashionable society in the colonies. Learning was little thought of, the clergy were jolly hail fellows, and the only passport to fellowship was wealth and inclination to spend it. The farming class was exceedingly well off, quiet and unambitious. There were a few men of studious bent, but recreation was really a study with most. The elegance and state characterizing the life of the rich can be found admirably described in Charles Burr Todd's "Story of the City of New York." The dress of the gentlemen was rich with silver lace, the coats lined with silk, the waistcoats of satin sometimes



A COLONIAL INTERIOR.

'broidered in seed pearls, the breeches trimmed with silver at pockets and knees; the stockings of silk and the low shoes adorned with immense silver buckles. Their hats were plentifully garnished with gold lace, their "full-bottomed wig" powdered with starch and scented with ambergris. A steinkirk of fine muslin encircled their necks. Their shirt fronts were adorned with colberteen ruffles, and lace fell over the gloved hands holding an ivory snuff box having an invisible hinge and a looking-glass in the lid. The cane had an elegantly engraved gold head, and the sword, which was a part of every gentleman's attire, was sure to have a jeweled hilt. Beside these gorgeously arrayed gentleman would walk their ladies, towering above them, indeed, for every fashionable dame of these far-off colonial days wore a "frontage," that is, a head-dress formed of rows of plaited muslin, stiffened with wire, one above the other and diminishing in size as they rose. A steinkirk or neckcloth of sheerest linen and finest embroidery had its ends tucked into the bodice of the velvet or satin brocaded gown, whose seams nearly cracked over



A REPRESENTATIVE COLONIAL BED.  
Style used by Washington at Mount Vernon.

the tightly laced bodice, and opened to display a velvet petticoat edged at the knee with silver orrises, and a short enough to show the bright silk stockings and embroidered morocco shoes. These brilliantly garbed creatures returned from a stroll and threw themselves upon couches wrought with silver thread or sat bolt upright upon chairs like unto the famous yellow ones of Gov. John Montgomery, while the leather chairs with their heavily molded and exquisitely carved frames held the elders. To be sure, some jeweled hand would part the heavy damask curtains, some dainty foot, garbed in sky blue shoe and yellow silk stocking, patted the thick Indian floor covering impatiently if the looked-for one came not, for yesterday as to-day, love entered hearts and homes. Very fond of massive and luxurious furniture were the New Yorkers of early time. The colonial relics still remaining show how they loved to have liberally of the best. There are books and Bibles to exhibit their literary and religious tastes, as do the hand-painted Dutch demijohns, the huge silver and china punch bowls, the cut glass decanters and wine glasses, the goblets and dinner and tea services of almost ethereal china, the convivial. There are teapots and sugar dishes, napery and portraits and clocks and candlesticks and camletcloth curtains and a hundred other treasures, that are witnesses of the ways of the people who deeply appreciated luxury and the refinements of wealth.

Few of the founders of English colonies in America were as famous as William Penn, born to high station, friend to kings and high in feeling and aspiration. What could be expected of a colony in sympathy with that firm, gentle, high mind? What but people of courageous character, lofty ideals and strong religious emotions could be willing to follow the young leader of the Society of Friends to the New World? The love of order and goodly surroundings early marked the settlers of Pennsylvania, and it was little disturbed by the accessions from their Swedish and other neighbors. Philadelphia was laid out in 1682. At the end of two years it had 357 houses, a school, a brisk trade and a contented, industrious population, that in a half century were noted for their learning, science and refinement. The houses were stately brick structures, there was solid elegance of living and furnishing, and not one beggar! Philadelphia was the center of literature and science; a public library, a theatre and a hospital, evinced the character of its people. It had but one rival, Boston, in 1754.

Massachusetts, indeed, might be called the primal principle of independence. The church, the school, the college were dominant from its very inception. Temperament and environment compelled intent brooding over dismal, theological themes. There was lack of the stimulating and refreshing delight of lighter intellectual intercourse belonging to Philadelphia; the frugality and paucity esteemed virtues made the homes seem bare when measured with New York's and Virginia's, but the beauty of liberty, the

true ideas of right and the elevation of spirit fostered by freedom were their guests.

But though the housewives of early Boston, gentle and of low degree, were obliged to rise at half past four and have the fire covered at nine, and every dame took active part in the performance of household duty, there were comfort and elegance and much reading in the homes of many, as early inventories disclose. Nathaniel Ward, Cotton, Hooker and Stone, gave intellectual impetus to the time. Stephen Daye had set up Widow Glover's press in Cambridge in 1688, and there was abundance of books from England. In 1678, the first American edition of the poems of Anne Bradstreet was issued from an American press.

The city of Boston was soon adorned with large and solidly comfortable mansions, in whose halls were pictures and great lantern lights, and velvet cushions in the windows looking upon the garden. The parlors were supplied with large mirrors, camel and barrel curtains, portraits, settees, round chairs, high backed chairs, covered with red and dark green leather, and the huge fireplaces were guarded by curiously wrought brass dogs, lions, etc. The chambers were provided with high-post bedsteads, great chests, feather-beds, warming pans, silken coverlets; the sideboards were ornamented with silver tankards, salvers, wine cups, decanters and rare old china still hoarded with jealous care, while bits of lace and fine linen show that the Massachusetts women did not wholly overlook the material in their devotion to the moral and the spiritual. Indeed, there soon sprang up in Boston a courtly, ceremonious, fashionable society in which clerics, scholars and courtiers moved side by side.

In describing the homes of these people whose ramifications extend to the north and the south, the east and the west, the home life of the progenitors of the great American republic is developed. By 1640, English immigration had nearly ceased, therefore, seminal source of the western colonies, center of enlightenment and agitation, New England primarily developed the distinctive originality peculiar to the new, restless, resistless nation.

Reversing English custom, the New England man gave the sovereignty of the home to the New England woman. The Hebraic, theocratic democracy was in its most influence exerting part a femocracy. This being so, it is a logical sequence that New England home life had a purity and refinement otherwise unattainable. As speedily as possible, the log cabin gave way to the more sightly house, which, in the case of the wealthy, early assumed the dimensions of a manor. Many of these, dating back to 1650 and earlier, still stand, stoutly defying the storms and ravages of time.

Generally square in shape, they were either two stories in height all the way around, surmounted by a flat roof, or two at the sides with a long, sloping roof running to four in the middle, with a lean-to at the back for the kitchen and outhouses. The side stood to the road from which it was set back. The door in the center opened in double leaves, or in perpendicular halves, upon a wide hall with a winding staircase, whose massive balustrades and balusters, first of oak, after 1700 were often of San Domingo mahogany. Sometimes there was a great fireplace in the hall, and it was the gathering place of the family.

The ground floor contained four rooms, two on each side of the hall, so constructed as each to have a fireplace, the immense chimney in the center being really the nucleus of the house. The front rooms were the apartments of state, and much the larger, small cross entries cutting off the back. These rooms were low-ceiled, crossed with heavy beams with immense pillars in the corners, wainscoted walls and small, many-paned windows, secured on the inside by heavy, wooden, sliding shutters. In mansions of later date, the halls were vaulted, the rooms exceedingly lofty and the panels and frescoes of rare wood, exquisitely carved; the huge fireplaces, faced with imported tiles bearing Scriptural designs and allegories and reproductions of Holland interiors, while the broad, heavily moulded, elaborately decorated marble mantels and the cunningly wrought fenders and andirons are marvels of art.

Boston, Providence, Hartford and New Haven are particularly rich in specimens of colonial manors and furniture. Of all the thirteen original colonies, Connecticut, founded by the learned, wise and polished John Winthrop the younger, blessed with a liberal charter and unimpeded growth, was the Mecca for men of cultured mind. Of all Connecticut's cities, New London, famous old seaport on the Thames, has most claim to be consid-



A COLONIAL DAME.



ered the distinctly original expression of the residential town. For it was not the outcome of religious zeal or political rule, but the result of the recognition by a grand and artistic mind of the surpassing beauty, rendering it an ideal situation for a home.

Here, Winthrop appeared his roof-tree; here he joyfully returned from the cares of state; here, Saltonstall and other governors, jurists, teachers and soldiers dwelt; here Washington and Lafayette partook of social cheer; hence Hale went forth to help turn the colonies into a republic; hence men wended their way to the fame which has enrolled their names on the roster of history.

Courtly, cultured and elegant, Winthrop, accustomed to the society of the court of the Stuarts, made his living and manor the copy of his Old World Home, and the emulation of the other residents resulted in a society having the sincerity and deep thinking of the Puritan and the polish and refinement of the Cavalier.

Before the end of the seventeenth century, New London had gained a deserved reputation for luxury and social intercourse. New Londoners of to day are abundantly able to prove the gentility and elegance of the life of their colonial forebears. Sideboards, tables, chests of drawers, scrutoires; dressers and "beaufats," court and livery cupboards, with and without cushions; tea tables having the drawers showing them of Colonial manufacture, settees, Chippendale, Windsor and Sheraton chairs; turned chairs, wrought by cunning Colonial artificers; round-about chairs with high and low backs; quaintly carved, turned and twisted claw-footed tables, mirrors and four-divisioned looking glasses; tester bedsteads, oak and mahogany; brass andirons, fenders and fire-tongs of the most elaborate carving; brass-handled chests of drawers that tower to the ceiling; stately mahogany clocks, undeviating tellers of time through two centuries of existence, and, after the foreign trade began, fantastic vases and images, some 800 years old.

The great fête of colonial society was a tea drinking, beginning at six and ending at nine. It was a great display of hospitality and housewifery. Napery, china and silverware, preserved with jealous care, afford ideas of the elegance pervading these re-unions, where tea and theology were discussed. The most elaborate tablecloths of finest linen and heavy embroidery; tray cloths, marvels of needle work; china, each piece decorated with a different bird—herons, doves, hawks, storks, sparrows; dolphin porringers and coffee urns, Washington and sailor keepsake pitchers—these are some of the treasures of the old New London homes.

The old sideboards of New London town bear a precious load of cut glass decanters, wine, brandy and *eau de vie* glass and egg nogg bowls, for the first settlers delighted in convivial cheer. One of the first forks in the colonies was owned by a New London woman. Reading was more general than would be supposed. There are rare collections from colonial libraries, embracing a Bible of 1650, books of sermons and poetry and romance of the very early days. A study chair, 1691, stands beside a reading desk that is a marvel of secret drawers and nooks.

One or two houses have picture galleries wherein a long line of ancestors look out upon a modern life, and here and there is a work of a famous master.

Candelabra of massive silver, bed hangings and curtains of damask, chair cushions of silken stuff heavy with embroidery, coverlets and counterpoints, the mirrors, the portraits, the heavy carved furniture, the books of beauty that abound, these are the things which prove the refinement and luxury of colonial homes and are eloquent witnesses that fastidious taste, art-loving natures and elegant living were known long before the Revolution gave the world a new nation.

Enter with me the home of one of New England's aristocracy. It stands back from the busy street, a silent, stately witness of

the progress its masters helped to form. The long walk leads to a pillared portico. Lift the crested knocker. The wide and vaulted hall has its mahogany floor strewn with the rugs of the East. Trophies of Fisher's Island hunts, firearms and swords adorn the walls. A clock stands full length, a watchful sentinel of the past, recording the inexorable advance of time. The arched doorway upon the left opens upon the drawing room, extending the whole length of the house. The polished surfaces of the many tables are laden with trifles and vases of wax work flowers, showing the skill with which Beauty imitated Nature. Couches whose faded velvet surfaces are heaped with curiously wrought cushions, conversation chairs, footstools, divans and immense armchairs stand in sociable juxtaposition. The couchant brass dogs before the fireplace no longer guard the leaping fagots. In a corner, an open harpsichord, a litter of music, a crushed lace handkerchief and a man's hastily pulled off riding glove tell that here, perhaps, was interrupted the telling of the oldest, the newest, the sweetest and truest of tales. The heavy moreen hangings fall in rich folds to the floor and silence reigns.

In the morning room to the right are all the dainty knick-knacks and belongings that characterize a lady's bower, broidery frames, easels, a copy of "Pamela," a manuscript of poetry, a bit of unfinished work, the atmosphere that lingers after the vanishing of bright and joy-giving life show that here the young girls met and worked and chatted.

The immense dining-room might be a baronial banquet hall. The great sideboard is bereft of its precious weight, the long table no longer groans beneath its plenteous cheer, and gallant gentlemen have ceased to lift on high the sparkling glasses in which they toasted the beauteous dames, and the hundred wax lights in the massive silver candelabra no longer shed a soft glow over gayety and feasting.

The quiet library is not empty. Its books can tell of scholars, jurists and statesmen who found aid, pleasure, surcease of sorrow, in their company.

Up the winding stairs which have known the tread of so many heavy boots, the light clicks of dainty heels, the portrait gallery is filled with memories, and the men and women of the past seem to ask why does the busy, inquiring present intrude upon their well-earned rest?

Pass on. Here are the chambers. Enter not this. Its spotless white, its undimmed purity disclose it was a maiden's. Here, the children romped and played and struggled and wept with lessons. Here, the honored guests were conducted with courtly ceremony. The tester bedstead stands like a great ark in the center of the spacious apartment. The crimson hangings conceal the high bed, with its embroidered, crested pillows, its silken coverlet. What dreams of love, ambition, war, have they known! What could not these walls, voiceless, faithful guardians, tell of joy, agony, laughter, tears! Leave their secrets with them. Reverently close that door. Since a dark day in 1776, it was not opened. The last guest was Death, bearing hence the proud, unhappy scion of a glorious, masterful race. And the garret, with its mighty, uncouth beams, its stores despised and discarded, it is the mausoleum of the past. Disturb it not.

Out again into the busy street with its crowded, gay, painted, much adorned modern houses. The old manor stands apart, proud, calmly contemplative, with an air of philosophic observation, as one who would say: "I am of that of which I am not. I was, that you might be. I am, that you see the strength, the elegance, the refinement of a past that yet bequeathed to you virility, purpose and purity. In me, you see type of the home of your ancestors; from me, resolve to leave a proud legacy to your descendants."

New London, Conn.

CHARLOTTE MOLYNEUX HOLLOWAY.

## THE TREE OF LIBERTY.

Come rally to the banner  
Of a true and noble band,  
The sons of patriotic sires,  
Men sturdy, brave, and grand,  
Who broke the chains of tyranny,  
To make a people free,  
And plant upon these western shores,  
The Tree of Liberty.

Sons of such sires should cherish  
The patriots of the past,  
Who in the doubtful scales of war,  
Their lives and fortunes cast,  
Resolved to battle for the right,  
And that they would be free,  
And plant upon these western shores,  
The Tree of Liberty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1895.

All honor to the memory,  
Of that devoted band,  
The brave old men of seventy-six,  
The fathers of our land;  
The compact that they formed has been  
The watchword of the free,  
They planted on these western shores,  
The Tree of Liberty.

That compact grand, was union,  
In which the States should be,  
Divided as the billows,  
United as the sea.  
Hail to that union strong and great,  
Formed by the brave and free,  
They planted on these western shores,  
The Tree of Liberty.

HENRY E. WOODBURY.

## THE NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. TILLY.

WHEN the British occupied Germantown on the 25th of September, 1777, General Agnew took possession of the Wister homestead as his headquarters—a house now known as No. 5261 Main street. It was there, on the 4th of October, that he was brought back mortally wounded from the battle field, a mile distant, and where he died the same night.



MISS SALLY WISTER.

This old house, which still remains in the possession of a representative of the Wister family, had been the home of Miss Sally Wister, a quick-witted, light-hearted, fifteen year old Quaker girl. When the approach of the British led the family to flee to a country house fifteen miles distant, Miss Sally became historian, and in a diary which she kept from day to day, made an interesting record of events in a most vivacious and sprightly manner.

Portions of this diary have already appeared in this magazine, but the following humorous incident will prove no less entertaining, because of the previous introduction to this mischievous and frolicsome Miss. It may be remembered that Miss Sally's diary was principally devoted to accounts of flirtations with American officers, who found time to call at Gwynedd, and that the burden of her fifteen years did not greatly hinder her from a very active participation in this military pastime.

Sally was aided and abetted in her pranks by a lady friend named Liddy. Among the officers who called, during December, were Major Stoddard, whom Sally particularly liked, and a Mr. Tilly, upon whom she helped in playing a practical joke, which she described at length in her diary. The story is worthy of being reproduced verbatim, together with the silhouette of Sally, and an exact reproduction of the wooden British Grenadier which figured so prominently in the plot. The following is her description of Mr. Tilly.

Now let me attempt a character of Tilly.

He seems a wild, noisy mortal, tho' I am not much acquainted with him. He appeared bashful when with girls. We dissipated the Major's bashfulness; but I doubt we have not so good a subject now. He is above the common size, rather genteel, an extreme pretty, ruddy face, hair brown, and a sufficiency of it, a very great laughter, and talks so excessively fast that he often begins a sentence without finishing the last, which confuses him very much, and then he blushes and laughs; and, in short, he keeps me in perpetual good humor; but the creature has not address'd one civil thing to me since he came.

But I have not done with his accomplishments yet, for he is a musician, —that is, he plays on the German flute, and has it here.

In her description of Major Stoddard, Miss Sally proves that she is something of a philosopher:

SIXTH DAY, December 12, 1777.

I ran into aunt's this morning to chat with the girls. Major Stoddard join'd us in a few minutes. I verily believe the man is fond of the ladies, and, what to me is astonishing, he has not display'd the smallest degree of pride. Whether he is artful enough to conceal it under the veil of humility, or whether he has none, is a question; but I am inclined to think it the latter. I really am of opinion that there are few of the young fellows of the modern age exempt from vanity, more especially those who are bless'd with exterior graces. If they have a fine pair of eyes, they are forever rolling them about; a fine set of teeth, mind, they are great laughers; a genteel person, forever changing their attitudes to show them to advantage. Oh, vanity, vanity; how boundless is thy sway!

But her account of the interview with Major Stoddard soon follows:

We were very witty and sprightly. I was darning an apron, upon which he was pleas'd to compliment me. "Well, Miss Sally, what would you do if the British were to come here?" "Do," exclaimed I: "be frighten'd just to death." He laugh'd, and said he would escape their rage by getting behind the wooden representation of a British grenadier that you have up stairs. "Of all things, I should like to frighten Tilly with it. Pray, ladies, let's fix it in his chamber to-night."

"If thee will take all the blame, we will assist thee."

"That I will," he replied, and this was the plan. We had brought some weeks ago a British grenadier from Uncle Myles's on purpose to divert us. It is remarkably well executed, six feet high, and makes a martial appearance. This we agreed to stand at the door that opens into the road, (the house has four rooms on a floor, with a wide entry running through), with another figure that would aid to the deceit. One of our servants was to stand behind them; others were to serve as occasion offer'd.

After half an hour's converse, in which we raised our expectations to the highest pitch, we parted.

The practical joke was successful beyond their wildest ex-

pectations, and for once she found difficulty in employing adequate words to describe it. She said:

Never did I more sincerely wish to possess a descriptive genius than I do now. All that I can write will fall infinitely short of the truly diverting scene that I have been witness of to-night. But, as I mean to attempt an account, I had as well shorten the preface, and begin the story.

In the beginning of the evening I went to Liddy and begged her to secure the swords and pistols which were in their parlour. The Marylander, hearing our voices, joined us. I told him of our proposal. Whether he thought it a good one or not I can't say, but he approved of it, and Liddy went in and brought her apron full of swords and pistols. When this was done, Stoddard join'd the officers. We girls went and stood at the first landing of the stairs. The gentlemen were very merry, and chatting on public affairs, when Seaton's negro (observe that Seaton, being indisposed, was appriz'd of the scheme) open'd the door, candle in hand, and said:

"There's somebody at the door that wishes to see you."

"Who? All of us?" said Tilly.

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

They all rose (the Major, as he said afterwards, almost dying with laughter), and walked into the entry; Tilly went first, in full expectation of news.

The first object that struck his view was a British soldier.

In a moment his ears were saluted with: "ARE THERE ANY REBEL OFFICERS HERE?" in a thundering voice.

Not waiting for a second word, he darted like lightning out of the front door, through the yard, bolted o'er the fence. Swamps, fences, thorn-hedges and ploughed fields no way impeded his retreat. He was soon out of hearing. The woods echoed with, "Which way did he go? Stop him! Surround the house!" We females ran down stairs to join in the general laugh. I walked into the parlour. There sat poor Stoddard (whose sore lips must have receiv'd no advantage from this), almost convuls'd with laughing, rolling in an arm-chair. He said nothing; I believe he could not have spoken. "Major Stoddard," said I, "go and call Tilly back. He will lose himself—indeed he will!" every word interrupted with a "Ha! ha!" At last he rose, and went to the door; and what a loud voice could avail in bringing him back he tried.

Figure to thyself this Tilly, of a snowy evening, no hat, shoes down at the heel, hair untidy, flying across meadows, creeks and mud-holes. Flying from what? Why, a bit of painted wood. But he was ignorant of what it was. The idea of being made a prisoner wholly engrossed his mind, and his last resource was to run.

The return of the discomfited Tilly to the house where his tormentors were assembled is decidedly graphic. She continues:

After a while, we being in more composure, and our bursts of laughter less frequent, yet by no means subsided—in full assembly of girls and officers—Tilly enter'd. The greatest part of my risibility turn'd to pity. Inexpressible confusion had taken entire possession of his countenance, his fine hair hanging dishevell'd down his shoulders, all splashed with mud; yet his bright confusion and race had not divested him of his beauty. He smil'd as he tripp'd up the steps; but 'twas vexation plac'd it on his features. Joy at that moment was banished from his heart. He briskly walked five or six steps, then stopp'd, and took a general survey of us all.

"Where have you been, Mr. Tilly?" ask'd one officer. (We girls were silent.)

"I really imagin'd," said Major Stoddard, "that you were gone for your pistols. I follow'd you to prevent danger,"—an excessive laugh at each question, which it was impossible to restrain. "Pray, where were your pistols, Tilly?"

He broke his silence by the following expression: "You may all go to the D—!" I never heard him utter an indecent expression before.

At last his good nature gain'd a complete ascendancy over his anger, and he join'd heartily in the laugh. I will do him the justice to say that he bore it charmingly. No cowardly threats, no vengeance denounced. Stoddard caught hold of his coat. "Come, look at what you ran away from," and drag'd him to the door. He gave it a look, said it was very natural, and, by the singularity of his expressions, gave fresh cause for diversion. We all retir'd to our different parlours, for the rest of our faces, if I may say so.

Late at night she added the following:

Well, certainly, these military folks will laugh all night. Such screaming I never did hear.

On the following day she again referred to the subject:

I am fearful they will carry the joke too far. Tilly certainly possesses an uncommon share of good nature, or he would not tolerate these frequent teasings.

The joke had not yet become exhausted, however, and Mr. Tilly was destined to undergo several other harrowing experiences.

[Additional extracts from this diary will be given in future numbers.—Ed.]



THE BRITISH GRENAДИER.\*

\* This figure is still preserved, and stands in the hall of Mr. Charles J. Wister's residence at Germantown.

## AN HISTORIC DINNER.

AN interesting incident connected with the burning of New London, Conn., by Benedict Arnold on the 6th of September, 1781, is associated with the old Hempstead House. Although this structure was built in 1646, it still remains in good condition, at the corner of Hempstead and Jay streets, the property and residence of Mrs. John L. Branch, who is the great-granddaughter of the Mrs. Hempstead, who was the heroine of the following narrative:

On the morning of the 6th of September, the people of New London were perplexed by conflicting rumors and signals. Three cannon shots were heard, which usually indicated that a prize was being brought into the harbor, but this welcome intelligence was soon contradicted by a messenger, who rode through the town saying that the *danger* signal of two guns, which was fired upon discovering the approach of the British, had been counteracted by the British, who understood the signal, and had fired the third shot themselves.

At the Hempstead homestead, as elsewhere through the old town, but slight importance was attached to the alarm. It had been sounded many times before.

David Hempstead had been a captain of one of the privateers, for which New London was famous, but he was then a prisoner of war on the prison ship *Jersey* at New York. His brother, Stephen, was at home, however, and answered the alarm by shouldering his musket, and after saying that he would probably be back to dinner, he joined the garrison at Fort Trumbull which was a mile below the town, upon the same side of the river Thames.

While Mrs. Hempstead was engaged in cooking that interesting dinner, important events were transpiring at Fort Trumbull, and also at Fort Griswold upon the opposite side of the river.

It seems that the British had recently suffered a special humiliation in the capture of their ship *Hannah*, with stores valued at \$500,000, which had been brought in and was then lying at New London. They therefore resolved upon inflicting a severe blow upon the place, and selected the traitor, Benedict Arnold, whose birthplace was near by—at Norwich—to administer the punishment.

The British approached in a fleet of thirty-two sail, early on the morning of September 6th, and dividing their forces, landed on either side of the river below the forts. Arnold with about one thousand men disembarked on the west or New London side, and soon captured Fort Trumbull, which was little more than a small water battery, and unprotected on the land side.

On the eastern or Groton side, Col. Eyer, with 800 men, advanced upon Fort Griswold, which was a small but well constructed earthwork, situated upon a considerable height, overlooking and commanding the river. Within the fort was a garrison of one hundred and sixty men, including many farmers and minute men who had responded to the alarm, under command of Col. William Ledyard.

It was eleven o'clock when the British approached from the southeast, near the present Groton Cemetery, where Col. Ledyard was afterwards buried, and twice summoned the Americans to surrender under threat of giving no quarter. They received as their reply: "We will not surrender, let the consequences be what they may."

An hour later, just as Mrs. Hempstead was setting the table for dinner in her house across the river in New London, the British, after being twice repulsed, succeeded in entering the fort. When the fort was built, a large, rough rock was unfortunately left in the southwest angle, and the enemy used its natural steps to climb by. The rock is there still, just as it was, and may be seen by visitors. The first of them entered the fort by the rock, but others soon swarmed over the embankments, and the scene of cruelty that followed would be a disgrace to the records of warfare among the savages of the wildest parts of the earth.

Eighty four of the garrison were killed, six before the surrender, and seventy-eight after they had surrendered.

The threat to give "no quarter" was executed with a fiendish cruelty which has few parallels. The Americans were shot down in cold blood, as they huddled together, defenseless, in the small enclosure of the fort, by the British upon the ramparts.

The commanding officer of the British approached Col. Ledyard, with the question: "Who is in command here?" To this Col. Ledyard replied, with dignity, "I was, but you are now," at the same time handing him his sword. The British officer seized it by the hilt, and thrust it entirely through Col. Ledyard's body, killing him instantly.

A fitting finale to these bloody scenes, occurred at about one o'clock, when the British loaded a dozen of the most severely wounded of the Americans into a baggage wagon, piling one on top of another, and then allowed it to run wild down a steep hill, until it came into collision with a tree, which wrecked the wagon, killing several of the wounded, and throwing the remainder violently to the ground.

Arnold, meanwhile, at New London, was not idle. As soon as Fort Trumbull had been captured, his troops advanced upon the town by two different roads, burning nearly all of the houses along the respective routes.

Many of the houses had been deserted by the women and children, who fled to the woods at the first approach of the British, but those who remained to guard and, if possible, save, their property, were subjected to unspeakable indignities, and were finally forced to fly, after seeing their homes in flames over their heads. This needless cruelty was not the work of irresponsible and unrestrained soldiers but was inflicted by the order of Arnold himself, who is said to have sat upon his horse near the highest ground in the old cemetery, impatiently awaiting the destruction of the town and the capture of Fort Griswold across the river. Away from the streets occupied by the troops, several residences escaped the general



THE HEMPSTEAD HOUSE, NEW LONDON.

conflagration, but wherever the soldiers went they applied the torch without mercy.

The Hempstead house, however, was a notable and interesting exception. As before stated, a dinner was in process of preparation, when the sounds of fighting at Fort Griswold and the sight of burning buildings to the south, in New London, gave cause for alarm. Mrs. Hempstead had the company of her little boy, Joshua, aged four, and her daughter, Patty, aged eight, and these little people bravely aided their mother to complete the preparations for dinner. Fear, however, is a more potent motive than hunger, and as the threatening sounds drew nearer, and the danger became more imminent, the mother took her children by the hand and hurriedly followed the example of her neighbors by seeking safety in flight. The British saw them as they fled, but did not fire upon them. Just why they did not kill all the women and children that they found has never been explained. It would have been quite in keeping with Arnold's disregard of the rules of warfare.

As the fugitive mother and her children disappeared over the hill, the detachment of soldiers approached the house.

As Victor Hugo would say, the contest which followed was the Inanimate overcoming the Animate—the dinner table protecting the deserted house against the attack of the hungry invaders. It is doubtful if grace was said over that remarkable repast, or that napkins and finger bowls were a part of the table etiquette on that day; but, abandoning this interesting conjecture and again reverting to facts, it is certain that when Mrs. Hempstead returned to her home, late that same afternoon, she found the house uninjured, but the dinner was missing.

Although widely separated from Yorktown, it is probable that Arnold's campaign against New London, was intended to divert Washington from his movement against Cornwallis, which culminated in the latter's surrender a little over a month later. If this was in any respect the design of Arnold, who hastily withdrew the same day, it entirely failed of its purpose.

## STATE REGENTS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



Mrs. Jas. Bruce Morson.  
ALABAMA.



Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell.  
ARKANSAS.



Miss Susan C. Clarke.  
CONNECTICUT.



Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



Mrs. Clarina C. Ambler.  
FLORIDA.



Mrs. Thos. S. Morgan.  
GEORGIA.



Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot.  
ILLINOIS.



Mrs. C. C. Foster.  
INDIANA.



Mrs. D. N. Cooley.  
IOWA.



Mrs. M. A. Hand.  
KANSAS.



Mrs. Sallie M. Ewing Pope.  
KENTUCKY.



Mrs. James M. Ferguson.  
LOUISIANA.



Mrs. John Ritchie.  
MARYLAND.



Mrs. Helen Lincoln Green.  
MASSACHUSETTS.



Mrs. R. M. Newport.  
MINNESOTA.



Mrs. W. H. Sims.  
MISSISSIPPI.



Mrs. Anna M. H. O'Fallon.  
MISSOURI.



Mrs. E. A. Wasson.  
MONTANA.



Mrs. M. M. Palmer.  
NEBRASKA.



Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.



Mrs. Mary C. Prince.  
NEW MEXICO.



Mrs. M. I. Forsyth.  
NEW YORK.



Mrs. M. McK. Nash.  
NORTH CAROLINA.



Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.  
OHIO.



Mrs. C. M. Barnes.  
OKLAHOMA.



Miss Mary Anne Greene.  
RHODE ISLAND.



Mrs. J. E. Bacon.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.



Mrs. Caroline F. Burleigh.  
SOUTH DAKOTA.



Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.  
TENNESSEE.



Mrs. James B. Clark.  
TEXAS.



Mrs. J. Burdett.  
VERMONT.



Mrs. William Wirt Henry.  
VIRGINIA.



Mrs. E. G. Crabbe.  
WASHINGTON.



Mrs. Chas. J. Faulkner.  
WEST VIRGINIA.



Mrs. James S. Peck.  
WISCONSIN.



Mrs. Margaret W. Baxter.  
WYOMING.



## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE organizing of a patriotic Society, composed of children of lineal descent from those who helped forward the War of the Revolution was a happy inspiration. As soon as it was suggested by its originator—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop of Concord, Mass.—its practicability was immediately recognized. The organization grew out of a recommendation made by Mrs. Lothrop, February 22d of this year, to the National Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Washington.

The subject was received with utmost favor, and at once adopted as a society enterprise, its founder being placed at its head, with full authority to perfect the organization, secure helpers and introduce it into the various States.

The local Chapters of the "DAUGHTERS" have given effective co-operation, and Societies of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are now in rapid process of formation, and Mrs. Lothrop will not long be delayed in witnessing the most gratifying consummation of her idea.

## HOW THE PLAN ORIGINATED.

The reader cannot help but be greatly interested in the inception of this important enterprise. Fortunately, the sources of information are abundant and near at hand. The *Washington Times* of April 6, 1895, says:

"In company with her late husband, Daniel Lothrop, the well-known publisher, Mrs. Lothrop has spent a great part of her life in the work of the education and advancement of the young, and on the death of her husband she has taken upon herself all such work as can best further the interests of young people, particularly anything that can assist them to good citizenship, a purpose which was so strongly defined in the eminent publisher's life, as to be one of his chief controlling aims."

Again, the *Boston Transcript* of June 8, 1895, says:

"All who know the aims and life work of the late Daniel Lothrop, the eminent publisher, who did more than any other American to create a new era in juvenile literature, remember how he used his life to further the interests of young people, particularly in those directions which could assist them in patriotism and good citizenship; a purpose that was so strongly defined in his career as to be one of its chief controlling aims."

Still further. Harriette Knight Smith in an article in *The Interior*, Chicago, April 18, 1895, writes:

"Associated as she (Mrs. Lothrop) has been with her husband's work, and sharing with him his enthusiasm for all that made for the training of good American citizens; it is still a matter of conscience with her to carry forward the interests for which Mr. Lothrop gave his life."

In a note written me, Mrs. Lothrop says:

"I was not certain, whether or no, the time was ripe for the idea" (the response by Mrs. Lothrop to Mrs. Adlai Stevenson's address of welcome at the Continental Congress, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1895). "but the Lord gave me the opportunity of presenting it, and I delivered my message and trusted Him to take care of the idea. By the goodness of God" she adds, "it directly appealed to the mothers and sisters of the little ones, and two days later the motion was presented and unanimously carried: That the Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as proposed by Mrs. Lothrop, be organized, and the entire management of the organization be vested in her."

"You will feel," she continued, "that I have undertaken a large work, but I am not dismayed, since I seem to hear God say, 'I will hold up your hands and enable you to extend your husband's life-work for his native land.'"

"Is it not a glorious work?"

"I am happy in the hope of what I may be permitted to do for the youth of America, through this new organization."

## A SUBJECT OF THOUGHT AND PRAYER.

It had long been, through these natural causes, mentioned above, a subject of thought and prayer with Mrs. Lothrop; and, though the carrying out of the work interrupted some cherished literary plans, and set aside projects which were to bring much personal pleasure and profit, she cheerfully devoted her time and strength, as far as she could control them from other duties, to the work of organizing this patriotic Society.

## THE FIRST STEP.

Her first step was to lay all the plans and the constitution, as formulated by her, before the National Executive Board, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, requesting that the constitution should be voted upon article by article, and a mimeograph copy given to each member of the Board, so that they might study it carefully and be ready to vote upon it on the following day, which was done.

The constitution was amended to make Mrs. Lothrop's term as president four years, and the plans and constitution were then heartily endorsed, with much appreciation of their strong, clear and admirable arrangement.

The constitution has since received great praise, being considered eminently fitted for its purpose, and a model of its kind. In speaking of this subject, the *Boston Transcript* says:

The plans and regulations are simple in arrangement, and although embodying the principles and provisions of the United States Constitution, and following closely the constitution of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN

REVOLUTION, are yet adapted to the comprehension of children and young people. There is no limit set for the age of the youngest members, who can be admitted in babyhood by their parents, while the limit of advanced members carries the boys and girls along until they are ready to be received into the waiting ranks of the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

## ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES.

The objects and distinctive features of the Society can be best understood from the following extracts from their official documents:

1—THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was formed that the members may help forward to patriotism and good citizenship, not only those who are eligible to membership in it, but also those who are not eligible. Those who belong to it will not be true to their trusts as descendants of their broad-souled ancestors if they forget for a moment the many ways and means by which they can band together the active members and those others who may be as associate members engaged with them in patriotic work and endeavor. The local Societies are expected to urge and invite to all public meetings, all those children who want to go, no matter what their nationality is. These children are, perhaps, just as patriotic as if their ancestry included the colonist and the Revolutionary soldier, and they are expected to consider themselves in union with the children who can claim ancestry connected with the early history of our country. One of the chief objects in starting this National Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is that it may form a nucleus for a patriotic organization that will interest all children and young people of the United States in a united effort to learn all that can aid them to their best development and good citizenship. The Society on this basis can be of unlimited scope, with its channels for receiving the good aimed at, free to all who may desire it.

2—A uniform study of American history will be undertaken by this children's Society, as it is claimed by very many persons well fitted to judge, that our young people know more of ancient and foreign history than they do of that of their own country.

3—The inner workings of the local Societies will result in the teaching of local history and of government, national and municipal, while practical pleasure will be derived from party excursions to historical points. It is hoped that this will tend to impress indelibly the great lessons of our national history, together with the principles and institutions that made the country what it is. It is also one of the official duties to find out the boys and girls who helped forward the Cause of Independence. There are many such buried in history.

4—One of the reasons for starting the work is that it will tend to popularize the work of the public schools toward patriotism and good government; for those children who are not eligible for membership are to be gathered by the local Societies into all its public meetings, into its plans, its work, its pleasures, so that the movement may be said to be one of the broadest and most beneficent to touch child life and the life of youth that has yet been started.

5—The Reading Circle devoted to American History in its various forms should be started in connection with the local Society, and under the auspices of that Society. Here the young people are gathered to practice the fine art of reading aloud, while at the same time they absorb the history of their own country. And, after the reading is completed, if they so choose, the members of the Circle play games, adding the recreation they may need in their young lives.

6—The observance of all patriotic anniversaries in a reverent spirit; the familiarizing themselves with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and other patriotic documents; the memorizing of our national songs; the love and reverence for the American flag; the following of the injunctions of Washington who served his country in his youth—all of these are practical aims to hold up before the young people until they are infused with a love for, and a desire for, good citizenship.

7—Moreover, the local Society teaches the young people confidence in debate and recitation; and it gives them experience in the conduct of the Society affairs and a knowledge of fundamental parliamentary rules that will sometime be very valuable to them. How many of our finest statesmen, and those who have moulded the best American thought, have laid the foundation of their success as inspirers of their countrymen, in the old debating societies of the district school and the academy? This system of local Societies in every town and village in the United States can, if rightly managed, become streams of strong and pure patriotism, that like the rivers of our country find their unimpeded and splendid way into every corner of our vast domains, until our dear native land shall be glorious in the beauty and the strength of her youth.

## IMPORTANT DATES IN ITS HISTORY.

The National Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was incorporated at Washington, D. C., April 11, 1895. Its first local Society was formed May 11th at Concord, Mass. The first public meeting was also held with that nice observance of the fitness of things that has characterized this work from its inception, at the old South Meeting House, Boston, Mass., July 4th. The list of famous men and women who either addressed the audience, or sent their messages to be read with hearty approval of the work, was a long one, embracing our most distinguished American citizens proud to do honor to the occasion and the cause. They were: Ex-President Harrison, Mrs. John W. Foster, President-General DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and one of the vice-presidents of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, State Promoter for New York of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Gov. F. T. Greenhalge, Prof. John Fiske, Ph.D., LL.D., one of the State Promoters for Massachusetts; Mr. Nathan Appleton, vice president Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who with Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., are also State Pro-

moters for Massachusetts; Lieut.-Gov. Roger Wolcott, Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., author of "America;" Rev. Wm. Copley Winalow, President Egypt Exploration Fund, and many others.

Another notable meeting, because it was the center of a large concourse, was the reception given by Mrs. Lothrop to Mrs. Hamlin, the chaplain of the National Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Hamlin is the wife of Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D., of Washington, D. C., and was visiting with her family at the Wayside, Concord, Mass. The date was the 17th of July, the day that so many thousands of Christian Endeavorers visited Concord. Wayside's beautiful lawn and terraces, in form like an amphitheatre, with its girdle of hillcrowned forest, never looked so lovely. In the center was the Concord local Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, while encircling them on every hand was the vast throng of Christian Endeavorers, whose ranks were constantly increasing, while the literary and historical exercises were given from the spacious veranda.

#### THE SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT.

Of Mrs. Lothrop, who is known in the literary world as "Margaret Sidney," the *Boston Transcript* says:

She has endeared herself to thousands who never saw her, because of her many beautiful stories for children, such as "Five Little Peppers," which taught so many wholesome lessons to tired-out mothers as well as to the little ones. Mrs. Lothrop is a native of New Haven, Conn. She is connected with some of the most distinguished of the Puritan families. If one tried to analyze her character or disclose the fine womanly traits which those in touch with her daily life so well understand, the acquaintance would not be so reliable as the insight the writer gives of herself through the score or more books she has written. In 1881 Margaret Sidney married one of the best-known of American publishers, Daniel Lothrop, a man of cultivated tastes and fine literary attainments.

Soon after their marriage Mr. Lothrop purchased the Wayside, the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and presented it to his wife. It was built early in the eighteenth century, and the old house has changed very little since Hawthorne's day. Here their daughter Margaret was born, the first within a century in the historic house, and here they resided together until Mr. Lothrop's death in 1882 made a gap in the happy household.

Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop traveled extensively in the winter months, and occupied a house in town, where the husband died. Mrs. Lothrop's life work includes this new work which she has undertaken and her literary work. Margaret Sidney is a true woman, beautiful in face and character, noble in spirit, a homemaker, with a big and loving heart for the youth of the land—a woman who is a true supporter of every cause tending toward the elevating and uplifting of humanity.

Mrs. Lothrop's ancestry is especially fine, including some of the best thinkers and scholars among the colonists who were instrumental in founding the nation. Mrs. Lothrop is the eighth in direct line from Rev. Thomas Hooker, often called the Founder of Constitutional Government. On her mother's side

she has direct lineage in the Bradley family, who by their wealth and influence did so much toward helping forward and preserving the town of New Haven, Conn.; while many well known divines are her ancestors in direct line.

But her ancestry also includes those who took up the bayonet and the musket in the defense of their country. There was brave Enoch Woodruff, Captain of the Troop of Horse in New Haven, whose epitaph in the old Milford Connecticut burying ground, says: He was "a gentleman of ability in the office he sustained."

#### The officers of the National Society are:

*President*—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the Wayside, Concord, Mass.  
*Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. John W. Foster, 1405 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, 674 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Henry F. Blount, the Oaks, 3101 U street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Miss Amelia S. Knight, 368 Broadway, Providence, R. I.; Miss Julia E. Smith, Westery, R. I.; Mrs. James Lyons, 415 East Franklin street, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. T. H. Alexander, 1207 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
*Treasurer*—Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.  
*Secretary*—Mrs. Charles A. Mann, Room 50, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.  
*Registrar*—Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, 1203 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
*Chaplain*—Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, 1306 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The State Promoters of the Society are to be chosen carefully from among the representative men and women of each State. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee is to secure those from five of the Western States, while the work of districting the entire country is being given into wise hands.

The list of those already chosen who have accepted, includes such names as:

Prof. John Fiske, Ph. D., LL.D.  
 Mrs. Gov. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts.  
 Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.  
 Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston.  
 Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
 Ex-Senator Nathan Dixon and Mrs. Dixon of Rhode Island.  
 Hon. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut.  
 Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., author of "America."  
 Hon. Frank A. Hill, Secretary Massachusetts Board of Education.  
 Rev. William Copley Winslow, President Egypt Exploration Fund.

The day for the child and the youth to have *his own* patriotic Society has come. God's blessing has been on it; may it ever increase and abound until in the words of its president "Our dear native land shall be glorious in the beauty and the strength of her youth."

## A LETTER TO OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The following poetical letter, written a hundred years ago, to a member of the Wolcott family who were so prominent at that time in Connecticut, is sent us by Mrs. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, Ga., great-great-great-granddaughter of Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut. Mrs. Gordon has the original of this letter, and also of the "Colonial Love Letter," published in the July number of this paper, framed in double glass:

To my Dear Woolcott, in his calm retreat,  
 My soul revives her long forgotten heat.  
 Would the same Power that wakes the spark Divine  
 In your bold numbers once inkindle mine,  
 I'd rise superior to the chills of fear—  
 Touch the pure Notes that speak the heart sincere:  
 Your happier genius that delights to rove  
 On wings Seraphic to the realms Above,  
 Borne by the Muses to that blest Abode,  
 Where radiant smiles Invest the tuneful God,  
 Would fondly Deign on humbler wits to gaze  
 And own true Merits in the simpler lays.  
 On me cold poverty's increasing care,  
 Casts a thick Vail, and shrouds me in Dispair.  
 No Glimps of Science through the mist Appears,  
 No happier Prospect calms my rising fears:  
 Hear, hear, I sleep forsaken and Alone,  
 My friends all absent & the Missis gone.  
 Oft, when I view my prattling throng at School,  
 And Strive for hours to make them live by rule,  
 I mourn that human bliss no longer last,  
 And envy them the hours myself have past.  
 But shall those scenes I've oft in Raptures viewed,  
 Shall those blest scenes, Oh, never be renewed?  
 When Yale's bright walls shall charm the listening throng  
 And Science melt from each Instructor's tongue,

Or far remote in some secure retreat,  
 May my Dear Class Mates find a happier seat.  
 Grant me, ye Powers, a few short months to spend,  
 Dwight for my teacher, Woolcott for my friend.  
 But should hard fate the Dear Delights prevent,  
 My last great refuge is to be Content.  
 There is a Power Supreme, to Mortals given,  
 The noblest Blessing of Indulgent Heaven,  
 Which Wealth hath ne'er bestowed, nor pride hath seen:  
 It is our power of happiness within.  
 Whatever ills are kept for me in store,  
 Grant me Contentment, & I ask no more.  
 How does my friend the lingering hours employ?  
 In calm retirement and Domestic Joy?  
 Does Philosophic ease his mind controul,  
 Give Passion, laws, and rectify the Soul?  
 Does the blest missis hail you to the bower,  
 Find Sweet employment for your Vacant hour,  
 Give wings to Genius, teach it Where to rove,  
 Bind the Stout heart and Melt the Soul to love?  
 These are fit Subjects for a Mind at ease,  
 These form the judgment and the fancy please.  
 May my Dear friend to Whom is kindly given,  
 A taste Refined, a temper Smooth and even,  
 Feel all the Pleasure Science can impart,  
 Know the just worth of every curious art;  
 And when in these perfections he shall find  
 One Dearest bliss to all his bliss be joined,  
 Some Angel's brightness in a female mind,  
 Where fancy blooms and judgment sits refined,  
 In whose fair face ten thousand charms appear,  
 And whose fair Bosom dares to be sincere.  
 There all your joys, and all cares impart,  
 In that dear Mansion lodge your willing heart;  
 If other bliss on earth your Passions move,  
 And friendship claim some tender share with love,  
 Then hear me Heaven while yet my heart is free,  
 Grant him a friend, and let that friend be me.

Novb. 5th, 1795.

JOEL BARLOW.

## A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BY THE AUTHOR OF BEN BOLT.

IN a recent issue of this magazine, under the title of "The Evolution of a Patriotic Thought," a brief account was given of the great influence exerted upon the life and work of a prominent sculptor, by the reading while a child of a patriotic ballad, composed by the well known poet, Thomas Dunn English. It is an interesting sequel to add that Dr. English, who resides at No. 57 State street, Newark, New Jersey, learned of this for the first time when the article was read to him by his daughter Alice, and that he expressed to THE SPIRIT OF '76 a desire to meet the one whom his poem had thus strangely influenced. This desire was soon gratified, for the sculptor and editor soon found occasion to jointly enjoy the doctor's hospitality.

Dr. English resides in a three story brick house, in a quiet, narrow street; and upon this occasion the visitors were cordially greeted by his daughter Alice, who is a vigilant guard against the imposition of strangers, as well as the companion, business manager and amanuensis of the poet.

"Father is in the library, and is expecting you," she said.

The first view of the veteran author, journalist, politician and physician, is that of a well-born, well-preserved typical Southern colonel of about fifty-five years of age. The accompanying excellent portrait will confirm this impression, notwithstanding the fact that the doctor stated that he was born on the 19th of June, 1819.

After the first greetings were exchanged in the back parlor, which had been transformed into a library and "den," and he had explained with a grim humor that the halo about his head was probably a wreath of smoke from his long stemmed pipe, he produced two additional pipes and a box of cigars, and then launched out, informally, upon an evening repete with reminiscences and good fellowship.

"You see my eyesight is getting so poor," he said, "that my daughter Alice has to do my writing for me." Then talking and laughing until his pipe went out, and he was compelled to grope about the table for a match with which to light it again, he added: "I am greatly bothered by people writing to me for my autograph. One wanted me to write a verse of Ben Bolt; another wanted a lock of my hair. Of course, since I am nearly blind, I can't see to write or reply, and," after a few puffs, and with a significant smile, he added: "Alice takes care of them."

The subject of Ben Bolt, of course, was inevitable and unavoidable, and the Doctor was soon asked how he came to write this famous ballad.

"You can't imagine how fearfully tired I am of hearing about that poem," he replied. "I attribute its production to youthful indiscretion. It is my *bête noir*. I am sorry I ever wrote it. When did I write it? It was first published September 25, 1848, in the *New Mirror* of New York. N. P. Willis, its editor, wanted a 'sea song,' and I wrote Ben Bolt one night, and he accepted it, but he said that the last line of the last verse:

Ben Bolt of the salt sea gale

was the only thing he could find in it about the 'sea.' He took it, however, and, what was more to my purpose, he paid a good price for it, but—I never thought much of that poem.

"There wasn't much sentiment," the Doctor continued, "in my writing then or since. I wrote simply for money. I needed it and had to write. One night I missed the boat to Fort Lee, where I was living, and spent the evening at the office of the old *Courier*. I began about nine o'clock on the 'Sack of Deerfield,' and finished it by three. I then lay down on one of the editorial tables and slept till morning. After breakfast, I went over to the Harpers and sold it for \$50. I have always liked that poem the best of anything I have written. Am I still writing? Yes. Here is something I have just finished, entitled the 'Musings of a Millionaire.'"

Acting upon his suggestion, one of the visitors read it aloud, and the Doctor forgot his pipe, and became absorbed in the story of the "Millionaire," who was made to recall his boyhood days on the old farm. Sitting thus, erect and interested, the Doctor

formed a very interesting picture, especially to the black-eyed Alice, who sat near by, a smiling and approving auditor.

"One of my *latest* poems," he added, "is a four stanza patriotic ode which I call 'Old Glory.' I wanted something that could be sung and that would be played on the band organs. Something popular, you know. Something that the masses will like. Prof. Philip A. Gifford, of this city, has composed some music for it, and it seems to be about the thing. It will be first sung in October before a meeting of veterans, and will be published in sheet music form. No, the words have never all been published by any paper."

Permission was obtained to introduce this new patriotic song to the public, and it is with no little pleasure that it is herewith given verbatim. If the music proves to be as "catchy" as the words—and the doctor stated that he was entirely satisfied with it—the public will soon have another acceptable song for patriotic occasions.

## HURRAH FOR YOU, OLD GLORY.\*

Though changes may the world appall,  
Though crowns may break, and thrones may fall,  
Our banner shall survive them all

And ever live in story;  
The rainbow of a rescued land,  
Where freemen brave together stand,  
With truth and courage hand in hand,  
Floats proudly here, Old Glory.

## REFRAIN:—

Old Glory, Old Glory,  
Floats proudly here, Old Glory,  
Old Glory, Old Glory, Hurrah for you, Old Glory.

In days we fought with George the Third,  
When independence was the word,  
One voice from rising manhood heard  
As well as old age hoary;  
One purpose then we had in view  
To form of States a union true,  
And eyes and hearts were turned to you,  
Our banner, grand Old Glory.

## REFRAIN:—

With you we scorn both lord and low,  
We heeded not old England's frown;  
We fought the bull-dogs of the crown,  
And smote the skulking Tory;  
Long may your folds above us wave,  
Cheered by the honest and the brave,  
And gently may the breezes lave  
Your rippling sheet, Old Glory.

## REFRAIN:—

Symbol are you of right and law,  
Whether in peace the bad to awe,  
Or leading on where freemen draw  
Their swords in battle gory;  
Each day to us the more endears,  
The flag that now for many years  
Has filled our hopes and bann'd our fears,  
Your stars and stripes, Old Glory.

## REFRAIN:—

Doctor English said that he had composed over one thousand poems, many of which are historical and patriotic ballads. Possibly the best known of these ballads are those published by Harper Bros. in a 168 page volume, entitled "Battle Lyrics." Recently, about 300 of his other poems were collected and published in a volume, entitled "Select Poems by Dr. English, edited by Miss Alice English." These and his other poems have appeared in many different papers, and often over various pen names. A favorite *nom de plume* of his is "Avery Drycuss." The greater portion of his literary work, he said, had been done since 1860, and he stated that his poems were usually hurriedly put together and late at night. "If I once get the idea," he added, "the mere versifying gives me no trouble. After sixty years of practice, my rhyming machinery runs along automatically."

The Doctor has considerable interest in art, having painted a little himself, and a great fondness for flowers as shown by the cut flowers, with which he indulges himself, in his home.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English is a name very well known in New Jersey politics, as he has been an active Democrat for many years, and he tells with amusing gravity of the way he was "snowed under" at the last election. He attributes it, however, to the 17,000 registered voters who did not vote. Dr. English was born and lived thirty years in Philadelphia, although of an old New Jersey Quaker family who came to this country in 1683. He has lived since 1875 in Newark, New Jersey.

\* Copyright, Alice English, 1895.



THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M.D.

## FROM CLAVICHORD TO PIANO.

"A very ingenious, modest and poor young man in Philadelphia has invented the prettiest improvements in the pianoforte that I have ever seen, and it has tempted me to engage one for Monticello."

"His strings are perpendicular, and he contrives to give his strings the same length as in a grand pianoforte, and fixes the three unisons to the same screw. It scarcely gets out of tune at all, and then for the most part the three unisons are tuned at once."

(Extract from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to his daughter in 1800.)

The above words are freighted with more than ordinary interest, not only to the musician, who finds in them a description of the inventor and invention of the most popular of all musical instruments, the upright piano, but also to the American, since the hand that penned them is the same that framed our Declaration of Independence, and to the student of history, who gets from them a pleasant glimpse of the life and interests of the time.

Indeed, Thomas Jefferson might well be considered an exceptional case among the prominent men of his period, had he failed to show an interest in matters pertaining to musical culture. Our forefathers were far from being the ignorant rabble which some professed to think, and not even the mother country could boast society more elegant and refined. No better evidence

of this is needed than the fact that when the Marquis of Chastellux visited Boston and Philadelphia, in 1780, he was amazed at the number of pianos which he found in the homes of these cities. Had it been a question of spinets and harpsichords there would have been no occasion for surprise, but the piano was then a most unusual instrument, hardly known outside of the great musical centres in Europe. Only a short time previously, under date of May 16th, 1787, a Covent Garden play-bill had announced; "End of Act I, Miss Brickler will sing a favorite song from Judith, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a new instrument, called *Piano Forte*." And this was in aristocratic London. Well might the Marquis then be surprised to find in distant America such a progressive musical spirit, for no one thing gives quicker indication of the degree of a nation's civilization.

Almost everybody to-day, I suppose, is aware that the name should really be *Piano-Forte* instead of piano, and probably nine out of ten among those who cultivate its acquaintance could also tell that the words are Italian and signify *soft-loud*, but there is another question, frequently asked and not so readily answered: How did this singular name come to be applied to this particular instrument? Music is as old as humanity—almost, and there is scarcely an instrument among them all upon which one may not produce either soft or loud tones at will—why then should this descriptive name be given universally to so recent a comer among them? We should have to turn to history for our answer.

## THE WAY IT BEGAN.

Away back in the fourteenth century, some musical genius, an Italian monk most likely, conceived the idea of playing on a psaltery, by means of a keyboard, and there he had the first rude clavichord—the first step on the long road which has since been travelled. Nothing could be much more simple—just a shallow, square box with strings across the top, and at the side a row of wooden strips so pivoted that when you pressed down upon the short end the long end would fly up and strike the string with a

metal "tangent," holding it there until you released the key. At first all the strings were of the same length and the pitch of the note depended upon the point struck by the tangent.

As years went by, improvements and modifications were made, but essentially such in principal were the instruments which continued popular in Germany even until the beginning of our present century, and were played upon by some of the greatest masters. They allowed one peculiarity of touch—a tremolo similar to that used so effectively by violinists, but there was great disadvantage in their action since too firm a stroke raised the string and sharpened the pitch. This made it difficult to play in tune and prevented loud playing.

## THE SECOND STAGE.

Clearly the clavichord had to go and the Virginal and spinet finally drove it from the field and took their turn in popular favor. These names are sometimes used interchangeably, and about the only difference between them seems to be that the Virginal was a parallelogram, while the spinet was trapeze-shaped. Both showed a radical departure in "action" from the clavichord, for now the string was no longer struck, but plucked by means of a

quill or "plectrum" set in an upright post called a "jack." This gave the required steadiness of pitch, and, as a manufacturer would say, permitted a form of escapement, although still foreign to our present ideals.

For one thing, they were usually made without legs, and placed upon a stand when one wished to use them. Very small and light, too, as compared with pianos, for sometimes they would be taken out in boats for moonlight serenades. Imagine a modern lover with a piano in his row boat.

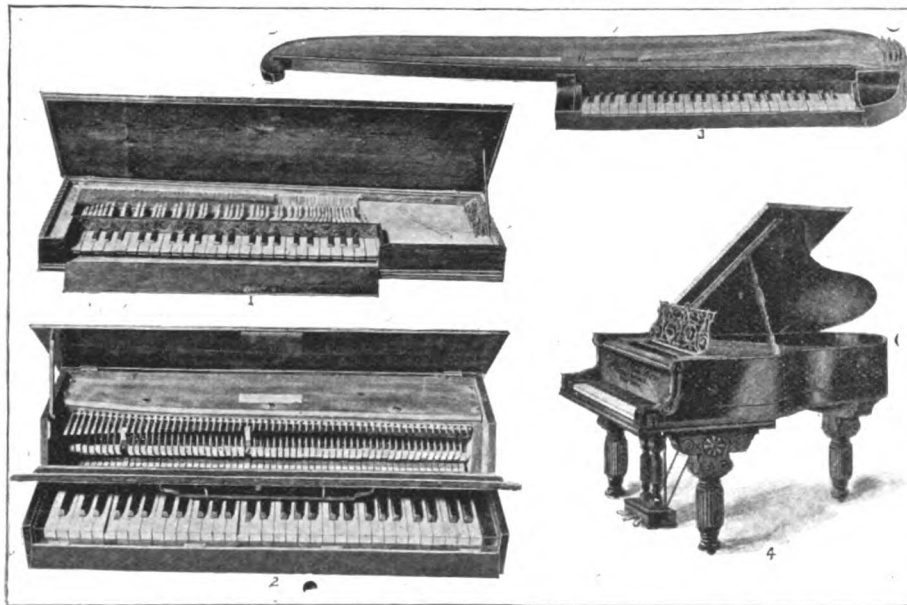
Next came the Harpsichord; essentially similar, but larger and more powerful, and something like a grand piano in shape. Of these there were

many to be seen in colonial homes, and to their sound, you may be sure, Washington and many of his contemporaries walked through the stately measures of the minuet. And yet, in spite of the high degree of perfection attained by Ruckers, in Antwerp, Shudi, in London, and other great makers, there remained one chief drawback—it was impossible to secure a satisfactory degree of shading tone—of contrast in "coloring," as compared with other instruments.

## CRISTOFORI'S INVENTION.

At last it began to be whispered that a wonderful action had been invented which allowed for this very thing—one upon which the performer could play softly or loudly at will. In short it was *Piano-forte* a "soft loud," and this became its universal name. No descriptive title could have been more significant to the musician of the day, since a keyboard instrument with a shading of tone was what all had desired, and yet such was the conservatism of the musical world, that Bartolommeo Cristofori, the Paduan, who made the invention in 1709, or there about, died many years before his ideas came into general acceptance. There was no retrogression, however, when at last they did take hold.

Withal the new principle was a simple one. No more "plucking" with quills, but just a stroke with a hammer provided with an escapement, i. e., arranged to instantly quit the string after delivering the blow. Strike the key strongly and the string



No. 1—Clavichord (about 3 feet long.)  
No. 2—Keyboard instrument having steel tongues instead of strings (about 3 feet long.)  
No. 3—Italian Cembalo. Strings on harp-shaped frame (a little over 4 feet long.)  
No. 4—Fischer Grand Piano (6 feet long, 4 feet 10 inches wide.)  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are from the collection of the Metropolitan Museum, and are supplied through the courtesy of Gen. di Cesnola, Director, and Mr. Chas. Ballard, photographer of the Museum.



twanged with a heavy blow from the hammer, press lightly and it made a gentle response, but in either case the pitch was undisturbed since the hammer did not remain against the wire.

This was the original principal of the piano action, and this it is to-day. All the rest of the complicated mechanism is merely assisting detail.

It would be interesting and most profitable to go into the history of the instrument's subsequent development, but space forbids. Patents innumerable have been issued to multitudes of inventors.

There is not a line or an angle, a screw or a wire which has not been repeatedly studied and experimented over, but it has been time and money well expended, and the instrument of to-day is a marvel of perfection as a result.

Compare Bartolommeo Christofori's rude piano, for example, with the superb instrument which we illustrate—the Fischer Grand, many examples of which may be found in the Fischer warerooms, at 110 Fifth avenue, New York, and for which the specifications are:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Octaves, 3 Unisons, Scale A to C, Patent Double-Repeating Action, Patent Tuning-Pin Block, Patent Cupola Composite Metal Frame, Capo d'Astro Bar, Sostenuto Pedal.

One can form little idea of the thoroughness and attention to details in construction represented by such an instrument, but

the artist finds its results in the rich, singing tone and quick responsive touch which he requires.

Pianos as originally made were all grands, the square being originated in London by Zumpe in 1760, and the upright by Hawkins in Philadelphia in 1800. This latter is the one referred to in the extract from Jefferson's letter quoted above.

Philadelphia also produced the first piano made on this continent, it being the work of John Behrent in 1775. Though for many years this country imported largely from abroad, the case is now reversed, and we send many instruments to England and the continent of Europe. Mr. H. B. Fischer, of J. & C. Fischer, is authority for the statement that the American piano of to-day emphatically leads the world in construction, material and artistic qualities which is gratifying to our national pride.

Our annual production has increased from 2,500 in 1829, and 9,000 in 1852, to between 100,000 and 150,000 at the present time, the one house referred to turning out an average of two completed instruments every working hour throughout the year, at their great factory, Nos. 418-433 West 28th street, where they expect to produce their 100,000th piano during the coming year. The figures are startling when you come to scrutinize them, but the facts are that the United States manufactures an average of one piano to each one hundred of its families *every year*. Truly this is an age of pianos.

## BRIEF MENTION.

THE old town of Litchfield, Me., had a grand time on its 100th birthday, August 21st. Between 10,000 and 15,000 people were present at the exercises.

THE old mansion at 715 Spruce street, Philadelphia, built by Nicholas Biddle early in this century, has been purchased by the American Catholic Historical Society.

THE old Moland House, on Neshaming Creek, Bucks county, Pa., where Lafayette first reported to Washington for duty in the Continental Army, is still standing.

A MOVEMENT has at last been started to do tardy honor to the memory of George Rogers Clarke, by erecting a monument to him. He was the hero of the Revolution in Illinois.

THE Connecticut State building from the World's Fair, has been re-erected on the shore of New Haven harbor, where it is to be a State Museum of Colonial and Revolutionary relics.

THE corner stone of the Oneida Historical Society's building was laid on the 29th of July at Ithaca, N. Y. The building is made possible by the bequest of Mrs. J. Watson Williams.

THE Battle of Bunker Hill was fought exactly thirty years after the surrender of the Fortress of Louisburg, and one of the drums used that day had been used to rejoice over the previous victory.

THE Women's Building at Atlanta will not be destroyed after the Exposition is over, but will stand as a permanent museum of women's work. Miss Elise Mercur of Pittsburgh, is the architect, whose design was chosen from among thirty competitors.

MISS ALMIRA FOSTER, of Cuttingsville, Vt., is the living daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. She is ninety years of age. Her mother was born in 1762 and died in 1862. She knit stockings for the soldiers in the Revolution and also in the late Civil War. Miss Foster has all her faculties, including sight and hearing.

AN American tourist in Paris, recently, wishing to visit the grave of Lafayette had some difficulty in finding it. He had to make many inquiries before any one could tell him where it was, but it was finally pointed out within the grounds of the old Convent of Picpus, in Old Paris (a name familiar to readers of Victor Hugo's story, "Les Misérables"), that had been founded by Lafayette's ancestors.

THE lady referred to in our last number in connection with the "Colonial Love Letter" as Mrs. Mary Wolcott Harrison Peabody, is a descendant of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who was a surgeon at the siege of Louisburg and a prominent member of the General Assembly of Connecticut. Mrs. Peabody's name is Sarah, instead of Mary, however. She is chairman of the committee of COLONIAL DAMES who are collecting relics from Pennsylvania for the Woman's Building at Atlanta.

THERE will be a new star added to our flag after the 4th of July, 1896, which will represent the new State of Utah. It will be at the right of the fourth row from the top. The standard size of the flag has heretofore been six feet by five. The new

regulation makes it five feet, six inches, by four feet four inches. The new flag with 45 stars will be the only official flag after next 4th of July.

ON the 6th of next May it will be 250 years since Gov. John Winthrop founded New London. The Historical Society of that city think that a monument should be erected to his memory, the corner stone of which should be laid on the anniversary, and measures are now being perfected to accomplish this result.

THE 116th anniversary of the battle of Minisink was observed by the Minisink Historical Society on the 22d of July. The battle was fought on the Delaware river, opposite Lackawaxen, Pa., between Indians and Tories under Chief Brant, and the militia of Orange and Sussex counties. Of the ninety whites, forty-four fell, and the Indians burned every house in the valley but one.

THE growth of interest in the country's history was illustrated by the enthusiasm of the meeting at Greenville, Ohio, on the 3d of August, to commemorate Gen. Anthony Wayne's treaty with the Indians. It was the 100th anniversary of this event, and a fine programme was carried out, consisting of military parades, addresses and patriotic music, both vocal and instrumental. The meeting was attended by 80,000 people.

A CELEBRATION was held on the 7th of August, at St. Ignace, Mich., to commemorate the labors of Father Marquette, the intrepid pioneer, missionary and explorer of the Lake region, 200 years ago. The purpose of the entertainment was to add to the fund of several thousand dollars already on hand to build a suitable monument to his memory, in place of the simple tombstone that now marks the spot where his Indian friends lovingly placed his remains in a birch-bark casket.

THE Constitution of the United States has been taken out of the highly ornamental gray and gold steel safe where it reposes in the State Department, for a brief moment, to be photographed for the Atlanta Exposition. On the 17th of September it will be 108 years since the engrosser pronounced it finished and the delegates affixed their names, and it is still in perfect condition, the ink but very slightly faded. There is but one copy of this important document, which covers four sheets of parchment, each 22 by 28 inches in size. It was of this wonderful document and the form of government it embodied that the English statesman, Lord Brougham, wrote: "It is the very greatest refinement in social policy to which any state of circumstances has ever given rise, or to which any age has ever given birth."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is said to be a descendent of Anne Bradstreet, the first writer of poetry in America. She was the daughter of Governor Dudley, and wife of Governor Bradstreet, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. A volume of her poems, which brought her the title of the "Tenth Muse," was one of the first, if not the first, book published in America. So the poetic fire, divine afflatus, or whatever it is that raises the poet above ordinary people, has smouldered on in the blood of the race for two hundred years, until, with accumulated strength, it has burst into flame in the genius of our own Holmes. He was thus

an illustration of George Eliot's terse statement: "Breed is stronger than pasture," and a paraphrase of his own sentiment: "To make a gentleman you must begin with his grandfather," which, in his case, might read: "To make a poet, begin with his great-great-grandmother."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Herald*, Washington Davis, published recently a table of the genealogy of the Simpson family for four generations, showing that Gen. U. S. Grant's mother and the father of Jefferson Davis were own cousins. He also made the statement that there are more than 500 persons in the United States to-day who are equally related to the two men.

A MONUMENT to the memory of Lafayette will be unveiled under the auspices of the West Chester Historical Society, on the 11th of September, the 118th anniversary of the battle of the Brandywine, where Lafayette was wounded. The monument is a Corinthian shaft 15 feet high, on a square pedestal. The descendants of Col. McClellan, an officer in the same battle, will unveil a monument to his memory in the cemetery on the battlefield, on the same day.

THE town of Danvers, Conn., has set a good example to other old towns of the country in appointing a competent committee and placing means in their hands for carefully collecting, compiling and publishing the military records of the place. The book evidences much painstaking work. It is divided into sections, including records of Danvers' share in the early Colonial Wars, the Revolution, the Mexican War and the Civil War, so arranged as to be easily referred to. It contains 165 pages.

THE statement frequently made of late, that there are only seven living daughters of soldiers of the Revolution, brings out the statement from *The Burlington Free Press* that Vermont alone has five. They are the two ladies of Bennington who married brothers named Buck, mentioned before in this magazine; Mrs. E. P. Jones, aged 93, of the town of Georgia; Mrs. Betsey H. Pelton of Woodstock, aged 90, and Mrs. Sarepta Cowen, aged 74, of Quechee. Mrs. Cowen has two brothers, Charles R. and William Whitman, aged 81 and 79 years.

AFTER the battle of Brandywine, in 1777, the defeat of the Americans and the heavy loss of 1,200 men were felt so keenly that the gunmakers of Warwick determined to hide all the shot and cannon they had on hand to prevent their falling into the hands of the British. So they buried them, and they were forgotten for a century and a quarter. A few weeks ago some boys were fishing in a little stream that runs through a farm near Phoenixville, Pa., when they saw the muzzle of a cannon sticking out of the bank. Five of the cannon have been unearthed, and it is believed there are five or six more in the vicinity.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASS., celebrated the 250th anniversary of its incorporation on the 18th of July, with appropriate exercises. It has a history of which it may be justly proud; its inhabitants having been noted for sobriety, industry, thrift and refinement, as well as promptness to respond to the calls of their country in her times of need. Rev. D. F. Lamson is preparing a history of the town, which will be published in a few months.

THE Plattsburgh Institute, composed of prominent men of northwestern New York, will dedicate a monument at "Halsey's Corners" on the 11th of September, to commemorate the bravery of Captain Leonard's Battery, U. S. Artillery, and the New York Militia, where they made a stand against the entire British force in the Battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1812. They erected a monument in '94 to mark the spot where the battle of Sept. 6th was fought.

THE State Historical Society of Kansas is not yet twenty years old, but it has accomplished a great deal of good, especially in the founding of a historical library, which now comprises 79,900 volumes, and is constantly being augmented by gifts and purchases. It is open to the public and is constantly consulted. It contains 2,875 volumes devoted to the history of the country, as a whole, and of the various States; 442 volumes of Indian history, &c. The State Legislature has recently assigned certain rooms in the Capitol for its use.

DR. FREDRICK ANDROS, the first physician to locate west of the Mississippi, died lately at the age of 92 years at his daughter's home in Minneapolis. Dr. Andros was the son of a New England clergyman and hero of the Revolutionary War; he married Eliza Bunker, descendant of the owner of Bunker Hill. After graduating in medicine in Massachusetts, where he was born 92 years ago, he removed to Paris, Canada, fled from there because he had been a party to the revolutionary conspiracy, reached Detroit on foot, assisted in quelling an epidemic of cholera there in 1834, and in 1838 went to Dubuque, Iowa, to practice medicine.

THE city of Philadelphia has recently acquired the old Logan estate for a public park. It consists of the old house, surrounded by twelve acres of the land that once belonged to James Logan, William Penn's secretary. It took ten years to build the house—from 1718 to 1728—all the material having to be brought from England except the bricks. Its construction is a comment on the times, as it contains secret passages and hidden closets, and has an underground passage to the barn. It was famous for its hospitality in the olden times, and the old staircase has echoed the tread of many famous persons, who helped to make history for America.

A CURIOUS relic of ancient severity has recently been dug up in Virginia. It is an iron cage for the execution of criminals convicted of such crimes as the murder of a husband by his wife, or a master by his slave, and was in use in Virginia in Colonial times. It is a hanging cage, in which the criminal was fastened, with an iron support for the feet, an iron cap on the head, iron bars to surround and support the body, and chains to hang it to a tree. When this cage was dug up it contained a skull and some other human bones, which are supposed to belong to a slave executed in 1767 or 1768, the last time this method was known to have been used. It is to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

THE Canadian government has erected a monument, forty feet high, on the battlefield of Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, to the unknown British heroes who fell in that engagement. The battle was fought on the 25th of July, 1814, and the monument was dedicated on the 81st anniversary. It is a shaft of gray granite, weighing five tons, on a pedestal, reached by six steps, twenty feet square at the base. The battle was a bloody one, the American loss being 743 killed and wounded; while those who are now honored by the monument numbered 876. It was here that Col. Winfield Scott first won renown.

MR. C. M. BURTON of Detroit has just published in pamphlet form, a sketch of the life of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit. It will be of great use to students of our early history, as it is clearly printed in narrow columns, and divided by sub-heads, making it very easy to refer to any section of it in a moment. Mr. Burton has taken great pains in compiling the biography from material that he has spent years in collecting, from the unpublished writings of Cadillac himself, from notarial records in Montreal, from archives in Ottawa, and also from researches in Paris and London. Historical societies' collections of Massachusetts, New York and Michigan, were also consulted, and, in short, Mr. Burton spared no pains to secure perfect accuracy in his work.

PROBABLY the youngest son of a Revolutionary soldier now living is Mr. Charles Rea, of the Robinson Rea Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., who recently joined the Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Mr. Rea is a handsome, hearty old gentleman of seventy-two, and the last member of a family of eleven. He is the son of Major General John Rea, who served throughout the Revolution and the War of 1812; a grandson of Colonel Samuel Culbertson, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and a great grandson of Captain Alexander Culbertson, who was killed at the battle of Siding's Hill in the French and Indian War. He is of Scotch descent, and himself served almost four years in the late Civil War.

Major General John Rea was a member of Congress for many years, and was widely known as a man of ability and integrity. His sons were all men of note, and Mr. Rea is his only remaining child.

THE New York room in the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exhibition will be a harmony of artistic thoughts expressed in white and Delft blue, and suggesting Colonial styles in its designs. The walls will be covered with an American Delft blue and white paper, patterned after an old French hanging found in a Virginia mansion of the last century. The central third of the walls will carry a broad band of two-toned Delft blue paper in vertical stripes, divided from the walls proper by classic mouldings, and forming the background for a series of American blue plates depicting Nieu Amsterdam's forts, houses and public places in the olden days, and reproduced from old wood cuts and pictures. Another series will illustrate the home of Washington at Mount Vernon, and the various houses in which his headquarters were established, at Newburgh and Tappan, Cambridge, Morristown and Valley Forge.

The ceiling will be panelled with Colonial mouldings, inclosing a Delft blue and white paper, showing a design patterned after the wall covering.

The hangings for doors and windows are of Sea Island cotton of the same colors, and all the decorations follow the same general plan in color and design.

## THE SILVER WARE OF COLONIAL DAYS.



CANDELABRA.

Showing contrast between the elaborate "chased" ware and the simple Colonial design.

ment, which when completed read as follows:

BOSTON, April 2, 1789.

Moses Brown, Esq.

Bo't of PAUL REVERE & SON.

To Silver Teapot 16 oz. @ 7.....	\$5.12
Making and Engraving.....	5.08
Silver Stand for do 6 oz.....	2.02
Making and Engraving.....	1.10
4 Silver Salt Spoons.....	.18

\$15.10

By Silver Salver 25 oz. @ 7.....

8.15

\$23.15

Rec'd pay in full,

PAUL REVERE.

And this was evidence that the bold rider had settled down into a staid and worthy silversmith.

There has always been a particular dignity of position about this occupation, and we feel gratified to think that our favorite came into so good a berth after he had helped to give his country liberty.

It is impossible to trace the production of silverware among the colonists further back than the middle of the seventeenth

land until the seventeenth century, when it was introduced from Italy, and its first users were much ridiculed for their effeminacy. Its convenience, however, soon made it indispensable, and the basins and ewers being no longer needed, passed out of use.

Our nineteenth century guest might also have seen a silver dish in the shape of a full-rigged ship, heaped with sweet-meats and known as the "nef," and no end of other curious, now obsolete, dishes, such as mazers, hanaps, double or trussing cups, standing cups, sconces and the like. There would have been in the center, most likely, a tall, steeple-crowned salt, twelve to fifteen inches in height and richly wrought, for it was a dish of much honor, and little three-cornered "trencher salts" at the various plates. The spoons would have had wide, flat bowls, in shape much like a clam shell, their handles being straight, narrow, and perhaps finished off with the effigies of the twelve apostles, as was a popular custom of the day. Such for a hasty glimpse, was the table silver of the time.



MODERN SILVER WARE.

Coffee Set. Theo. B. Starr.



OLD SILVER WARE.

From Metropolitan Museum of Art. Photographed by Charles Ballard.

century. Throughout all its early history American ware was crude and primitive in the extreme, and yet there were many rich and elegant pieces to be seen in colonial homes, particularly those of Virginia, brought of course from abroad.

## THEY ATE WITH THEIR FINGERS.

A modern would have felt decidedly out of place could he have attended an elaborate banquet of several hundred years ago. He would have been at a loss to understand the presence of ewers and basins until he saw that all were eating the meats with their fingers, and consequently in much need of the service of the attendants who occasionally handed about the basins and then poured water from the ewers over the outstretched hands of the guests. No one would have understood him had he asked for a fork. That useful implement was unknown even to Eng-

land until the seventeenth century, when it was introduced from Italy, and its first users were much ridiculed for their effeminacy, though slow, the introduction of the fork and the ultimate, though slow, displacement of ewers and basins. Other changes also came about—some old dishes took new forms, others disappeared entirely from use, while new ones appeared upon the scene. In short it was with silver as it has been with all else—changing conditions and changing tastes found expressions on side-board and table. One who desires to make a more thorough study of the prevailing styles of these times will find much of interest in the collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art from which the pieces in our first illustration were photographed.

In this picture the tea service grouped in front has special interest, since it represents the providence of the original owner, who, hearing a rumor that one of the early New York banks was becoming shaky, drew out his deposit in Mexican silver dollars and had it manufactured into these dishes.

There is such a fascination about the study of olden plate that it is easy to understand the enthusiasm of the collectors, but one who could see the bewildering beauty of such a display as that for example on the second floor of Theodore B. Starr's establishment near Madison Square, (No. 206 Fifth Avenue,) would admit that modern silver had its claims to consideration as well. A gentleman connected with this house talked interestingly about American silver:

"There is a distinct demand to-day," he said, "for the Colonial designs in table service. Until about five years ago everybody wished for 'chased' ware, and it was hard to get the service of a good 'chaser,' but to-day they are plenty, for their work is little called for.

## THE COLONIAL REVIVAL.

"The colonial designs, you know," he continued, "run to plain surfaces, octagonal shapes and festoon ornaments. The cause of this revival is undoubtedly to be found in the universal turning of Americans to the study of their history and the work of the historical, patriotic Societies. Previous to 1870 it may be said that the taste of the American public in matters of silverware was indiscriminate. As a general rule heavy ware and elaborate ornamentation were in vogue, but no prevailing designs, and this holds true from about the beginning of the century. Early in the '70's French influence began to make itself felt, and a renaissance of the Louis XV. style became popular,

gradually shading off into that of Louis XVI., and its modification in the richly chased ware of the '80's. Then, as I have said, came the sudden and wide spread demand for colonial simplicity which now is at its height. Still it must not be thought that the condition of to-day is without its exceptions. Many of the wealthiest families are also the most conservative, and cling to the elaborate decorations that used to prevail.

"The dealer of to-day, if he would succeed, must have his finger upon the pulse of the public. When the public seems to be growing tired of one style of design it is incumbent upon him to produce another and submit it for the popular verdict. Our house has always made a special point of fine and unusual dishes and the reason may be found in the fact that we have not limited ourselves to the product of our own designers as do most houses, but secure the best from a hundred sources. As a consequence we have a great advantage in extent and variety which it pays to maintain.

## ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS.

WITH this number, THE SPIRIT OF '76 enters upon its second year of publication, under the most encouraging circumstances.

Much of this success is due to the volunteered assistance of our readers, from whom much valuable material has been received; much, also, to the encouraging words of appreciation which have been expressed.

Within the last few weeks, over five hundred letters of congratulation and commendation have been received from subscribers, from which a very few are selected at random. Only brief extracts are given of each:

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is good, and I like it.—*A. H. Simmons, Mystic, Conn.*

I AM well pleased with your little paper.—*Wm. W. Van Deusen, Middleton, Conn.*

THINK your paper does good work in developing a patriotic spirit in young America.—*Elliott H. Morse, New Haven, Conn.*

I LIKE the paper much. Shall continue my subscription, and shall preserve my numbers.—*Will. L. Welch, Boston, Mass.*

I WOULD not be without your paper for five times the amount I pay for it.—*William P. C. Corkery, Baltimore, Md.*

I AM greatly pleased with your paper—would that it were issued oftener.—*David M. Bryant, South Deerfield, Mass.*

I HAVE great pleasure in reading your bright little journal. It comes all too seldom.—*Judson K. Deming, Dubuque, Iowa.*

I AM always eager to see what THE SPIRIT OF '76 has on record of the past. It is also a power in true Americanism.—*Addison H. Foster, M.D., Chicago, Ill.*

I THINK your paper one of the best for historical societies. I find it exceeding interesting.—*Mrs. F. E. Allen, Esthersville, Iowa.*

PLEASE renew my subscription to your paper, which I find very interesting and instructive. I read it each month with pleasure.—*Walter S. Baldwin, 140 Fulton street, New York City.*

I HAVE been well pleased with your paper from the first, and find it instructive and interesting. It is worthy of a place in every home.—*E. M. Davis, Port Jefferson, N. Y.*

HAVING from the first been a constant reader of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and being in sympathy with its aim and purposes, I heartily commend it to all.—*Wellington Pool, Wenham, Mass.*

I ESTEEM your paper very highly and of great value, as an historical document, and think it worthy of a large circulation.—*E. L. Spalding, Webster, Mass.*

THE articles that have appeared in your valuable paper have interested me very much, partly, perhaps, because my grandfather and great grandfather served in the Continental army.—*F. E. Grice, Washington, D. C.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a progressive magazine, strong in its patriotic ideas and character, and should be eagerly welcomed in every home, especially where there are children.—*Victoria Adams-Barber, Cor. Secy. Chicago Newspaper Women's Club.*

I AM very much interested in your publication. "Is it not time for that true blue American paper to come again?" is a question frequently asked at our house.—*David Cromwell, Sons of the Revolution, White Plains, N. Y.*

"I think you could say that the tendency is in the direction of simple elegance; there is an eschewing of everything like ostentation, as is shown, for example, by the disuse of the great and costly castors which used to be so popular. Another indication is in the subsiding of the fad for all sorts of special implements, the special knives, forks and spoons of various sizes for different uses. To day, a medium fork, known as the *entrée fork* and brought in with its appropriate courses, has taken the place of several of those which used to be at the plate at the beginning of the meal.

"One strange thing about the silver trade—distinguishing it from most other lines—is that the taste in the United States runs quite independently of that abroad; so much so, that the stock of goods which is necessary in New York would not be at all salable in Paris, and vice versa. At the same time, American ware is by no means inferior to that of Europe, while the taste in this country is, on the whole, much more pronounced."

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is invaluable to all students of American History. I heartily enjoy it.—*Nancie Otis Winston, Historian, Army and Navy Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Washington, D. C.*

I ENJOY exceedingly reading your paper, and think it of great value to all who are interested in the patriotic efforts of our forefathers to establish free government in America. It keeps alive the memory of their deeds.—*Josiah Mitchell Fleming, Denver, Col.*

I FEEL sure that your paper wherever it is known will be highly appreciated and exert a powerful influence for good, and that it is the duty of all SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION not only to subscribe themselves, but to do what they can to extend its circulation.—*F. Hathaway, 185 Dearborn street, Chicago.*

THE columns of your paper are the means by which SONS and DAUGHTERS loyal to their dear country may form links in a chain of knowledge of each other of great value and importance, extending across the United States. Its advent each month is hailed with more than pleasure.—*E. G. Smith, Waterbury, Conn.*

I AM much delighted with your able and interesting publication. I believe it will do so much to stimulate love of country that I trust it will be abundantly sustained. I have called the attention of several friends to THE SPIRIT OF '76, who were so much pleased that they told me they would subscribe for it.—*John B. Brownlow, Washington, D. C.*

It gives me pleasure to say a word of appreciation for your valuable paper, which is doing so much for the patriotic Societies. If a union of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION can be effected, it will be a great blessing. Your paper does much to instill patriotic feelings in all who read it.—*G. H. Richardson, Belmond, Iowa.*

I AM glad to speak a good word for THE SPIRIT OF '76. The making and perfecting of historical records is not the work of one man's lifetime, for the materials are endlessly coming to light. So your work is one of deep interest and great value to every descendant of a Revolutionary sire.—*Otis Freeman, Lawrence, Mass.*

ENTIRELY aside from its patriotic influence, and valuable historical information which need no comment, I consider that THE SPIRIT OF '76 contains the most readable and condensed patriotic news of any publication known to me; standing as a practical illustration of good secured wherever we find the "many in one."—*A. J. Muzzy, SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bristol, Conn.*

I FIND your excellent and patriotic journal most interesting and satisfactory. I should be sorry for any reason to be obliged to give it up. As a monthly record of our patriotic societies and of matters of interest to Americans who love their country, I am well pleased with it. I wish you success in your patriotic enterprise.—*Daniel Cleveland, President Lower California SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, San Diego, Cal.*

I SHOULD do injustice to my sentiments if I did not congratulate you upon the successful career of your valuable paper. There is a growing interest in patriotic facts and traditions relating to the men of '76 and Colonial times. Your labors in this direction are worthy the warm support of every American citizen.—*John Meredith Read, United States Minister to France, 128 rue La Boétie, Champs-Élysées, Paris.*

I HAVE perused THE SPIRIT OF '76 with pleasure and profit. Would commend it to all patriotic citizens as a family paper.—*A. P. Haring, Montclair, N. J.*

THE SPIRIT is a very interesting and valuable publication, and worthy of all support.—*Wm. Alex. Smith, 70 Broadway, New York City.*

I CONSIDER your paper very interesting, and exceedingly valuable in stimulating the patriotism of the descendants of '76.—*S. P. Gates, Bridgewater, Mass.*

I DESIRE to thank you for the spirit that underlies your publication, and for the enterprise with which your plans are executed. I congratulate you on your success. The journal is worthy of its name, and has no rival.—*Elroy M. Avery, Cleveland, O.*

I FIND THE SPIRIT OF '76 most acceptable, as it keeps me informed of the work of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and of other kindred Societies.—*Elizabeth A. Wynkoop, Vice Regent of Wiltyck Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Hurley, N. Y.*

YOUR paper is doing an excellent work. As a record of historic events and a promoter of patriotic sentiments it occupies a field which has long lain fallow. It should be placed in every public library and reading room, where it would be accessible to the youth of every community.—*S. A. Johnson, Booneville, N. Y.*

I HAVE read with great interest your paper from its commencement and think it improves upon each issue. It is the best paper I have ever seen in giving particulars of the doings of the different Societies in whose interests it is published.—*James H. Townsend, 92 Front st., New York City.*

THOSE who are of Revolutionary descent, or who are interested in preserving and extending the principles of liberty for which our fathers fought in the War of the Revolution, will find THE SPIRIT OF '76 a very valuable auxiliary. It is first class, both editorially and typographically.—*R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio.*

I SHOULD be very glad to see THE SPIRIT OF '76 travel far and near to every descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, and be sent by them to kindle in the minds and hearts of the ever new element coming to our shores, the love of the country they will call their own.—*S. R. Niebuhr, 209 West 81st street, N. Y. City.*

WHEN I noticed your journal on the newstands I was greatly pleased with it. I purchased several copies and sent them to friends. Every American should be a subscriber, and I would like to see it on file in every hotel, steamboat and reading-room throughout the country.—*William A. G. Hooton, 618 Broadway, New York City.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a valuable publication, well calculated to keep alive a love of country and spirit of patriotism. It presents historic facts, anniversaries, and descriptions of places in a very attractive form, and must be welcome to the hearths of thousands of our liberty-loving people, all over the land.—*Nelson Bartlett, Boston, Mass.*

PERMIT me to add my testimony to so many others to the value of your magazine. It should be in the hands of every member of the different Societies, and every boy and girl in the country should take pride in becoming a subscriber to it.—*D. S. Lamson, Societies COLONIAL WARS and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Weston, Mass.*

YOUR paper strikes me as being extremely attractive and inspiring. It must be of very great use in conserving and strengthening the American spirit, and promoting patriotism at a time when, through much foreign travel, superficial people fail to appreciate the merits and flavor of our own civilization.—*Edward Judson, Pastor Memorial Baptist Church, New York City.*

I HAVE taken THE SPIRIT OF '76 since it started, and think highly of it. As a member of the Societies of COLONIAL WARS and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, I find much in it to interest and instruct. I believe it is doing good work in promoting the interests of the patriotic Societies. Many of my friends are subscribers, and more will be when the paper is better known.—*Charles M. Green, Boston, Mass.*

I FIND THE SPIRIT OF '76 extremely interesting. The details and incidents of historical events and characteristic traits and doings of historical personages and actions give added interest to our Colonial and Revolutionary history, and make your paper invaluable to the lover of our country. To the members of the patriotic Societies it is well nigh indispensable.—*Geo. O. Smith, Boston, Mass.*

THE spirit of '76 is the inspiration, the origin and the essential element of life to the many patriotic Societies, and THE SPIRIT OF '76 has shown itself to be the true exponent of that life.—*Isaac B. Choate, Boston, Mass.*

I AM in sympathy with the aim, purposes and conduct of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and think every DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, both North and South, should subscribe for it.—*Mrs. James H. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is doing a good work in arousing popular interest in the study of American history; in thus kindling patriotism, it fosters the cause of good government.—*Reuben G. Thwaites, Sec'y Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.*

I AM very confident that if your very interesting and valuable journal is brought to the attention of the members of the Societies of COLONIAL WARS and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION they will become ready subscribers.—*Frederick Clarkson, 45 William street, New York City.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 holds an enviable position among the numerous publications of the day. It has a peculiar mission, and performs its duty well. The reports of the doings of the various Societies are to be commended for interest and accuracy. A copy of the paper should be upon the library table of every member of the patriotic Societies.—*Edward J. Chaffee, Mount Vernon, N. Y.*

I DEEM it a pleasure as well as a duty to commend the aim, purposes and conduct of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and as I am convinced that the work of the patriotic Societies which it reports, has done good and only good, and that continually, permit me to express my hope for the continued and increasing success of your undertaking.—*J. C. Breckinridge, Hague-on-Lake-George, N. Y.*

It seems to me that every member of each and every one of the various patriotic Societies should sustain by every means in their power the admirable publication you are issuing. The matter presented from month to month, is so judiciously edited and the effort of the management so distinctly non partisan, that all should rally to its support.—*Richard T. Davies, 143 Liberty street, New York City.*

I AM in full sympathy with the aim and purposes of your publication, and think, so far as I am able to understand, that it has been properly conducted in the interests of the different Societies it represents, and the principles and men of '76. I wish it every success.—*E. Fellows Jenkins, 297 Fourth ave., New York City.*

YOUR paper is edited with skill and ability, and must inevitably accomplish much to prevent the decline and promote the growth of public spirit, and the principles of government for which our fathers contended so zealously in 1776. The real sentiment and spirit of 1776 is essential to the preservation of our institutions; hence, to work for this result is one of the highest aims an American can have.—*John B. Sanborn, late Brig.-Gen'l and B't-Maj.-Gen'l, Volunteers U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn.*

THERE is plenty of room in this country for a journal like THE SPIRIT OF '76, and every American patriot must appreciate your noble efforts. Every incident not generally recorded in histories, and every trait in the stern and robust characters of our Colonial fathers who founded this empire of ours out of a savage forest world, become in your columns living exemplars and texts for American patriotism.—*F. A. Roe, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Member SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Washington, D. C.*

I HAVE greatly enjoyed the regular visits of "THE SPIRIT OF '76," though I am not connected with any of the patriotic Societies whose interests it does so much to promote. In bringing to light facts forgotten or before unknown in relation to the early history of the nation, as well as in picturing passing events within its peculiar field, I have found it both entertaining and instructive. To foster a love of country by keeping alive the memory of a heroic past, is to help remove the evils of sectionalism and partyism.—*Z. Grenell, Pastor First Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich.*

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has stimulated my efforts in genealogical work in the various lines in which I am descended, with the most surprising and gratifying results. I have obtained most valuable family and historical matter that in a few more years would have been lost. As a result, I am a member of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, the OHIO SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and the OHIO SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and I find I am eligible, through a dozen different ancestors, to the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. Success to THE SPIRIT OF '76.—*T. F. Spangler, Zanesville, O.*



# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1895—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

**\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.**  
**\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.**  
**10 cents per Single Copy.**  
**Advertising Rates supplied upon application.**

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

## September Anniversaries.

- September 1, 1775—Page's men cut down the Boston Liberty Tree.  
" 1, 1777—Battle of Fort Henry, Wheeling, Va.  
" 1, 1779—D'Estaing captures four British men-of-war.  
" 1, 1781—Battle of West Haven, Conn.  
" 3, 1777—Battle of Iron Hill, Delaware.  
" 3, 1783—Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris.  
" 5, 1774—The first Continental Congress at Philadelphia.  
" 5, 1779—Battle of Lloyd's Neck, N. Y.  
" 5, 1781—Naval fight in the Chesapeake between DeGrasse and Graves.  
" 6, 1781—Battle of Fort Griswold, Connecticut.  
" 6, 1781—New London, Conn., burned by the British.  
" 8, 1781—Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.  
" 11, 1776—Battle of Lake Champlain.  
" 11, 1777—Battle of Brandywine.  
" 12, 1780—Battle of Cane Creek, N. C.  
" 13, 1776—British land in New York on Hudson River side.  
" 13, 1781—Battle of Lindley's Mill, N. C.  
" 13, 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.  
" 14, 1779—Battle of Gonesco, N. Y.  
" 14, 1780—Battle of Fort Driscoll, Augusta, Ga.  
" 15, 1776—British land in New York, East River side.  
" 15, 1776—Putnam saved by Mrs. Mary Lindley Murray.  
" 15, 1780—Battle of White House, Georgia.  
" 16, 1776—Battle of Harlem Heights, N. Y.  
" 16, 1778—Battle of Westchester, N. Y.  
" 17, 1787—U. S. Constitution reported to Congress.  
" 18, 1775—Battle of St. Johns, Canada.  
" 18, 1777—Battle of Lake George, N. Y.  
" 19, 1771—First Battle of Bemis Heights, or Stillwater, or Saratoga.  
" 20, 1776—Delaware adopts a Constitution.  
" 20, 1777—Battle of Paoli, Pa.  
" 21, 1776—Capture of Nathan Hale in New York by the British.  
" 21, 1780—Battle of Wap's Plantation, N. C.  
" 22, 1776—Hanging of Nathan Hale in New York City.  
" 23, 1777—Battle of Diamond Island, N. Y.  
" 23, 1779—Bon Homme Richard captures Serapis.  
" 23, 1779—Siege of Savannah begun.  
" 23, 1780—Capture of Major Andre.  
" 24, 1776—Battle of Montross's Island, N. Y.  
" 25, 1775—Battle of Montreal.  
" 25, 1780—Flight of Benedict Arnold.  
" 25, 1775—Capture of Montreal by Montgomery.  
" 26, 1775—Capture of Ethan Allen by the British at Long Point.  
" 26, 1777—British enter Philadelphia.  
" 26, 1778—Battle at Fort Henry, Wheeling, Va.  
" 26, 1780—Battle at Charlotte, N. C.  
" 28, 1776—Pennsylvania adopts a Constitution.  
" 28, 1778—Battle of Tappan, N. Y.  
" 30, 1776—Battle of Stonington, Conn.  
" 30, 1781—Siege of Yorktown begun.

## OUR PREMIUM OFFER.

ANY person sending to THE SPIRIT OF '76, one new subscription before October 15th (\$1.00), and referring to this offer, will be *presented free* with a fine (19 x 25) 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, it is nearly 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. The picture is excellent and worthy a place in any home. It will certainly give satisfaction.

## IS IT WANTED?

Several of our readers have expressed a desire to secure the anniversary historical dates, which we now publish from month to month, combined for the year, and printed in leaflet form. If there were any considerable demand for such a compilation, we would take pleasure in supplying it. If those who desire it sufficiently to pay 25 cents for a copy will indicate it, we will have some basis upon which to decide the question. Let us hear from you.

## EVERYBODY MAY BECOME PHILANTHROPISTS.

Within a few days we have received orders from several persons to send THE SPIRIT OF '76 regularly, on their account, to various public libraries, schools and reading rooms.

Why may not this example have a wide following?

The plan has not been copyrighted, and any person may become a self-appointed missionary in patriotism, without fear of infringing upon the rights of others.

## TO HELP SEARCH FOR PERSONAL RECORDS.

We have recently arranged with one of the most expert genealogical agencies in the United States, to investigate and reply to personal genealogical questions which require the labor of investigation. The expense, of course, will depend upon the nature and extent of the work to be done, but will be reasonable, and the service rendered should be satisfactory. Anyone desiring to secure this kind of assistance will be put in correspondence with this agency.

## PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

What must be admitted to be the most important patriotic movement of the century, was inaugurated less than six years ago, by four ladies in Washington. The Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was then instituted, is quite as remarkable for its patriotic zeal as its rapid growth, and for the wisdom displayed in the conduct of its business, as for the large number of society leaders in every State who have become identified with its interests. It is therefore with great pleasure that we publish, in this issue, a group of the State Regents of this Society, the ladies upon whom devolve the responsibility and oversight of the work in the respective States.

## IT IS PRACTICAL AND PRACTICABLE.

THERE are those who speak slightly of the new Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, saying that organizing the children for patriotic work is carrying the matter beyond the limits of the practical into the fanciful and visionary. Such opinions must either be based on superficial thought or very small knowledge of facts. If the children can meet regularly under the auspices of the ladies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Society, and not be influenced by it, they will be different from most children. Many of the great men of the world trace their greatness to the teachings of their mothers or sisters. Washington's mother, being asked how she taught her son to be so great, said: "I taught him to obey." Abraham Lincoln said: "All I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother." Napoleon's mother was stern and resolute, and taught her son to be so. Julius Caesar inherited his talents largely from his mother, and she taught him to cultivate them. She dedicated him to the God of War at his birth. The mothers of Gounod, Bach and Schumann were very fond of music, and helped their sons; and Mendelssohn owed much to the help of his sister. The Bible tells us how much Timothy owed to the teaching of his mother and grandmother. There are too many proofs in history of the influence of women over children to make any question of the wisdom of the patriotic training of the children admissible.

## THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

General Nelson Appleton Miles, who is to succeed General Schofield in command of the American Army, has recently been elected to membership in the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. General Miles is a distinguished soldier, and has honestly earned the honors he enjoys.

## A SUBJECT FOR THE DOCTORS.

We are in frequent receipt of complaints from members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who think the difference in volume of the published reports of the different Societies, is a true measure or index of the "leaning" or "prejudice" of this paper. This criticism, which is not correct, reminds us of the letter once written by an old lady to the editor of a daily paper. She said:

I take your paper, but you don't publish enough *deaths*. If you don't publish more death notices, I will have to stop my paper.

The editor promptly replied:

*Dear Madam:*—The Doctors are to blame and not ourselves, as we publish the notices of all deaths that occur. We desire, however, to please our readers, and will therefore write to the various physicians and suggest that we wish to secure a column of "deaths" per day, a matter very clearly within their control.

If those who control the activities of these Societies will kindly apply the moral of this incident and see that more events occur and that we receive notice of them, we will gladly record them. As we have often before stated, we wish to treat all patriotic Societies with entire impartiality. The responsibility for sparse news is clearly, therefore, not with this magazine.

## THE COLONIAL RENAISSANCE.

The wonderful growth of interest in everything pertaining to our ancestors and the early history of our country is beginning to take practical form, and to find expression in various ways. It seems strange that what might be called a popular fancy or fad, for investigating the ways and customs that prevailed a hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago, should actually control the productions of manufacturers in so many lines of business, but they assure us that this is the case. The furniture of our homes is being modeled more and more after that of the wealthy Colonists; the present dress of the ladies is a revival of the long-ago styles of wide skirts and puffed sleeves, the rich stuffs and bright colors now in use having been also much in favor with our Colonial ancestresses. The present taste for the "blue Delft" table ware speaks directly of the rich patroons from Holland who settled New York and New Jersey, while the shape and pattern of the table silver is, as elsewhere described in this paper, showing an increasing demand for Colonial designs. The same tendency is observable in the present architecture, as far, at least, as it applies to residences. This taste in houses has, no doubt, been stimulated by the Colonial State buildings at the World's Fair. Their stately and dignified appearance was emphasized by contrast with the more frivolous styles of some of their neighbors, and had the effect of making the man about to build a home think that after all the old ways were good ways.

Earnest study of anything noble always enlarges and ennobles the mind and character; and as the character is expressed by all that we surround ourselves with in our homes, as truly as by anything we say or do, we may infer that this tendency of the public taste in things material, betokens a keener appreciation of the good qualities of the patriots to whom we owe our country, based on a better acquaintance. Carlyle says "taste means a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness, a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order and goodness." So we bid God speed to the work of the patriotic Societies in their efforts to stimulate research into the records of the past.

## AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Lord North withdrew his George the III,  
Defeated, in a huff.  
Dunraven, with Valkyrie III,  
Knew when he'd had enough.

## SURELY GAINING GROUND.

It is evident to all except the most obtuse, that the majority of the rank and file of the two Societies of "Sons," are earnestly welcoming the movement for fraternization. In Washington this has already been accomplished. At Buffalo and in Ohio steps have also been taken looking to like results. With this issue THE SPIRIT OF '76 presents additional expressions, which give hopeful indications of this spreading movement.

Probably three-quarters of the actual membership of both societies, would heartily respond "amen" to the sentiments here expressed. Bitter words and contention over non-essentials will not assist, nor *will they long prevent* this growing patriotic movement. The safe and abiding advantage of using a "soft answer" to "turn away wrath," has not yet become an experience with all, but a good example is contagious, and the movement is gaining ground.

It is asserted in some quarters, that one Society has been more careful than the other, in securing proofs of lineal descent, and this has been offered as a reason why union should be delayed. THE SPIRIT OF '76 has investigated this charge and is satisfied that there is no basis for it. Both Societies have the same requirements, and apparently exercise the same scrutiny and care, and, so far as they know, they have invariably done so in the past.

As before stated, there is no doubt but that the great majority of the members of both Societies earnestly desire union, or, at least, some basis of fraternization. They are tired of the rivalry.

Who, then, are responsible for thwarting the will of the majority?

They are clearly *not* those who have so cordially expressed their desire for union in the following letters, which are representative, and from no one section of the country:

**Alabama.**—At the annual meeting of the Alabama SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held in April last, resolutions were adopted and instructions given our delegates to the Boston meeting of the General Society looking to an *early union* of the two Societies. This was a unanimous expression, and to us, away from the "great conflict," there exists no reason why these two organizations, looking toward the same high end, should move along divergent pathways.—*Thomas McAdory Owen, Secretary, Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

**Arkansas.**—I not only approve the movement to unite the two Societies of "Sons," but go further. I would amend the National Constitution so that we could unite the "Daughters" with us. God knows we Revolutionary descendants are few enough as compared with the body of Americans, and we should not divide in our organizations, but stand as one family from Maine to California. Men and women, one! one family.—*Sam. W. Williams, President, Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**California.**—The spirit that characterizes and prompts the movement for affiliation of the two Societies of "Sons" deserves to be commended and encouraged. But I am of the opinion that amity and fraternization between the members of the two Societies of New York City are first essential for its ultimate success, and that the matter of union to be satisfactorily and fully accomplished must be given eventually into the hands of committees from each society.—*Edward Hunter, President, California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**California.**—I heartily believe that if a union of the two Societies of "Sons," could be brought about by mutual concessions, it would become one in spirit and purpose, and great benefits would undoubtedly inure to both organizations.—*A. S. Hubbard, Registrar, California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Connecticut.**—I have always been in favor of uniting the two general societies, and have done all in my power to bring about a union.

The result leads me to believe that union can only be accomplished by a committee with full power from each general society. Both organizations have grown to such proportions that a meeting of delegates from each Society is quite sure to result in failure. The gentlemen who know the least, and talk the most about the subject are pretty sure to upset the plans of men who have studied the question in all its bearings.

Let us have committees with full power to adopt a plan of union appointed, if it is the wish of a full majority on both sides.

Meantime, I hope we shall all be able to behave like men—not boys—and recognize the fact that the aims and purposes of both societies are identical, and that the only legitimate rivalry that can exist between them is a friendly rivalry. If there is any hatchet to be buried, let us find it if we can, and bury it so deep that it can never be dug up again.—*Jonathan Trumbull, President, Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Illinois.**—The subject of the union of the Societies has been submitted to the Board of Managers of the Illinois Society, SONS OF THE REVOLU-

tion, and the sentiment is found to be favorable to a union of the two Societies as proposed, on the following basis, viz.: "Each and every member of the United Societies shall furnish absolute and official proof of his ancestor's service in the War of the Revolution."—*Walter Delafield, President Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

**Indiana.**—I am decidedly in favor of the movement to unite the two Societies of "Sons." Our members, so far as I have heard an expression, universally favor it. A union would strengthen us and add much to our patriotic influence.—*Seneca B. Brown, President, Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Kansas.**—I noticed with much pleasure in the June number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 that the two societies of "Sons," of Washington, D. C., united in celebrating local patriotic events, and that other societies are disposed to follow their example. This is as it should be. Two societies, with but a single purpose, cannot always remain apart, and when the passions and prejudices of the hour have cooled or passed away, as they, of necessity, must do, we will then have a strong society without division, representing our appreciation of the men whose deeds and sacrifices gave to our people a free government, the value of which perhaps few wholly realize. Speed the day for union and concord.—*Geo. D. Hale, President, Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Massachusetts.**—There are strong reasons why the State Societies should unite, but I feel as though the New York Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION dominated the situation as regards their State societies, and would permit any amalgamation. A great metropolitan Society naturally wants to rule, and be the autocrat and director of the working methods of all its branches. That part of it is distasteful to me, and I certainly hope that our State societies will keep the balance of power well divided in the country. There are some prominent people in our Society who are in favor of union with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Massachusetts, and have even gone so far as to say that they consider it of more importance to effect a union with our brethren of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, than to maintain or belong to a National Society, but I am hardly prepared to recommend that as yet.—*Edwin S. Barrett, President, Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Minnesota.**—The relations between the two societies here are most amicable. We are exchanging courtesies constantly and both getting on very well as we are. At one time there was a large majority of our members who thought that union would be desirable, if it could be accomplished upon a proper basis, and resolutions to that effect were passed. Whether what has been published on the subject during the past year by both sides has changed the views of any, I could not say.—*Charles F. Noyes, President, Minnesota Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

**Missouri.**—I think the sentiment in our Society for union on general principles is quite strong. There can be no doubt if a satisfactory union could be brought about that it would be much better for all concerned, and stop this farcical contention between the descendants of the heroes of '76."—*Henry Cadie, Secretary, Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

**Missouri.**—I look with pleasure upon every manifestation of the spirit of fraternity in the two Societies, and hope it may continue in increasing measure. It is in the necessary order of events that sooner or later they should be united. It cannot be otherwise. Having essentially the same motive, sensible men in the rank and file will not tolerate continued separate organizations. It is an injury to both. It cannot be difficult, where this sentiment prevails so generally, to arrange terms of union entirely consistent with the dignity and membership of each.—*Geo. E. Leighton, President, Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Montana.**—Personally, I am much in favor of a union of the two Societies, and believe the Montana Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION would favor such a movement.—*Darius S. Wade, President, Montana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Nebraska.**—The union of the different "Sons" of Revolutionary descendants in one strong organization is a consummation to be desired; the one sensible thing to do, if we, as Americans to the manner born, are to exert a powerful and telling influence in supporting the political institutions whose foundations our fathers laid; in cherishing and nurturing the spirit embodied in those distinctive American principles of civil and religious liberty, and in inculcating in those born among us and in inculcating those from other countries who have come among us to stay, with a genuine spirit of patriotism as deep as it is broad, and as true as it is professed.

The method of effecting such an organic union is a matter different and apart from the sentiment, and, while I am glad to learn that the movement is spreading for union, I believe this (the "method") to be the one obstacle and real difficulty. But I hope where there is nothing vital, or an important principle involved, the sentiment for union will be more potent than any quibble over imaginary or real rights wholly immaterial to the one main issue, that of getting together. Personal likes and preferences here, as in the law of eminent domain, should be made to give way to the general good and welfare of that idea incorporated in the two different societies as the cornerstone, elect and precious, bearing the rapidly growing superstructure.

While I have not consulted any of our members about this question that seems to be in the air, I believe the Nebraska SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION would, as a whole, indorse my views.—*Luther M. Kuhns, President, Nebraska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**New Hampshire.**—I am in favor of the movement looking to the union or consolidation of the societies of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. I think it a matter of regret that the movement in that direction two or three years ago was not successful. I think it a wise and patriotic movement.—*W. W. Bailey, President, New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**New York.**—I should be very glad to see the division healed and the two organizations united.—*Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., S. T. D., Rector of Trinity Church, and General Chaplain of the National Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.*

**New York.**—The meeting of the National Society is not the place for discussing the subject of uniting the societies. Let the various State societies move in the matter if they wish. It is their privilege.—*Arthur M. Hatch, Treasurer, New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

**New York.**—As a member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, I deplore the division and most sincerely trust that there will soon be one grand Society.—*Francis Olevett Allen, Keene Valley, N. Y.*

**New York.**—I am in full sympathy with the movement to unite the Societies on any basis consistent with the dignity and self-respect of both. The aims being the same, and the constituency necessarily identical, there should be no antagonism, and, indeed, they should be absolutely united. It is not creditable to either Society that they remain apart.—*John H. Washburn, Vice-President of the Home Insurance Co., 119 Broadway, New York.*

**New York.**—The general opinion in the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is in favor of union with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. I know of very few, if any, of the members or officers of the New York Society who are opposed to this. We do not feel the actual need of union, because we believe that a friendly rivalry between two sets of Societies will accomplish more in the way of building monuments, etc., than would be done if the Societies were united. At the same time, no one objects to union on fair and reasonable terms, and everyone, so far as I know, would welcome an invitation from the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, to confer with reference to the matter.—*Henry Hall, Historian General, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Ohio.**—We think we are on the road to "union" here in Ohio. At least we have the following committee at work preparing a plan: Prof. T. H. Norton, Cincinnati, chairman (member of both societies), Major Jones (president, I believe), and Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, chaplain of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, all of Cincinnati, and Dr. Orlando W. Aldrich, ex-president Ohio Society of Columbus, and Hon. J. M. Richardson, president Western Reserve Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Cleveland.—*Harry P. Ward, Secretary, Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Pennsylvania.**—I am heartily in favor of the union of all Societies having a similar object, and there seems to be no reason why, under proper conditions, such union should not be effected.

It is the same with the two Societies of the WAR OF 1812, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and those of the COLONIAL DAMES, as with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. In union is strength, and I think the words of Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Connecticut Society, fully express the idea. I will always be ready to gladly vote in accordance therewith.—*H. H. Bellas, Registrar, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

**Pennsylvania.**—I should think that if the differences between the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION could be adjusted, a union of the two Societies would naturally follow.—*John W. Jordan, General Registrar, National Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

**Pennsylvania.**—There is no good reason why there should be two Societies whose aims and requirements are practically identical. All members of the Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, so far as I have ascertained, are favorable to a union of the two Societies, provided such union is on the broad principles of equality and fairness.

A friendly and commendable rivalry between the two Societies is apt to degenerate into an undignified competition for increased membership, in which quality is sacrificed to quantity, and snobbish claims to blooded superiority in the one Society as against the other are apt to be made. Such claims are not in keeping with the objects of the Societies, and should be frowned upon by all who have the good of either organization at heart.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has treated the two societies with delightful impartiality, and I hope that it may be the means of uniting them in one grand, patriotic organization, whose influence will be as far reaching as were the deeds of our forefathers.—*W. A. Herron, President, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Rhode Island.**—The fact that two societies exist in this country, with the same qualifications for membership in each, and both engaged in the same patriotic work, is a reflection on both of these societies. Until a union is established, neither will cease to be the subject of uncomplimentary expressions. I am most heartily in favor of union and I am sure that I voice the opinion of each member of the Society which I have the honor to represent. Concessions must and should be made on both sides, and when all this is accomplished a new impetus will be given to the patriotic work in which these societies are engaged.—*Edward Field, President, Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**Vermont.**—I am heartily in favor of a union of the two Revolutionary Societies. United, we should be made stronger than either Society can ever hope to be. The objects to be obtained being like, it would be a mistake not to use all honorable means to bring them together. Your paper can do much to accomplish this, and I am glad you are moving in the matter.—*Z. M. Mansur, President, Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.*

**West Virginia.**—As to the union of the two patriotic societies, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The necessity of two societies of a precisely similar character, touching the same subject, is not apparent in any department of human endeavor. If these two societies have the same object, and there can be no doubt of it, and if the same requirements for membership exist in both, why should there be any question as to the propriety of a union? If it is ever to be done, it should be done quickly, before the breach widens or the force of numbers overcome the possibility of harmony by reason of the constantly increasing membership within uninitiated degrees.

The difficulty seems to be this, who shall yield in the matter of badges, insignia, mottoes, etc. If all these things can be adjusted, and doubtless they can, there is probably no good reason why the societies should not become one. At least they can harmonize and unite on a common basis for the extension of the purposes and objects of their existence—each separate in its sphere yet meeting in a broad organization for the oneness of fraternal regard and success.—*J. M. Hagans, President, West Virginia Society of the Sons of the Revolution.*

### Influence of the "Sons."

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir: Enclosed please find subscription to THE SPIRIT OF '76. In reading a number or two of your paper, my ancestral blood has got stirred up. My maternal grandfather, in May or June, 1776, in the company of Minute Men from Newbury, Mass., under Capt. Nathaniel Wade, shared in that hot fight at Bunker Hill, on that hot 17th of June. He was William Longfellow, at that time twenty years of age.

It is to be hoped the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and their co-workers may inspire all the young people of our land with an enthusiasm for industry, intelligence, integrity and morality. A people possessing these will be great individually, collectively, and nationally. Having these, they will possess a patriotism which will mean all the word can imply.

Enfield, N. H., August 11, 1895.

A. L. WILLIAMS.



### The Blue Troop of Horse.

SOME one may be interested in looking over the following list of names, composing the military company known as the "Blue Troop of Horse," commanded by Sir William Pepperrell, famous for his gallantry at the siege of Louisburg, and dating back to 1757. Some of them were afterwards in the Revolutionary Army, as officers and soldiers, and as their descendants are still in this country, some of our readers may be able to trace their ancestry to this ancient muster-roll:

Roll of the First Troop of Horse, called the "Blue Troop of Horse," at "Barwick," in the county of York, belonging to Sir William Pepperrell's Regiment, in 1757:

Abraham Lord, captain; John Heard Bartlett, lieutenants; Thomas Hodedon, quartermaster; James Gowan, cornet; Nathan Lord, clerk; Aaron Goodwin, corporal; John Pears, corporal; Benjamin Wilson, corporal.

Privates—John Rogers, John Hammons, Joseph Curtis, John Fourbush, Joseph Gould, Jr., Tobias Fernald, Jr., Ebenr. Deering, Joseph Fernald, Thomas Cutts, Jr., Timothy Weymouth, Dinnes Fernald, Nathaniel Rogers, John Shapley, Jr., Nathan Bartlett, Enoch Hutchins, Jr., Nicholas Shapleigh, Jr., Samuel Hanson, Jr., Joseph Emery, William Shapley, Robert Cutts, Jr., Stephen Tobey, Jr., Benjamin Fernald, Abraham Lord, 8d, John Hill, Nathaniel Clark, Joshua Roberds, William Clark, Jr., Samuel Wentworth, Jr., Samuel Pray, Jacob Shorey, Jonas Hamilton, Tilly Hagins, Samuel Lord, Jr., Joseph Hubbard, Jeremiah Lord, Daniel Grant, Daniel Junkins, Joseph Junkins, Jr., Alexander Junkins, Jr., John Nowell, Joseph Grant, Jeremiah Houlton, Nathaniel Webber, David Lord, Charles Leby, Joshua Richards.

### The First Forcible Resistance.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I much enjoyed the article on "Boston, Lexington and Concord," but was disappointed to find the statement made that "the first forcible resistance to British aggression" was made at the old North Bridge in Concord, Massachusetts.

While not wishing to detract in the least from the glory which belongs to Concord and Lexington, yet I do not feel that Salem can afford to allow this statement to pass without correction, for it was in Salem that occurred the first armed resistance to Great Britain.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, February 26, 1775, that the British colonel, Leslie, with about 300 regulars, approached the draw-bridge across North River, Salem, on his march to that part of the town called North Fields, in search of cannon suspected to be concealed there.

The inhabitants of Salem were already aroused, for Colonel Leslie had landed his troops at Marblehead, and had marched the five miles to North Bridge. Arriving at the bridge the British found the draw raised and a large concourse of people assembled to resist their further advance. On the further side of the bridge the townspeople were headed by Timothy Pickering (later General Washington's Secretary of War), and Capt. John Felt and their little band was prepared to offer a vigorous resistance.

Colonel Leslie threatened to shoot, when Capt. Joshua Ward made for the assembled multitude the forcible reply, "Fire and be d—d," which indicated to the British leader the temper of his adversaries, and led him to be cautious in precipitating an outbreak. As it was, a scuffle occurred between the soldiers and some of the townspeople, and Joseph Whicher, one of the resistants, was wounded by a British bayonet, and others were somewhat scratched.

Finally Colonel Leslie, fearing a further collision, agreed to a compromise, by which his troops were permitted to quietly cross the bridge, and then return to their ships at Marblehead.

For the first time in the history of the colony the military authority of Great Britain had received a check; for the first time blood had been spilt in a strife between the colony and the mother country; and that the struggle was not as bloody and memorable as that at Lexington, which took place soon after, was due to the prudence and caution and forbearance of Colonel Leslie. A single shot, and the brave and determined men of Salem who stood at North Bridge under the lead of the gallant Felt would have left few of the British soldiers to report to General Gage the result of their expedition.

An appropriate monument was erected in 1887 to mark the spot where armed British aggression had been checked on that eventful Sabbath in February, 1775. For many years before, the locality had been indicated by a flagstaff.

It was at Salem, too, that assembled the first Provincial Congress, alluded to in the article in your April issue. This was on October 5, 1774, the deliberations being held in the old town house.

HENRY M. BATCHELDER.

SALEM, Mass., August 10, 1895.

### Mr. J. C. Pumpelly.

ONE of the early members of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mr. J. C. Pumpelly, has long been active and efficient in patriotic work, and his portrait will be recognized as an excellent presentment of the gentleman named.

Mr. Pumpelly is also a member of the "WASHINGTON SOCIETY," which owns and cares for the old Washington headquarter house at Morristown, N. J., and often appears at the anniversary functions of this and other Societies as an acceptable speaker of acknowledged ability.

He is descended from French Huguenot stock, which has been traced to its original source in Italy, where the name is still known. Coming down to the time just prior to the American Revolution, his ancestor, John Pompely, when but twelve years of age, ran away from home and enlisted in his Majesty's service, and was with Wolfe at Quebec; later, however, he entered and distinguished himself in the American Army.



MR. J. C. PUMPELLY.

Mr. Pumpelly's grandmother was an Avery of one of the several families of the same name, at Groton, Conn., which supplied nine of those who were killed at the capture of Fort Griswold. He is also the great-grandson of David Pixley, who was a soldier at Bunker Hill, and later held a colonel's commission. This ancestor died in 1807, at the age of sixty-seven at Owego, N. Y.

Among the many patriotic enterprises which have received his active assistance, possibly the most important is that of the National University at Washington, a project which has received the favorable endorsement of the presidents of many of the leading colleges of the land. Mr. Pumpelly on the 24th of February, 1894, presented a resolution endorsing this important enterprise to the New York Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was unanimously passed.

### Our Premium Offer.

ANY person sending to THE SPIRIT OF '76, one new subscription before October 15th (\$1.00), and referring to this offer, will be presented free with a fine (19 x 25) 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, it is nearly 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.

### The Modern New London.

IN an article in this issue some reasons have been given why a peculiar interest attaches itself to the New London of over a century ago. It might also have been said that from the modern point of view the city is energetic and thrifty and some of its productions are known all over the civilized world.

The largest industry of the place and the one whose products are most universally known is The Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co., which has its extensive mills in the very heart of the city. The growth and prosperity of this concern is due to the fact that it was the pioneer of the Wash Embroidery Silk movement in this country, and by its original and progressive efforts it has acquired a reputation of being up to date and in touch with the latest fancies of the art.

Their new way of putting up their "Asiatic Dye" Wash Silks has done much to add to their reputation. The skeins are enclosed in a paper holder in such a manner that one needleful can be drawn out at a time as wanted. This saves ladies the trouble of unwinding and rewinding on card-board as was done with the old-fashioned skeins.

The economic value of this industry to the commercial life of New London has been marked. It has attracted residents from the neighboring towns and villages, and turns a part of the country's wealth annually toward the old harbor town.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### General Secretaries of Societies.

**AZTEO 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, 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 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, 1710 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 223, 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.

THE Delaware SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI is actively co-operating with other patriotic and local Societies in working to secure a handsome silver service for the new United States gunboat "Wilmington," now being built at Newport News.

MR. JOHN SCHUYLER, of Pelham, N. Y., died on 19th of August. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the New York State SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and treasurer of the General Society. He also belonged to the St. Nicholas Society.



SINCE the death of Mr. John Schuyler, the treasurer general of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, Mr. Henry Thayer Drowne, assistant treasurer general, is acting treasurer general. The vacancy will probably not be filled until the Triennial General Meeting, which will be held in Philadelphia next May.

THE several State Societies of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, have all separately adopted resolutions expressing, in unmistakable terms, their very emphatic disapproval of the assumption of their name by another Society. [It is to be regretted that this name, so long the exclusive property of a most honorable order, and originally coined by them, so that it might forever be their special and singular designation, should have been selected by another body without their consent. No one, however, can question the patriotism and excellent intention of those who have thus unintentionally given offense; and no one could be more surprised to find that it has given offense, than the innocent offenders themselves. It is a matter of history, however, that ladies have been known to be willing to change their own names, and this suggests a possible and undoubtedly the wisest solution of this problem.—Ed.]

### The Order of Washington.

A NEW patriotic Society, called the ORDER OF WASHINGTON, was formed last month on board the U. S. Revenue cutter *Forward*. Eligibility to membership consists in descent from "some one who participated in the formation of this nation by holding some official position in a civil, military, naval or marine capacity, between or before 1750 and 1776." There is a Supreme Council to govern the order who also have power to confer membership upon any one who, in their judgment, has acquired sufficient distinction in art, literature, any of the sciences or

learned professions, or in the military or marine service of the U. S. The officers of the Supreme Council are as follows: Grand Commander, J. G. Bullock, M. D.; vice-commander, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, of U. S. cutter *Seward*; second vice-commander, Captain Herring, of U. S. cutter *Forward*; secretary, Lieut. J. H. Chalker, of U. S. cutter *Seward*; assistant secretary, Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, of U. S. cutter *Forward*; treasurer, Captain Victor R. Lyle; corresponding secretary, R. E. Wright; chaplain, surgeon and judge advocate not yet appointed; registrar, Lieut. E. C. Chayton, of U. S. cutter *Forward*; historian, Dr. W. Berrien Burroughs, of Brunswick, Ga. The insignia of the order is to be a shield with a red cross of St. George.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

A CHAPTER of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is being formed in Tacoma, Wash.

It is expected that a Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will soon be organized in Kingston, N. Y.

SEVEN new members have recently been elected to the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Minnesota.

THE Charter of the Seattle, Wash., Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, closed August 24th with a good number of charter members.

THE Wisconsin Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the Milwaukee Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will hold a joint meeting on the 19th of October to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington at Yorktown.

MRS. NOBLE of Essex, N. Y., a direct descendant of the Welches, original settlers of Milford, Conn., and mother of Henry Harmon Noble of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, passed away on the 28th of July, aged seventy-two.

MR. JOSEPH HILL, a member of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the son of a soldier of the Revolution, died at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., on the 29th of July, aged ninety-one years. He has a sister still living in Newburyport.

DR. JAMES C. JACKSON, founder of the Jackson Sanatorium, at Dansville, N. Y., died recently at his home, aged eighty-four. He was of patriotic descent through both parents, and was a member of the New York Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as is his son and successor, Dr. James H. Jackson.

STRONG efforts are being made to organize a Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Kingston, Ontario, and it is believed that the requisite number of fifteen eligible persons residing in the county can easily be found. The Chapter will be a branch of the Empire State Society.

THE Minnesota Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has received a present from one of its board of managers, Mr. H. S. Goff, of a war map, showing clearly the location of every battle or skirmish fought in the United States during and since the Revolution. The map is prepared and published by Mr. Goff, after years of patient work.

EBENEZER KELLOGG WRIGHT of New York City, died on the 4th of August. He will be greatly missed by the many circles of his fellow men which were touched by his active life and genial presence. He was a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and he was followed to his last resting place by delegates from those Societies. At the time of his death Mr. Wright was the president of the National Park Bank, and one of the board of managers of the New York SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DR. WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB, ex-president general of the National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has compiled and published the correspondence of his Revolutionary ancestor, Col. Samuel B. Webb. The work is in three volumes and

contains much material relative to the time, that has never before been published. The edition is limited to numbered volumes for presentation.

FIFTEEN new members have been elected to membership in the California SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION this summer, and eleven applications now await action of the Board.

THE new branch Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, being formed at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, now numbers 17, with a prospect of 50.

THE annual year book for 1895, of the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is in admirably good taste, and shows much care in the editing and printing.

THE Chicago Continental Guard—the drill corps of the Illinois Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—has issued a little book descriptive of their organization.

THE California Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a meeting to commemorate Peace Day, September 3d, the 112th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, in which King George III. acknowledged the United Colonies to be free, sovereign and independent States.

"ALOHA!" The Hawaiian Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is now fully equipped with officers as follows: President, P. C. Jones, Massachusetts Society; vice-president, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, Massachusetts Society; secretary, John Effinger; registrar, Prof. W. D. Alexander; treasurer, W. J. Forbes; Rev. D. P. Birnie, Henry W. Severance and J. Walter Jones are the board of managers. It is believed that one hundred men eligible to the Society reside in the islands.

COL. CHAMPION SPALDING CHASE, of Omaha, Nebraska, sends us the genealogy of the Chase family. The book contains a portrait of Colonel Chase, who is prominently connected with all the public affairs of Nebraska. He is a charter member of the Nebraska SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS; President of the Nebraska Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Vice-President General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He traces his ancestry to Chesham, England, in the fifteenth century. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, who became Chief Justice of the United States in 1865, was a member of the same family.

The Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have done a very commendable work in presenting to each one of the two hundred and thirty-seven departments of the public schools of New York city, a fine photogravure reproduction of Gilbert Stuart's *Athenæum* Portrait of Washington, massively framed in antique oak. This portrait of Washington is generally regarded as the best, and it was the most satisfactory to Washington and his friends of any of the numerous portraits that were painted of him. The Portrait Committee, consisting of Edward Payson Cone, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and James Loder Raymond, finished the presentation of the pictures just before the close of the public schools on the first of July. Formal presentations, however, will be made this fall in some of the schools that did not receive them in time, notably in the Boys' Department of Grammar School No. 87, corner West 77th street and Amsterdam Avenue, Mr. E. H. Boyer, Principal. Mr. Boyer was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic advocates of the American Guard, and the members of the Empire State Society will be invited to be present when the formal presentation of the Washington portrait takes place.

The idea became so popular, and the opportunity which it gives for impressing the minds of the young was so quickly recognized, that more than one hundred portraits have been furnished by the committee to members of the Society for presentation to schools in Buffalo, and other cities and towns throughout the State. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California and many other States have presented similar portraits, or are raising money for that purpose.

THE unveiling of the monument to the memory of the "Maryland 400," in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was accomplished with befitting ceremony on August 27th. So much space was given to describing this event in our last issue, that it will suffice here to state that the Maryland Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION sent a large delegation, who were cordially received by the citizens of Brooklyn and treated to many courtesies which they will long remember. Mr. Wm. Ridgely Griffith, the active and efficient president of the Maryland Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has not spared himself any labor to secure the erection of this monument, and the success was commensurate with the exertion which had been put forth. The press of the country gave the event the notice it deserved, and THE SPIRIT OF '76 has received over three hundred clippings from various newspapers, containing voluminous and

complimentary accounts of the unveiling. Three brief extracts will fairly illustrate the whole:

On the side of Lookout Hill, one of the most beautiful spots in the park, and not far from where Maryland's sons held in check the superior numbers of the British, there stands to-day, and will stand, doubtless, centuries to come, a beautiful shaft of Tennessee marble inscribed to the memory of the men who saved the American army on that day. Their fame is even more secure than it was before. Hitherto it has been only in the hearts and memories of the students of history. Henceforth the monolith will stand as a mute though eloquent reminder to the eye of thousands who on sunny days idle along the paths of the city's great pleasure ground. Through its erection Brooklyn and Baltimore are brought closer together in the possession of a common heritage.—*New York Tribune*.

The unveiling of the Maryland monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is an incident of the American patriotic revival through which interest in the events of the Revolution is quickened as the Civil War feeling becomes extinct. It is a revival that should be encouraged. The nation will be better and stronger for it.—*New York World*.

The shaft is one of those memorials to the patriots of the Revolution that owe their origin to the Societies of SONS and DAUGHTERS of late years so zealous in their work. Certainly it was a tribute well earned by the Marylanders, whose gallant charges were the most creditable feature in the disastrous battle fought 119 years ago yesterday. Their achievement merits the greater admiration, inasmuch as it was performed at a time of general demoralization in the American ranks.—*New York Times*.

Charles W. Haskins, Treasurer General, at a recent banquet of the Society of the State of Virginia SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the Commonwealth Club at Richmond, referred to the distinguished men of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He said in part:

In order to show you to what an extent this patriotic society has grown, and that its motives inspire many of our most distinguished citizens to join its ranks, and become active in its management, I will give you some idea of its number, and the character of its membership.

The aggregate membership of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is five thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight lineal descendants of soldiers and statesmen of the American Revolution enrolled in thirty-one State Societies.

It is largely because of the thorough Americanism of the Society, that so many representative men of the highest social standing and national reputation have enrolled themselves as members, such men as Hon. S. W. Williams, Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, Ambassador to Russia and Governor James P. Eagle, in *Arkansas*.

Dr. James Cogswell, of San Francisco, in whose house the Society originated in 1875, and Henry Coulter Cabell, in *California*.

Jonathan Trumbull, grandson of Governor Trumbull, the Brother Jonathan of the Revolution, Governors Bigelow and Bulkley and Hon. Lucius F. Robinson, in *Connecticut*.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Hon. Andrew J. Woodman, in *Delaware*.

Dr. G. Brown Goode, Justices Brewer and Strong of the U. S. Supreme Court, Senators Daniel, Faulkner, Call, Dubois, Frye and Sherman, Hon. John Goode, Mr. Henry Wise Garnett, and Gen. J. O. Breckinridge, Inspector General U. S. Army, in *District of Columbia*.

Bishop Charles E. Cheney, Judge Lyman Trumbull, Hon. George F. Bissell and William Butterworth, in *Illinois*.

Hon. William H. English and Schuyler Colfax, great-grandson of Gen. William Colfax, Commander of Washington Life Guard, in *Indiana*.

Hon. Avery Washburn, in *Kansas*.

Senator William Lindsay, James F. Buckner, Gen. S. B. Buckner, Capt. Lewis Buckner, Ramsey Washington, great-great-grandson of Col. Samuel Washington, brother of General Washington, in *Kentucky*.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, in *Maryland*.

Senator Lodge, Hon. Winslow Warren, Robert Treat Paine, Nathan L. and Paul Revere, in *Massachusetts*.

Hon. Byron M. Outcheon and Hon. Henry B. Ledyard, in *Michigan*.

Senators C. K. Davis and Washburne, Hon. Geo. A. Pillsbury and Douglas Putnam, great-great-grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, in *Minnesota*.

Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. L. P. Morton, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Dr. Seward Webb, Dr. William Seward Webb, John C. Calhoun, Gen. Horace Porter, Charles A. Dana, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Minister to the Hague, Roger A. Pryor, John Quincy Adams, Geo. W. Vanderbilt, John Sergeant Wise and Col. Fred D. Grant, in *New York*.

Hon. John Whitehead and Hon. Franklin Murphy, in *New Jersey*.

Gov. William McKinley, in *Ohio*.

The distinguished names of Henry, Carter, Garnett, White, Page, Cabell, Goode, Mayo, in *Virginia*.

In the District of Columbia Society is enrolled Lieut. Warren Putnam Newcomb, the only lineal male descendant of the immortal Gen. Joseph Warren, who gave his life at Bunker Hill—a descendant, too, of the brave fighter, General Israel Putnam.

A majority of the members of the Continental Congress are represented in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and were the Declaration of Independence again proposed, the descendants of the immortal Signers would rise in their places among the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and vote aye. Richard Henry Lee, who made the motion to declare Independence, is represented by his great-great-grandson, Lawrence Washington. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration, is represented by Thomas Jefferson Randolph. Benjamin Harrison by Russell Benjamin Harrison, as well as several other descendants. To the name of Benjamin Franklin would respond Dallas Bache Wainwright, of Washington City, and so were the roll of those honored signers called, their patriotic descendants would answer in the same spirit as their ancestors.

The descendants of Patrick Henry, of General Harry Lee, of General Rutherford, of Richard Bland, of William Broadus, of Richard Buckner, of Col. John Cabell, of Col. George Carrington, of Doctor Selden, of Gen. John Sevier, of Philip Slaughter, of John Thornton, of David Vance, of Richard Call, of Col. Samuel Venable, and the nearest of kin to the immortal George Washington, descendants of his brothers, John Augustine Washington, Col. Charles Washington, Col. Samuel Washington, and Capt. William Augustine Washington, are enrolled in the membership of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The memories of George Mason, Thomas Mason, Col. Angus MacDonald, Col. John Parke Curtis, Col. Jeremiah Early, Col. Wm. F. Fitzhugh, Samuel, Edward and Robert Goode, Col. John Hardin, and hundreds of others of Virginia's faithful patriots in the Revolutionary War are tenderly preserved by their descendants in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The two great-grandsons of General Lafayette have, during the past year, joined the Society, Gaston de Sahune Lafayette and Paul de Sahune, both young, patriotic Frenchmen, who, like their ancestor, are lovers of America.

## Sons of the Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Illinois, propose to erect a statue to Montgomery at Quebec, as near as possible to the spot where he fell in 1775.

JOHN W. JORDAN, of the Philadelphia SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, says there has never been a meeting held by this Society or its Board of Managers to consider the matter of preventing the Liberty Bell being taken to Atlanta, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.



THE SPIRIT OF '76 is anxious to secure news in regard to the happenings of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and will esteem it a favor if officers or members will kindly forward reports. It should be remembered, however, that, in midsummer very little occurs. Everything which has come to our attention is here published.

At Manchester, Mass., in connection with the 250th anniversary of the town, bronze tablets erected in the Memorial Hall to the memory of the soldiers of the early wars, and to the soldiers and sailors of the War of the Revolution and of the War of 1812, were unveiled on July 4th with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. D. F. Lamson, Hon. W. H. Tappan, a SON OF THE REVOLUTION; A. S. Jewett, Esq., chairman of the Selectmen, and others, made addresses.

MR. W. G. DOMINICK, a prominent stock broker of New York City, died recently of typhoid fever. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

DR. J. G. BULLOCK has been appointed by the government to go as physician to the Indian agency. He leaves his present position, as sanitary inspector on the revenue cutter *Forward*, which patrols the coast of Florida, to enter on his new duties in October. He is registrar of the Georgia State Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and the former president of the State Society in Florida.

DR. SMITH, the author of "America," has written and dedicated the following poem to the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. It was first sung by the Iowa Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of which Dr. Smith's son is a member:

### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Praise to the brave and true:  
Men prompt to dare, and do,  
To do, or die;  
Blazoned on history's page,  
Men for their stormy age,  
Fearless the fight to wage,  
Scorning to fly.

They, with prophetic eye,  
Saw, through the lurid sky,  
The goal they sought:—  
A nation of the free,  
A land of liberty,  
Stretching from sea to sea,—  
O, glorious thought!

They hailed the coming state;  
Patient to toil and wait,  
Suffered and bled;  
Death rode o'er hill and plain,  
With hunger, cold and pain,—  
Hope rose,—to sink again,  
Till years had fled.

But forward, onward still,  
They of the iron will  
Pressed undismayed:  
A nation's love they claim,  
Born to immortal fame;—  
What lustre lights each name;  
Never to fade!

Hail, patriots! whose brave hands  
Over these free, fair lands  
Their flag unfurled.  
Men by all times admired,  
To noblest deeds inspired,  
By whom "the shot was fired  
Heard round the world."

O sons of noble sires,  
Who, through affliction's fires,  
To victory rode;  
Proud of the deeds they wrought,  
With countless blessings fraught—  
Cherish the land they bought,—  
The gift of God.

THE Rhode Island Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, make a yearly excursion to some historical site in their own State, according to a provision in their by-laws. This year they went to the Island of Rhode Island, on the 117th anniversary of the battle fought there, August 29, 1778. Professor Munro of Brown University, historian of the Society, accompanied them over the battle ground, pointing out all the places of special interest. They were then driven to Tiverton and enjoyed luncheon in the old Stonebridge cottage, which was the rallying point of the American patriots before and after the battle. Another interesting feature of the day was the reading of an original poem by Rev. F. H. Dennison of Providence.

## The Society of the War of 1812.



THE Maryland SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 expects to celebrate the victory at North Point on the afternoon of its anniversary, September 12th. A suitable programme is being prepared.

THOMAS IRELAND ELLIOTT has been elected a member of the Maryland SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, his grandfather, John Bunting, having served as private in the 51st Regiment.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 of the State of Connecticut has elected Colonel Samuel Reid of Washington an honorary member of the Society, in appreciation of the distinguished services of his father, who commanded the brig-of-war *General Armstrong* at the battle of Fayal.

## United States Daughters of 1812.



THE next meeting of the General Council will take place early in January, 1896. In the meantime it was ordered that any UNITED STATES DAUGHTER OF 1812 who may desire stationery on which the insignia of the Society is printed, can order the same through THE SPIRIT OF '76, 14 Lafayette Place, New York City.—*Official, June 29th, 1895.*

THE New Orleans Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, met the last week in August, at the residence of Mrs. Harper of St. Charles Avenue, to discuss means of raising money to complete the monument in Chalmette Park. Plans were discussed and systematic work will be undertaken for this object. Several new members were admitted. Regular meetings will be resumed in September.

MRS. MARION ALLEN LUDIN, Secretary General of the SOCIETY OF UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, states that their Society is organized in Ohio, Texas, New York, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Mississippi, West Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Maine. A resolution from the preamble to their Constitution clearly defines their *raison d'être*. "Resolved, that in recalling the deeds of those who in 1776 sacrificed fortune and life itself in the defense of their liberties, and those who, in 1812, in the face of like hardships and discouragements, settled forever the question of our national independence, the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 honor themselves, and hold up to their children examples of disinterested patriotism, steadfastness in adversity, and unflinching courage in defense of right, which will, we trust, influence their lives in whatever paths an all-wise Providence may lead them."

MR. HENRY HARMON NOBLE of Essex, N. Y., a member of the Society of COLONIAL WARS, has been appointed Assistant State Historian, and entered upon his duties at Albany. Mr. Noble successfully passed a rigorous civil service examination upon American history. He also has some reputation as an author.

THE City of Lewiston, Maine, celebrated its 100th birthday on the 4th of July, with appropriate ceremonies. The town was incorporated 100 years ago, but the settlement began twenty-five years earlier. Its growth in material prosperity has been steady, and its library, college, public schools and newspapers, show that its culture has kept pace with its wealth.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. J. H. KIMBALL is Regent of the new Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Kenosha, Wis.



MRS. FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE is Regent of the Molly Varnum Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lowell, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS has now 684 members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with 21 Chapter Regents.

THE Zebulon Pike Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Colorado, celebrated the Fourth of July at Colorado Springs, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, State Regent, presiding.

THE State Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Virginia, has made a present of \$100 to the endowment fund of the Virginia Historical Society.

A new Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is to be organized at Absecon, N. J. It will be called the Lafayette Chapter, and Miss Hannah Doughty is its Regent.

WE HAVE now in Vermont 183 members DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, divided in ten Chapters.—*Mrs. J. Burdett, State Regent for Vermont.*

MRS. THOMAS J. MORGAN, State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for Georgia, will call a reunion of all the Georgia Chapters at Atlanta, October 17th.

WE are about to organize our first Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Montana. Will send further information soon.—*Mrs. E. A. Wasson, State Regent for Montana.*

THE ladies of the Donegal, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, marked the graves of 100 soldiers of the Revolution in Lancaster County with flags on the Fourth of July.

I HAVE been very much gratified with the notices of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION which have appeared in your paper.—*Susan C. Clarke, State Regent for Connecticut.*

OUR work here in Wyoming is still in embryo, but a number of Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are going forward.—*Margaret McG. Baxter, State Regent for Wyoming.*

THERE are three flourishing Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Minnesota: the St. Paul, the Minneapolis and the Colonial.—*Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent for Minnesota.*

A FIVE-DOLLAR gold piece is offered to the pupils of the Geneva, N. Y., High School for the best essay on "Sullivan's Raid," by the Seneca Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Buffalo Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gave a grand reception to the State Regent, Miss Forsyth, in June at the Genesee House. Fifty of the ladies met her at the train.

THE Philadelphia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have officially published their approval of sending Liberty Bell to Atlanta. This Society holds its meetings in old Independence Hall.

WE appreciate the kind notices of the New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in THE SPIRIT OF '76. We have 14 Chapters and over 300 members.—*Helen Bond Stryker, State Regent for New Jersey.*

This Chapter possesses a gavel made from a piece of the original floor of Lower Merion Friends' Meeting House, built 1695.—*Mrs. Dora Harvey Munyon, Regent Merion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

I CONSIDER THE SPIRIT OF '76 valuable for historical reference, and it cannot fail to meet with appreciation from the "Sons" and "Daughters."—*Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Vice-President of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

THERE are three DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Chapters in South Carolina, fully organized, all of which are flourishing and growing. There are also two other Chapters ready to be organized.—*Mrs. R. C. Bacon, State Regent for South Carolina.*

THE work in Washington of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is progressing satisfactorily. We have three Chapters, viz: at Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma.—*Henriette Palmer Crabbe, State Regent for Washington.*

THE Mary Silliman Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bridgeport, Conn., has grown in one year from a membership of thirty to ninety-six. Among them is one "living daughter," Miss Abby Holt, aged eighty-four.

WE have only about twenty-five members, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in North Carolina. I have noticed with pleasure the reports of our Society in THE SPIRIT OF '76.—*Mary McK. Nash, State Regent for North Carolina.*

THE medal offered by the State Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Texas, for the best essay on "The Life and Services of Gen. Harry Lee of the Continental Army," has been awarded Miss Ethel V. Cook of San Antonio.

I HAVE enjoyed reading THE SPIRIT OF '76, and have found much valuable information in it. Many of the members here of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are already subscribers to the paper.—*Mary A. Flint, San Juan, Cal.*

MISS FORSYTH, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for New York, made a tour through the western part of the State in July, with a view to organizing new Chapters in Buffalo, Batavia, Albion, Dansville, Bath, Ithaca and Penn Yan.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires to secure the address of some reliable, active person in each city, to obtain subscribers upon a cash commission. A note of commendation from the Chapter Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION would be a sufficient introduction.

IF each Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION would subscribe for a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76, to be sent regularly to the public library, and one or more public schools, it would be doing effective patriotic missionary work at a very trifling expense.

I AM in sympathy with the aim, purposes and conduct of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and think every DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, both North and South, should subscribe to it.—*Mrs. James H. Anderson, Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Memphis, Tenn.*

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Wilkes Barre, Pa., have bought 150 square feet of land, containing the historical "Queen Esther's Bloody Rock," and will put a steel cage over it to stop relic hunters from chipping it away. They will also mark it with a bronze tablet.

THE ladies of the Ruth Wyly Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hartford, Conn., are busily engaged in collecting Colonial and Revolutionary treasures for exhibition at Atlanta. The State is rich in such relics, and the ladies are determined that no other State shall outdo her in this respect.

AN effort is being made to inaugurate a historical week at Saratoga in memory of her experiences of war in the Revolution. A celebration was held in the Opera House on Wednesday, August 28th, at which Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Donald McLean made addresses.

THE authoress, Mrs. J. H. Robbins, a lineal descendant of Israel Putnam, is Regent of the Old Colony Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hingham, Mass., and some of the ladies of this Chapter trace their ancestry to Paul Revere. They celebrated the Fourth delightfully at the old Willard homestead.

THE Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Massachusetts is still in process of formation. We have twelve organized Chapters, and six additional ones are being formed by Regents who have been appointed. My husband is a subscriber to your excellent magazine, and we thoroughly appreciate and value it and the good work it is doing.—*Mrs. Charles M. Green, State Regent for Massachusetts.*

I HAVE seven large and growing Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Illinois, all working earnestly and effectively; and there are eight others in various stages of formation, four of them expecting to organize in the autumn or winter. When I became State Regent in 1893, there were 160 members in the State. There are now nearly 600. I assure you of my appreciation of your courtesy to the Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as reported to me by several of my Chapters which have subscribed to your excellent paper.—*Annie W. L. Kerfoot, State Regent for Illinois.*



THE Massachusetts State Convention of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is to be held in Boston on the 25th of September. The sessions, both forenoon and afternoon, will be held in the Old South Meeting House, on the corner of Washington and Milk streets. The exercises will consist of patriotic addresses and music.

FLORIDA has only had a State Regent a little over a year, and the work is just commenced. We have Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Jacksonville and Tallahassee, and Mrs. E. K. Foster is forming one at Sanford. I have enjoyed reading your magazine.—*Clara Coventry Ambler, State Regent for Florida.*

UPON reading a sample copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76, I found so much interesting matter concerning the several Colonial and Revolutionary Societies, that I promptly requested you to add my name to the subscription list.—*Mrs. Lyla M. O. Buchanan, Recording Secretary-General, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Washington, D. C.*

THE Mary Ball Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Tacoma, State of Washington, numbers twenty-two members, with several applications waiting for action. They have offered a prize to pupils in higher classes of the schools for the best essay on "Why Washington Refused to be King." Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs is Regent.

MRS. GEORGE H. CROSS of Santa Fé is the only Chapter Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New Mexico. Many of the women here are of foreign parentage, and of those who can qualify many prefer a Chapter in their native State. We hope, however, to meet with success in the future.—*Mary E. Prince, State Regent for New Mexico.*

THERE are ten Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in this State, and seven in process of organization. I quite appreciate the full reports that you have given the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. My husband takes THE SPIRIT OF '76, and we would not be without it. I read every word.—*Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Regent for Ohio.*

WE have no organized Chapters in Kansas of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, but Chapters are being organized in Topeka, Wichita and in historic Lawrence. I have read THE SPIRIT OF '76 for a number of months and appreciate the courtesy and respect with which our Society has invariably been treated.—*Mrs. M. A. Hand, State Regent for Kansas.*

I READ THE SPIRIT OF '76 carefully, and it has given me great pleasure. I have appointed ten Chapter Regents of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Kentucky, viz.: one each in Louisville, Augusta, Covington, Newport, Richmond, Versailles, Henderson, Owensboro and two in Lexington.—*Mrs. Sallie Ewing Moore Pope, State Regent for Kentucky.*

SINCE my incumbency of this office, I have visited various portions of Maryland, in the interests of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. We have now only two fully organized Chapters, but expect to have four new Chapters very soon to report. I appreciate the interest your paper has taken in our Society.—*Mrs. B. H. M. Ritchie, State Regent for Maryland.*

THE first meeting of the new Onondaga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Syracuse, N. Y., was held at "Overlook Farm," Cazenovia, July 2d, Miss Forsythe, the State Regent, being present. She made a very interesting address as she presented their charter. Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, a great-grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin, is Regent of the Chapter.

THE formation of Chapters of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Iowa has been slow; but at the next annual meeting in Washington, it is my earnest hope to report several additions. The number of Chapters is now three, and the approximate number of members in the State is one hundred. I have with pleasure read in the issues of your paper the articles referring to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The assistance given our Society by your journal has been very valuable and helpful.—*Mrs. Clara Aldrich Cooley, State Regent for Iowa.*

THE Xavier Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Rome, Ga., gave a unique entertainment on the 2d of August, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McGhee. It was an *al fresco* tea, in a large Revolutionary tent on the lawn, with a large flag floating over it. The ladies were the high-born dames of Rome, dressed in the costumes worn by their ancestresses a hundred years ago, and in the invitations sent out, visitors were requested to come in costume, if convenient. The guests were entertained with a concert of old-fashioned songs, also by local musicians.

PERMIT me to express my high appreciation of the merits of THE SPIRIT OF '76. Every number becomes more interesting, and I watch eagerly, each month, for its arrival. I admire its high, moral tone, its polish and its pure patriotism.—*Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Treasurer Camp Middlebrook Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bound Brook, N. J.*

THE Pittsburgh, Pa., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have had the grounds beautified around the old historic Block House, which has recently come into their possession. One of the treasures the house will contain is the life-size portrait of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, for whom Pittsburgh is named. The Daughters contributed largely to the purchase of this rare painting.

THE work of organizing the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is new, as yet, in South Dakota, but I desire to express my sense of appreciation of the aid that THE SPIRIT OF '76 has given and is giving the organization. It is due you that your magazine should be subscribed for and read by every member of our Society.—*Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh, State Regent for South Dakota.*

WE have four organized Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Rhode Island, and three in process of organization. All together there are about 800 members in the State. The Gaspee Chapter, consisting of 175 members, is one of largest Chapters in the National Society. I am very much pleased with THE SPIRIT OF '76.—*Mary Anne Greene, State Regent for Rhode Island.*

THE Nova Cæsarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Jersey, has issued a neat booklet containing the chapter by-laws, lists of officers and members, and such statistics as might be convenient for reference. The cover is printed in blue, and the title page contains Edmund Burke's sentiment: "People will not look forward to posterity, who never look back to their ancestors."

THE SPIRIT OF '76 was good from the beginning, but now it is splendid, and the best publication extant on patriotic subjects. I find it of the greatest assistance in my work as secretary. It is a constant source of pleasure, and I wish it "long life and prosperity," and send congratulations for its first anniversary.—*Helen M. J. Little, Secretary Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bloomington, Ill.*

WILTWYCK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, N. Y., held its regular meeting on the 1st of August at "Cloverly," the residence of Mrs. James L. Van Deusen. This Chapter enjoys the distinction of having the Regent of the State, Miss Forsyth, for its Chapter Regent. They will present the Mohawk Chapter with a choice piece of wood for the frame of its charter—taken from a beam of the old Senate House.

THE George Washington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Galveston, Tex., completed its organization on the 17th of last June. Its motto is taken from the seal of General Lafayette: "Where liberty dwells, there is my country." This seal was presented to Dr. Lawrence A. Washington, the father of Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, the Regent, by General Lafayette, on his last visit to this country. It is now owned by Mrs. C. W. Saunders of Denison, a sister of the Regent.

ANY "DAUGHTER" sending to THE SPIRIT OF '76, one new subscription before October 15th, (with \$1.00), and referring to this premium offer, will be presented free with a fine (19 x 25) 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, it is nearly 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 picture is excellent and worthy a place in any home. It will certainly give satisfaction.

MRS. HORACE A. BEALE entertained the Chester County, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at her residence, "Poplar Shade," Parkersburg, on the Fourth of July. Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Regent, reported that she had executed the orders given her by the Chapter in presenting one of the Society's jewels to the Chapter's honored member, Mrs. Hannah Phillips Eaches, the "living daughter," aged ninety-four, and that Mrs. Eaches had received it with great pleasure. A fine, patriotic programme of vocal music and historical essays was then enjoyed, followed by delicious and daintily served refreshments. The occasion will be long remembered as one of great enjoyment.

EVERY Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Tennessee sent a petition to the Legislature of that State to appropriate \$5,000 for a Chair of American History in the Peabody Normal College at Nashville. It has been done, and the patriotic women rejoice that the future teachers of their State will be properly educated to their duty of making good and loyal citizens out of the rising generation, who will soon be taking their parents' places in public life.

WE have twenty Chapter Regents, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York. In their order of formation they are: At New York City, Kingston, Buffalo, Utica, Geneva, Newburgh, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, Cooperstown, Saratoga, Cambridge, Ithaca, Syracuse, Plattsburgh, Albany, Yonkers, Fishkill, Ogdensburgh and Binghamton. In addition, Regents have been appointed for Auburn, Batavia, Cazenovia and Jamestown.—*Mary Isabella Forsyth, State Regent.*

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are well represented in Michigan by Mrs. Frances Parsons Edwards, the State Regent. As yet but one Chapter, the St. Clair Chapter, of which Mrs. Eugene Gibbs is Regent, has been organized, but two other Chapters are being formed, and Mrs. Edwards expects to increase these by two others before the close of the year. Mrs. Edwards has only recently been appointed State Regent, and has hardly begun upon the work for which she is eminently fitted.

THERE are three Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Texas, viz.: At Galveston, Dallas and Dennison. I think we can admit the merits of THE SPIRIT OF '76, without detracting from that of our own American Monthly. I have recommended it to the Regents of our Chapters, and think upon a more extended acquaintance the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be pleased with your paper.—*Mrs. James B. Clark, State Regent for Texas.*

IN every community there are many persons who would make desirable members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, provided, of course, that they could "qualify," but they lack interest, and will not take the time to secure or submit their proofs of ancestry. If these persons could be influenced to read THE SPIRIT OF '76 for a short time, they would become interested. The "moral" of this suggestion is too obvious to require mentioning.

AN active member of one of the Connecticut Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, writes: "I have consulted with our Regent as to the feasibility of placing THE SPIRIT OF '76 in our public library. I will see the Librarian, and feel sure he will think it best." [This friendly act is very gratifying to this magazine, and if others could feel prompted to do the same in their respective localities, it would be highly appreciated.—Ed.]

THE growth of the Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New Hampshire has been very slow and confined chiefly to the city of Manchester. We have two Chapters fully organized and doing good work, and four Regents are engaged in forming Chapters at Dover, Suncook, Milford and South Deerfield. There seems to be a decidedly increased interest, and in the near future there will be still others. I desire to thank THE SPIRIT OF '76 for its kind interest.—*Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, State Regent.*

THE patriot, Lieut. Eleazer Flagg Poole, was honored on the 10th of August by two of his descendants—Samuel Poole Greenlaw, of Cambridge, Mass., and Gilbert Patten Brown, of Boston, who placed one of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION bronze makers on his grave. At the beginning of the Revolution Mr. Poole, one of the wealthiest men in Woburn, Mass., was offered a colonel's commission to serve in the British army; but he was loyal to his country, and in April, 1775, he enlisted as a minute man. He served for about six months, and died in March, 1776, from hardships and exposure. His remains lie in Woburn's oldest cemetery, where also lie the ancestors of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and Pierce.

THE District of Columbia DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is really the parent of all the branches which have sprung from it, as it was here the first Chapter—the "Mary Washington"—was formed and embraced the original charter members. We have a membership in the District of nearly 500, embracing six chapters. I have been a subscriber to THE SPIRIT OF '76 since its first publication, and it gives me great pleasure to record the great interest and instruction its perusal has afforded me, embracing, as it does, the events occurring in all the patriotic Societies. You have been most generous in the space allotted to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*Kate Kearney Henry, Regent for District of Columbia.*

I HAVE the co-operation of five active Chapter Regents in Arkansas, viz.: at Little Rock, Hot Springs, Helena, Fort Smith and Fayetteville. THE SPIRIT OF '76 has been a welcome visitor for several months, and I should be glad to know that it had found entrance into every home. I most cordially acknowledge its wholesome influence in promoting the "Renaissance" of patriotic spirit in literature.—*Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell, State Regent for Arkansas.*

THE aim, purpose and conduct of THE SPIRIT OF '76, is most excellent. It will renew in the older people and create in the younger, a true estimate of the undaunted patriotism which moved the men of 1776 to rebel against oppression and to frame the Constitution of this great Government of ours; thereby educating statesmen who are to be the rulers of the United States of America in the twentieth century.—*Mrs. James Stuart Pilcher, Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Nashville, Tenn.*

I APPRECIATE THE SPIRIT OF '76 more than any of the periodicals that find their way to our library table, particularly on account of its patriotic and historic articles. Some important information concerning one of my ancestors was found in one of the early numbers. As a bound volume it will be invaluable for reference. To the descendants of Revolutionary heroes it seems almost indispensable. I most heartily commend it.—*Alberta Rice, member DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

THERE are thirteen Chapter Regents, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Georgia, viz.: At Atlanta, Augusta, Athens, Macon, Rome, Griffin, Columbus, Covington, Albany, La Grange, Thomasville, Washington and Waynesboro. I always read THE SPIRIT OF '76 with great interest, and think it is doing good work in arousing that love of country and pride of ancestry without which a people can never develop the highest type of citizenship.—*Mrs. Sarah Berrian C. Morgan, State Regent for Georgia.*

On the 14th of August, 1882, the ship *Lyon* from Liverpool, bearing forty persons, representing seventeen families of Welsh Colonists, arrived on the Schuylkill River—two months before William Penn landed from the ship *Welcome* on the Delaware. Merion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held an open air meeting at Pencoyd, Pa. (where the ship *Lyon* is said to have landed, to commemorate 'Forefathers' Day." Miss Margaret B. Harvey, historian of the Chapter, read a very interesting paper. The twelve charter members of Merion Chapter (also Mrs. Louisa Heaton Paxson, aged 94 years, their "Star Member"), were all descended from three Revolutionary patriots. Also each member of Merion Chapter had an ancestor who arrived in the ship *Lyon*.

THE Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Portland, Maine, has just published a beautiful little directory of officers and members. The booklet also contains the by-laws of the Chapter. The title and insignia are elegantly printed on the covers in blue and gold. One page is devoted to a sketch of their namesake, Elizabeth Wadsworth, and pages fifteen to twenty-three contain the roll of honor of patriots, from whom the members of the Chapter are descended. Each is numbered, and each has a few lines giving an outline of his history. Following each lady's name in the directory, the number, or numbers, show from whom she is descended. One name, that of Luetta King, is followed by the number of eleven of these patriots, and many others have from four to six or seven.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Indiana number 125 members. The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis was organized February 21, 1894, at the residence of the State Regent. Mrs. Merrick E. Vinton is Chapter Regent. There are 43 members. The second Chapter formed is the General de Lafayette Chapter of Lafayette, Ind., organized April 21, 1894; Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert Hatcher; members, 50. This Chapter is pursuing a regular course of study in American history. It has also given a large contribution to the battle-ship *Indiana*. The following additional Regents have been appointed and are organizing Chapters: Crawfordsville, Mrs. J. T. Thomas; Evansville, Mrs. John Ingle; Fort Wayne, Mrs. S. B. Brown; Muncie, Mrs. R. C. Hemingway; Rensselaer, Mrs. H. T. McCoy; Brazil, Mrs. A. Hawkins; Laurenceburgh, Mrs. Caroline M. Hayes; New Albany, Miss Mary E. Cardwill; Poseyville, Mrs. V. P. Bogeman. I am now collecting information concerning all the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Indiana, and much valuable information has been sent to me from various channels, which we intend to preserve in a permanent form.—*Mrs. Chapin Clarke Foster, State Regent of Indiana.*

## The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE new Mary Warren Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, organized at Roxbury, Mass., on the 18th of June, has 26 charter members.



THE Boston Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION has grown in two years from a membership of 10 to over 300. Miss Helen L. Webster, Ph. D., of Wellesley College, is a director of the Association.

THE New York DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION are preparing their "Quadrennial Book," which will contain a list of members, and the record of their ancestors. It will probably be ready in October.

THE mid-summer lull in Society work, is probably the explanation of the meagreness of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION news for this issue. The officers, however, anticipate an active fall extension of the various enterprises in which they are engaged.

THREE prizes are offered by the Summit Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION to the High School and Grammar grades in New Jersey, for essays on "New Jersey During the Revolution," "The Character of Benjamin Franklin," and "The Genius in the Cause of American Independence Displayed by Israel Putnam."

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a welcome visitor to me, as it gives good accounts of the various patriotic Societies in which I am always interested.—Mrs. George W. Roche, State Regent DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Maryland.

THE Long Island Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, are still working to complete the fund necessary to build the monument to the prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, in Washington Park, Brooklyn. They have several thousand dollars towards it, and it would seem as though they might expect a prompt response to their appeals. An extended account will soon be given, in this magazine, of this worthy enterprise.

I THOROUGHLY enjoy and read every line of THE SPIRIT OF '76. Its subject matter is of real interest to every member of a patriotic Society. It will be sure to aid in educating the rising generation in those things which must make them better citizens and true lovers of liberty, home and country. I wish it might appear in the homes of every member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Mrs. Georgia Beers Crater, Newark, N. J.

## Children of the American Revolution.

ONE of the first things in the training of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be to have them memorize and sing correctly the National hymns. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who have them in charge, believe that a mighty influence is exerted by patriotic songs.



THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Concord, Mass., under the leadership of their National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, entertained the Christian Endeavorers who visited Concord during the recent International Convention in Boston, with a reception and entertainment at Mrs. Lothrop's home—The Wayside.

THE Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Concord, Mass., is named the "Alice Stearns Chapter," in honor of a little girl of the Revolution who did all she could to help. She moulded the bullets for her brothers at the battle of Lexington, and, in constant danger of British shots, carried supplies to the American soldiers. She was only eleven years old.

## A Dainty Souvenir.

THE DAYS WE CELEBRATE:—A dainty booklet of Revolutionary dates suitable for favors at DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION or SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION lunches, banquets, etc. Original design for cover, tinted paper, exquisite workmanship. Price, twenty-five cents. Address, JULIA MILLS DUNN, Moline, Ill.

## Society of Colonial Wars.

PROFESSOR EATON of Connecticut, ex-governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, died on the 29th of June.



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of the District of Columbia, incorporated less than two years ago, has enrolled fifty-two members, and is actively at work with a full corps of officers, committees, etc.

THE four sons of Immigrant Thomas Tenney, who settled in Rowley, Mass.—John, born 1640; Thomas, born 1648; James, born 1650, and Daniel, born 1658—were all in the Colonial Wars in 1675-'76. They have over four thousand descendants recorded in the "Tenney Book," by Miss M. J. Tenney of Haverhill, Mass. I am a descendant, though not recorded, and thought this statement might induce some Tenney to join the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.—Addison H. Foster, M.D., 779 Monroe street, Chicago.

Foster, M.D., 779 Monroe street, Chicago.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, of Illinois, has issued a well illustrated thirty-two page pamphlet, describing the desecration of the American flag by its use by brewers and others for advertising purposes. It is a telling and convincing argument, and should be effective in assisting the Society in its work of getting Congress to pass laws prohibiting the use of the flag for all such purposes.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is indebted to Mr. Charles Samuel Ward, the secretary of the Connecticut SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, for a very dainty booklet containing a fac simile of an account of the conquest of Cape Breton, which was published in 1745 in *The London Magazine*. The book has been issued by the Connecticut SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and can be obtained by addressing Dr. Charles Samuel Ward, 28 Park street, Bridgeport, Conn.

MR. CLEMENT CHASE, secretary of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Nebraska, has just been appointed by Mayor Bemis one of the directors of the Omaha Public Library for the term of three years. The Omaha Library has one of the finest buildings of the kind in the country and contains over fifty thousand volumes.

## Colonial Dames of America.

THE late Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, was one of the first members of the Society of COLONIAL DAMES, and was active in promoting its interests.



THE Society of COLONIAL DAMES in Georgia, recently elected fourteen ladies to membership who are residents of Atlanta. Mrs. W. W. Gordon is State president.

IF THE SPIRIT OF '76 is read with as much pleasure by all subscribers as by myself it should find a place in every household.—Sarah Wolcott H. Peabody, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Society COLONIAL DAMES.

THE committee for the COLONIAL DAMES who are gathering historical articles to exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, have secured the sword and belt of Major André for the collection.

A MEETING was held on the 9th of August at Atlanta, Ga., to arrange for the entertainment of expected guests at the Exposition October 17th to 19th. Several committees were appointed. The guests invited are the COLONIAL DAMES and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and a grand and most elegant reception will be given them by the Atlanta Chapter on the evening of the 18th. The difficulty is to find a suitable place ample enough for so large an affair.

I HAVE been much interested in THE SPIRIT OF '76, and commend its objects and intentions. The union of the two Societies should be secured as soon as practicable, if for no other reason than the discordant effect on the public mind of the existence of two Societies imbued with the same spirit and founded upon the same principles, contending for place in popular esteem.—James Duff Ford, New York City; member New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.



## Mayflower Descendants.

REGULAR meetings of the Society of MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS are held on the first Wednesday in each month, at the rooms of the New York Genealogical Society, at No. 28 West 44th street. Ladies as well as gentlemen are members of this Society.



THE Society of MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS number seventy members all told up to date, although probably 50,000 persons in the United States are eligible if they could only prove their descent from one of the one hundred of those who "came over in the *Mayflower*." The Society reserve the right to accept applications only from "those who would make desirable members."

THE badge of the Society of the MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, as recently adopted, is shown herewith. It is manufactured by Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle of Philadelphia, but is from a design submitted by the treasurer of the Society, Mr. William Milne Grinnell of Audubon Park, New York City. The encircling wreath of hawthorn blossoms, are appropriately *Mayflowers*. The color of the ribbon is pink and white. The insignia is extremely dainty and artistic.

THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, organized last December, has a bright outlook, and the number of persons who can claim descent from the *Mayflower* Pilgrims is astonishing. Massachusetts is to have the honor of organizing the first State Society, as is very suitable, since her soil was the first pressed by the feet of the Pilgrims. The Massachusetts Society is to be organized in September.

### He Was at Bennington.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I send you the war record of the family of a living son. Samuel B. Younglove, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is a living son of a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in 1813. He has a family war record of which he may well feel proud. His father and seven uncles served in the Revolution, two brothers were in the War of 1812, and a nephew in the Union Army of the Rebellion. His father, Samuel Younglove, was in the battle of Bennington, at the age of fourteen, under Captain Allen. Afterward he was one of the Life Guard of Governor Clinton.

His uncles served as follows: Isaiah Younglove was Sergeant-Major in Colonel Dayton's regiment, called the Jersey Grays. Dr. Moses Younglove was Surgeon to General Herkimer; was with him when shot in the battle of Oriskany. Joseph Younglove was Adjutant and Quarter-Master in Col. Lewis Van Woerts' regiment. Col. John Younglove was in the 16th or Cambridge Regiment. He took an important part in the battle of Bennington, being one of the Council of War with General Stark. Dr. David Younglove was wounded in the battle of Bennington. Dr. John Scott was in Colonel Van Woerts' regiment, was wounded and drew a pension.

Benajah West was in Captain McKillip's company, Colonel Van Woerts' regiment. The living son's brother Aaron was slain in the War of 1812. His brother Ezra enlisted in the land forces under General Harrison, then went into the naval forces and was on the *Niagara* in Lake Erie, under Com. O. H. Perry, when the British ships surrendered. For his valiant conduct the State of Kentucky gave him a gold medal. His nephew, John Younglove, served in the Union Army.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., August 22, 1895. Yours truly, JAS. I. YOUNGLOVE.

June Number Wanted.—I will pay fifty cents for a copy of the June, 1895, number of THE SPIRIT OF '76.—W. Abbott, West Chester, N. Y.

Saffell's Record of the Revolution.—Copies of this book have been placed on sale at the office of THE SPIRIT OF '76, where they may be examined.

December Number Wanted.—I will pay one dollar for a perfect copy of the December, 1894, number of THE SPIRIT OF '76.—A. Hunter Bartlett, No. 10 Austin Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Autograph Letters of Jefferson.—A collection of 80 original letters of Thomas Jefferson. Only about twelve of them have ever been published. Prof. William D. Cabell, No. 1435 K street, Washington, D. C.

For Sale.—Unique sketches of Revolutionary battle and camp scenes; portraits of Washington and his generals; Revolutionary arms; Colonial and Continental paper money; Colonial and U. S. coins. Lists free. ED. FROSSARD, 108 E. 14th St., New York.

Society of Cincinnati Papers.—Remarkable collection, including the original manuscript of the constitution, an authentic diploma signed by Washington, a superb unpublished letter of Alexander Hamilton, &c., &c.; also a fine assortment of other historical papers, autograph letters, &c. Address, W. E. Benjamin, 10 W. 22d street, New York.

With the Fall Season.—Come those days when one does not care to start up the furnace and yet a little fire is needed to take the chill from the air. At such time a cheerful, open grate fire is indispensable. Would you like to learn of a grate which substitutes warmed pure air from out-doors for the impure house-air, thus ventilating as well as heating, and which combines the greatest heating ability with the handsomest designs? Catalogue '76, sent free on demand tells all about it. Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., 50 Beekman Street, New York City.

### Groups Wanted.

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### Concerning Back Numbers.

It is the custom of THE SPIRIT OF '76, each month, to print a few hundred extra copies, but some months there is unforeseen demand for copies, and in consequence the editions for October, November and December of 1894, and of February, June and July, 1895, have been exhausted. We are able to supply all the other months, however.

ANCESTRY.—The Department of Heraldry of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, Philadelphia, has issued a new work, Mr. Eugene Zieber's latest effort. As this book will explain the object of every ancestral and military order of America, and, as well, the requirements to membership therein it will undoubtedly be welcomed by many. The hereditary organizations and war orders of this country number about fifty well-established bodies, many of them of high social standing.

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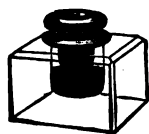
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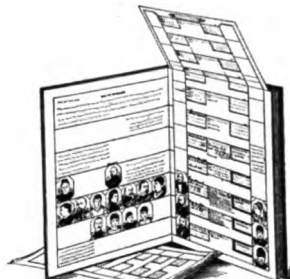
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The statue standing upon the left is from a portrait of a representative private of the "Philadelphia City Troop" which, then, as now, was composed of men of the old, substantial and wealthy families of that conservative city. This company of Philadelphia 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.

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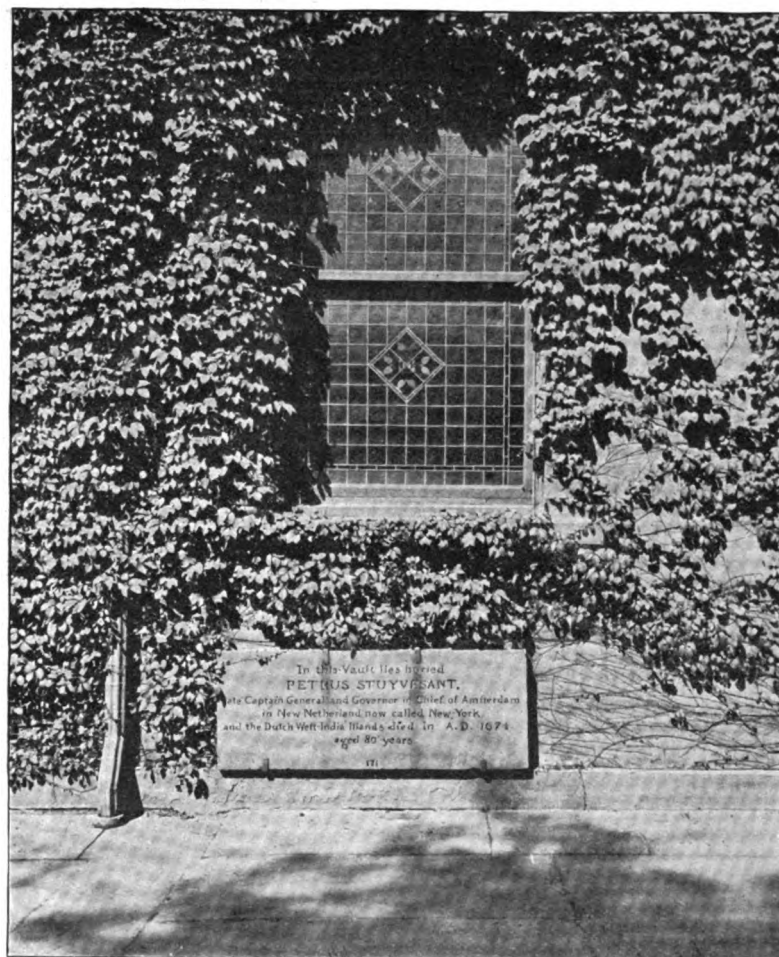
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES,  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76.  
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

VOL. II. No. 2.  
WHOLE No. 14.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

OCTOBER, 1895.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.



PETER STUYVESANT'S GRAVE.

Wrapped around by the din of the city's roar,  
Like a shell in the sands of the ocean's shore,  
Is the little park  
Of old St. Mark,  
And Silence sits over the gray church door.

The vine-leaves drop, as the seasons pass,  
And silently fade on the velvet grass,  
Where great men sleep  
In their cold beds deep,  
While the years their rich treasures of mem'ry amass.

# From Several Who Like

I ENJOY your paper very much and most of my friends are subscribers.—*Emma G. Lathrop, Newark, N. J.*

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I AM pleased with the make up of your paper. It talks good, honest *Americanism*, hence I wish my children to read it.—*J. L. Clough, Nashua, N. H.*

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MAY your paper continue to be as it has been, a feast of patriotic good things, and an inspiration to loyalty to those institutions which The Spirit of '76 secured to us.—*W. L. Calvers, 7 East 112th st., New York City.*

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# And Frankly Say So.



# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

No. 14.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

OCTOBER, 1895.

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## THE PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

ON board the prison ships in Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, during the latter part of the War of the Revolution, the British guards so frequently addressed their American prisoners, as:

You Damned Rebellious Yankee Rascals,  
that they almost forgot their own names.

While there were five prison and hospital ships, viz: The *Jersey*, the *John*, the *Scorpion*, the *Strombolo* and the *Hunter*, none acquired the horrible notoriety of the old rotting hulk known as the "*Jersey*," which was usually referred to by the prisoners themselves, as "The Hell."

Upon this one ship, over eleven thousand prisoners of war actually died from hardship, starvation and contagion.

If there were no details preserved of the treatment which the prisoners received, this appalling death rate would alone be ample to indicate the great barbarity of the British guards. The prisoners were starved to compel them to enlist in the British service, and failing in that, they were maltreated until they were ready for burial, on the adjoining shore.

True, this narrative is harrowing in the extreme, but it should be read, if for no other reason, to realize how costly a thing the liberty is, which is now enjoyed by the descendants of these men.

After the war was over, the *Jersey* fell to pieces from decay, where she had lain, no one being willing to go near her for fear of contagion.

During the time this ship was used as a prison, it was seldom that it had less than one thousand prisoners on board at any one time. At night all were forced to go below into the dark hull, and the hatchways above them were securely locked. As the space thus used was not large enough for all to lie down, and was reeking with the vilest odors at all times, while in the heat of summer the stench was simply unspeakable, it would require a very fertile imagination to adequately picture the experiences of these, the "Prison Ship Martyrs."

The British force on board the *Jersey* consisted of a captain, two mates, a cook, a steward, twelve sailors and thirty soldiers. There were guards, also, along the shore to prevent escape, and death was the penalty of even an attempt at escape. There was an unlimited supply of pure water near by in Brooklyn, but the water given the prisoners was brought in casks from New York, and was usually stale and contaminated with filth. The strife among the prisoners to get it when it was brought on board each day was because there was never enough to go around.

### THE DAILY ROUTINE.

The only relief from the confinement of the ship was the possibility of serving on the burial squad. This privilege was eagerly sought, as it afforded a brief opportunity to stand upon the land. Each morning when the hatchways were unlocked, the officer in charge called out:

You damned rebels, bring up your dead.

The bodies were usually tied up in the blankets on which they had died, and were carried up by comrades, and lowered into small boats and conveyed to shore, where they were buried in shallow trenches.

The occasion of this fearful mortality is not difficult to determine. Fortunately it is not necessary to make it a subject of conjecture, as several of the prisoners who survived the ordeal,

afterwards published statements of their experiences. While these stories are too revolting to be reproduced, the following brief extracts will serve the purpose of this article:

ALEXANDER COFFIN, JR.—Prisoner, 1782–1788. "Found about 1,100 prisoners on board. Few clothes in the winter to protect them from the cold. The guards generally addressed the prisoners as: 'You damned rebellious Yankee rascals.' A comrade by the name of Bird from Boston died suddenly from what was believed to be poison. Near the *Jersey* were two hospital ships, the *Scorpion* and *Strombolo*, and a hulk called 'The Hunter.' A man one morning had been brought up for burial, but proved to be still alive. 'In with him,' said the British officer, 'if he is not dead he soon will be.' Concerning the attempts of the British to induce the prisoners to enlist in the British service, he says: 'I never knew of but one prisoner entering on board of a British ship of war, though the boats from their fleet were frequently there, and the English officers were endeavoring to persuade them to enter their service. But their persuasions and offers were invariably treated with contempt, even by men who well knew that they would die where they were. These were the men whose

bones have so long been bleaching on the shores of Wallabout. Those were the patriots who preferred death in its most horrible shape to the disgrace and infamy of fighting the battles of a base and barbarous enemy, against the liberties of their country."

EBENEZER FOX.—Spring of 1781. "All our food appeared to be damaged. The bread was mouldy and filled with worms. It required considerable rapping upon the deck, before the worms would be dislodged from their lurking places. The *Jersey*, from her size, lay near the shore imbedded in the mud. All the filth from on board was thrown overboard, and this water was baled up, and used to cook the meat, which was boiled in salt water in copper kettles. (The action of the salt water on the copper created verdigris.) The meat

was badly cooked, and we had no vegetables. When they fastened the prisoners in the hold at night, they drove them down, saying, 'Down, rebels, down.'

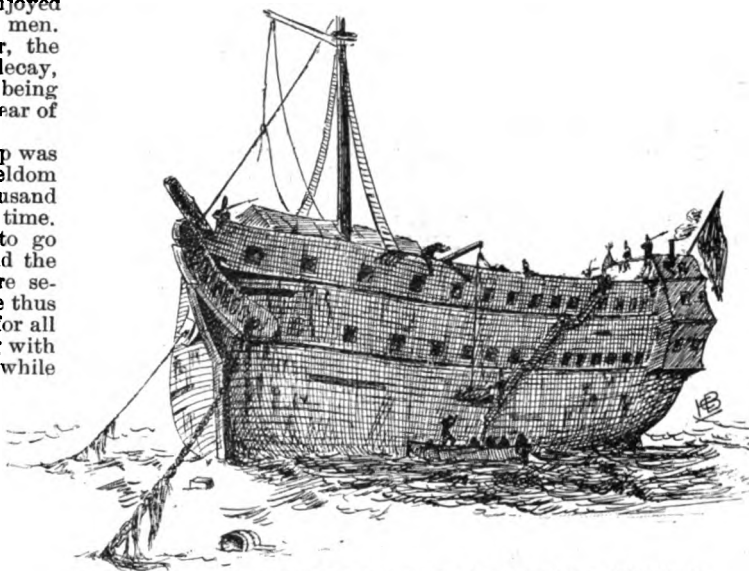
CHRISTOPHER HAWKINS.—He described the frequent singing, by the prisoners, of a song whose refrain was:

For America and all her sons forever will shine.

"The guards," he states, "usually cursed the 'Damned Rebels, and told them if they didn't stop singing this song, they would fire into the hold. To this the men would reply, 'Fire and be damned.' Filth was permitted to such an extent that every prisoner was infested with vermin."

JOHN VAN DYK.—May, 1780. "They starved the prisoners to make them enlist in their service. One day I went to the galley and drew a piece of salt pork for our mess of six. I then went to the mess to divide it. I cut each one his share, and each of us eat our day's allowance in one mouthful of this salt pork and nothing else. Every fair day a number of British officers and sergeants would come on board ship (and search for deserters) and say: 'Five guineas bounty to any man that will enter His Majesty's service.'"

THOMAS DRING.—1782. "We were allowed no light or fire



TAKING AWAY THE DEAD FROM THE PRISON-SHIP "JERSEY."

on any occasion. Memory still brings before me those emaciated beings, with their wretched pittance of meat, each creeping to the spot where his mess was assembled to divide it with a group of haggard and sickly creatures."

ANDREW SHELBURNE.—1781-2. "The ship was extremely filthy and abounded with vermin. The ship was crowded. The rations were very scanty. It was supposed that this bread and meat had been condemned in the British navy."

THOMAS ANDROS.—Fall of 1781. "Our bread was bad in the superlative degree. I do not recollect seeing any which was not full of living vermin; but eat it, worms and all, we must, or starve."

EZEKIEL WORRELL.—This prisoner died on board the *Jersey*. One time when urged to enlist in the British Navy, he replied: "No. I will remain here and perish, rather than disgrace myself by serving under the British flag."

SILAS TALBOT.—Fall of 1780.—"The dysentery, fever, frenzy and despair prevailed among the prisoners, and filled the place with filth, disgust and horror."

#### HONORING THE MARTYRS.

The land which contained the graves of the prison martyrs, was purchased after the War of the Revolution, by John Jackson, and some years later, when he had become a Sachem in the Tammany Society\* or patriotic "Columbian Order"—which had been organized in 1789 to secure and promote political reform—he conceived the idea that it would be a creditable thing for this society to do, to gather the remains of the prison martyrs together and place them in a suitable and secure tomb. The first step taken was a memorial presented by them to Congress, February 10, 1808, asking for an appropriation for a monument. A portion of this memorial reads as follows:

If the ancient Grecian Republic raised columns and temples to commemorate those who fell on the field of Marathon in defense of their country, can America be backward and yet just, in paying her tribute of respect to the memories of her citizens, who, equally patriotic and meritorious, perish less splendidly in prison ships of unheeded want and cruel pestilence.

Congress, however, had other and more pressing demands, and no action was taken. In 1807 a "Wallabout Committee" was appointed by the Tammany Society, and on the 1st of February, 1808, they reported to their society:

Nearly five and twenty years have now passed away since the close of the Revolutionary contest, yet nothing has been done to honor the martyrs of the prison ships.

They recommended that the Society itself should move in the work of building a suitable memorial. This, in fact, was undertaken, and on April 18, 1808, the cornerstone was laid upon land donated by Mr. John Jackson. The exact location of this structure, which was, in reality, a receiving vault, in which the bones were afterwards placed, is now occupied by a small wooden stable at No. 91 Hudson street, near the corner of Front street, Brooklyn.

On that occasion the oration was delivered by the Hon. Joseph D. Fay, an officer of the Tammany Society. He said in part:

The sufferings of those unfortunate Americans, whom the dreadful chances of war had destined for the prison ships, were far greater than any which have been told. Yet there was one condition upon which they might be spared this slow but certain death—and that was, *enlistment in the service of the enemy*.

In one instance, after every artifice which cunning could devise had been used to persuade the American prisoners to enlist, after a British officer, named Frazer, had in vain attempted to seduce them by hope, and terrify them with threat, he said: "Lie, then, down in your dungeons, where you shall perish and rot. But first let me tell you, that the rations which have been hitherto allowed to your wives and children shall from this moment cease; and you shall die, assured that they are starving in the public streets, and that you are the author of their fate."

On May 26, 1808, the remains, which had been collected, were placed in this vault with an elaborate ceremony, which was intended to honor their memory, but which bordered on the sen-

\*The Tammany Society was organized in 1789 for the purpose of counteracting the fancied aristocratic tendencies of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. In 1793, strict Sabbath observance laws were enforced through the efforts and support of Tammany Hall, which had made it an issue.

sational and fantastic. One of the many features of this somewhat remarkable "dedication"—which included a parade, oration and salute—was the filling of thirteen large coffins with bones, to represent the thirteen States; and after they were placed in as many boats, they were taken in a water parade to the place of landing, where they were placed conspicuously upon a catafalque, and drawn in the procession as its chief attraction, first through the streets of New York then in Brooklyn. The Tammany Society, which had conducted the exercises, received much attention and credit for thus doing honor to the memory of the martyrs, the details of the celebration being published in all the papers of the day, and receiving the most widespread commendation.

#### SUBSEQUENT MONUMENT BUILDING EFFORTS.

It was admitted that a durable and appropriate monument should be erected over this vault, and a succession of attempts to obtain the needed funds followed through the succeeding years. Tammany Hall for a time led in this effort, and obtained an appropriation of \$1,000 from the State, but the interest had waned and the work became discouraging, and was finally abandoned.

In 1845, and again in 1855, public meetings were held and Congress was petitioned to appropriate, first \$20,000 then \$50,000, but neither amount was obtained, and the subject was abandoned and apparently forgotten.

Not only was nothing done, but the old vault itself suffered from the depredations of hoodlums and marauders, who shamefully dishonored it. A woman who now lives on Hudson street near the site of the old vault, said to the writer:

I have lived here for forty years and of course I know all about the vault and the removal of the bones in 1873, to the new vault in Washington Park. The old vault had for years been greatly neglected, and the land upon which it was situated had been sold for taxes. The door was broken and open to the boys of the neighborhood, who used to frequently go in there and get skulls to use for jack o' lanterns to play with.

On the 17th of June, 1873, nine hog-heads of bones were gathered from the old vault, and were placed in a better and secure stone vault, near the site of old Fort Greene, in Washington Park, Brooklyn, where they have since remained without tablet, inscription or monument.

Probably only a very small minority of those who visit the park, are so much as aware of the existence of this vault, and its sacred contents.

In 1888, Congress was asked to appropriate \$100,000 for a monument, to be placed over the vault, but refused.

The present movement of the Long Island Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, to promote what has been so long neglected, had its inception on the 17th of June, 1891—the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill—when a goodly company held patriotic exercises at the martyrs' tomb. *The New York Recorder*, of June 18, 1891, which reported this meeting, said:

A special feature of the occasion was the presence of a delegation of thirteen "DAUGHTERS," representing the thirteen original States, under the leadership of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling. They placed a floral ship, a counterpart of one of the old prison ships of the Wallabout, on the Martyrs' Tomb.

#### THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.

The Long Island Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, which was organized by Mrs. General Horatio C. King—the present Regent of this society—has now undertaken to raise enough money to erect an appropriate monument, and has already succeeded in securing a considerable and encouraging amount. This work is worthy of the most generous response, and the two thousand dollars which the ladies now have, should be quadrupled within the next few months by the volunteered contributions of all who appreciate the services of those whom the monument is intended to honor.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. General Horatio C. King, Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, 46 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

IN an old copy of the *Massachusetts Gazette*, published in 1767, these lines appear, showing the spirit of the time. Subsequent history shows that the "young ladies" profited by the advice thus given:

"Young ladies in town and those that live round,  
Let a friend at this season advise you,  
Since money's so scarce and times growing worse,  
Strange things may soon hap' and surprise you;  
First—then throw aside your high top-knots of pride,  
Wear none but your own country linen.

Of economy boast. Let your pride be the most  
To show cloaths of your own make and spinning.  
What if homespun they say is not quite so gay  
As brocades, yet be not in a passion,  
For when once it is known this is much wore in town,  
One and all will cry out, 'tis the fashion,  
And one and all agree that you'll not married be  
To such as will wear London factory.  
But at first sight refuse, till e'en such you do choose  
As encourage our own manufactory."

## A COLONIAL SEA-CAPTAIN.

THE three patriotic Societies, of the COLONIAL WARS, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and the WAR OF 1812, are accomplishing a noble and patriotic work in rescuing from forgetfulness and neglect the scenes and sites of their ancestors. These three Societies are founded upon, and represent three great acts of war, in the historic drama of our birth and origin as a nation, and the creation of American nationality. These acts of our early history were the French War, the Revolution, and the War of 1812—all of which are linked together in one great chain of historic events.

And if it is well to mark with monuments and tablets the places held as sacred by our people, it is even a far more imperative duty to rescue from oblivion the names and deeds of the great, if humble actors on the early scenes of our Nation's beginnings.

John Rous, born in Boston, was a sea-captain in the Colonial service of New England, but more especially of Massachusetts. His fighting career, from 1740 or earlier, to 1758, and his services to his country during that critical period of the War's history, are well worthy of record in American Annals. He was descended from an ancient Anglo-Norman family of rank, which, at this writing, is represented in the English House of Lords by the Earl of Stradbroke, now nearly or quite 100 years old. The different ways of spelling this name are not at all surprising, as it underwent the transformations so common to all family names, at the time of the Conquest of England by the Normans. The proper Norman way of spelling this name was le Roux, le Rouse, or le Rou, and changes followed to those of Rouse, Rowse and Rows. Even in New England these same changes are to be followed in the modern spelling of the name of Rowe and Roe.

About the year 1740, the French Government had drawn the lines of hostile operations so closely around the Coast and frontiers of the American Colonies, that at last there was universal alarm spread abroad from New England to Virginia, from Crown Point to Fort Necessity! But alarm did not weaken their courage nor daunt their resolution. It was clearly seen that the fixed purpose of the King of France was to extinguish the Anglo-American Colonies—to destroy the home of English liberty, and to fetter this Western World in the chains of the feudal despotism of the Latin nations.

Three lines of invasion were converging slowly but surely upon the devoted colonies. The valley of the Alleghany and Ohio rivers was occupied by French military garrisons: the *Three Rivers*, Crown Point and Ticonderoga cleared the way to Champlain, Lake George, and the valley of the Hudson. The third line from the the sea was still more threatening.

Along the shores of Acadia, Prince Edward's and Isle Royal, every bay and bight, every naval or military position of value, was occupied by the French soldiery and their red-handed savage allies. Already, too, at Cape Breton, the frowning fortress of Louisburg, sent ominous warnings to the settlements on the American coasts. On that island was the strongest fortress in either the old or the new world. It was built on the system of the great engineer Vauban, and for a quarter of a century the French Government had kept their garrison there busy as beavers, and nearly as silent, in adding bastion to bastion, redoubt to redoubt, and wall upon wall. Its spacious harbor, fitted for a base of naval operations, was so completely fortified that the squadrons of Warren and Tyng did not dare to enter. It was a vast Arsenal of War, and intended to be to New England what Halifax is to-day to the American Government.

Isle St. John (Prince Edwards'), Isle Royale (Cape Breton), the Bay of Fundy, the Straits of Canseau, and every adjacent river and estuary, and every coast from New Foundland to Cape Sable, were so many centers of hostility, leading out into the coast towns and harbors, from Maine to Sandy Hook, threatening the Colonies with fire and sword. All northern Acadia, along

the country of the murderous Micmacs, bordering the waters of the Bay of Fundy, was bristling with hostilities. These northern coasts and seas were swarming with privateers, pirates, armed transports, and ships of war. At that period every craft afloat was armed to the teeth, and they fought their way over the ocean. Ships, like men, were all armed, and there was but little difference between the Corsair, the Buccaneer, the privateer or the man-of-war.

It was upon this scene of the great French War that Captain Rous served his heroic apprenticeship. It was here that he was to fit himself for broader scenes in after times, in the command of the King's Frigates.

Each of the three New England Colonies maintained its own little navy of armed vessels, for the protection of their harbors, and the convoy of their traders. Rous, as a native of Massachusetts, put himself under the orders of Governor Shirley—the "War Governor" of that period of "storm and stress" of our youthful nation. For several years Rous made it his work to carry fire and ruin along the enemy's lines. His command was always a little squadron, sometimes of two, sometimes of three or four armed craft, sailing together in squadron. He ravaged the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and the coasts of the murderous Micmacs and Abanakes. He swept the straits of Canseau, the

shores of St. John, Isle Royale, even up to New Foundland, of the French fishing fleet, armed transports and privateers, until his name became a terror throughout these northern seas. Where ever he found an out-lying military post, or an earthwork, or a French garrison, there was the work for Rous. He had trained and disciplined his sailors to fight on land as well as on the sea. To land his men, to march them into the interior by night, and sweep away an out-post of French and Indians, leaving to the morning light a scene of smoking ruins, such was his work on shore, until he made French soldiers weary of their lives.

Fighting at sea—harrassing the enemy wherever he could find him, such was the work and pastime of this heroic seaman during all his early years. So long as he was afloat, the Colonists felt themselves safe from French pirates or invasions by sea; and it may truly be said that this one man was the guardian and defender of New England on the ocean for nearly twenty years. When, in 1745, the extraordinary resolution was taken

by the New England people, at General Shirley's suggestion and entreaty, to fit out an expedition of land and sea forces, to besiege and capture the dreaded fortress of Louisburg, Captain Rous was selected by Governor Shirley, as second in command under Captain Tyng. The Governor gave him the command of the "Shirley" galley, a frigate of twenty guns. As this little frigate was given the name of the Governor, we may well suppose the command of her was a special compliment to Captain Rous. Captain Edward Tyng was in chief command of the Colonial Squadron, with the frigate Massachusetts as his flag ship, and Captain John Rous as second in command. The Colonial Squadron consisted of the Massachusetts of twenty-four guns, the Shirley of twenty guns, the Caesar of twenty, another of sixteen, another of twelve, and two others of eight guns each. There



ADMIRAL F. A. ROE.\*

\*This distinguished officer of the United States Navy, who resides at 1232 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is an active member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. His membership in the former is by reason of descent from his great grandfather, killed in the French War. Admiral Roe's forty-four years of service in the Navy began at the age of eighteen, in 1841, when he was appointed to the sloop *John Adams*, for the Brazil squadron. He became a passed midshipman in 1847, a master in 1855, lieutenant 1855, captain 1861, commander 1866, and admiral 1885. His first engagement was in 1854, when his ship defeated fourteen Chinese war junks, sinking several of them. From 1861 to 1865 he held several responsible commands and participated in many engagements, particularly as commander of the *Katahdin* in the operations against New Orleans and Baton Rouge in 1862, and as commander of the *Sassacus* in 1863-4, in the defeat of the iron-clad ram *Albatross* in 1865-6. He was fleet captain of the Asiatic squadron. Having attained in 1885 the age of sixty-two, he was "retired," as required by the present law, the questionable utility of which may be best inferred from the fact that Admiral Farragut achieved some of his most brilliant victories at the age of sixty-one and sixty-two. While Admiral Roe is restive under inactivity, his experience would be of the utmost value to the Government if a war should occur.

NOTE: Authorities for the above paper are Wace's *Chronicles and Story of Ron*; Drake's *Five Years of French and Indian War*; Parkman's *Half Century of Conflict*; Am. Col. Doc.: Shirley paper, and the narrative of "An Habitan" of Louisburg. F. A. R.

were two sloops from Connecticut of sixteen guns, a Rhode Island privateer of twenty, the Government sloop *Tartar* of fourteen guns and twelve swivels, and a sloop of fourteen guns of the New Hampshire Navy—*thirteen vessels in all armed with 172 guns*. What was the caliber of these guns is not well known, but they probably ranged from six pounder to twenty-four, or even thirty two pounders. The small craft were armed with six pounders and swivels. Such was the squadron commanded by Tyng and Rous at the siege of Louisburg, one of the most memorable sieges on record! This squadron conveyed the expedition under General Pepperell to the Straits of Canseau, to complete its organization, and prepare for the stubborn work at hand, not many leagues from Louisburg. From this point Tyng and Rous shaped their course for the harbor of Louisburg, there to blockade and cut off supplies and reinforcements, and to entrap French transports and ships of war.

In the meanwhile Commodore Warren, commanding a British squadron of three ships in the West Indies, had been ordered by the British Government, at the urgent request of Governor Shirley, to rendezvous at Cape Breton, had promptly obeyed his orders, and at the appointed time made his junction with the Colonial Squadron already waiting for him. Commodore Warren commanded three regular ships of war of the Royal Navy—the *Superb*, the *Mermaid* and the *Launceston*, all frigates of the first or second class. When the expedition appeared in Gabarus Bay, about a league to the westward of Louisburg, the two squadrons were at their stations. Their boats and men assisted the expedition to land, but dared not to venture inside the harbor under the guns of the shore batteries. It required over one hundred years of naval training and experience for our navy to learn to do that.

It was in the heat of the heavy firing of the batteries of the besiegers and besieged, when the combatants were in the very hottest of their work, that the ships at Louisburg harbor made out, at sea, standing in for the port, a large 60 gun frigate of the French navy. Rous, always sharp and sleepless, was the first to put to sea to overhaul the stranger. Boldly standing out on the port tack, close hauled, until he came within range of the frigate's guns, he suddenly went about, stood on the other tack, and headed in for the harbor, meanwhile keeping up a rapid and vigorous fire from his stern chasers. Captain Maisonforte of the *Vigilant*, 60-gun frigate, excited by the chase, allowed himself to be led on to his own destruction, while the cunning Rous lured him farther and farther on, until suddenly the French captain found himself in the embraces of the allied squadrons. The running fight maintained showed strategy and the skill of the sailor. In the heavy fight that ensued, Rous was first and foremost, sailing around the big frigate, and taking up positions ahead and astern, pouring in his broadsides and raking the decks of the devoted ship.

The *Vigilant* lost no less than eighty of her crew in this battle before she hauled down her colors. She was laden with reinforcements of men and munitions of war, and an immense quantity of gold and silver—nearly enough in amount to pay the expenses of the expedition. While the capture of this ship utterly demoralized the garrison of Louisburg, it excited the enthusiasm and affirmed the courage of the besiegers to renewed and fierce activity.

After the battle and the fall of the great fortress into American hands, Commodore Warren and Captain Tyng gave great praise and commendation to Captain Rous, especially for his fight with the *Vigilant*, and the masterly, seamanlike manner of his running fight with the French frigate. Rous was at once given an appointment as a post captain in the King's navy, with the command of the frigate *Superb*.

After the fall of Louisburg, and down to the peace of 1748, in his new command, Rous continued his operations against the

French war ships, privateers and transports. He made havoc of the French fisheries, at one time bringing in no less than eight, and at another five, "good French ships," and seventy tons of oil. Here and there we gather scraps of information during his famous cruising in his frigate, all over these Northern, stormy, foggy seas. He swept the ocean clean of French commerce and privateers, from the Banks of Newfoundland to the waters of the Bay of Fundy and throughout the Northern seas.

At the peace of 1748, Rous went to England several times, still holding command of his English frigate, and at each return to England he was given a change of ships. He is recorded as having the command of the sloop of war *Albany*; then, in 1755, that year which was the turning point in the desperate struggle between England and France for the dominion of our Continent, he was ordered to command the *Success*, a 22-gun ship, with which he returned to his old familiar haunts on the coasts of Nova Scotia, the sleepless guardian of his New England shores. There he commanded at one time, three 20-gun ships and a sloop, on the St. John's river, which raised him to the rank of a commodore; and it was on this cruise that the fear and terror of his name caused the captains of two French ships, of 36 guns each, to blow up their magazines and destroy their ships. That was not the kind of victory over-pleasing to Rous.

Two years after, in the year 1757, we find Captain Rous in command of the English frigate *Success*, under Admiral Holbourne's flag at Halifax. He was then removed to the command of the frigate *Winchelsea*, of 24 guns, still on the Halifax station. At the end of this year, 1757, he again returned to England and was promoted to the *Southerland*, of 50 guns, and in this command he came back to America, where he continued his warfare against the King of France, the mortal enemy of both his paternal and native countries.

Captain Rous continued his life of warfare on the sea, as he began it, until he heard of the work of Wolfe and Amherst. Then he knew that the power of the French King in America was forever broken. He knew that America was henceforth to be free from the long impending doom of feudal despotism, and was forever won as the home of liberty, and the personal sovereignty of the English speaking race. He knew that the doom of the feudal kings had sounded, and that his own life's work was ended. Wearied in body and soul, broken in health by twenty years of war service at sea, he returned to England in 1758, and on the 3d day of April, of that year, he died at Portsmouth, England. Unfortunately, not a scrap of his writing, not a single feature of personal traits or appearance of Captain Rous has come down to us. It is safe to say, that no man of New England lived throughout the stirring and stormy years from 1740 to 1758, who rendered more valuable and heroic services to the American Colonies than Capt. John Rous.

This period was the turning point and mighty crisis in the history of the long suffering nations in their deadly struggle for human liberty in conflict with the feudal despotism of the Latin races of Europe. It was a conflict, not only for the dominion of this continent, but for the life of human liberty itself. While Washington and Armstrong were beating back the line of French invasion in the Ohio Valley; while Sir William Johnson and the gallant Colonel Lyman were bringing to defeat the French army under the many-titled Commander-in-Chief Dieskau, and bringing him to their camp a prisoner of War; while the glorious Wolfe was fighting his way up the St. Lawrence to the Heights of Abraham,—this Sea Lion of the North, amid sleet and storm, current and mist, fog and darkness, held the ocean free, and for nearly twenty years kept at bay the forces of invasion by the sea, and bade defiance to the King of France.

F. A. ROE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1895.

## SOME CURIOUS OLD RECORDS.

THE family of Mrs. S. C. Coburn, of Boston, owns a very interesting old diary of the Revolution kept by Dr. Daniel Richardson, assistant surgeon in the First Massachusetts Infantry, who came back into the city with his regiment after the British left it, on the 17th of March, 1777. He describes quaintly the re-burial of the body of Dr. Joseph Warren, which had been hastily interred after his death at the battle of Bunker Hill. He says:

"Monday, April 8, 1777, the remains of the lamented, Notable, and celebrated Doctor Warren, was this afternoon re-buried in a very decent and solemn manner. It was attended by a very large concourse of people. A Considerable Number of armed men, with three drums and fifers marched before. Then a great number of Free Masons walk before the

Corps, which was followed by the Relatives and Surgeons and then the Clergamen and other Officers, both civil and military. The Corps was first carried to the King's Chapelle, where was a very large Auditory. The Rev'd Mr. Cooper first made a very fine prayer over the Corps. Then Mr. erez Morton delivered an oration well adapted to the occasion. After the funeral they fired a great Number of guns.

"The bearers were General Ward, General Frye, Doctor Morgan, Colonel Gridley, and two of the Selectmen of the town."

"April 5, 1777 Went with Mr. Gilbert and Howard over to the Ferry and visited the Fort on Bunker Hill; went to Cambridge and drank a Bole of Punch at Bradishes Tavern."

"April 17, 1777, I was awaked early in the morning by the beating of drums. I went with the Regiment to the Common to see the soldier punishment put in execution. 10 of them was wheep in the Common before our regiment and Colonel Phinney's, 2 of them received 117 stripes and one received 78 and the other 7, 50 stripes each. Other 7 wheept at Dorchester."

## REVOLUTIONARY SITES AS SEEN FROM PARK HILL.

"GIVE us the Hudson, and we will speedily crush out this insurrection." So thought General Howe, and so also believed Lord North and the British ministry.

Events proved their reasoning to have been somewhat incorrect, and yet so important was the possession of the river conceived to be, by both sides, that it was the scene of an almost uninterrupted seven years' struggle. Again and again the armies grappled upon its banks, strongholds were captured and recaptured, and neither side could claim complete mastery until New York was evacuated by the British at the close of 1783. Consequently the majestic stream adds to the fame of its beauty a wealth of historic association absolutely unparalleled on this continent, and the patriot regards it with almost the reverence that Christendom feels for the Holy Land.

Just beyond the northern boundary of New York, the train on the New York and Putnam Railroad stops at the call of "Park Hill," and leaving the cars one finds himself opposite to the entrance of an inclined elevator shaft. A minute later and he may be rising up, up, up, toward the light at the other end of the long incline, until at last the motion ceases and he steps upon the balcony which crowns the hill.

What a view! It is like having the scales drop from one's eyes. What a magnificent prospect of placid river, towering Palisades, and rounded hill-tops, outbursts of verdure, swelling range upon range, with the snug little city of Yonkers nestling in the foreground, and to the south the dim but mighty proportions of the metropolis! The world has not another such a picture. And how majestic in its dimensions—from Staten Island on the south, up along the New Jersey shore, and beyond Jersey; the whole range of the Palisades—and far, far beyond, the "Indian's Head" in which they terminate, quite to West Point, on a clear day.

Yet with the involuntary tribute which nature commands, there comes the solemn thought that all of these charms are hallowed by the great struggle for liberty which gave us a nation. One is looking down on battle-fields where Washington commanded in person, and British frigates have sailed on that same peaceful river. It may be that one's own ancestors have been under fire within this range, for the view from Park Hill comprehends more of the Revolutionary ground than any other one outlook in the country.

Let us note briefly some of these points.

Distant Staten Island, which closes the view to the south, was the scene of some minor fighting, and in the winter of 1779-80, Lord Sterling made a raid across it with 2,000 men; while the adjoining portion of New Jersey, also dimly within view, saw some lively encounters when Knyphausen led a return expedition of British from Staten Island in the following summer. Newark, Springfield and Connecticut Farms were among the places that suffered. Those gleaming, far-off waters of the Bay were often parted by the keels of English frigates from that June day of 1776, when the dreaded fleet sailed through the Narrows, until it departed to return no more, seven years and five months later.

Then, coming up the West shore, the point where the wharves of Jersey City are seen, the British garrison of Paulus Hook, as it was then called, was captured by a sudden movement of Major Lee, in 1778, who took the place without firing a shot. Nearer still is Fort Lee, at the commencement of the Palisades, built to command the river, but evacuated so hastily that large stores fell into the hands of the British.

Nor must we overlook Manhattan Island, now crowded by solid blocks of buildings, but then for the most part open country and rugged heights. Down near the Battery lay the old city, which the enemy occupied for more than seven years. A little farther northward, succeeding points of vantage were marked by desperate resistance as they slowly pressed their conquest, until, Magaw's three thousand men were captured on that height (Fort Washington).

Far to the south and east we can just distinguish Brooklyn

Heights, which recall the disastrous battle of Long Island, the bravery of the Maryland "400" and the American army's remarkable escape. Now, letting the gaze range to nearer objects, the broad stretch of Van Cortlandt Park comes into view. Here, we are told, the municipal papers of New York were hidden upon the approach of the British. Near us, as we stand, and to east and north, the American line occupied the hills on this side of the Bronx in the battle of White Plains. Almost opposite to Park Hill is the spot where Cornwallis landed when he marched to Fort Lee.

All about us the landscape is crowded with history, hardly a square foot but that has its own associations. Here was the favorite range of those wild bands of guerilla marauders known as the "Cow-boys." On this same tract of Park Hill stand the Washington Rocks, made famous in Cooper's "Spy." Look in which way you will, you may be sure that the smoke of battle or of camp fire has often risen above that foliage in the days gone by.

Look northwest and the story is the same. Over that hill is Dobbs' Ferry, well known in Revolutionary annals. Here the French troops, under Rochambeau, joined Washington, and here, also, was planned the Yorktown campaign; while, nearly opposite, across Tappan Zee, is Washington Hill, where André was hanged. North again and on the east side is Tarrytown, where he was captured, and a few miles farther, Teller's Point, near which the *Vulture* was anchored, where the traitor Arnold made his escape to her.

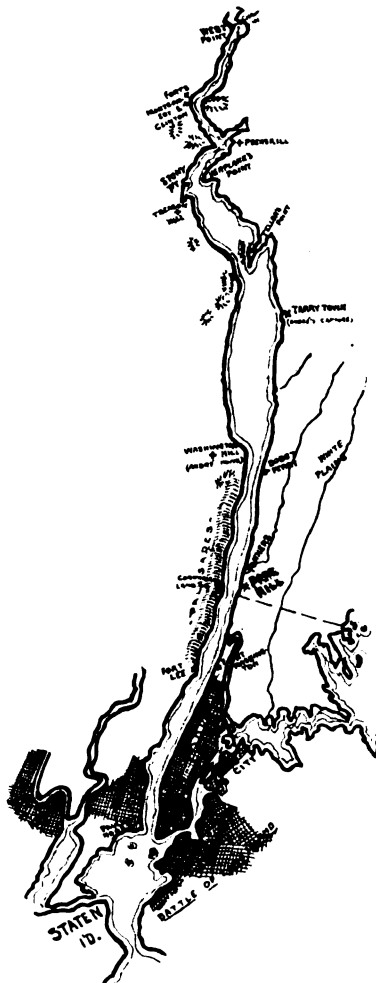
Treason Hill, where Arnold and André held their conference, is situated just to the north, on the western shore, and less than a mile from that in turn comes Stony Point—the Stony Point of Mad Anthony Wayne—with Verplank's Point facing it, across the water.

Peekskill is next, famous not only as "Our Chauncey's" birthplace, but also since it was garrisoned by a force under "Old Put," who allowed Clinton's army to slip by him in the fog and fall upon Forts Montgomery and Clinton, just above and opposite. Had there been an observer upon Park Hill that night of October 6, 1777, he might have seen the glare that lit the water, sky and highlands when the Americans burned their ships to prevent their capture by the British after the fall of the forts. And so on, up to West Point, where the ghost of the unhappy Arnold haunts the object of his ineffectual treachery. It is wonderful to think that so much can be crowded between the extremes of a single view.

To-day there is little suggestive of war in all the happy, peaceful prospect. The struggles of our ancestors within these same surroundings were not in vain, as our great and prosperous country attests. The historic Hudson is now lined with the beautiful homes of wealth and taste, of which some of the hand-

somest are those to be found on this same Park Hill. Occasionally the sound of an explosion wakes the echoes of the place—yet not as formerly from the mouth of a surly cannon, but simply as an evidence of peace and industry—nothing but a blasting of rock for the great roadway on which the trolley cars will soon be running from New York. Think of trolley cars on Revolutionary battle grounds! A spot so interesting is sure to become a popular visiting point for the students of history as well as for the lovers of nature, and the frequent trains on the New York and Putnam Railroad connecting with the elevated roads at 155th street, make it probably the most accessible of all the suburbs. It must be considered a piece of public good fortune that Park Hill should have fallen into the hands of an enterprising corporation, under whose management it has become transformed into a veritable park, with winding drives, great forest trees, beds of flowers, stately homes, a lake, club house, and many other features, while always there remains that matchless outlook.

One wonders whether the favored residents of Park Hill fully appreciate their privilege.



IN A SINGLE VIEW.  
55 Miles of Revolutionary History.



# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1895—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

## THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

OCTOBER, 1895.

## October Anniversaries.

- October 1, 1768—Arrival of British at Boston.  
" 1, 1776—Death of Major Andrew Leitch.  
" 2, 1780—Hanging of Major Andre.  
" 4, 1777—Battle of Germantown, Pa.  
" 5, 1775—Congress authorizes the use of two armed vessels; origin of our Navy.  
" 6, 1777—Forts Montgomery and Clinton, on Highlands of the Hudson, captured by British.  
" 7, 1777—Second battle of Saratoga (Stillwater).  
" 8, 1780—Battle of King's Mountain, S. C.  
" 8, 1779—Repulse of French and Americans at Savannah. D'Estaing sails for France.  
" 8, 1778—John Hancock died.  
" 9, 1781—Americans opened fire on Yorktown.  
" 10, 1797—Carter Braxton died.  
" 12, 1776—Howe landed in Westchester County, N. Y.  
" 14, 1781—Americans captured two redoubts at Yorktown.  
" 14, 1784—Francis Lightfoot Lee born.  
" 17, 1775—Burning of Falmouth, Me.  
" 17, 1777—Surrender of Burgoyne.  
" 18, 1800—Spain again ceded to France the territory of Louisiana.  
" 18, 1775—Surrender of Fort Chambly, Canada.  
" 19, 1781—Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.  
" 22, 1775—Peyton Randolph died.  
" 23, 1783—George Washington resigned his commission.  
" 26, 1776—Battle of Hampton, Va.  
" 28, 1776—Battle of White Plains, near New York City.  
" 31, 1775—Carleton repulsed by Montgomery at crossing of St. Lawrence River.  
" 31, 1740—William Paca born.

## WHAT IT HAS COST.

SOME time ago the *New York Sun* published a statement in answer to the query: "How many persons have lost their lives by war in America since its discovery by Columbus?" The writer of the answer referred to statistics of Indian wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War, so far as there are reports to be found, and estimated that the total number of deaths in our four hundred years of history is 587,000 directly resulting from war. How many of us ever stop to think of the fearful price in life-blood it has cost to establish and maintain the free country whose privileges and institutions we enjoy as we do the pure air and sunshine—as if they cost nobody anything, and were a matter of course. When we pause to think that Death is the greatest dread there is—that a man's life is the most precious gift he has to give—that to each of these men life was as dear as it is to each of us; that this enormous number of men would, if standing shoulder to shoulder, reach over 200 miles—then we can realize faintly, the appalling aggregate of what our free land has cost. The unwritten history is much fuller of meaning than the written. George Eliot says: "When the common-place 'We must all die,' is suddenly transformed into the certainty, 'I must die, and soon,' then Death grapples us, and his fingers are cruel." What language could describe the mental anguish, to say nothing of the physical agony, when each of them realized that the supreme hour had come for him; that all the loves and hopes of earth must now be given up, and he must go alone into the unseen land. Have we any right to be ungrateful for the heritage they purchased for us at such a cost?

## A WORTHY MOVEMENT.

The efforts of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION to secure \$10,000 with which to erect a monument to the memory of the Prison Ship Martyrs in Brooklyn, is worthy of the most generous response from members of all patriotic Societies, as well as from readers of this paper, whether they are associated with any of these Societies or not. Co operation is the most practical form of "union," and will heal the wounds caused by thoughtless asperities. We earnestly commend it to our readers.

It has been stated that *more Americans lost their lives on the prison ship Jersey than were killed in battle during the entire war of the Revolution.*

Nearly all of these men could have saved their lives by entering the British service, as they were repeatedly urged to do, but they deliberately chose death to this dishonor. The heroism displayed is not inferior to that of those who lost their lives at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Monmouth, Bennington and Saratoga, which are each appropriately marked with costly monuments, and yet the tomb of the prison ship martyrs is to-day entirely unmarked.

Let a worthy monument, therefore, be speedily erected, that each donor may have some right to say that he honors their memory.

## OLD ST MARK'S TREASURE.

New York city abounds in interesting sites which are unheeded by the great majority of people who throng the streets of the metropolis. St. Mark's Church on Second avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, is such a one. While it has its own history of a hundred years—the corner-stone was laid April 25, 1795—it marks the spot where over one hundred years earlier still (1672) Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor of New Amsterdam was buried in a vault in a private chapel, which he had erected on his own property. His widow, Judith, died in 1687, and left provision in her will for the building of St. Mark's Church over this vault. This land is a portion of the testy Dutch Governor's 600-acre Bouwery, on which he lived in his manor-house near the corner of the present Third avenue and 13th street. The approach to the tomb is by stone steps beneath the flagstones in front of the tablet shown in the title page illustration. The spirit of the location is admirably represented by the original stanzas which accompany it. It will not detract from the interest to add that the tomb from which the body of A. T. Stewart was stolen, is about thirty feet distant from the Stuyvesant tablet.

## YELLOW SHOULD NOT BE USED.

IN their desire to produce a banner of great richness and elegance, some orders have their beautiful silk flags embroidered with yellow, to represent golden stars, and trimmed with gold fringe. Speaking from the standpoint of heraldry this is not an American flag, as it has only the colors red, white and blue. To introduce another color, whether in metal or silk, is to destroy the emblem. Nothing is further from the thoughts of these citizens than being, or even appearing, unpatriotic, some of them being organized solely in the interests of good government and good citizenship, and yet in their parades they march under a flag that is not American. This criticism was made of some commanderies of Knights Templars at their recent great conclave in Boston, and the same is true of many religious societies and orders that frequently parade in city streets. This error should be corrected, for there is no flexibility in matters of heraldry where each character and each color has its emblematic significance.

## TO SECURE RECORDS OF ANCESTORS.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is prepared to assist persons in tracing out personal genealogies. Send in your queries, and we will put you in communication with agencies of experts in this branch of research.

## COMPLETE LIST OF ANNIVERSARIES.

We have decided to publish a twenty-page leaflet, containing the anniversary dates for the entire year. The dates will all be arranged in two different ways; one will show what anniversaries occur upon any given day in the year, and the other will enable one to find when any event occurred, as the dates will be alphabetically arranged. The size of the page will be a little smaller than a number 6 envelope. The price will be ten cents. Orders may be sent at once, and will be filled as soon as the booklet is ready. Remittance may be made in postage stamps. Address THE SPIRIT OF '76, No. 14 Lafayette Place, New York City.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

New Yorkers are proud of their Metropolitan Museum of Art, and those pursuing different lines of research have long ago learned that it contains mines of the most valuable material for their various purposes. THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires to acknowledge the courtesy of Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola, director.

## MENTION THIS MAGAZINE.

It will be an appreciated courtesy, if readers who write to those advertising in this magazine will mention the fact that they saw the advertisement in THE SPIRIT OF '76.

## An Interesting Personal History.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Herewith please find sketch, which I have prepared, of Mr. John Schuyler, late Treasurer-General of THE CINCINNATI.

Yours very truly,

MORRIS P. FERRIS.

JOHN SCHUYLER.

"At the time of his death, John Schuyler was Vice-President of the New York SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and Treasurer-General of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

"John Schuyler was born at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York, August 14, 1839, in the house built by his great-grandfather, Major-General Philip Schuyler. The house stood on the ground where General Burgoyne surrendered. When the British Army was encamped at Schuylerville, Burgoyne occupied the Schuyler house, which he afterwards burned. Yet, after his surrender, he stayed with his staff at General Schuyler's house in Albany.

"Said General Burgoyne, in a speech before the House of Commons: 'General Schuyler sent an aide-de-camp to conduct me to Albany, in order, as he expressed it, to procure better quarters than a stranger might be able to find. That gentleman conducted me to a very elegant house and, to my great surprise, presented me to Mrs. Schuyler and her family. In that house I remained during my whole stay in Albany, with a table of more than twenty covers for me and my friends, and every other demonstration of hospitality.'

"This was indeed realizing the vaunted courtesy and magnanimity of the age of chivalry.

"His father was Philip Schuyler, the only child of John Bradstreet Schuyler and Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of the Patroon; and his mother, Grace Hunter, a sister of Hon. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Pelham. Mr. Schuyler was a most worthy representative of a long line who have rendered conspicuous service to the Province and State of New York.

"In the first generation, Captain Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1650, and settled at Beverwyck, Albany, by his just, fair and honorable dealings with the Indians, inaugurated the policy which secured for the Province the friendship of the Five Nations, and which was of incalculable benefit to the English—the Five Nations forming a living barrier between the French in Canada and the English in New York. Of his children, Alyda married, first, Rev. Nicolaus Van Rensselaer, and, second, Robert Livingston, the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, and became the ancestor of the larger part of the Livingston family in this country. Peter was the first Mayor of Albany, Indian Commissioner during most of his life, a member of the Governor's Council, and, as president thereof, Acting Governor of the Province of New York. Captain Johannes, his youngest son, was for many years Indian Commissioner, and was also Mayor of Albany.

"In the third generation, Johannes Schuyler, the son of Captain Johannes, was also Indian Commissioner, carrying out the wise and honest policy formulated by his grandfather. He was also Mayor of Albany. His son was the illustrious Gen. Philip Schuyler, of the Revolution, whose daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Alexander Hamilton; another daughter married the last of the Patroons, Van Rensselaer.

"When Mr. Schuyler was about eight years of age, his father moved to New York, and on his appointment as American Consul at Liverpool, in 1840, his son accompanied him, and was partly educated abroad. On his return to this country, young Schuyler attended the Columbia College Grammar School, and later entered the University of New York. Mr. Schuyler was a civil engineer, associated with Allan Campbell on the Harlem Railroad; was with Major Whistler and Mr. Mason on the New York and New Haven Railroad, afterwards going with Mr. Mason on the Vermont Valley Railroad. When the double track was laid on the New York and New Haven road, Mr. Schuyler was appointed Chief Engineer. He laid out and built the Harlem branch of the New Haven road. He was appointed Division Engineer of the New York Aqueduct at Carmel, and

built the dam there. He advocated for many years the Elm street improvement in New York, and the Rapid Transit road through that street to the City Hall, also the tunnel under the North River to connect with it. He also proposed a Rapid Transit road to run through the blocks.

"On the discovery of petroleum, Mr. Schuyler was employed in Pennsylvania in developing oil works, etc. For the last twenty years he was to be found at No. 63 William street, New York, a consulting engineer.

"Through his great grandfather, General Schuyler, John Schuyler was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and at the time of his death he was a vice-president of the New York State Society, and treasurer-general of the General Society. He was a member of the Board of Council of the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, which society he was instrumental in forming. Mr. Schuyler gave his active attention for thirty years to the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, serving as secretary and vice-president of the New York Society, and treasurer general of the General Society. He compiled a valuable history of the New York State Society. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Union Club, the St. Nicholas Club, the St. Nicholas Society, and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

"He was formerly a noted banjo player. Several years ago, Mr. Schuyler had a stroke of paralysis from which he never fully recovered. He died at Pelham, at the residence of his sister, Miss Fanny Schuyler, where he had made his summer home for the last twenty years. The funeral was held at Christ Church, Pelham, and was attended by members of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI and DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI. The interment was in the family plot at Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle. Mr. Schuyler met his death with Christian manliness and fortitude, calmly giving all the necessary directions in regard to his affairs."

## Another Version of Society History.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1895.  
(628 Market street.)

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: In forwarding my subscription a few weeks ago for THE SPIRIT OF '76, my briefly added reminiscent remarks I supposed might be of sufficient interest for publication, though diametrically in conflict with the claim set forth in the article published in April current issue under heading, "Sons of Revolutionary Sires."

In the *Alta California* of June 29, 1876, appeared a notice (since traced to Dr. James L. Cogswell) calling upon all descendants of Revolutionary ancestors to assemble at No. 212 Kearney street, on the evening of the same day, to formulate some suitable plan for celebrating the approaching centennial of American Independence. In response to that call, just twenty-five of us met and signed a roll, electing Gen. Albert M. W. Winn, president, and Dr. S. Willard, secretary, *pro tem*. On the following "Fourth," we marched in the general procession, and, with other appropriate insignia, carried thirteen large shields (about two feet in length) representing the thirteen original colonies, and our National "Coat of Arms." On the 11th of the same month, we met in the evening at Dashaway Hall and elected permanent officers of the Society.

General Albert M. Winn was elected president and Wm. B. Eastin secretary. A full roster of members and officers of that date will be found in Hall's Year Book for 1890, compiled from the official records of the Society, "SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES." These facts have long since passed into "authentic history," yet, after a lapse of fifteen or twenty years, are heard new claims of fatherhood of the Order. But many of the original organization feel yet more keenly the recent criticisms on the memory of our good and honored founder (General A. M. Winn), than whom no citizen of our new commonwealth has left a more unassailed record. As an example of the estimation in which General Winn was held here, it is only necessary to remember that he was the first Mayor of the City of Sacramento, and afterwards in command of the State troops. He was also the founder of the very large and influential order on this coast known as "Native Sons of the Golden West" ("N. S. G. W."), which Order has had erected, at an expense of \$10,000, a heroic statue of their founder, on the capital grounds at Sacramento. General Winn was also at the head of the eight hour movement on this coast, and is reported to have been offered second place on the Presidential ticket of some one of the parties then in the field. Gen. Winn's devotion to and sacrifices in behalf of this Society were phenomenal. Both time and means were freely spent by him in building up the Order. How well he succeeded in the estimation of others is best illustrated by the following incident, during the latter part of 1878. The writer, in company with the General, was just leaving the Palace Hotel in this city, when we met Supreme Justice Stephen J. Field, who, after the usual salutation, said: "Well, General, in founding the new Order, 'S. R. S.', you evidently 'bulldozed better than you knew.'" The remark, from so prominent a citizen, was indelibly impressed on my memory. The membership at that date numbered about two hundred. The Order continued for some years to prosper, the General always being elected as his own successor, until his affliction with inflammatory rheumatism, when he was compelled to retire to his country home in Sonoma County, where, surrounded by kind friends, he passed away, loved and honored by his fellow citizens throughout the State.

So far as the conception of the idea of the forming of a Society is concerned, it has already been stated that Dr. Cogswell issued the call.

Appropos of this effort to ignore the claims of General Winn, and thereby reverse a fact, will quote from Mr. Webster: "I remember," says Mr. Webster, "to have heard Chief Justice Marshall ask counsel who was insisting on the authority of an act of legislation, if he thought an act of legislation could create or destroy a fact, or change the truth of history. Would it alter the fact, said he, if a legislature should solemnly enact that Hume never wrote the History of England." "A legislature may alter the law," continued Mr. Webster, "but no power can reverse a fact."

In the address of Henry Hall, before the Society in New York, as published in the March number of THE SPIRIT OF '76, it is apparent that his statements, as to the origin of the Order, are based on a more recent history. In which your historian attempts to merge the movement of July, '76, with some similar movement, claimed to have been made in 1875, but of which there is no public record, the press of that date failing to mention any such movement.

Being a charter member of the original Order, "SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES," its first permanent secretary, and now one of the Board of Managers of the newly named Order, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, I naturally feel the deepest interest in the future prosperity of the Order, and feel that in this regard it is my sacred duty to vindicate the truth of history; and most respectfully ask the same publicity for this contribution given the article to which reference has been made.

Fraternally yours,

W. B. EASTIN.

### A Son of the Revolution Celebrates an Anniversary.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I received a sample copy of your valuable magazine, and inclose here-with a check for a year's subscription. It so happened on the train yesterday, *en route* for Caldwell, Lake George, I read your list of September anniversaries, and saw the twenty-third noted as the date of the Battle of Diamond Island, and I mentally exclaimed, "Why, this is the twenty-third, and if circumstances favor, I will visit the island, and, as a Son of the Revolution, celebrate in a quiet way the 118th anniversary of the fight!" Circumstances did favor. The leisure hour came, and with a competent guide we launched out on the clear waters of the lake—the Horicon of the Indian; the St. Sacrament of the pious Jesuit; the Lake George of the English; and after a delightful row of about three miles, landed on Diamond Island (so called from the crystals found there). It has a surface of perhaps an acre, and is well covered with trees and underbrush. There are no signs of entrenchments, but there are hollows evidently artificial, where from the positions commanding the narrow passages of the Lake on either side, must have been planted the British cannon which were served with such skill and accuracy that they sunk or disabled all the boats of the attacking party, save one, compelled the retreat of the Americans, and compassed the failure of the expedition which had for its aim the capture of Fort George. The accounts of this expedition, as far as the writer knows, are very meagre. The raid of the Massachusetts troops, conceived by General Lincoln, at Manchester, Vt., and entrusted to Colonels Brown, Johnson and Woodbridge, each with 500 men, was a bold undertaking, and showed good generalship. Colonel Brown was to attack Lake George Landing and Fort Ticonderoga; Colonel Johnson to attempt Mount Independence; while Colonel Woodbridge was to remain at Skenesboro to cover Colonel's Brown's retreat.

In a letter to his family at Andover, Mass., Col. Johnson (the writer's great grandfather), says: "We surprised the enemy at break of day, driving in the picket guard, and immediately there ensued a considerable fire from their shipping and lines, and we continued to return their fire the chief part of that day (Sept. 17th)." Meanwhile, Col. Brown (attention being thus diverted from his movements), attacked the landing at Lake George, the mills, and Mt. Defiance, also the French lines, and carried them. "He released," says Col. Johnson's letter, "nearly a hundred prisoners (captured at Hubbardton), took twelve British officers, and 143 non-commissioned officers and privates, 119 Canadians, 14 artificers, several hundred stands of arms, besides a great quantity of baggage, with loss of only two killed and three or four wounded." Receiving a reinforcement of 200 men from Col. Johnson, Col. Brown collected a large number of bateaux, seventeen gunboats, and one armed sloop, and embarked his men. In command of one of these boats was Capt. Samuel Johnson, son of the Colonel. Rowing up the lake, they hoped to surprise and take Fort George, but the intention was made known by a Tory, and the British were well prepared to receive them, with the result as before related. A few days later the troops, including Colonel Brown and Colonel Johnson's commands, arrived at Skenesboro, now Whitehall, and marching to join Gates' army, reached the camp Oct., 6th in time to take part in the decisive battle of Bemis Heights on the 7th, and to witness the surrender of that well equipped and disciplined army—Burgoyne's Army of Invasion.

Your correspondent returned to Caldwell, and paid a visit to the ruins of Fort George; the outlines of the walls can be readily traced, although much overgrown with trees and shrubbery.

The low water in the lake has brought to light recently quite a number of old relics, and I was fortunate enough to secure, found near the site of old Fort William Henry, a twelve-pound cannon ball, encrusted with rust and pebbles, which doubtless was fired during the French and Indian Wars of 1755-57.

This region is of surpassing interest to the lover of history, and members of the patriotic Societies may find both pleasure and profit by making pilgrimages to the historic spots which are so numerous on the beautiful shores of Lake George and Lake Champlain.

Albany, N. Y.

Yours respectfully,  
GEORGE WILLIAMS PIERCE.

### California Desires "Union."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Sir:—The August number of your valuable publication contains an article headed, "Who Will Solve the Problem?" wherein a quotation appears of a letter written by Mr. A. K. Parris, of Washington, who asserts that "all the West is for unity with the exception of California."

That he is mistaken is evidenced by the action of the California Society, 'SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at its annual meeting, February 22, 1895, as follows, quoted from the records: "On motion of Compatriot McKinstry, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The union of all patriotic Societies based upon the services of ancestors on the side of Independence in the Revolutionary War is most desirable, and would in itself be highly patriotic; therefore, it is submitted to our National Society that whenever it becomes decorous to do so, it be

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."

The above can hardly be said to be an insurmountable obstacle to coalition nor a manifestation of dislike to union.

Yours very truly,  
EDWIN BONNELL,  
Secretary.

### "The Youngest Son,"

GUILFORD, CONN.,  
Sept. 27, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I had supposed I was the youngest son of a Revolutionary soldier living, but I see by your September paper that there is one, Mr. Rea, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is seventy-two years old. My own age is seventy-three this month. I have a sister who is seventy-six. I should like to know Mr. Charles Rea's exact age. My ancestors came to this country in 1638. Go on. Stir up all the old patriotism that there is left, and you can count me in.

Yours respectfully,  
REUBEN L. FOWLER.

### The Archives of the Revolution Now Ready.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY,  
September 19, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Upon my return from a short absence from the city, I found awaiting me your letter of the 3d instant, relative to the records of the War of the Revolution.

In reply I beg to say that all the muster rolls relating to that war that have been received in this department have been indexed and arranged for use; and the department is now prepared to answer all reasonable inquiries, from applicants for admission to the various patriotic societies, relative to the military histories of ancestors upon whose service applications for admission are based.

Many of the requests that are now being received, however, are based upon such indefinite data, or involve the search of the records for so many different men, that it has been found impracticable to comply with them. Some of the applicants are unable to designate more than the surname of the ancestors supposed to have been in service; others can not specify even the State of which their relatives are believed to have been residents; and still others request to be furnished with the military histories of all men bearing the surnames of Roberts, Brown, Jones, etc., regardless of their Christian names, who were in service from any of the States during the Revolution.

The Department has found it impracticable to undertake to comply with requests based upon such indefinite information and involving the expenditure of so much time and labor as do these, and has, therefore, been compelled to limit its search in the case of any one correspondent to the names of not more than two ancestors, whose full names must be given, as well as the States of which they are supposed to have been residents.

It is believed that the information thus furnished will be sufficient to enable any person to become a member of any one of the patriotic societies provided that person can comply with the requirements of those societies, one of which requirements is understood to be the positive identification of the ancestor upon whose service the application for membership is based and proof of the relationship of the applicant with that ancestor.

For the benefit of societies and persons desiring a more extended search of the records than this, it is hoped that provision for the publication of those records will be made by Congress in the near future; but until such provision is made, it seems probable that the Department will be compelled to limit its search as indicated above.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,  
Colonel, U. S. Army,  
Chief, Record and Pension Office.

### From a New York "Son of the Revolution."

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: As you state that you desire expressions of opinion as to a union of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, I beg to say that it appears to me that, in view of the tendency to multiply patriotic and military societies, a sentiment of decent self-respect should operate to bring the two Societies together.

The fact that a sort of irrepressible conflict exists between the respective Chapters of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the city of New York, unhappy as it is, ought not, I think, to always keep all the other Chapters in all the other States apart forever. Practically, the State Chapters do not propose to fight New York's battles. Nor is there any reason why they should. If these other State Chapters (Societies, I should say, of course) will come together, New York would ultimately be obliged to bring its two contingents of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION together. This opinion is not written obviously of the fact that the initial differences between the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were very fundamental and very vital. As a New York Son of the Revolution man myself, I could not well be unconscious of the fact that our New York State differences with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were real and self-respecting, or that many unfortunate acts of individual members of both Societies in that State have kept the two apart. But, as I get older, and think that after we (the original members) are gone, our posterity will unite and get all the benefit of union, I am rather inclined to regret that we, as well as our posterity, should not have a taste of these benefits.

Five years ago, I took the liberty of prophesying that the union of the two Societies would come about, if at all, by the union of the Chapters of each Society in the other States, and I think the correspondence printed in THE SPIRIT OF '76 seems to indicate that my prophecy will eventually materialize.

APPLETON MORGAN,  
Member Sons of the Revolution and Vice-President Society of War of 1812.

### From an Aged Patriot.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Having read with great pleasure THE SPIRIT OF '76 from its first number to the latest issue, I feel in duty bound to congratulate its editor and proprietors for the care manifested in presenting to the public so interesting and valuable a history of the Revolutionary War. The illustrations are superb, and the descriptions of the various battles—the cruelty of the enemy, the perseverance and the suffering of the Americans—add fresh interest to the student of our national history. The paper should be read by old and young, and being in pamphlet form should be bound and find a place in every library. I shall consider it a patriotic duty to aid with my best effort the increase of its circulation. I am of Revolutionary stock, being descended from the Marthins, of Tarrytown, and now, at ninety and a half years of age, I feel yet able to shout the "Battle Cry of Freedom."

Sincerely yours,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEWIS KATEN.

### Keep on Agitating.

ELIZABETH, N. J., September 20, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,  
Sir:—I am glad to see that you keep on agitating the question of uniting the two Societies, and if THE SPIRIT OF '76 contributes to bring this about, it will certainly deserve the gratitude of all who have the interest of these Societies at heart.

Very truly yours,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN.

## A Living Son.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: I am a son of Josiah Magoun, of East Kingston, N. H. He joined Col. Long's regiment, Capt. Brown's company, in 1776. He was in the battles of Plattsburg, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and many others. He suffered great hardships and was almost starved to death, going without food at one time from Friday to Monday. He was mustered out on account of sickness in 1779. I often heard him tell of his hardships when a boy. I was eighty-seven in September. When in Washington several winters, I joined the Sons of the Revolution. If I remember correctly, there were only two there whose fathers were in the Revolution—Commodore Porter and myself.

96 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

A. B. MAGOUN.

## A Living Daughter.

MRS. BETSEY LEONARD NEWTON, of De Pere, Wis., is the living daughter of Ziba Leonard, who was a soldier of the Revolution. He joined a company of minute men in 1774, in Bridgewater, Mass., and in May, 1775, he regularly enlisted in the army. He was discharged and re-enlisted twice after that, and was in several engagements. He had many thrilling adventures, was captured by the British when on board a merchant sloop at one time, and released in a half-starved condition. He received a pension for his services from 1820 till his death in 1845. Mrs. Newton's brother also enlisted in the War of 1812, and her three sons served in the War of 1861-65.

## Infant Patriots.

A TOUCH of infant patriotism came to my notice the other day. Two little daughters of a New York gentleman are at school in Paris. It is the custom to give half an hour in English to the French children at the school, and, when the appointed hour arrived, the teacher said that the English children might leave the room. The command was obeyed, save in the instance of our two little friends who kept their seats. Seeing that they did not go, the repeated command was given, "English children may leave the room." This made no impression on the two little girls, and in surprised tones the teacher asked, of pupils heretofore obedient, why they did not obey. "Mademoiselle," the elder replied, "you said English children may leave the room, and we are Americans." "Well, then," said Mademoiselle, "American children may leave also," and the young Americans joined their English comrades.—*Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris.*

## Anecdotes About Women.

THE following story is told of brave Nancy Hart, the pioneer: In the troublous early days of our history there was a woman in Georgia who lived a strange, wild life. She hunted and fished to furnish herself with the means of subsistence, and her cabin was in the woods of the then undeveloped country. She was of enormous stature for a woman, rugged and muscular as a man, and far from prepossessing in appearance; but she had her own opinions, and she loved her country. One day six British soldiers in pursuit of captives rode through her territory, and coming upon her cabin they entered and demanded food. Nancy fed them, but while they were eating she hid their guns, drove off her horses, locked the soldiers in, and sent word to her neighbors: "I have trapped six Tories. Come and help me." At another time the men had all gone on military service and left the women and children for safety in the fort, Nancy among them. While they were thus undefended the fort was attacked. Nancy compelled the women to put on their husband's clothes and go out on the parapet where they could be seen, while she kept the old cannon going as fast as she could. She succeeded in driving the intruders away.

Another story of a brave woman in a different sphere of life attests the patriotism of the sex, and though it has been often told, will bear repeating: In September, 1776, when the American troops were preparing to evacuate the City of New York, the British under General Howe determined to prevent it by opening fire from their warships in the East River. They had driven all but one column under Putnam to Harlem Heights, where Washington had his headquarters in the Jumel Mansion, now known as "Earle Cliff." Putnam was closely pursued by Howe, who paused with his staff at the residence of Mrs. Robert Murray, near the intersection of the present 36th street and Fourth avenue, to inquire how long since Putnam had passed. Mrs. Murray was a very charming Quaker lady, with a beautiful daughter, and as the day was extremely hot, they were glad to accept her gracious invitation to stop and refresh themselves in her cool parlor. The Americans had only been gone ten minutes; but she told them they were too far off to be overtaken; and they, supposing her to be loyal to the British cause, as many Quakers were at that time, tarried to enjoy her graceful hospitality for two hours, while she and her daughter regaled them with cake and wine, until Putnam and his troops were far beyond their reach.

## The Old Inn at Bethlehem, Pa.

THE Moravians, whose founder was John Huss, the Reformer, who lived in Bohemia in the fourteenth century, established the town of Bethlehem, Pa., and built there a college and an inn, nearly a hundred and fifty years ago. This community had an important connection with the history of the Revolution, the Moravian Sisterhood doing noble service to the American cause. The old inn is still standing and is an interesting relic of early days. It was very famous in its younger days for its excellent cheer, and had the reputation of being equal in all respects to the best and largest inns of the time in England. Whether this fact had anything to do with the case or not, another fact remains, viz.: that it was a place where the officers of the American army were often to be found, and there is scarcely any one of any importance whose name was not recorded there. Washington, Lafayette, de Chastellux, Knox, Grant, Lee, Gates, Mifflin, John Hancock, the Adamses and many others enjoyed meeting socially there, and being entertained as the Moravian Sisters knew how to entertain. Here, also, the brave but ill-fated Count Pulaski of Poland, who served as a volunteer in the American army, and who was killed in the siege of Savannah in 1780, used to go. The Sisters presented him with a banner, which incident Longfellow immortalized in one of his poems, one stanza of which is as follows:

"Take thy banner! May it wave,  
Proudly o'er the good and brave;  
When the battle's distant wall  
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale,  
When the carion's music thrills  
To the hearts of these lone hills,  
When the spear in conflict shakes,  
And the strong lance shivering breaks."

## THE SONGS OF THE FREE.

From a group of Puritans standing  
On a ship that is far out at sea,  
Above the voice of the ocean,  
Arises a song of the free.

Safe at last they ride into harbor  
After months of tempestuous days,  
And the shores of wintry New England  
Re-echo their anthems of praise.

But hark! through the aisles of the forest  
So shadowy, spectral and dim,  
In the darkness of chill early morning,  
Wails a solemn funereal hymn:—

"And when the last great day is come,  
And Thou, our Judge, shall speak the doom,  
Let me with joy behold the light,  
And set me then upon Thy right."

The funeral dirge of the winter  
Has changed to a thanksgiving song;  
The few have become mighty millions,  
Still ever an increasing throng;

Till at length on another gray morning,  
"By the dawn's early light"—from the sea  
A captive beheld his loved banner,  
And sang a new song of the free.

Once again o'er the roar of a conflict  
Which thunders on mountains and plains,  
Swells a chorus of bondmen triumphant,  
Mid the breaking of fetters and chains:—

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,  
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored,  
He has loosed the fateful lightnings of His terrible swift sword:—

His truth is marching on."

Thus singing their way down the ages  
May ever America's songs  
Uplift a glad people, and strengthen  
To right all humanity's wrongs.

ALICE HAMILTON RICH.

Minneapolis, September 10, 1895.

## 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, 1710 I Street, Washington, D. C.  
**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Mrs. Morris Patterson 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, 846 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, 146 Broadway, 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 Illinois Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, received eleven new members into its ranks on the 20th of September.

THE Rhode Island Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have received the bronze markers designed for Revolutionary soldiers' graves, and are now placing them.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Baltimore sustained a loss in the death of one of their number, Mr. J. Randolph Mordecai, on the 25th of September. He was a well-known business man.

THE Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, elected more members at their September meeting than they have at any previous meeting. Among the newly elected were five of the six sons of Gen. George Bell, U. S. A., who is himself a member. The youngest son is not yet of age. The names of those who were elected are as follows:

Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, U. S. A.; Lieut. George Bell, Jr., U. S. A.; Hugh Bell, Wm. Duffield Bell, Lieut. Edwin Bell, U. S. A.; Richard Barry Bell, Col. James Judson Van Horn, U. S. A.; Wm. S. Barriger, Howard Thornton, Norris Morey, Wm. Pleis Smith, Lucius Fairbanks, Graham, Chas. Beale Provost, Elisha Post, Shirrell Norton McWilliams, David Alexander Hays, Harry Weston Brown, Chas. H. Wendell, Albert Morton, Rev. Alvah Sabin Hobart, D.D.; Wm. Henry Adams, Chas. Hadley Hamilton, James Crawford Pollock, Norman Wilde, Wm. Martin Findley, M.D.; James Davis Wynkoop, Hiram Perley Frear, Henry Thomas Ramsdell, Stephen Thomas Robinson, M.D.; Roswell Lockwood Hallstrain, Odell Dyckman Tompkins, Joseph Clark, William H. Cutler, Theo. Gilman, Jr.; Clinton Rogers, Chas. Rudolph Weed, Stewart Woodruff Smith, Oswald Prentiss Backers, David Patterson Henry, Trenor Luther Park.

THE Kentucky SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION sustained the loss of two distinguished members during September, Hon. Ben. C. Allin of Mercer, and ex Governor Charles Anderson of Kuttawa. Both were sons of soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Allin was eighty eight years of age, and had his faculties, even to perfect sight without glasses. He had been county clerk for over fifty years, an office held by his father and grandfather before him. His father was commissary under General Greene in the Revolution. Governor Anderson was the son of Gen. Richard Clough Anderson of Revolutionary fame, and his mother was a sister of George Rogers Clarke, the Kentuckian who won honors in the wilds of Illinois during the Revolution. The Kentucky Society still has three "own sons" in its ranks—Hon. Hezekiah Cox, Hon. Glass Marshall and Dr. J. A. Gano.

### Sons of the Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION SOCIETY of Illinois numbers 118. Rev. Walter Delafield, D.D., is its president.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION SOCIETY of Illinois, pledges its support to the Union League Club in the movement for promoting sympathy with the Cubans, in their effort to free their island from the Spanish yoke.



THE New York Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has moved its office from the Hotel Waldorf to room 409, in the building at 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty street. It is more accessible to business men than the former room, and better in its arrangements. It is open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have again given a subject to the High Schools of the State of New York for competitive prize essays. Many are already engaged in writing upon the subject, "Causes and Effects of Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga." The winner in the prize contest last year was Mr. Charles Fosdick of the Buffalo High School, who received a gold medal.

THE Wyoming branch of the Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, offers a prize of \$10 in gold to the public school pupils in Luzerne County, for the best essay on "Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary War." The essay must contain not less than 1776 words, and must be received by the secretary before the 1st of April, 1896.

THE 7th of October being the 118th anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Albany made a pilgrimage to the historic ground of Bemis Heights. They stopped first on the site of the old Bemis Tavern, which was General Gates' headquarters for a time, and is now marked by a small monument. All the other points of special interest in the locality were visited in turn, and the history of the battle was minutely studied. Mr. George Lawyer's excellent address on the subject was much enjoyed. Among those who went were Mr. Augustus H. Pruyn, Major Harmon P. Read, Dr. W. J. Nellis, Edgar C. Leonard, Henry Harmon Noble, and many other leading SONS, with their ladies.

### The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the Quincy Historical Society, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, assisted Mrs. Titus in entertaining the Bostonian Society at her beautiful seaside residence, where they went on Tallyho coaches to mark Miles Standish's landing place at Squantum. He visited the place where South Boston now is, landing at Squantum on the 30th of September, 1621, and this event was celebrated on its anniversary.



MRS. E. P. STEERS, president general of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, will receive the officers of the General Society, with the executive committee and the State and Chapter Regents and recording secretaries, at her residence on Fifth Avenue, New York City, for a conference on the business of the Society, at 10:30 o'clock, November 26th.

MONDAY, Nov. 25th, will be the 112th anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British. The General Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION will celebrate that event by holding a reception at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, on the afternoon of that day, from four to seven o'clock.

THE General Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION will meet at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, on the afternoon of November 26th, at two o'clock, for a preliminary discussion of all business to be voted upon at the annual meeting. This will afford opportunity for a fuller consideration of *pros* and *cons* than would be possible at that meeting.



MRS. WILLIAM LEE, State Regent, Mrs. Geo. F. Daniels, secretary, and Mrs. Leslie C. Mead, treasurer, representing the Massachusetts Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, gave a delightful excursion to Lexington and Concord in honor of their recent guests, Mrs. Geo. W. Roche, wife of Commander Roche, U. S. N., State Regent of the Maryland DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION; Mrs. William S. Young, State treasurer, and a host of friends. Every historic spot was viewed with keen interest by the DAUGHTERS, and the homes of Concord's brilliant and famous sons and daughters reverently viewed, and as they left the old town by the road on which Paul Revere entered it on that memorable night, they felt a deepened sense of the meaning of their Society's motto, "Liberty, Home and Country."

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE Old Concord Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting Sept. 12th, the 260th anniversary of the founding of the town of Concord, Mass.



THE Pittsburg, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will hold its opening meeting for the fall on the 11th of October.

FIFTY new Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were organized in the United States between March 1st and June 10th, 1895. They are scattered through twenty States.

THE Spirit of '76 Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was organized on the 2d of last May, with twenty-one members. Mrs. Charles A. Conrad is its Regent.

MRS. ALICE HAMILTON RICH, the magazine writer, whose poem appears in this number, is a member of the Minneapolis Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH's reception to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Saratoga, was a brilliant affair. Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston was one of the guests, and there were many other distinguished persons present.

THE Buffalo DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION expect to take up the systematic study of American history this winter, and as these ladies study on the most advanced methods, they will no doubt find the work most delightful and improving.

THE Harrisburg, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its September meeting on the 18th, and enjoyed two historical papers. One, by Miss Carrie Pearson, was upon General Wayne; the other, by Mrs. Robert Snodgrass, was on the Battle of Brandywine.

A PRIZE of ten dollars is offered for the best essay on the topic, "What part did Pennsylvania take in the Revolutionary War?" to be competed for by the Class of '96 in the Harrisburg, Pa., High School. The Harrisburg Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will award the prize.

AT THEIR bi-monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Thomas W. Marshall, on the 19th of September, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Westchester, Pa., considered the best ways of securing the studying of the Constitution in the public schools. Four new candidates for membership presented credentials.

A BRILLIANT historical fête was held at Saratoga on the 4th of September, which was attended by many of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, both local and visiting, in a body. Addresses were made, among others, by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City.

THE old court house in Kingston, R. I., was the scene of an interesting social event on the 9th of August. A charming reception was given there to Miss Mary A. Greene, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Mrs. Hiram F. Hunt, Regent of the Kingston Chapter. The old courtroom was transformed into an elegant reception room of the Colonial period, richly decorated with portraits of old residents of the "South County," and many articles of priceless value, heirlooms of the olden days, loaned for the occasion.

MISS ANNA M. JONES, of Saratoga, entertained ladies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on the afternoon of Sept. 8d. Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of the National Society, and many others. Mrs. McLean made an address which was warmly applauded.

MERION Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Pennsylvania, made its fifth historic pilgrimage on the 3d of September. They went to the old "Black Horse Tavern," on the old Lancaster road, where Gen. James Potter's brigade defeated a British foraging party in a skirmish, December 11, 1777. They then went to "Wynnstay," where the Misses Wynne entertained them with an elegant lunch. These ladies are the descendants of Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came with William Penn in the ship *Welcome*. He was the first Speaker of the first House of Representatives in Pennsylvania, and he gave the name "Wynnstay" to his Colonial home.

MRS. GENERAL VAN CLEVE, of Minneapolis, entertained the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION delightfully at her home, on the anniversary of the taking of Fort Griswold, Conn., September 6th. Mrs. Van Cleve is a descendant of Colonel Ledyard, the hero of this battle, who fell a victim to the barbarity of the British Major Bromfield, being run through with his own sword as he presented it in token of surrender. The mansion was beautifully decorated with flags and red, white and blue flowers. One floral piece was a red, white and blue shield presented by the Van Cleve school. The table was laid in blue and white, and lighted by old silver candelabra with clusters of blue tapers. There were addresses and patriotic songs, and the historic paper of the anniversary was read by Mrs. Goodwin, whose ancestor, Lieut. Obadiah Perkins, was second in command at the surrender of Fort Griswold. One hundred guests were present.

IT is a little unusual for the Regent of a Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to bear a distinctly foreign name, as is the case with Madame von Rydingsvård, of Boston, who is not only the Regent, but the organizer also, of the "Boston Tea Party" Chapter, whose unique Chapter name was also due to a happy inspiration of hers. Although Madame is the wife of a foreign nobleman, Baron Karl von Rydingsvård, her ancestry is purely American, and both patriotism and a pardonable pride in the country of her birth have led to tracing 111 lines of her ancestry, all leading back to 1620-1640, and including such names as Holyoke, Pynchon, Leverett, Sedgwick, Putnam, Stockton, Symmes, Howard, Fletcher, Willard, Davis, Abbott, Whittingham, Kendall, Poole, Lawrence and Burnham, Hills, Fuller and Kidder, Farmer and Parkhurst, Cummings, Stewart and Flagg, Story, Barton and Fitch, Simpkins and Stoughton, Temple and Taylor, Whitney, Langdon and Leffingwell. Of these families and others, Madame von Rydingsvård, has proven lineal descent from nineteen Revolutionary patriots, including one brigadier-general, several colonels, captains and lieutenants, and eight privates. Devotion to country and desire to serve it are well preserved in their descendant, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Chapter.

THE Key Monument Association, of Frederick City, Maryland, held a rousing meeting in the City Opera House on the anniversary of their organization, Sept. 12th, which was also that of the Battle of North Point, when the Star Spangled Banner was written. A very fine programme was enjoyed by a full house, in spite of the heat, and the beautifully decorated stage was filled with officers of the Association and speakers of the evening. The statement of the treasurer showed the total receipts for the one year of work to be about \$3,000, of which \$1,030.96 came from the Flag Day collections. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, made the closing address. She told of the interest manifested in Saratoga, where she had made a speech, and said that everywhere, from Massachusetts to Michigan, patriotic friends are working for the monument. She has appointed a committee of her Chapter to work for it during the fall and winter in New York City. "A monument will be erected," she said, "worthy of Francis Scott Key. It is not enough that great deeds of valor should be wrought, that great national anthems should be sung, but they should be perpetuated in marble and bronze against the coming great enemies of this country—anarchism and socialism." In speaking of last year's work, the President, Mr. W. C. Birely, said:

From the poor and rich, from a penny to hundreds of dollars, contributions accrued day by day to our fund, and the National heart seemed to be stirred with a new love for country and for flag. We believe that it is still stirred, that all over the land our movement is growing in strength and power, and in furtherance of our plan we shall again make an appeal for special contributions of a penny each from every school child in the Union, to be given on January 8th, next, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

THE Buffalo Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, voted at a recent meeting to subscribe \$50 to the fund for the relief of Miss Key, granddaughter of the author of "Star Spangled Banner," who has lost her government position after fifteen years' service. They will ask Buffalo people to go on with the work.

THE Green Mountain Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Burlington, Vt., has erected a bronze tablet on a great boulder on the farm that was the last home of Ethan Allen. It is near the foot of "Prospect Rock," a high bluff said to have been the Americans' outlook in the War of 1812. The inscription is as follows:

This farm became the home of Gen. Ethan Allen, A. D., 1788, and near this spot he died, February 12, 1788. Erected by Green Mountain Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE "Boston Tea Party" Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was organized in Boston last May, by Madame Anna von Rydingsvård, will hold its first official meeting on Saturday, October 12th. The Chapter has twenty eight accepted members already, and applicants who increase the number to fifty-seven. The Chapter is composed of enthusiastic women, the ancestors of several of them having been active members of that momentous "Boston Tea Party," held on the night of December 16, 1773. Its one hundred and twenty-second anniversary will be fittingly celebrated by this Boston Chapter and their friends.

THE State Convention of the Massachusetts Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, September 25th. Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, Honorary State Regent, presided. Mrs. Charles M. Green, State Regent, made the opening address, giving an outline of their work. The Society now numbers 16 Chapters and 685 members in Massachusetts. Miss Brown made the historical address, saying that the date of the meeting commemorated an important event—the proclamation made by Washington on that day in 1794. Miss Brown emphasized the fact that no one is admitted to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION who cannot prove lineal descent from a Revolutionary soldier. The resignation of Mrs. Green as State Regent was regretfully accepted.

THE Saratoga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized September 6, 1894, through the energy of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, is now a year old, and numbers 38 members. Miss Katharine Batcheller, the gifted daughter of General Geo. S. Batcheller, has returned from Paris to assist and encourage us in our work. We have been favored this season with a number of distinguished guests—Mrs. John W. Foster, president-general; Miss Forsythe, our State Regent; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee and Miss Amelia Knight, vice-president general, and DAUGHTERS from many States who have gladdened our hearts and stimulated us to push forward the good work. Our Chapter made an excursion to the battlefield of Saratoga on that memorable day, October 7th.—*Louisa Hill Mingay, Registrar.*

THE Campbell Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their first meeting of the season on Thursday, Sept. 26th, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. James Stuart Pilcher, in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Lucy Hudson Morris read a very interesting article upon the "Mero District." Prior to this time four very instructive papers have been read before this newly organized Chapter. Miss Mary Sevier Hörn, one on "The Life of Gen. and Gov. John Sevier, her great grandfather.

Mrs. Nannie Smith Berry gave "A History of the Washington and Hamilton Districts as Surveyed by her Ancestor, Col. Daniel Smith."

Mrs. Mary Hadley Clare read "A Sketch of the Life of Gen. James Robertson, the Soldier and Patriot of Pioneer Days in Tennessee."

The proposed work for this winter is a study of the lives and characters of the men and women who assisted in settling the western wilderness, and in making our great commonwealth what it is. We then hope to investigate and put upon record all that we can find in regard to the Indian tribes that were living in what is now the State of Tennessee, at the time the white people began its settlement.—*Margaret C. Pilcher, Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution.*

MISS MARY A. GREENE, State Regent of the Rhode Island DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, called at the office of the SPIRIT OF '76 en route to Atlanta. She was accompanied by Miss Charlotte F. Dailey, another of Rhode Island's Colonial Commissioners. The third one of the commission is Mrs. William R. Talbot, Vice-President of the Rhode Island SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES. Miss Dailey was one of the Board of Lady Managers of

the World's Columbian Exposition. Miss Greene and her committee have in charge a very valuable collection of Colonial treasures, including the Peale portrait of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the life size marble bust of him loaned by the Providence Athenæum, also relics of Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery, Rhode Island signers of the Declaration of Independence, among which relics is the famous Hopkins ink-stand, said to have been used by all the signers on that memorable occasion. The size and excellence of Rhode Island's colonial exhibit will satisfy the Governor that he made a wise choice in appointing these three ladies to represent her.

THE Katherine Gaylord Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bristol, Conn., was organized April 19, 1894, by Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Mary Seymour Peck, Vice-Regent; Miss M. J. Atwood and Miss Charlotte Griggs, secretaries; Mrs. Grace Brownell Peck, treasurer; Miss Laura E. Seymour, registrar, and Miss Clara Lee Bowman, historian, with also an Advisory Board. Article I, of the by-laws is as follows: "This Chapter shall be called the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, in honor of the wife of Lieut. Gaylord, who was for a time in command of the fort at Wyoming Valley, and who was killed at the massacre. This heroic woman, obliged to flee for her life, leaving behind her the burning village, made her way back to Bristol, Conn., a distance of more than two hundred miles, nearly all the way on foot, with her three children; and two years later gave her only son, a boy of fifteen years, to the service of his country for the remainder of the war." In a little over a year, this Chapter has grown to a membership of 87, with several applicants having papers in preparation. It has assumed the care of a fine historical collection in the town, and hopes in the future to provide for it rooms suitable to its value. On January 25th, the birthday of Connecticut, a charming reception was given by the Chapter to its friends. The Rev. Joseph Twichell of Hartford very kindly delivered a lecture upon the Connecticut Constitution and the Rev. Thomas Hooker, its maker, who has many descendants in this place. Tea, coffee and chocolate were served from red, white and blue rooms, and Connecticut's "party" was a great success. Prof. John Fiske gave, at another date, a lecture upon the Boston Tea Party. The proceeds of this were added to a fund already started to purchase a monument for the unmarked grave of Katherine Gaylord. This monument is soon to be placed, with appropriate ceremony. "Lexington Day" was observed at the April Chapter meeting. Each member who could claim connection—lineal or collateral—with the Lexington heroes, was called upon to state that claim, and a very interesting meeting was the result. The family of the historian was well represented, especially by *Thaddeus Bowman*—"the herald of the 'shot heard 'round the world,'" while the Regent stated facts regarding *Isaac Muzzy*,—one of the eight who fell upon the green at Lexington. At other meetings genealogical and historical papers have been presented by members, and patriotic music sung. But little of a purely social nature has been attempted, the members choosing rather to make the Order one of intellectual profit. Although "descendants of fighters," the utmost harmony prevails in the ranks. Mrs. Keim, organizing State Regent, visited the Chapter in its infancy most faithfully, and to her they feel great indebtedness and gratitude. To her they also owe thanks for bits of the Charter Oak, which are inserted in the Charter frame; itself made from an oak under which the first town meeting is said to have been held, and now owned by a descendant of Katherine Gaylord. A visit from the new State Regent, Miss Clarke, is expected in September. The Chapter has been represented at all of the State meetings, as well as at Washington. An invitation was also received from the Wyoming Association, which was responded to by an article on our Wyoming heroine by the vice-regent.

It is with much pride that the Chapter claims an "own Daughter" of a Revolutionary hero—Miss Mary J. Robbins, daughter of Ebenezer Robbins, of Ashford, Conn. This lady has one sister and two brothers living: Mrs. Esther Robbins Tyler, Union City, Michigan; Rufus Robbins, Willington, Conn., and Ebenezer Robbins, Jr., Bristol, Conn. Miss Robbins was recently the recipient of the lovely DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION souvenir spoon, presented to "living Daughters" by the National Society. This Chapter has also a member, Miss Edwards, whose father, still living, is son of one of the heroes who kept the bridge at Concord.

Many noted names are here represented, besides those already mentioned: Governors Winthrop, Welles, Talcott, Hopkins, Wadsworth, of Charter Oak fame; Bunker, who once owned Bunker Hill; Mary Chilton, who first stepped foot on Plymouth Rock; Peregrine White, the first born in the colony; Elder Brewster, and other Mayflower stock; Cotton Mather, Noah Webster, Sr., Ethan Allen, three members who are direct descendants of

the original Society of the Cincinnati, and many noble names of "privates" who served faithfully for many hard years, with no hope of fame or glory—simply for love of freedom; and that their country and those who came after, might reap the reward.—*Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent, Bristol, Connecticut.*

### Children of the American Revolution.

THERE is a new Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Danvers, Mass.

GROTON, CONN., formed a Society of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, four months ago, with Miss Susan B. Meech as president, the other officers being Louis S. Avery, secretary; Bethiah Williams Spicer, registrar; Edmund Spicer, treasurer; Carrie Perkins Bailey, historian, and Mary Avery, corresponding secretary. The Society is appropriately named after Thomas Starr, a boy who lost his life in the defense of their own Fort Griswold.



THE New London, Conn., Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was organized early in July, is named the "Jonathan Brooks," in honor of a brave boy who encountered many dangers during the attack of the British, under the traitor, Benedict Arnold, upon the town. He even entered the town while they were burning it, but escaped with his life. This Society organized with forty-two members.

### Society of Colonial Wars.

MINNESOTA will soon have a State SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

MR. JAMES FRANCIS RUGGLES, who died at his home in New York City on the 28d of September, was a member of The SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and the members attended his funeral in a body, under the lead of Frederic J. De Peyster, president, and Howland Pell, secretary. Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Dr. Morgan Dix, Dr. Satterlee and Dr. Garth conducted the services.



A MARKED boulder was placed at Old Newbury, Mass., on the 19th of September, to designate the starting point of the Expedition to Quebec, 120 years ago. Commemorative exercises were held by the Historical Society. Captain Nathan Appleton of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, made a historical address. Rev. J. W. Dodge also made an address of exceeding interest, and in the address of Mr. Lothrop Withington, Benedict Arnold's bravery in the early struggles of the Revolution was warmly commended. Mr. Withington thought the fact of his having married a Tory wife ought to be remembered when we are heaping obloquy upon him as a traitor.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the New Hampshire SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was held in Concord on the 12th of September. Col. Henry O. Kent, governor of the Society, made a short address. The following officers were elected: Governor, Col. Henry O. Kent, Lancaster; deputy governor, Capt. William L. Willey, Boston; lieutenant-governor, Hon. Joseph B. Walker, Concord; treasurer, Dr. Granville P. Conn, Concord; secretary, John C. Thorne, Concord; registrar, Hon. Ezra S. Stearns, Rindge; chaplain, Rev. Charles L. Tappan, Concord; chancellor, Col. Adolphus S. Hubbard, U. S. V.; council, George Augustus Gordon, Boston; Ezra Stearns, Rindge. Rev. C. L. Tappan, Charles E. Staniels and John C. Thorne were appointed a committee to arrange for the proper observance of the next anniversary of the battle of Louisburg. New members elected were: Dr. G. P. Conn, Concord; William P. Sawyer, Dover; Samuel C. Eastman, Concord; Charles E. Staniels, Concord; W. W. Bailey, Manchester; Ezra S. Stearns, Concord; G. B. Chandler, Manchester; E. C. Eastman, Concord; J. W. Fellows, Manchester; G. A. Gordon, Somerville, Mass.; John M. Hill, Concord; Joseph C. Moore, Manchester; Joseph B. Walker, Concord.

#### Correction.

Danvers, Conn., on page 14 of the September number, should read Danvers, Mass.

### Colonial Dames of America.



A NEW Chapter of the Society of COLONIAL DAMES was formed in Raleigh, N. C., on the 20th of September. Seventeen ladies formed the Chapter.

MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, of Bristol, Registrar of the Rhode Island State Society of COLONIAL DAMES, and vice-president of the National Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, as well as other noted men who made history for us in the early days. She has a lovely home on Bristol Bay, full of rare relics of Colonial days.

THE first State outside of the original thirteen to have a Society of COLONIAL DAMES, is Illinois. The formation of these Societies has now been authorized by the National Society, and Mrs. S. H.

Kerfoot, of Chicago, has charge of their interests in Illinois. She is well and favorably known in patriotic circles as a lady of fine spirit and great executive ability.

### Military Order of Foreign Wars.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON, Rear Admiral Braine, U. S. N., and Rear-Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., have been elected Honorary Companions of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE



UNITED STATES; and at the last meeting letters of acceptance were read from them, after which the Insignia of the Order was conferred on the newly admitted Honorary Companions. This Society will give a banquet in New York City early in November, the arrangements being in charge of the following committee: Major-General Alexander S. Webb, James Henry Morgan, Col. Irving M. Avery, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and Jacob T. Van Wyck. At the last meeting of the Council of the New York Commandery, the following were admitted to Hereditary Companionship: Major-General Albion P. Howe, U. S. A.; Colonel Henry C. Morgan, U. S. A.; Hon. Erastus Gay, of Connecticut; Roswell Hunt Rochester and Henry Harmon Noble, of New York; Prof. Edward Livingston Holden, of the Lick Observatory, Cal.

### The Society of the War of 1812.

MR. WILLIAM PORTER ADAMS, who was appointed recently to organize a State SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 in Illinois, is meeting with good success. The charter members of the new Society are:

Scott Jordan, Charles Cromwell, Charles Page Bryan, Henry Thornton Moore, William Porter Adams, of Chicago; W. E. W. McKinlay, Ottawa, Ill.; Charles Lincoln Farrington, E. Peoria, Ill.; Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.; Robert L. McCormick, Hayward, Wis., and Major C. C. Carr, Fort Meade, S. D. The Society was incorporated on the 3d of September, and held its first regular meeting on the 19th. The officers elected were as follows: Colonel Charles Page Bryan, president; Charles Cromwell, vice-president; William Porter Adams, secretary and treasurer; H. Thornton Moore, registrar; Major C. C. Carr, United States Army, historian.



THE Maryland SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 celebrated the anniversary of the defense of Baltimore, the Battle of North Point, at Patterson Park, Baltimore, on the 12th of September. It was one of the decisive battles of the War of 1812, and was the occasion that inspired the song, "The Star Spangled Banner." A very large audience enjoyed the fine, patriotic programme, under the clear September skies. Mr. Edwin Warfield, president of the Society, made the chief address. One of the most prominent features of the celebration was the presence of Capt. James Hooper, aged ninety-one, who was himself in the war, having been a powder boy on board the schooner *Comet*, in the Chesapeake Bay, on which his father was an officer. He was only ten years old at the time, but remembers it vividly. He is still erect and apparently vigorous.

## THE AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

THE AZTEC CLUB OF 1847 will hold its annual meeting at "Sherry's," Fifth avenue and 87th street, New York City, on the afternoon of October 12th. A good time is anticipated. The committee has invited Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. A.; Commodore Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., and General Horace Porter, who will respond to the toasts, "The Army," "The Navy" and "The War with Mexico."

### Our Book Table.

WE have received, too late for review in this number, several books, which will receive attention later:

**In Defiance of the King.**—A Romance of the American Revolution; by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price 50 cents.

**Quarterdeck and Fok'sle.**—A Story for Boys; by Molly Elliot Sewall. Illustrated. Published by W. A. Wilde & Co., 25 Bromfield street, Boston. Price, \$1.25.

**History of the United States of America.**—By Robert Reid Howison. Published by the Everett Waddey Company, Richmond, Va.

**Three Colonial Boys.**—War of the Revolution Series; by Everett T. Tomlinson. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. Published by W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston. 388 pages; cloth, \$1.50.

**The King in Yellow.**—By Robert Chambers. Published by F. Tennyson Neely. Paper cover, 50 cents.

**Revelationary Calendar for 1896.**—Illuminated Seals of the Thirteen Original States. Dedicated to the SONS and DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Published by Lamson, Wolfe & Co., 6 Beacon street, Boston. Price, \$1.

MARGARET WINTHROP, by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, is not a story, and not a biography in the common sense, though it is a description of the life of Gov. John Winthrop's third wife, who came with him from Groton Manor, his home in England, to make his new home in America. It had to be compiled largely from old letters and records of the period—some of them as early as 1602—and it shows a prodigious amount of labor on the part of the author, as well as much skill in selection and presentation. Many of the letters are quoted entire and admit the reader into the inner sanctuary of these good people's hearts, as only letters between the nearest and dearest of friends could do in those Puritan times of self-restraint and repression. The tenderest affection is always expressed in John Winthrop's letters to Margaret, and in hers to him, couched in the stiff and cumbersome phraseology of the period. The first four or five chapters give an excellent picture of life in an English manor house, and the routine of domestic affairs its mistress must be occupied with each day. The latter half of the book describes life in the very early days of New England, where Margaret Winthrop arrived in November, 1631. She died in 1647. The many old letters quoted give an interesting study of "English as she was wrote" in that formative period of the language. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons. 12 mo; gilt top; rough edges; cloth, \$1.25.

NATAL STONES.—Tiffany & Co. have recently issued a fourth edition of George Frederick Kunz's little book giving the sentiments and superstitions connected with precious stones. The author must have spent much time in delving into the lore of the ancients for his material, for he gives several pages to the comparison of beliefs among the Jews (the first page being devoted to Aaron's Breast plate), Romans, Arabians, Poles, Russians and Italians, regarding the influence of the use of a certain stone for a certain month. The author believes the custom to have originated with the twelve gems on the High Priest's breast-plate, as described in the Bible. In proof of this idea is the fact that only Christian and Mohammedan nations are noted as observing the custom, all, of course, basing their religious history on the Old Testament. Pages seven to fourteen are devoted to a list of the months, grouping around each the omens, portents and auspices for one born in that month. For instance, August:

The Guardian Angel.....Hamatiel.  
His Talismanic Gem.....The Diamond.  
His Special Apostle.....James, the Son of Alphaeus.  
The Zodiacal Sign.....Virgo.  
The Flower.....Poppy.

Wear a sardonyx, or for thee  
No conjugal felicity;  
The August-born without this stone,  
'Tis said, must live unloved and lone.

Very interesting, also, is the list filling pages eighteen to twenty, showing that precious or semi precious stones are found in forty-eight of the United States and Territories, the greatest variety—fourteen different kinds—being in North Carolina.

Much else of interest is found in the little book, which is elegantly printed on hand-made paper, with rough edges. It is not for sale but for private distribution to patrons of the house who request it.

HISTORY OF NEW LONDON.—H. D. Utley of New London, Conn., has reprinted Miss Caulkins's History of New London, which begins with the location of the tribes of Indians who occupied that locality before the arrival of the English, and brings the records down to the year 1860. The book shows such care and accuracy in its preparation as to commend it most highly as a work of reference. Of special interest are the chapters giving accounts of the Rogerene Quakers, or Baptists, as they are sometimes called, the burning of the town by Benedict Arnold, the massacre of the brave garrison at Groton Heights and the account of the early industries—especially whaling. It will be much consulted by genealogists, as it gives the accounts, more or less extended, of 849 names of early settlers. Some very curious old documents, wills, etc., are reproduced, so that, on the whole, the book is very interesting, even to people outside of New London. 712 pages, octavo, cloth, \$5; buckram, \$5.50.

### A Neglected Grave.

NEAR the village of Port Chester, N. Y., a neglected little inclosure, overgrown with weeds and brush and briars, contains the remains of General Thomas, an ardent patriot who served his country so earnestly as to arouse the especial hatred of his Tory neighbors. The record on the tombstone, fast becoming illegible, reads as follows:

Sacred to the Memory.

of  
MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS THOMAS,  
Who Died on the 29th Day of May, A.D., 1824,  
in the 70th Year of His Age.  
As a Soldier of the Revolution in 1776 He Aided  
in Achieving the Independence  
of the United States.  
As a Member of the Legislature of the State of New  
York He Assisted in Laying the Foundation  
of Those Institutions That are Intended  
to Perpetuate the Republic.

Were it not for the Grand Army of the Republic, not a flower would to-day designate the spot where so distinguished an officer and patriot lies buried. General Thomas was also the last High Sheriff of Westchester County before the Revolution, and the first appointed after peace was declared.

### A Good Reason for Brevity.

ONE of the stories often told in connection with the victory of the Colonists at Louisburg will bear repeating. General Pepperrell celebrated the surrender by giving a banquet to his officers. The senior chaplain was an old gentleman of rather irascible temper, Rev. Moody, Mrs. Pepperrell's uncle. He was very long-winded, even for those times, but there was no help for it; his office made it necessary that he should say grace at the banquet. All were aware of his prolixity, and dreaded its effect on the guests. At the same time no one dared to rasp his high temper by any suggestion of brevity, and hence they came in terror to the feast, expecting an invocation of a good half hour, ending by open revolt of the hungry Britons. To their surprise and relief, Moody expressed himself thus: "Good Lord, we have so much to thank thee for that time will be too short, and we must leave it for eternity. Bless our food and fellowship on this joyful occasion for the sake of Christ our Lord. Amen." None could repress a smile at the novel reason given by the good divine for his brief exercise.

QUERY.—I have recently seen it stated that all the thirteen Colonies were represented at the taking of Stony Point, with the exception of New Hampshire, and I am of the impression, New York, who, under the New Hampshire General, Sullivan, were in Central New York fighting the Indians. I would like to be rightly informed. It was a bold undertaking, successfully carried out.—E. S. Jewett, Boston.

### The Penn Mutual Life.

TRUE patriots are interested in the present prosperity of their land as well as in its past history. To all of these every indication of the business revival, which is to succeed the long depression, comes as welcome news. The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia finds cause for rejoicing in a marked and steady increase of its 1895 business.

## Brief Mention.

THE Woman's Congresses of the Atlanta Exposition display upon their programmes some of the most noted names of women in the country. Lady Henry Somerset is the only foreign lady who has been invited to speak.

It is believed that the flag was first carried in battle at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, September 8, 1777. The land where the battle was fought is still in possession of the Cooch family, and they honored the flag by floating it on that date, this year.

THE late Henry Harteau, of Brooklyn, who died on September 18th, bequeathed \$35,000 for a monument to Lafayette to be placed in Prospect Park. His wife is to have the use of the money during her lifetime, the monument to be erected after her death.

I have taken THE SPIRIT OF '76 since its birth, and read it every month and find it very interesting, so much so, that I can best show my sympathy by enclosing you \$4.00 for my own renewal, and for three friends. — *Leverett Belknap, Hartford, Conn.*

THE "Garde Lafayette," a military organization of American Frenchmen, has been in existence since it was established by Lafayette himself, who was its commander in Revolutionary times. Its 138th anniversary was celebrated at Lion Park, Columbus avenue and 108th street, New York City, on the 7th of September.

ANOTHER "living daughter" of a Revolutionary soldier to be added to the list already published by THE SPIRIT OF '76 is Mrs. James Finch, *nee* Elizabeth McAlpine, of Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. She is eighty-eight years of age. Her father, John McAlpine, served in Colonel Graham's regiment, New York Line, in the War of the Revolution.

THE old house of the Aldens, at Duxbury, Mass., built about 1650, is now occupied by the ninth John Alden in direct descent from the John whose pretty love story is so well known. He has a little daughter, Priscilla Mullins, too, says a writer in the *Boston Transcript*, but her brother, the tenth John Alden, was killed by lightning in a storm last summer, so the line of John Aldens is now broken.

A MOUNTED section of the old pear tree which grew and bore fruit for over 200 years on the spot where Thirteenth street now crosses Third avenue in New York City, has lately been placed in the City Hall, as a relic of Old New York. The tree was brought from Holland in 1647, by Peter Stuyvesant and planted by him in the middle of his orchard. The Holland Society placed a tablet on the spot where the old tree stood, in 1890.

GEN. JOHN MEREDITH READ, United States Minister to France, has sent a beautiful bronze tablet, to be placed on the wall of the room inside the Trenton, N. J., Battle Monument. It is to commemorate three of his ancestors, George, who signed the Declaration of Independence; Thomas, who was a commodore in the Continental Navy, and James, a lieutenant in the Continental Army. General Read, who sends the tablet, is well known as a writer on scientific and literary subjects, and in political circles. He has been either Minister or Consul for this Government to Greece, Algeria and France, when during the Franco-Prussian War he served as Acting Consul-General for Germany.

THE city of Boston wants the Navy Department to give her the old frigate *Constitution*, to be fitted up as a naval and military museum, instead of being used as a receiving ship at Kittery Navy Yard, as she now is.

SEPTEMBER 11TH was the 118th anniversary of the Battle of the Brandywine, West Chester, Pa., and it was celebrated by the unveiling of a monument to Lafayette, who was first wounded in that battle. A large number of people gathered to do honor to the gallant Frenchman and the 200 Americans who lost their lives there. 4,000 people took their luncheon under the trees. Hon. Charlton T. Lewis, of New York, gave the oration of the day.

THE Newport Historical Society held an interesting exhibit of Colonial and Revolutionary relics, portraits, etc., during the month of July and August. The exhibition was in the old Colonial church of the Seventh Day Baptists, and attracted many visitors. It was in charge of Prof. Ed. Frossard of this city, whose Trumbull collection was a prominent feature.

THE "fad" for women's papers has reached old historic Salem. On the 14th of September the *Salem Gazette* was published by the ladies of that city, and it made an excellent appearance. Miss Charlotte Chase had charge of the advertising department, and judging from the number and variety of the "ads." in her columns, the ladies must have realized a handsome sum.

The American people believe in freedom and not in shackles.—*The Providence (R. I.) Triangle.*

THE last Revolutionary War pensioner of the State of New York, Mrs. Aenath Turner, died at her home at Manchester, on the 6th of September.

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## Brevities.

THE eighty-first anniversary of the battle of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, was observed on the 11th of September. The great victory of the American army and navy at this battle is always a cause of rejoicing at Plattsburg, on September 11th.

MRS. AMELIA MUND, of Philadelphia, died on the 20th of September. She owned and occupied the little house at 237 Arch street, where Betsy Ross made the first American flag, and she took pride in preserving the house in its original condition. Her son, Charles Phillip Mund, inherits the property. There is some talk of its purchase by the city.

THE most famous relic of the Mayflower is the old sword belonging to Captain Miles Standish, carefully preserved in Pilgrim Hall, in Old Plymouth—the one of which Longfellow makes Miles Standish say: "This is the sword of Damascus I fought with in Flanders." It is said to have been made in Persia, of meteoric iron, and the inscriptions present a curious mixture of religion and superstition. On one side the translation means, "God is all might," and on the other the owner is assured that its possession renders him invulnerable to his enemies, that the sword has the power of the thunderbolt, the fierce strength of the lion, and the faculty of quickly destroying all foes.

## Sentiments of Distinguished People.

THE Bible is the sheet anchor of our liberties.—*U. S. Grant.*

THE most creditable part of our history is that which we have forgotten, and the least creditable is the fact that we have forgotten it.—*Rev. Horace Bushnell, D.D., Hartford, Conn.*

THERE is no easier and more effective way to keep the great patriotic organizations in touch with the Church than by opening the churches to special services on their behalf.—*C. D. Wilson.*

MAY the blood spilled by thousands with equal merit in the cause of Independence and freedom be to ensuing generations an eternal pledge of unalloyed Republicanism. Federal union, public prosperity, and domestic happiness.—*Toast given by Lafayette in 1825.*

JUST to be an American citizen is the loftiest honor that can come to any one on this globe; and to be an intelligent American citizen is the highest duty of modern civilization. Ignorance of any sort, in these days, is a crime. Ignorance of our civic duties certainly must be high treason.—*Rev. Donald D. MacLaurin, D. D., Detroit, Mich.*

IN NO other country in the world is there so much money appropriated by Government and donated by private citizens to the cause of education as in the United States; and, as a result, there were gathered during the past year into our schools, colleges and universities 15,530,268 of the youth of the land, nearly one fourth of our entire population.—*Col. A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia.*

WHEREVER party spirit shall strain the ancient guaranties of freedom, or bigotry and ignorance shall lay their fatal hands on education, or the arrogance of caste, or corruption, shall poison the springs of national life, there, minute men of liberty, are your Lexington Green and Concord Bridge; and as you love your country and your time, and would have your children rise up and call you blessed, spare not the enemy.—*George W. Curtis, New York.*

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## One Thousand Dollars IN CASH PRIZES To New York Ledger Readers.

In No. 36 of the New York Ledger, dated Sept. 14, we begin a wonderfully interesting story, entitled

### The Mystery of the Inn by the Shore.

By Miss Florence Warden,  
Author of "The House on the Marsh,"

The interest is centered on a deep and puzzling mystery. The absorbing fascination which is given to this story on account of the mystery has led the editors of the Ledger to make the offer of \$1,000 in Cash Prizes, to be awarded to the parties first sending us either the true explanation of the mystery or the explanations that are nearest to the true solution.

The money will be divided into 36 prizes as follows:

One prize of.....	\$500....	\$500
Five prizes of.....	50....	250
Ten prizes of.....	15....	150
Twenty prizes of...	5....	100
		<b>\$1,000</b>

Please remember that this \$1,000 in Cash Prizes will be awarded, divided as above, even if we do not receive one true solution. Just as

sure as we receive 36 answers, the 36 Cash Prizes will be given to the best 36 answers—not necessarily correct answers.

The readers of the Ledger competing for these Cash Prizes can send in as many explanations of the mystery as they wish, but each explanation must be on a coupon taken from a copy of the New York Ledger.

The New York Ledger is issued simultaneously all over the country. Hence, in order to be fair to all competitors, the time of each explanation will be recorded according to the post-office stamp indicating the date on which the letter containing it was mailed.

The complete explanation of the distribution of these Cash Prizes will be found in No. 36 of the New York Ledger, dated Sept. 14th, which contains the opening chapters of "The Mystery of the Inn by the Shore," and the Coupon.

The Ledger is for sale by all newdealers, price five cents per copy. Your newdealer will order it for you if he has not got it.

Your postmaster or your newdealer will take your subscription for the Ledger for one year or for six months, \$2 per year, \$1 for six months. If a newdealer or a postmaster is not handy, send your money direct to Robert Bonner's Sons, corner William and Spruce Sts., New York.

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FOR upwards of one hundred years we Americans seem to have lived in contentment in the great heritage we have received in social, religious and political institutions from the men of the Colonial days, without troubling ourselves with a thought as to their stability or perpetuity, regarding ourselves as planted upon the "rock of ages." We are awakening from our long, happy dream, and now realize that the time has come to *fortify and preserve*.—*Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, Washington, D. C.*

ANOTHER enemy dangerous to both Church and State is the free and easy way in which it has become customary by law officials of both parties to grant the elective franchise to members of foreign Governments. This country is big enough for all who wish to do so to come here and make their home with us and become law abiding citizens of the land; but it is not big enough for foreigners to come here simply to make money and occupy places which American born citizens justly expect to occupy. An American born citizen must stay here twenty-one years before he becomes entitled to use the ballot, but unscrupulous politicians are in a great hurry to make citizens of people who are unworthy to hold the ballot in their hands or deposit their vote in the ballot box. I denounce this as un-American, dangerous to the welfare of the American people.—*Rev. L. Newman, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.*

**June Number Wanted.**—I will give fifty cents for a copy of the June, 1895, number of *THE SPIRIT OF '76*.—*Grant Weldman, Lebanon, Penn.*

**November Number Wanted.**—I will pay fifty cents for a copy in good condition. Write before sending.—*H. H. Ward, 36 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.*

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This Statue of Washington was unveiled at Caracas, Venezuela, on the occasion of the opening of the railway from the coast to the capital. The Venezuelan government was desirous of having this monument done entirely in the United States. The statue was modeled by Mr. O'Donovan.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

VOL. II. No. 3.  
WHOLE No. 15.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

NOVEMBER, 1895.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.



## WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The scene of an interesting episode in the life of Washington, which proved his patriotism.\*

'Twas in the gentle springtime, and the elves and sprites of May  
Were deftly touching hill and vale with tints of greenish-gray,  
And the smiling Hudson sparkled in the growing light of day.  
But the Father of his country, with a stern and angry mien,  
And a heart that felt no influence from the lovely, placid scene,  
Was pacing up and down the room in trouble new and keen.

\*See page 55.

"Have all these years of suffering, of hardship, and of war  
Been then of no avail to prove how pure my motives are?  
Do they think that they can tempt me with a monarch's crown and star?"  
So ran his painful thoughts, while still his restless feet paced on,  
Till he a stinging answer framed to hang his wrath upon,  
"Keep silence; no self-seeking e'er shall tempt a Washington!"

IN conversation with a friend recently, who was rejoicing over the great increase of patriotic sentiment in the land, I told him that in addition to the influence of the Patriotic Societies, I considered the SPIRIT OF '76 one of the most important factors in the creation of this sentiment, and I felt that every lover of his country should give it his earnest support; certainly every member of a patriotic society should do so, if he is at all in earnest in sustaining the principles which these societies represent.

EDWARD PAYSON CONE.

Mgr. Advertising Dep't,  
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York City.

**CORDIALLY**

Extract from a letter by  
MARY ALICE BARTLETT,  
aged 13 years, South  
Natick, Mass.

I HAVE many reasons for being interested in the SPIRIT OF '76. My ancestors, who date back in this country to 1620, have always had the same patriotic spirit that flows from this paper. When we think of the true, noble-hearted men who gave their lives for us in '76, should we not love a paper which tries to keep their memory fresh in our minds and hearts?

St. Albans, Vermont.

I HAVE been a subscriber to your paper, I think, since the first issue, and consider it not only an interesting periodical, but eminently calculated to accomplish a greater end: the maintenance and continuance of our Republic. I hope it may live long and prosper.

EDWARD A. CHITTENDEN,

G. F. A., Central Vermont R.R.

Omaha, Nebraska.

THE few copies of the SPIRIT OF '76 that I have read have contained so much of interest that I would not have missed them for the price of several years' subscription to the paper. I particularly enjoy the interesting historical incidents which you are bringing to the light; those of the experiences of the men and women, boys and girls during the stirring times of '76. These are really the richest and most interesting parts of history. Your paper is doing, I believe, a good work in stimulating interest in the Patriotic Societies.

JOHN R. WEBSTER.

**COMMENDED**

Detroit, Mich.

Too much cannot be said in praise of your paper and the spirit that animated the enterprise. It is a spirit that Americans from every quarter should encourage and protect. What we need through the whole country is united Americanism, and it requires some strong central representative through which it can give expression to the truths and principles upon which it is founded.

PRESTON BRADY.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer,  
Washington, D. C.

Oct. 19, 1895.

Editor  
'Spirit of '76'

Dear Sir:

I'm renewing my subscription, and have to express my opinion of the value of your paper to patriotic societies. I am gratified at the spirit in which it is edited and in the interesting manner in which it brings to its readers that patriotism is not only a living force but also an essential civic quality in these days.

Yours truly

A. W. Sweeney

The above is a fac-simile of a letter recently received from the well-known ex-arctic explorer.

Chicago, Ill.

I THINK your paper is deserving of great success, and I think that every member of a patriotic or hereditary society, as well as every loyal citizen, should subscribe for and read it, as the price places it within the reach of all.

WILLIAM PORTER ADAMS.



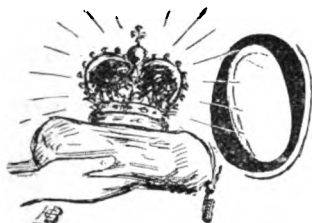
# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

No. 15. [Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

NOVEMBER, 1895.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.

## WASHINGTON'S REFUSAL TO BE MADE KING.



standing at Newburgh, New York, of which an excellent illustration is given on the title page of this issue.

On the morning of May 22d, 1782, the doorway, shown in the view, was guarded by a sentinel who was slowly pacing back and forth. The large dining-room just beyond the door, where General and Mrs. Washington entertained their guests during the sixteen months that they lived there—from April 4th, 1782, to August 15th, 1788—this historic and curious old dining-room, with seven doors and a single window, was the scene of busy preparations for breakfast under the supervision of Mrs. Hamilton, the housekeeper.

Washington was an early riser, notwithstanding the fact that he loved to relax himself after the late dinners, and remain long at the table in the obvious enjoyment of the *bon-mots* as well as the *bon-bons*. This morning he was in his "office," the room whose window is shown furthest to the left, and was dictating a letter to his secretary, Major Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., when they were interrupted by a knock at the office door.

Looking over his glasses, to ascertain the cause of the interruption, the General saw an orderlie whom he recognized as attached to the headquarters of Baron Steuben, across the river at the Verplanck Mansion at Fishkill, and with a genial "good morning," he extended his hand for the sealed paper package which the orderlie carried.

The soldier entered with deference, but without hesitation, for he often came on like errands from across the Hudson, and handed the package to the General with the remark:

"With Col. Nicola's compliments. He told me not to wait for reply."

General Washington had rare intuition, and it was exercised on this occasion, and yet it was not wholly intuition, for as he looked at the parcel he remembered that Colonel Nicola had been given the privilege of leaving his post as Commander of the Invalid Corps at Philadelphia and had come upon some not very clearly explained "business" to the headquarters of Baron Steuben at Fishkill. The size and weight of the package made it evident at a glance that it was not a mere announcement of the intention of Colonel Nicola to call, before returning to Philadelphia, and the General happened to know that the Baron had entertained several of the most prominent of the American officers the night before at his headquarters. These slight clues gave him an idea, and he said to the orderlie: "You may wait for a few minutes, I may want to send back a reply." Then noting that the window was wet with fog he added in a kindly way: "I am afraid the ferry does not run very often this morning, and you will not get back in time for breakfast if I de-

tain you." He arose hastily and stepping to the door, called: "Oh! Mrs. Hamilton."

That worthy lady had taken advantage of the General being occupied to pause before a little mirror, and was discovered apparently making a courtesy to herself, a movement made necessary, however, by the diminutive size of the glass, which was not equal to the *tout ensemble* at a single glance. She faced about with confusion at her detected vanity, and again courted, but this time with a color that made the general look at her a moment or two before saying:

"I wish you would give my friend some breakfast. Don't let him say that they fare better on the other side."

Washington then receipted for the package, and as the orderlie withdrew, he seated himself in the chair, then as now in the corner beside the fire place, where the light would fall over his shoulder, and adjusting his glasses, he broke the seals of the package, for it was mysteriously addressed, "personal and private."

As Major Trumbull busied himself at the table on the other side of the window, Mrs. Washington, well-dressed, powdered and smiling, with a handful of flowers of her own raising in her hand, came into the room; but noticing that the General was intently reading the paper that he held in his hands, and knowing from his darkening face and flushing, indignant eyes that he was in a stern mood, she hastily withdrew. She knew her limitations, even with him, for although he usually welcomed her interruptions, there came times when she did not care to disregard his expressed wishes. The night before had been such an occasion, for when the General had returned rather late from a ride four miles back of Newburgh to the headquarters of General Knox, in the Elison

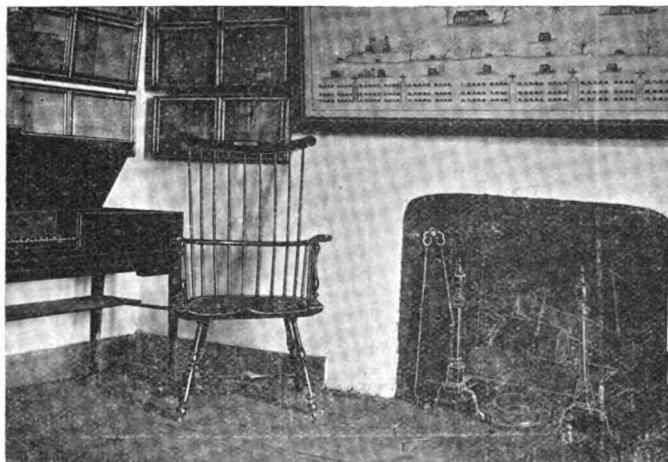
House, at the head of the Vale of Avoca, he found that his spouse had taken herself to bed in an unamiable frame of mind.

Mrs. Hamilton afterwards so far forgot herself as to relate that, after he retired, she overheard Mrs. Washington give her liege lord a long curtain lecture, in which she jealously insinuated that she knew he had gone to call upon General Knox simply because he liked the pretty Mrs. Lucy Knox rather well. She said that the General listened for some time in silence to the flow of many words, but finally checked her by saying very quietly, but decisively: "Go to sleep, my dear."\*

With the light of the following morning, however, Mrs. Washington realized the folly of her distorted imaginings, due, perhaps, to the depression of darkness and loneliness; and so she felt this morning a desire to propitiate the General with a handful of his favorite flowers. If he received them and smiled, she knew the past would be forgiven.

It may be inferred by some bachelor reader—perhaps by one who is blind, who was born blind, and who also is deaf, that she entered the office that morning for the purpose of apologizing for her baseless insinuations. Nothing, however, was further from her mind. She knew perfectly well, of course, that she was wrong, and that she ought to apologize; but—married men will understand it without further explanation. She was a woman, and women never apologize.

As she withdrew, Major Trumbull looked up from his writing, and after noticing the retreating figure of the First Lady of the



WASHINGTON'S "OFFICE" AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.  
The room in which he received the letter offering to make him King.

\* Said to be a fact.

Land, he accidentally caught sight of the face of his chief, and the portent sometimes expressed most forcibly by silence made him realize that the paper which the General was reading had kindled his anger to an extraordinary degree. The time lagged heavily with the now idle secretary, as Washington very deliberately and in perfect silence reread the "strange" paper which had been sent to him, that he might be quite sure he understood its exact significance. Meantime the sentinel outside paced his beat slowly, waiting impatiently for the "relief" then about due; the orderlie went out to loosen the saddle girth of his horse; and a distant clinking of dishes, with a perceptible odor of coffee, would have been noted by the secretary with appetizing anticipation under any other circumstances.

The General broke the spell by rising and walking over to the table, where he took a pen and wrote on the bottom of the letter, which he had received, the following words:

"From  
Col. Nicola.\*  
May—1782."

Then folding and placing the papers in his inner breast pocket, he paced the room with a firm and measured tread, but finally stopped and said abruptly: "Go and find Humphreys." As Secretary Trumbull left the room to seek the absent aide, Washington resumed his marching to and fro before the fire place, and continued until the two officers entered, when he indicated, by well-understood gestures, that he wanted a witness and an amanuensis, and began almost immediately to slowly dictate the following letter:†

NEWBURGH, May 22d, 1782.

Colonel Lewis Nicola,

SIR:—With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the War, has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do, and so far as my powers and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me conjure you then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself, or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or anyone else, a sentiment of the like nature.

With esteem, I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

This letter he signed and directing that a copy be retained, which he also signed, he sent for Mrs. Washington, who soon appeared

"I want to invite Colonel Nicola to dinner to-day, my dear," said the general. "Are there any conflicting arrangements?"

"We are alone to-day," she replied; "but I will be delighted to meet the colonel, whom I remember very well indeed." She was secretly elated at so easily recovering her status, but quietly smiled with approval and composure. The secretary prepared the requisite invitation and the orderlie was soon thereafter entrusted with the two return messages, and galloped away. Before filing away the copy of the latter, the secretary wrote the following endorsement upon the bottom of it, and then both he and Colonel Humphreys signed it:

The foregoing is an exact Copy of a Letter which we have Sealed and sent off to Colonel Nicola at the request of the writer of it.

D. HUMPHREYS, A. D. C.,  
JONA. TRUMBULL, JUN., Sec'y.

\*Spelled, incorrectly, Nichola in Washington's hand-writing.

†The originals of this and the following letters are on file in the Archives of the Revolution in Washington, and have recently been handled and read by the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76. These letters are exact verbatim copies.

# THE NICOLA LETTERS.

The reader is probably impatient to ascertain the purport of this remarkable communication, which had so aroused Washington's ire.

It was nothing less than an adroit and plausibly worded suggestion that a monarchy be instituted, and that Washington should be KING!

The importance of this suggestion lay in the fact that Colonel Nicola was merely the mouthpiece of others, and that it was, in reality, a proposition from the American officers, who were in a position to make Washington king, if he would but consent. This important subject is so little understood that it seems advisable in this place to explain that Colonel Nicola was not alone responsible for this letter.

In Spark's life of Washington, published in 1839, is the following on page 358:

The discontent of the officers and soldiers respecting the arrearages of their pay, had for some time increased; and, there being now a prospect that the army would ultimately be disbanded, without an adequate provision by Congress for meeting the claims of the troops, these discontents manifested themselves in audible murmurs and complaints, which foreboded serious consequences.

But a spirit still more to be dreaded was secretly at work.

In reflecting on the limited power of Congress, and on the backwardness of the States to comply with the most essential requisition, even in support of their own interests, many of the officers were led to look for the cause in the form of government, and to distrust the stability of republican institutions. So far were they carried by their fears and speculations, that they meditated the establishment of a new and more energetic system.

A colonel of the army—Lewis Nicola—of a highly respected character, and somewhat advanced in life, was made the organ for communicating their sentiments to the commander-in-chief.

This is still further confirmed on page 511 of Volume IV. of Appleton's Encyclopedia of Biography, where it says:

Colonel Nicola was usually the medium of communicating to General Washington the complaints and wishes of his comrades in arms. In this capacity, in May, 1783 [this should be 1782.—Ed.], he addressed a letter to General Washington, in which he suggested a mixed government, of which the head might bear the title of King, would be best able to extricate the United States from their embarrassments. He further hinted that Washington alone would be worthy of this place, since he had conducted the war to a successful issue. The letter caused General Washington pain, and he rebuked the writer severely.

The "Nicola letter" consists of two parts: one a brief introductory letter, which accompanied another lengthy document in the same handwriting, (that of Col. Nicola) but without date, address or signature.

These highly important communications deserve careful reading. So far as THE SPIRIT OF '76 is aware, they have never been given in full in any history. It is a matter of regret that space is lacking in which to print them in larger type. The short explanatory letter is as follows:

FISHKILL, 21st May, 1782.

Sir: The favourable reception your Excellency was pleased to give to the representation I was deputed to make in the name of the field officers of the Army has induced me to trouble you on a matter I conceive of importance.

Possibly the event I foresee, may not, if at all, take place for a considerable time, but as that is uncertain, & the purport of the enclosed of moment, & must require mature deliberation, I choose not to defer mentioning it any longer.

I request your Excellency to suspend your Opinion 'till you go through the whole, & not judge of it by parts.

For brevity sake I use the words we and us to designate the whole American army, tho' some parts of what I may say may not be strictly applicable to me, but as you are well acquainted with circumstances you will be pleased to omit me in idea where I cannot with propriety be introduced.

I have the honour to assure you I am with respect

Your Excellencies

Most obedt Servant

LEWIS NICOLA Col. Inv.

Addressed:

To his Excellency

General Washington.

The document which accompanied this letter gives internal evidence of having been very carefully considered in all its parts. It had, undoubtedly, been made the subject of discussion at prolonged conferences at Steuben's headquarters, at Fishkill, where, about one year later, the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI was instituted. The following is an exact copy; the sub-headings alone are ours:

## THE PECUNIARY RIGHTS OF THE TROOPS UNRECOGNIZED.

The injuries the troops have received in their pecuniary rights have been, & still continue to be too obvious to require a particular detail, or to have escaped your Excellencies notice, tho' your exalted station must have deprived you of opportunity of information relative to the severe distresses occasioned thereby. Tho' doubtless the particular circumstances of the times have occasioned many of these injuries, yet we have great reason to believe they are not all owing to that cause, but often occasioned by schemes of economy in the legislatures of some States, & public ministers, founded

on unjust & iniquitous principles; and tho' as the prospect of public affairs cleared up, the means of fulfilling engagements increased, yet the injuries, instead of being lessened, have kept pace with them. This gives us a dismal prospect for the time to come, & much reason to fear the future provision promised to officers, and the settling & satisfying their & the men's just demands will be little attended to, when our services are no longer wanted, and that the recompence of all our toils, hardships, expence of private fortune &c during several of the best years of our lives will be, to those who cannot earn a livelihood by manual labour, beggary, & that we who have born the heat and labour of the day will be forgot and neglected by such as reap the benefits without suffering any of the hardships.

It may be said that depreciations have been made up, but how has this been done? By depreciated paper money & certificates of such a nature as to be of little benefit to the original possessors, whose necessities have compelled them to part with those obligations to speculators for a small part of their value, never more, as far as I can learn, than one tenth, but often less.

#### OFFICERS INTEND TO HAVE THEIR GRIEVANCES REDRESSED.

From several conversations I have had with officers & some I have overheard among soldiers, I believe it is generally intended not to separate after the peace till all grievances are redressed, engagements & promises fulfilled, but how this is to be done I am at a loss, as neither officers nor soldiers can have any confidence in promises. We have no doubt of Congresses intention to act uprightly, but greatly fear that, by the interested views of others, their abilities will not be equal to the task.

God forbid we should ever think of involving that country we have, under your conduct and auspices, rescued from oppression into a new scene of blood and confusion; but it cannot be expected that we should forego claims on which our future subsistence & that of our families depends.

#### OFFICERS NOT PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Another difference there is between our fellow citizens and us is, that we must live under governments in the framing of which we had no hand, nor were consulted either personally or representatively, being engaged in preventing the enemy disturbing those bodies which were entrusted with that business, the members of which would have found little mercy had they been captured.

Dangers foreseen may be removed, alleviated, or, in some cases, turned to benefits. Possibly what I apprehend may be susceptible of even the latter, by means I beg leave to propose, but must request your Excellencies patience if I digress a little before I open my project.

#### NOT A GREAT ADMIRER OF REPUBLICS.

I own that I am not that violent admirer of a republican form of government that numbers in this country are; this is not owing to caprice, but reason & experience. Let us consider the fate of all the modern republics of any note without running into antiquity, which, I think, would also serve to establish my system.

The republics of later days worth our notice may be reduced to three, Venice, Genoa & Holland, though the two former are rather aristocratical than republican government, yet they resemble those more than monarchical.

#### REPUBLICS ARE SHORT LIVED.

They have, each in their turns, shone with great brightness, but their lustre has been of short duration, and as it were only a blaze. What figure has Holland, that, in her infancy, successfully opposed the most formidable power of Europe made for more than half of the present century, or actually makes at present? Mistress of nearly half the commerce of the earth, has she occasioned any considerable diversion of the naval power of Britain? Six or eight ships of the line have been able to oppose her, & unable to protect herself and her extensive commerce, has she not been obliged to apply for assistance to a neighbouring monarch? Does not the great similarity there is between her form of government & ours give us room to fear our fate will be hers? It is not evidently appeared that during the course of this war we have never been able to draw forth all the internal resources we are possessed of, & oppose or attack the enemy with our real vigour.

#### THE ENERGY OF A MONARCHY IS MORE BENEFICIAL.

In contrast to this scene let us consider the principal monarchies of Europe; they have suffered great internal commotions, have worried each other, have had periods of vigour & weakness, yet they still subside and shine with lustre. It must not be concluded from this that I am a partizan for absolute monarchy, very far from it, I am sensible of its defects; the only conclusion I would draw from the comparison is, that the energy of the latter is more beneficial to the existence of a nation than the wisdom of the former. A monarch may often be governed by wise & moderate councils, but it is hardly possible for large bodies to plan or execute vigorous ones.

#### A DIPLOMATICALLY OBSCURE CONCLUSION.

The inference I would deduce from what I have premised is, that each form of government has its defective & valuable parts, therefore, that form which partakes of all or most of the latter & is purged of the former, must be the more eligible.

#### THE BRITISH MONARCHY COULD BE IMPROVED.

In the British Government we have a sketch of this, far, it is true, from perfect, but no despicable basis of a good one. The English constitution has been the result of repeated struggles between prince & people, but never received anything of a regular or stable form till the Revolution, & is yet still short of perfection. The principal defects are pointed out by the experience of almost a century, & I believe may be reduced to two, one in the legislative, the other in the executive authorities. Were elections annual, & confined to representatives for countries & a few large trading cities only, & all contributing to the support of government privileged to elect, and had the King no command of money beyond what is

requisite to the support of his family & court, suitable to the dignity of his station, I believe the constitution would approach much nearer to that degree of perfection to which sublimity things are limited. In a well regulated legislative body I conceive a third branch necessary. Montesquieu observes that a hereditary nobility is requisite in a monarchy but incompatible with a republic, taking this for granted some degree of nobility may be proper in a mixed government, but limited, not hereditary.

#### A SUBSTITUTE SUGGESTED.

I shall now proceed to my scheme.

Congress has promised all those that continue in the service certain tracts of land, agreeable to their grades, some states have done the same, others have not, probably owing to their not having lands to give, but as all the military have equal merits so have they equal claims to such rewards, therefore they ought all to be put on a footing by the United States.

#### THE COUNTRY WEST OF THE COLONIES TO BE OCCUPIED.

Besides those who may be actually in the service at the peace, I conceive all those dismissed, or put on half pay, through schemes of economy, have equal rights, as their being out of the service was not voluntary.

These things premised, I think Congress should take on itself the discharging of all such engagements, made or that ought to be made, for lands & discharge them by procuring a sufficient tract in some of the best of those fruitful & extensive countries to the west of our frontiers, so that each individual should have his due, all unprofitable mountains & swamps, also lakes & rivers within the limits of this tract not to be reckoned as any part of the lots, but thrown in for the benefit of the whole community. This tract to be formed into a distinct State under such mode of government as those military who choose to remove to it may agree on.

#### THE TROOPS TO BE PAID FIRST.

Debts due to the army should be adjusted with dispatch & liquidated in the following manner. One third to be paid immediately, to enable the settlers to buy tools for trade & husbandry, & some stock, the other two thirds by four notes payable, with interest, in three months, & the others on the same terms at three months interval between each payment. In order to give such notes a due value, good funds should be appropriated for the discharge of principal & interest, but previous to such first payment & notes given, a sum should be deducted from each non-commissioned and private mans debt, sufficient to victual him & family for one year from the first harvest succeeding the arrival of the colony to the

granted lands; during the intermediate time those persons to be victualled at the expense of the continent, & also to receive pay & clothing to the time the accounts are all adjusted & the troops ready to march.

#### THE OFFICERS ALSO TO BE SATISFIED.

Officers being entitled to half pay, such as chuse to emigrate, should have provisions &c. allowed them as above & quarterly notes with interest for three years full pay to commence & be computed from the time they begin their march in full discharge of all such half pay. As I have already observed that it may be objected depreciations & other payments have been made good, but can a just debt be equitably discharged by certificates of very small comparative value, or depreciated paper money? Certainly No. Consequently the States are still bound to make good the deficiency. To this it will probably be answered that those certificates have generally passed into other hands, who have paid a consideration for them; but what consideration? A tenth or a twentieth of the principal value expressed therein, independent of interest; and is it not generally understood in some States, if not in all, that when those certificates are to be paid off they will be estimated at no more

than what was given for them? I therefore conceive the following rules should be observed in discharge of those obligations.

#### THE CERTIFICATES EXPLAINED.

Every person in whose favor a certificate has been or shall be given, & who will keep it to the conclusion of the war, to be paid its full value.

To every person paid in depreciated money the depreciation thereof to be made good.

To the original possessors of certificates sold two-thirds of the value expressed, the other third to be considered as received when the certificate was sold. This is certainly much beyond what, on an average, has been received for all certificates sold, but as it will be difficult, if at all possible, to ascertain in a reasonable time the money paid, it is requisite to fix some rule.

#### WASHINGTON'S SKILL AS A LEADER EULOGIZED.

This was must [sic.] have shewn to all, but to military men in particular the weakness of republics & the exertions the army has been able to make by being under a proper head, therefore, I little doubt, when the benefits of a mixed government are pointed out & duly considered, but such will be readily adopted; in this case it will, I believe, be uncontroverted that the same abilities which have lead us, through difficulties apparently unsurmountable by human power, to victory & glory, those qualities that have merited & obtained the universal esteem & veneration of an army, would be most likely to conduct, & direct us in the smoother paths of peace.

#### THE TITLE OF "KING" WOULD HAVE MATERIAL ADVANTAGES.

Some people have so connected the ideas of tyranny & monarchy as to find it very difficult to separate them, it may therefore be requisite to give the head of such a constitution as I propose, some title apparently more moderate, but if all other things were once adjusted I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King, which I conceive would be attended with some material advantages.

#### THE CONQUEST OF CANADA DELICATELY SUGGESTED.

I have hinted that I believed the United States would be benefited by my scheme, this I conceive would be done by having a savage & cruel



THE VERPLANCK HOUSE, NEAR FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON.  
Baron Steuben's Headquarters. Where the "Nicola letter" was written.

enemy separated from their borders, by a body of veterans, that would be an advanced guard, securing the main body from danger. There is no doubt but Canada will some time or other be a separate State, & from the genius & habits of the people, that its government will be monarchical. May not casualties produce enmity between this new State and our Union, & may not its force under the direction of an active prince prove too powerful for the efforts of republics?

#### DANGER THAT STATES WILL NOT OTHERWISE CO-OPERATE.

It may be answered that in a few years we shall acquire such vigour as to baffle all inimical attempts. I grant that our numbers and riches will

increase, but will our governments have energy enough to draw them forth? Will those States remote from the danger be zealously anxious to assist those most exposed? Individuals in Holland abound in wealth, yet the government is poor & weak.

#### IF DISAPPROVED, TO BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL.

Republican bigots will certainly consider my opinions as heterodox, and the maintainer thereof as meriting fire and faggots, I have therefore hitherto kept them within my own breast. By freely communicating them to your Excellency I am persuaded I run no risk, & that, tho' disapproved of, I need not apprehend their ever being disclosed to my prejudice.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY IN JAPAN.

THE American characteristic of wide-awakeness seems to strike a sympathetic chord in the Japanese nature, judging from the report of the way our national anniversary was celebrated in Tokyo. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* describes the glorification which must have been uncommonly patriotic, as well as rather surprising to the sleepy Orient. He says: "In the city, Tokyo, every residence of an American displayed the Stars and Stripes in conjunction with the flag of the Rising Sun. In the Japanese section 'Old Glory' was seen everywhere. Our countrymen wore red, white and blue neckties, wrapped their hats in the national colors, and displayed handkerchiefs of silk daintily touched with the hues which were 'born in heaven.' Our countrywomen saw them and went a few better. They were radiant in badges and the colors of Uncle Sam. The Grand Hotel, center of all this patriotic activity, was covered with flags and Japanese lanterns. The Imperial band, in gorgeous French uniform, was brought down from Tokyo and stationed at one end of the water-side lawn, while the local Japanese band occupied the other. These bands gave us no end of national airs, the 'Liberty Bell March' being an especial favorite.

At high noon every warship in the harbor boomed its salute. The British ships *Centurion*, *Undaunted*, *Leander*, *Edgar* and the *Alacrity* roared; the big French *Bayard*, the little Russian gunboat, the Italian flagship and a small Japanese warship, all joined with the flag-bedecked *Baltimore* in honoring the day, and the Japanese fort at Kanagana gave to the mighty chorus of war its heaviest guns. With smoke and flash and flags and cheering

men, the harbor presented a battle scene such as a painter would have longed to grapple with.

On shore 'the pursuit of happiness,' guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, went on with great vehemence, and in pretty much the old way. A procession of young Japanese admirers of the United States, marched in the afternoon to the Grand Hotel with their schoolboy band. They carried in front the Stars and Stripes, and just in rear a banner inscribed, 'America Banzai.' After being welcomed and cheered they departed, leaving their banners and red, white and blue decorations to be displayed in front of the hotel. At night the barges in the bay kept up a four-hour display of fireworks. At least five thousand Japanese citizens, men, women and children, were in front of the hotel, listening to the music and enjoying the pyrotechnical display. A Japanese summer crowd is pleasing to look upon. The white kimono and headgear give the assemblage a cool and cleanly appearance. The Japanese crowd is always orderly. How the little people did enjoy the light and color and racket!

'Ah, what a people you Americans are!' said a French gentleman to me during the evening. 'Here you are in a minority—only about two hundred of you in Yokohama—and yet you make more noise than the town can contain. You set the Japanese wild and you draw the British in with you to help you celebrate the whipping you gave them! Ah, I admire the friends of Lafayette very much. You are a great and patriotic people!' A grand reception was given on the highly bedecked flagship *Baltimore*, and the day ended with a grand social fête."

## THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

WHEN Aaron Burr was a brilliant young law student, not quite twenty years old, and looking younger, he enlisted as a volunteer in the American army and went with Benedict Arnold's Expedition from Newburyport to the assistance of the brave but ill-fated Montgomery at Quebec. He experienced, with the others, all the rigors of that hard Canadian winter, and won his rank of Major by his gallant conduct in the storming of Quebec on the last night of the year 1776.

One day, previous to the battle, when the supplies were almost gone, Burr had for his dinner a biscuit and an onion. He went to a little stream near by to wash down his meal with a drink of water. He had no cup, and was about to dip his cap into the stream, when a British officer who had come to the brook for the same purpose, politely saluting, offered his cup. Burr gladly accepted its use, and the two enemies began to converse. The officer, an older man, was pleased with the boy's manner, and they exchanged names. The British officer said that their next meeting would probably be as enemies, "but," said he, "if we ever meet after the war is over, let us know each other better." They stepped on some stones in the brook, shook hands, and parted.\*

They met several times, but before the war ended the Briton was severely wounded and went home.

Thirty six years later the strange variations of Burr's life found him, with the censure of his own nation upon him, an exile and a homeless wanderer in Scotland. He met his polite military friend again, an old man now, living upon his estate. He welcomed Burr warmly, and entertained him handsomely. He also lent him three hundred pounds and gave him valuable letters of introduction, his kindness making one bright spot in the dark years of exile. Other turns of the wheel of fortune brought him again to New York, and now he was an old man, far along in the seventies, nearly helpless with paralysis. No near relative was living to sooth his pathway to the grave, and he lay in a reclining chair in his office, with his mind as clear as ever.

The daughter of his Scottish friend, a high-bred lady of great ability and culture, had lost her fortune through her husband's extravagance, and was keeping a large boarding-house near Bowling Green. She heard of Burr's sad condition, sent and brought him to her house and tended him with the devotion of a daughter for two years. Then it became necessary for him to remove to Staten Island, where he died six months later, aged eighty.

## AN INTERESTING COLONIAL MANSION.

THERE is an old mansion in Alexandria, Va., whose ancient walls, still strong and firm, though hidden from the street by modern buildings, are fragrant with the memories of Washington and those he was often with. It was built in the year that Washington was born—1732—on the site of a very old fort that the early settlers had raised as a protection against the Indians, and the old stone rooms and cells of the fort became the cellars of the mansion. It still bears the name of its builder and owner, being known as the "Carlyle House." It is built of brick, and the rooms are well planned and commodious, even now. The broad, carved stairway is of polished, solid mahogany, the wide hall separates the series of parlors on the right from the ball-room on the left, while the floor above was devoted to bed-chambers. The ball-room is the historic center of the house, for here the memories of Washington cluster. Here he danced a

stately minuet with pretty Sallie Fairfax, and here, tradition says, he first met his destiny in the Widow Custis, whom he afterwards made the First Lady of the Land. In this same room, with its carved oak panels and blue tinted walls, Washington, then a young man of twenty-three, is said to have received his commission as aide-de-camp to General Braddock, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America. Here, also, the council of five governors of Colonies was held, to consider ways and means for dislodging the French from America, and here the plans were made for Braddock's attack on Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg, where he was defeated and killed. Here Franklin offered Braddock wise advice, based on his knowledge of Indians and their methods, and was scornfully repulsed with the remark that what might be necessary for "raw Americans," was not at all so for disciplined British troops.

\*Parton's Life of Aaron Burr.



## ARE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES UNPATRIOTIC?

THE subject of international marriages has been so exhaustively treated of late, in nearly all the papers of the country, that little remains to be said concerning its fashionable and financial features.

The moral question involved, while the most important, is sufficiently delicate and intricate to remove it from open discussion, and to secure for it, among the most charitable, the benefit of the doubt.

There still remains, however, the patriotic point of view, and from this position, the fashionable gossip of the present day exhibits a lamentable contrast to that of the days of '76, when titles represented a class superiority that was despised, and the one who should accept such a favor, on any terms whatever, would be regarded as having degraded his honor and become an enemy of his country.

The Constitution of the United States is not silent upon the subject, but, expressly prohibits granting of titles of nobility by the National Government, or by that of any of the States, and prohibits the receiving of titles by any officer of this country. To secure a title of nobility is therefore equivalent to *becoming disfranchised as an American citizen* in the right to hold office and is consenting, for personal ends, to that which is condemned in severe and unmistakable terms by the highest law of the land.

When the American officers, in May, 1782, offered to make Washington a king, he replied promptly and in terms of such severity that it was evident that he did not regard it even as a temptation. He rejected it instantly.

This was a patriotic act, and his countrymen to remotest generations will regard his decision as having been inspired by lofty and worthy motives. Washington was an American citizen in the truest and best sense.

But why should the purchasing of titles in 1895 be a matter to condone? What has chronology to do with it? Clearly nothing at all. Nor is the principle involved at all changed when the purchaser is a woman. Neither patriotism nor morality will rise higher in this country than the level of the womanhood of America, which is, therefore, freighted with a greater instead of a lesser responsibility.

The *Boston Post* recently published a large number of letters from prominent people upon this subject, and added:

It will be seen that there is unanimous condemnation of marriage based on the capture of a title. Across the water they have titles of nobility; on this side of the water we have no titles, but we have money. And, without cynicism, but regarding the facts as we see them, it must be admitted that it looks very much like friendly barter.

In England, the papers treat the subject variously, but frequently with slighting or insinuating remarks, such as the following from the *London Spectator*:

The English noble must, in the opinion of his order, marry either rank or money; and in choosing the latter in America he accepts his destiny, accompanied by as few drawbacks as may be.

Fortunately, it is not impossible for an American woman to become the wife of a foreign nobleman and yet retain her self-respect and patriotism. Knowing of such a one and desiring to secure her views upon the subject, THE SPIRIT OF '76 recently requested Baroness Anna von Rydingsvärd, of Boston, to make such defense of international marriages as she might be willing to write for publication.

In introducing this letter it may be well to say that its writer, before marriage, was Miss Anna M. Davis, and descended from Capt. William Davis, one of the first settlers of Boston; from

Major Simon Willard; from Governor John Leverett and from Major William Pynchon. Her husband, Karl Arthur von Rydingsvärd, is a sculptor and vocalist of much talent, and in this, his adopted country, he has won his way into the hearts of many friends by his manliness. The Baroness has traveled extensively, is finely educated, and is accomplished in art and music. She is also the authoress of several books that are highly esteemed. She is engaged at present in translating various Swedish books for the purpose of introducing Swedish literature to English readers. She is intensely patriotic and has organized a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, known as the "Boston Tea Party Chapter," of which she is Regent. The accompanying illustration is an excellent portrait. The following letter was accompanied by a request that it should not be published—a condition that was withdrawn only after much hesitation.

BOSTON, October 18, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: I am reluctant to express my views upon the subject of international marriages, but the fact is, I think a marriage from mercenary motives, for a home, (I mean money), a name, a social position, a title, is an abhorrent thing, and when a young man or woman takes himself or herself, with attending fortune and personal influence away from the native land simply for worldly motives such as those above, it is an unpatriotic act.

Love of country can scarcely be said to have a place in the heart of such a deserter.

Still, I strongly believe, that there would never have been quite so much said about international marriages if the element of money had not been an enormous factor in several of the recent alliances and engagements, and I think it belittling to decide any question, its motives, its result, from a money basis.

Now, as a matter of fact, I was in a position to know much of this subject as a young girl, for a relative of mine was a United States Consul abroad for nineteen

years, and was the first to call the attention of our people—through his consular reports—to the disastrous results, disastrous both to fortune and happiness, of the marriage of rich American girls to titled foreigners, merely on the principle of exchange and barter. He was in the habit of visiting us every two years during this period and relating, *with names and details*—poured into the ear of their country's representative in their final despair—these unfortunate, foolish cases. Later I passed a year abroad with his family and *saw for myself*. In spite of this, I returned and within three years married a titled foreigner myself. So I have seen *both sides* of this picture as few have.

In the first place, in our case, I had no fortune to act as a lodestone to anyone, and I knew nothing of my present husband's noble birth, till our minds had "been made up," as we say. And yet I have a husband whom our proudest, richest beauty would consider a prize, from the standpoint we have been discussing, as he has the title of Marquis in France and England, is descended from a long line of German barons and bears a very noble, distinguished Swedish name.

This all weighs as nothing, however, compared to the character, disposition, native noble qualities of the man.

In face of this, I could not say, and surely could not think, an international marriage *as such* was to be condemned.

I have two friends, American girls, who have done as I did and live here. One couple is very happy, *I know*.





These three foreign husbands are devoted to our country, give intelligent, honest, loving service to her, and exert a beneficial, manly influence.

Has our country gained nothing by these and similar marriages?

Did we refuse the assistance of Lafayette in securing our independence because he was French and a Marquis? Would we have refused him our most beautiful daughter had he sued for her hand.

If we taught our young people to look more seriously on life and judge things, especially their own acts, by the loftiest standards, we would not be having such humiliating subjects as mar-

riage barterers within or without our borders to discuss and disinterested international marriages to defend.

Very truly yours, Anna von Rydingsvård.

The foregoing letter should be publicly read in every Chapter of "Daughters" in the land, for with its safe limitations, it strongly confirms the statement with which it is introduced.

It is time that these things should be plainly stated, without fear or evasion, lest it soon come to be tauntingly charged, that after all, patriotism in America is but a cowardly thing, which can be unworthily bartered without loss of respect.

This may be high ground to take, but in a flood, "high ground" is the only safe place to stand.

## FAMILY INSIGNIA IN AMERICA.



WHEN the first hereditary society in the United States, named after the illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, was founded in 1783 by Washington and his fellow-officers, there was a tremendous outcry against it as an aristocratic organization supposedly inimical to democratic institutions. If our ancestors of revered memory could come to life to-day, doubtless they would be amazed to see, not only that their democratic institutions had survived the upas-like influence of that society, but that they flourished in the midst of not less than thirty (and perhaps more) organizations founded on the principle of heredity.

The growth of these patriotic societies and the nature of their activities are an admirable demonstration, if one were needed,

of the fact that the evils of the old social and political systems, against which our ancestors revolted, were simply the concomitants and not the inevitable effects of a regard for heredity, and that there may be good as well as bad institutions based on that primal and unavoidable fact of nature—the issue of one generation from its predecessor.

One of the accompaniments of the English hereditary aristocracy against which our ancestors revolted was the use of coats-of-arms. It may easily be demonstrated that the use of coat-armor arose from causes entirely independent of the British aristocratic system. Nevertheless, the former had become so thoroughly identified with the latter that a coat-of-arms was almost as odious to the eye of a zealous American patriot a hundred and twenty years ago as any title but "citizen" was to the ear of the zealous republican of the French Revolution; and



Egypt, 4,000 B.C.

Rome.

U. S., A. D. 1895.

### NATIONAL INSIGNIA.

although the intensity of this feeling has been largely modified by the lapse of time, nevertheless, many people who have an inclination toward the use of some sort of family insignia are restrained from its adoption by the fear of being misunderstood and considered imitators of an unworthy and un-American custom. While the imitation of a foreign custom for no better reason than that it is foreign is contemptibly snobbish and un-American, yet there is no really serious reason why any American family so inclined should not adopt and use family insignia, provided it does not pretend to be what it is not. The use of symbols to represent nations, tribes and individuals is as old as his-



Tortoise Tribe. Beaver Tribe. Great Plover Tribe. Eagle Tribe.  
TRIBAL INSIGNIA IN N. Y. STATE 300 YEARS AGO.

tory itself, and is no more the invention or property of the British hereditary aristocracy than is the love of music or poetry. In fact, it is a form of poetry. It is the instinctive expression of the same innate poetic imagination which has characterized in various degrees all races in all times, and which discovers itself alike

in the crude picture painting of the savage, the ideographic (not phonetic) hieroglyphics of dawning civilization, the imagery of Greek, Roman and other pagan mythologies and the symbolism of the Christian religion.

The winged globe and serpent of Egypt, four or five thousand years ago; the eagle that surmounted the standards of the legions of Rome, and the American coat-of-arms of to day, are symbols of nationality springing from this natural instinct. Subdivisions of nations likewise have had their symbols. Three hundred years ago the different tribes of the Iroquois Nation had their tribal insignia, as independently of British coat-armor as the legally established and protected emblems of other political

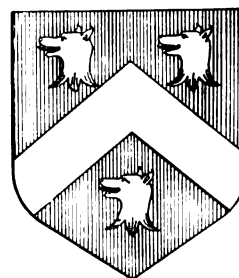


Democrat Tribe. Workman Tribe. Grace Tribe. Republican Tribe.  
TRIBAL INSIGNIA IN N. Y. STATE, 1895.

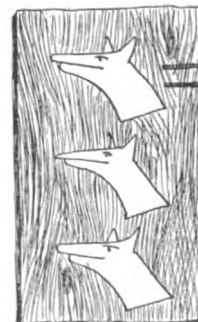
subdivisions in the same territory in this year of grace 1895. Coming down to the individual, there is no more justice in accusing an American who gratifies his artistic or poetic instinct, by adopting a book plate or family insignia, of imitating the British aristocracy, than there is in accusing the English family of Howe of imitating the American Indians because the "achievement" of the Howe family consists in part of three wolf-heads, while the Iroquois Indian, successful in chase, blazoned his "achievement" in the shape of three deer heads on a board at the end of his wigwam.

Instead of being imitations of each other, all of these similarities are due to one common source. They are the expression of the imagination pictorially, corresponding to the expression of the imagination in figurative language, which is esteemed the essence of poetry, and is a form of beauty which man has loved, time out of mind.

It may well be asked, why should Americans be restrained from gratifying this artistic predilection in regard to the use of family insignia, simply because it has been employed by a certain



Howe Escutcheon.\*



Iroquois Achievement, A. D. 1686.†

### INDIVIDUAL INSIGNIA.

class of another people. Is not the indulgence of this natural instinct more of an assertion of our independence than the supine surrender of it to a foreign aristocratic monopoly?

There are many American families entitled to use old English coats-of-arms, who do employ them, and who have a perfect right to do so. There are many others who prefer a design strictly American in its origin, and who gratify their tastes in artistically designed book plates or family insignia. There are some good

\* See Longfellow's "Wayside Inn," Prelude, lines 101-109.

† See plate facing page 7, Vol. I., "Documentary History of New York."

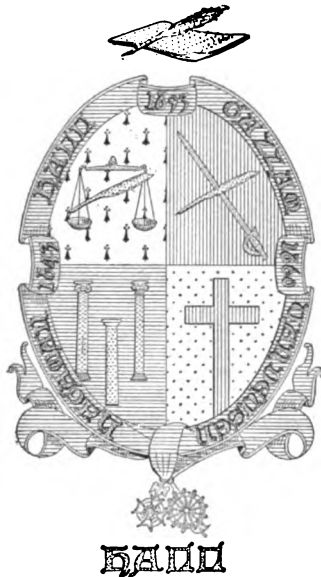
reasons why, in the employment of family symbols, Americans should depart decidedly from the English system. In spite of the volumes written in praise of the English heraldic "science," it is really inadequate, cumbersome, and in many respects absurd. The attempt to carry it out logically results in a multiplication of quarterings which reaches a limit in a few generations and is confusing to an extreme. One has two parents, four grand-parents, eight great-grandparents and so on. Assuming three generations to a century, a person who can trace his ancestry back nine generations to one of the first families of Virginia has had no less than 1,023 lineal progenitors since that time; and the impossibility of doing justice to the whole 1,023 in one "achievement," by the British system of quartering, is apparent on its face.

After looking in vain through a large private collection of book plates for an example of purely American genealogical insignia, the writer has been requested by the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 to reproduce his own as containing some general suggestions on the subject. With the readers' indulgence, therefore, he will explain it.

This was designed for the use of the immediate family of the writer, the dexter half being devoted to the symbols of his own father and mother, the sinister half to those of his wife's father and mother. The pen and scales on the ermine field represent the writer's father's judicial, legal and literary occupations. Underneath, three golden columns (Ionic, Corinthian and Doric), on an azure field, depict the three orders of Grecian architecture, and speak for the father of the writer's mother. The figures 1843 record the date of the union of the houses of Hall and Hagaman, by the marriage of the writer's father and mother.

Impaled with the foregoing are corresponding symbols for Mrs. Hall's father and mother—her father, a soldier and lawyer, represented by a pen and sword (gold) on a field of red; her mother (the daughter of a clergyman), by a red cross and a gold field. The date 1860 marks the union of the houses of Gazzam and Van Deusen; and 1893 is the date of the union of the houses of Gazzam and Hall, by the marriage of the writer and his wife. Pendant from the blue ribbon are the decorations of the S. A. R. and D. A. R. Above all is the personal symbol of the writer.

If the foregoing contains any ideas of interest to the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 they are welcome to them. It seems to suggest a simple system of family insignia. The insignia above given is intended to be used by husband, wife and all children so long as they remain a part of the household here represented. If it is desired to distinguish husband from wife or unmarried children from parents, some simple marks of differentiation, such as a closed wreath about the crest for the wife, an open wreath for a son, and a half



wreath for a daughter might be adopted. If a son marries and sets up a new house, he should no longer use the insignia which he used before, but taking the emblems of his father and his mother, impale them with the corresponding emblems of his wife's father and mother, and adopt a new individual emblem for himself to surmount it all. The following hypothetical examples will illustrate the idea:

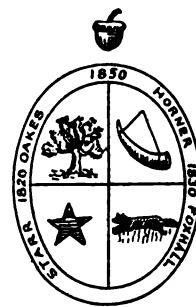


Fig. 1.

father's and mother's symbols go to the sinister side of the new insignia, while those of her husband's father and mother take the dexter half, as seen in Fig. 3.

It will be seen that if these family badges were systematically recorded somewhere they would constitute an easy means of tracing pedigree, much simpler than the complex English system of quartering, but there is nothing in America that corresponds to the Herald's College of England to regulate such matters. The nearest approach in this country to the genealogical functions of the Herald's College are the recording of births, marriages and deaths by local officials and genealogical societies; and the only ex-

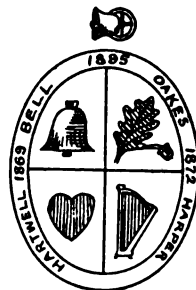


Fig. 3.

isting means of legally protecting the use of family insignia is the national copyright law (represented by the Librarian of Congress) by which any person desiring to copyright a personal design can secure this protection for a fee of \$1.

The writer has been asked whether he thought that the statesmen who have passed laws establishing and protecting the insignia, seals, symbols, trade marks and badges of the nation, the states, political parties, corporations, business houses and individual officials, would go a step farther and make some provision for a special bureau, under the Librarian of Congress, in which this work could be reduced to a system, and technical and artistic skill be employed to assist applicants. That is a question which it would be rash to attempt to answer. There is, however, a growing interest in the subject of American ex libris and family insignia, and doubtless those who have a predilection on the subject will find a means to gratify it.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1895.



Fig. 2.

## IN OLD NEW YORK.

THE law recently passed by the Legislature of New York relative to the corporation of churches and other religious bodies, has led to an investigation of the old records of religious matters. One old report, dated February, 1687, is as follows:

Every town ought to have a minister. New York has first, a Chaplain belonging to the Fort, of the Church of England; secondly, a Dutch Calvinist; thirdly, a French Calvinist; fourthly, a Dutch Lutheran. Here be not many of the Church of England; few Roman Catholics; abundance of Quakers, preachers men and women especially; Singing Quakers; Hanting Quakers; Sabbatarians; Antisabbatarians; some ana-baptists; some Independents; some Jews; in short, of all sorts of opinions there are some, and the most part of none at all.

The Great Church which serves both the English and the Dutch is within the Fort, which is found to be very inconvenient, therefore I desire that there may be an order for their building, another ground already being laid out for that purpose, and they wanting not money in Store wherewithal to build it.

The most prevailing opinion is that of the Dutch Calvinists.

Six years later another act was passed by the Legislature of the Colony, showing that they realized the energetic nature of

vice and believed in meeting it with equally vigorous measures of opposition. The act then passed was, in part, as follows:

Whereas profaneness and licentiousness hath of late overspread this Province for want of a settled ministry throughout the same; to the end the same may be removed and the ordinances of God duly administered, be it enacted, etc., that there shall be settled a good, sufficient Protestant minister as follows: in the City of New-York, one; County of Richmond, one; County of Westchester, two; in Queens County, two.

It is amusing to think of one Protestant minister, however "good and sufficient"—even if he were a dozen Dr. Parkhursts rolled into one—trying to battle single handed with Satan's forces in New York city now, as was then proposed. One minister, too, was considered enough for Richmond County, which takes in the whole of Staten Island. He must have had to be a strong man, physically as well as morally; for two hundred years ago Staten Island was mainly a wilderness inhabited by Indians, with only a few scattered settlements of whites, to reach whom he must expose himself to the many dangers and hardships incident to the life of a pioneer home missionary.

## HONOR DONE TO A HEROINE.

COURAGE and shrewdness are not exclusive masculine characteristics, as the following poetical narrative will show. The heroine of this ballad was Ann Story, one of Vermont's early settlers, who lived for a time in a cave on the banks of Otter Creek, near the town of Salisbury. Here she sheltered the American soldiers from both savage and British foes, and was feared by Indian and Tory.

On Otter Creek in years gone by  
A tiny boat lay rocking;  
Above there shone an autumn  
sky,  
Around wild birds were flock-  
ing.

The fragrant pines cast wel-  
come shade  
Where brake and fern were  
growing;  
Which he who softly glided by  
Scanned closely, idly rowing.

Not here, he said, in accents  
low  
Are hearth-stone embers  
burning.  
Here's neither tent nor hut to  
show  
The Yankee foes sojourning.

These pines may shelter bird  
and deer,  
But not the Widow Story;  
She's but a woman, who would  
fear  
Red Indian and Tory.

And yet 'tis here that Allen's  
band  
Are known to be in hiding;  
And by the Widow Story's  
hand  
Are kept in secret biding.

She shields and succors, feeds and tends  
All comers, save the Tory;  
Now, by my faith, ere this day ends  
We'll catch this Widow Story.

He lingered till the whippoorwill  
Sang loud his plaintive story  
And darkness covered wood and hill,  
But found no Widow Story.

Tall willows swayed upon the shore,  
With alders interlacing;  
He knew not that, as oft before,  
Her secret he was facing.

The Otter was her only door,  
Her boat her trusty yeoman;  
By which at night, with muffled oar,  
She baffled British foeman.



MEETING PLACE OF THE ANN STORY CHAPTER.

Her woman's wit King George  
outdid,  
For love of country taught  
her;  
Within a cave her friends she  
hid,  
This brave New England  
daughter.

Now where the Otter winds its  
way  
No savage stalks, nor Tory:  
But patriot daughters meet, and  
say  
Remember Widow Story.

We have thought the pat-  
riotic service of this humble  
woman deserving of recogni-  
tion, and have therefore adapted  
it for our chapter name, which  
is known as the "Ann Story  
Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF  
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

The annual meeting of the  
Chapter was held on October 19  
with the Regent, Mrs. Clement,  
presiding, in the fine marble  
building at Rutland, Vermont,  
known as Memorial Hall. This  
was by the courtesy of Roberts  
Post, G. A. R., who have offered  
the Chapter a permanent home  
within its walls—a graceful  
courtesy in recognition of the fact that "it is not good for man  
to be alone." With its stained-glass windows, its tiled fire-place,  
its rare pictures, and the historic chairs of the members, with  
many gifts from many sources, it forms a home "equalled by few  
and excelled by none" in New England. At this meeting I had  
the pleasure of reading the foregoing original lines in explana-  
tion of the choice of the name "Ann Story."

MARGARET HOLMES FRANCISCO.

RUTLAND, Vermont, October 20, 1895.

## BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER CELEBRATED.

THE Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-  
TION, inaugurated a series of monthly social meetings at the  
Hotel Normandie Thursday evening, October 17th, the anniver-  
sary of Burgoyne's capitulation, historically known as the "Con-  
vention of Saratoga." The large dining hall of the Normandie  
was well filled.

Mr. John Winfield Scott, the secretary, made a brief review of  
the Society's work, and announced the presentation to the Soci-  
ety of a gavel made from a timber of the vessel Arnold, com-  
manded on Lake Champlain in the first naval engagement of the  
American Revolution.

Mr. Depew made the opening address, taking Arnold for his  
text. He held that no true estimate of character was to be  
gained by unreserved denunciation, and that it yet remained for  
some great writer to do justice to the name of Benedict Arnold.  
He described how he came to modify his views of Judas Iscariot.  
His early views of Judas were formed under the strict Presby-  
terian teaching of his old minister at Peekskill, and he used to  
class Judas and Benedict Arnold in the same category. In one  
of his European trips he saw the Passion Play at Oberam-  
mergau, and there saw the character and motives of Judas re-  
vealed in an entirely new light. Mr. Depew's description of this  
feature of the Passion Play and of the light in which it presented

the apostate, was exceedingly interesting. He argued that  
Benedict Arnold's character would never be fully understood  
until some genius, equal to the one who wrote the Passion Play,  
had dealt with it with equal justice and critical ability.

Mr. Depew then introduced the Hon. Elihu Root, who spoke  
upon the events leading up to Burgoyne's capitulation. Mr.  
Root premised his address, however, with a few remarks elicited  
by what Mr. Depew had said in regard to Arnold. Mr. Root  
thought it was just as well to maintain the traditional estimate of  
Arnold as a despicable character in history and to continue to  
hold up to detestation all men who were unfaithful to public  
trust, and to commend the services of those who were faithful.  
He would not blur or make indefinite the dividing line between  
lofty patriotism and base treason. Mr. Root then proceeded with  
his address, which was a portrayal of the situation at the time of  
the battles of Stillwater and of the British plan of campaign,  
rather than a description of the engagements themselves.

Gen. Howard Carroll, representing the Saratoga Monument  
Association, followed Mr. Root with an interesting description of  
the work of that association, and suggested that as the Saratoga  
monument had never been dedicated formally, the Empire State  
Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, undertake the  
ceremony.

## THANKSGIVING NINETY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The following is a photographic copy of an original Thanksgiving proclamation of the year 1800. Its reverent tone indicates the greater emphasis then given to the religious observances of the day, when Thanksgiving was less of a holiday than it is at the present time.



BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire,  
Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Connecticut.

## A PROCLAMATION.

*ANOTHER revolving Year having furnished the People of this State with renewed Experience of the continued Bounties and Goodness of Heaven :---It becomes them to assemble before the Presence of their Gracious Benefactor ; and to offer to HIM their humble Tribute of sincere Thankfulness and Praise for all his Mercies :*

FOR this Purpose I have, with Advice of the Council, and at the Desire of the House of Representatives, thought proper to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, THURSDAY the TWENTY-SEVENTH Day of NOVEMBER next, to be observed as a Day of Public THANKSGIVING, PRAISE and PRAYER, throughout this State : And I do hereby recommend to Ministers and People, of every Denomination, that they joyfully and devoutly assemble, in their several Places of Divine Worship, and solemnly offer to Almighty GOD, their sincere and thankful Praises for all his unmerited Favors and Mercies, conferred on a sinful and ungrateful People. Particularly and above all things, to praise his HOLY NAME, for the undeserved continuance to them, of the rich Dispensation of the Gospel of Peace, with the gracious Offers of Salvation through a glorious Redeemer ; and for all the Manifestations of his divine Grace and Influence, towards a backsliding People. To praise HIM for his providential Care and Kindness towards us, as a People, and as Individuals. For quiet in our Land, and Health in our Dwellings. For the plentiful increase of the Earth, in the Course of the passing Year,---particularly the former Harvest, and the very seasonable Opportunity for its Security and Ingathering. For the general Success which has attended our Trade, Navigation, Commerce, and other valuable Pursuits and Occupations. To praise his HOLY NAME for the continuance of that general Prosperity with which our Nation has been blessed ;---that we are indulged with Peace, and its numerous Advantages ; while the Nations of Europe, and other Parts of the World, are still distressed with Devastations, War and convulsive Revolutions.

At the same Time, to offer to Almighty GOD, through our great Mediator, our sincere and humble Supplications for a Continuance of his Holy Protection, with the Blessings of his kind and merciful Providence over our State and Nation ; ---that HE would give us still to possess our Wise Constitution of Government, in Union and Harmony ; and mercifully cause, that we may continue to enjoy its Benefits, under a wise and virtuous Administration. That HE would graciously pardon all our Sins, and afford us the influences of his Holy Spirit, to amend our Lives, and direct our general Conduct. That HE would defend and secure the Interests of Religion and Morals ;---bless our Institutions of Learning and useful Knowledge ;---cause us to walk in the Paths of Virtue and Righteousness, that we may be that happy People whose God is the LORD, and whom the LORD our God may delight to bless and preserve ;---give Peace to conflicting Nations ;---still the Commotions of the World ;---afford his Salvation to all Mankind ;---and fill the Earth with his Grace and Glory.

All Servile Labour on said Day, is by Law forbidden.

*Given under my Hand, at New-Haven, this Twentieth Day of October, in the Year of Our LORD, Eighteen Hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty-fifth.*

By his Excellency's Command,  
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
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## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union;  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

## THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York. Telephone: 197 Spring.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

## November Anniversaries.

Book containing complete list for the year may be obtained for ten cents.  
Address, THE SPIRIT OF '76.

- 1, 1765—Stamp Act took effect.
- 3, 1775—Montgomery captures fort at St. John's, Canada.
- 8, 1776—British abandon Crown Point.
- 3, 1783—Congress votes to disband army.
- 4, 1774—Declaration of Rights by Congress.
- 4, 1783—Engagement at John's Island, S. C.
- 5, 1777—Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.
- 7, 1775—Lord Dunmore proclaims martial law in Virginia.
- 7, 1779—Engagement at Jaffer's Neck, N. Y.
- 8, 1778—Fort Washington, New York—engagement with British fleet.
- 9, 1775—Engagement at Phipps Farm, Mass.
- 9, 1780—Engagement at Fish Dam Ford, Broad River, S. C.
- 10, 1777—Attack on Fort Mifflin, Pa.
- 10, 1778—Massacre at Cherry Valley, N. Y.
- 12, 1780—Battle at Broad River, S. C.
- 13, 1775—Montgomery captures Montreal.
- 13, 1788—North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
- 16, 1776—Engagement at Cock Hill Fort, New York.
- 16, 1776—British capture Fort Washington, New York City.
- 16, 1776—Battle at Fort Tryon, New York.
- 16, 1776—Engagement at Harlem Cove, N. Y.
- 16, 1776—Battle at Fort George, Manhattan Island.
- 16, 1777—Fort Mifflin, Pa., abandoned by Americans.
- 18, 1776—Fort Lee, N. J., abandoned.
- 19, 1778—Engagement at Spencer's Hill, Bulltown Swamp, Ga.
- 20, 1776—Engagement at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia.
- 20, 1780—Battle at Black Storks, Tiger River, S. C.
- 21, 1780—Engagement at Coram, Fort George, Long Island.
- 23, 1780—Engagement at Fort St. George, Smith's Point, Long Island.
- 24, 1778—Engagement at Medway Church, Ga.
- 25, 1783—New York evacuated by the British.
- 30, 1782—Independence acknowledged by Great Britain.
- 30, 1782—Preliminary Treaty of Peace signed at Paris.

## NAME WANTED.

WHILE it is a comparatively common thing to receive letters stating that a remittance is enclosed, but without the enclosure, which is evidently forgotten, it is not so common to receive the remittance without the letter. THE SPIRIT OF '76 recently received such a "communication," however, and has no recourse but to state the fact in the hopes of obtaining a clue. The draft was signed by Wm. A. Van Rinsin, but the name and address of the sender was not given.

## THE PREMIUM OFFER EXTENDED.

Any person sending to THE SPIRIT OF '76, one new subscription before January 15th, (\$1.00), and referring to this offer, will be presented free with a fine (19 x 25) 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, it is nearly 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. The picture is excellent and worthy a place in any home. It will certainly give satisfaction.

## BE BRIEF, PLEASE.

WE are pleased to receive communications for publication from our readers, especially concerning Society happenings, but the great number of Societies makes it necessary for us to suggest that correspondents should be brief. We are often compelled by lack of space to select a few lines only from a long letter, and give a brief condensation, rather than full details. Much may be said in a few words by an experienced writer.

## THE ANNIVERSARY DATES.

WE announced in October that the complete anniversary dates for the year would shortly be issued by THE SPIRIT OF '76, in the form of a twenty-page booklet. Many have already forwarded their orders. The work is still in progress, but will be completed without unnecessary delay. The work of preparation has proved to be much more difficult than was anticipated. It should be correspondingly valuable. The price is only ten cents. Orders, with remittance, may be sent at any time, and the book will be sent as soon as ready.

## UNION IN OHIO.

THE "Sons" in Ohio are moving towards each other with a fair chance of getting together, if they do not stop. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have adopted favorable resolutions, and it is known that the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have been "willing" for some months. The following is from the Cincinnati Times-Star:

There is a fair prospect of the two Ohio Societies, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, uniting. The preliminaries are in progress. This is virtue delayed. They ought to have come together long ago. There is no more reason why they should maintain separate organizations than there is for having two Republican parties in the State or two State capitals. Their aims and purposes are identical. The sooner they get together the better. Wouldn't it be a good idea for them to retain "American" in the name? The word is musical to the American ear and it is specific. There have been many revolutions in the world. The English had their revolution, the French two or three of them, the Germans have had theirs, and so have the Spanish, the Austrians, the Italians and so on through the rest of the geographical catalogue. It should never be necessary for any one to ask "What Revolution?" "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" is a euphonious combination. No true American can fail to pronounce it trippingly.

## ONLY ONE THING PREVENTS.

THAT emasculated but always picturesque portion of the public who "dearly love a lord," will doubtless agree with Lord Dunraven that he was very badly treated. He was beaten—clearly, fairly, unmistakably beaten in the first race, and by so considerable an amount of time (nearly nine minutes) as to make his further hopes of carrying back the cup utterly illusive.

Could treatment well be worse, or be more surprisingly un-mindful of his title, which was so industriously shaken before the eyes of this Plebeian Republic?

The "noble lord," however, was not without resources, for, if it could be recorded, that in extremities "Divinity doth hedge a king," why should not he, also, have a "hedge"? He hedged!

This course might be supposed to be attended with certain hazards and penalties, especially if the facts involved should be allowed to have weight. Fortunately for his lordship, the average Briton is ready to forgive anything, believe anything and swallow everything, sooner than to admit having been fairly and squarely beaten. A daily paper says:

The amazing fact still remains that a very small portion of the British public, as represented by the press, shows sufficient sense and decency to condemn or criticise Dunraven for bringing his outrageous charge. It is the disgraceful truth, that the majority of Englishmen undoubtedly believe Dunraven's statement.

There was once a war with England during which an American fifty-gun ship captured two British ships of fifty guns each. Although the Yankee captain accomplished it by the daring plan of running between the two hostile ships, so that his battery would equal their combined strength, and notwithstanding the all-important fact that both of the British captains were soon



prisoners of war, the fairly vanquished captains could not understand how it had been accomplished. "Gentlemen," said the American officer, "I can show you how it was done by putting you both back on your ships and whipping you over again."

But one thing prevents Manager Iselin from making a similar offer. Unlike the two British officers, Dunraven is not a "gentleman."

#### WASHINGTON'S TEMPTATION.

On the 22d day of May, in the year 1782, occurred an event so significant and of such far-reaching consequence that it is difficult to conceive how it could have escaped the serious attention of historians, most of whom pass it with little or no reference.

During the months which intervened between the surrender at Yorktown and the treaty of peace, the American Army, victorious and still intact, was encamped at Newburgh.

There in the old house pictured in our frontispiece, Washington made his headquarters and his officers were quartered near by.

*Washington!* with what reverence we pronounce that name even after the lapse of a century! Think what it must have meant to Americans of his own day and especially to that army. Victorious after a desperate seven years' struggle, against great odds, with the immense military force of England, they knew how much of that victory they owed to the wisdom and devotion of their leader. Time and time again when it seemed as though the ragged army must succumb to its desperate straits, the indomitable spirit and unwearied energy of Washington effected its deliverance, and as a consequence, his army and the nation at large fairly idolized him.

To him more than to any other one man had been due the victory, and all must have felt his personal triumph. And now to other conditions was added that of a restless army. The war was over, and as officers and men began to realize that no adequate provision for them had been made by the weak congress then assembled, grumbles of discontent began to be heard. These culminated in the remarkable Nicola letters printed in full in another column.

It is necessary that we keep these conditions in mind to appreciate the significance of the event.

There is plenty of evidence to show that this letter represented the careful deliberation of many of the leading officers, and was semi-official in its nature. That it was adroit and studied is apparent upon reading. Practically it offered to Washington the crown of America and swore to him the fealty of officers and men.

As the letter, with its glittering proposition, was despatched across the Hudson from the Verplanck House, where it was probably written, to the headquarters at Newburgh, the fate of liberty and of republican government hung trembling in the balance.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the fact that men of experience and judgment, such as these officers were, believed it to be fully possible for Washington, with the magic of his name and the swords of his veteran army, to overcome the inefficient Congress and establish his throne.

It was the most dramatic movement in all American history.

Then came Washington's reply, and the question of monarchy in this country was settled forever.

If there had been the slightest question of ambiguity or encouragement in his answer, the result might have been far different, but there was no possibility of misunderstanding such words as these:

"\* \* \* I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity \* \* \* an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischief that can befall my country. \* \* \* You could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. \* \* \* Let me conjure you, if you have any

regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind. \* \* \*

The nation had been saved again, this time from civil conflict and the possible yoke of monarchy, through the pure, disinterested patriotism of one man—George Washington.

There are three other men in history who have been confronted by somewhat similar opportunities, but with such different results from that in this case that we can appreciate Washington's action more thoroughly in the light of contrast.

Julius Cæsar, Oliver Cromwell, and Napoleon Bonaparte, like Washington, were men of great military genius, like him had rendered their countries great services, were popular heroes and army idols, and to each came also the offer of a crown. Cæsar refused it, but only because he feared that its formal assumption would give too great strength to his enemies. Historians agree that he desired to be king and that he actually exercised the prerogatives of a monarch until his death.

Cromwell's action was the same for supposedly similar reasons, but as Lord Protector his sway was as absolute as had been that of Charles I., and upon his death the succession passed to his son in almost the monarchical way.

Napoleon went a step farther and actually mounted the throne.

Washington alone, of all the four, indignantly spurned the most flattering temptation which could come to an ambitious man, and scathingly rebuked his tempters.

Great in many respects, there is still no single light in which Washington's character stands out more grandly than in that of this almost unknown incident.

#### We Do Not Know.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Will you kindly tell many enquirers, whose ancestors were Colonial governors, secretaries, etc., etc., what right (according to their own grounds for eligibility), the COLONIAL DAMES have to refuse these admission to their Society? If past wealth or station is their alleged ground for eligibility, why do they make present wealth and station the real ground? Why doesn't some one start a Society of COLONIAL DAMES that will admit eligibles? X.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1895.

#### Another Living Daughter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21st, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I wish to place on record one more living daughter of a Revolutionary sailor and soldier in the person of my great aunt, Laura Ripley Wallace, whose home is at Saline, Mich. She was born January 18th, 1808, and is the daughter of Hiram Ripley, who served on the frigates *Oliver Cromwell* and *Confederacy*, and afterwards in Col. John Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment.

Very truly yours,

W. J. RIPLEY.

#### The General Society to be Memorialized.

THE OHIO SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.  
CINCINNATI, October 23, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I send you herewith a series of resolutions passed at our meeting held October 19th, to commemorate the Capture of Cornwallis, showing the spirit which exists in Ohio looking toward a union of the two patriotic Societies.

"Resolved, That this Society cordially approves of affiliation with its sister organization, the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the earliest possible date, and in the simplest possible manner.

"Resolved, That we favor affiliation based upon the election to the membership of each Society, without additional initiation fee or additional annual dues, of all members of the other Society in good and regular standing, whose proofs of eligibility, through lineal descent from a Revolutionary patriot, are mutually satisfactory to the registrars of both Societies.

"Resolved, That we favor the existence of Chapters in the leading centers of population, subject to a strong State organization.

"Resolved, That we hereby empower the officers of this Society, acting within constitutional limits, to carry into effect the above resolutions, upon such a basis as may be mutually satisfactory to the officers of both Societies.

"Resolved, That we cordially desire the union of all direct descendants of the heroes of the Revolution in our Society, and direct our Board of Managers to memorialize the General Society to take such steps as will secure this end."

The conditions, you will observe, are that the membership qualifications of both Societies must be strictly of lineal descent and without flaw.

Yours very truly,

A. H. PUGH, Secretary.

[These conditions should be acceptable to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as that Society has never admitted any one who did not prove a strict "lineal" descent.—Ed.]

## Worthy of Notice.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—The writer, visiting a neglected graveyard in Cambridge, Vt., a few days since, came across a stone with the following inscription, which may be worth the notice of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

In memory of George Magers. Died Aug. 18, 1842. Aged 100.

"He was a native of Germany and came to this country in Burgoyne's army. He deserted at Ticonderoga and joined the American army at Bennington a volunteer. He was a faithful republican, and served during the Revolution. At the close of the war he married and settled in Sunderland, Vt. From there he moved to Essex and then to Fairfax in 1800, where he spent the remainder of his days as an industrious farmer and a true Christian."

The stone, which was falling down, the writer reset, and with a new sense of gratitude to our Revolutionary soldiers, left the place.

A "SON OF THE REVOLUTION."

YONKERS, N. Y., October 21, 1895.

## A Living Son in a County House.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—There is at least one child of a Revolutionary soldier in Genesee county, viz.: Marquis de Lafayette Wilcox. He was born in 1806, and was named for the Marquis de Lafayette. His father, Borden Wilcox, was born at Little Compton, R. I., Feb. 3, 1761, and died at Oakfield, Genesee Co., N. Y., April 22, 1848. He enlisted in January, 1777, as a private in Capt. Benjamin West's Co. of Col. Staunton's Regiment of Rhode Island troops, and served for fifteen months. He also served five months at different times in 1778, in Nathaniel Church's Company of Col. Cook's Regiment of Rhode Island troops. Here-enlisted in April, 1780, as a seaman on the frigate *Trumbull*, and served eight months. After his discharge he enlisted on a privateer called the *Morning Star*, and was soon taken prisoner and carried to Charlestown, where he was detained eleven months. After his release he went on several other privateering voyages. He was in Sullivan's Rhode Island expedition, and was also engaged in the fight between the *Trumbull* and the *Watt*. His son, Marquis de Lafayette Wilcox, is now an inmate of the County House. He is in good health, considering his advanced years.

Yours truly,

FRANK S. WOOD.

## The Cause of Cuban Liberty.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Ever since our brethren in Southern seas have again this year appealed to the sword to save themselves from odious tyranny, I have scanned your pages for some sign that our American patriotic societies, which hold themselves out as examples of liberty-loving citizenship, are taking some active interest in the historic struggle for freedom off the coast of Florida. We erect monuments to commemorate the glories and sufferings of a noble past—our siege of Louisbourg, our battles of Long Island and Yorktown, our prison-ship martyrs, our Washingtons, Greenes, Lafayettes and Perrys; their example will always teach us to hold our lives and property for the service of our country. As patriotic organizations we believe in the principles of the men and women of '76, so strikingly embodied in the American Declaration of Independence, and we desire to see the blessings of freedom extended wherever it may be possible. Americans have congratulated the French Republic in successfully establishing popular government in the midst of encircling monarchies. We sympathize most deeply now with the Christian Armenians in their religious persecutions by the exterminating Turk; and the United States of America by the efforts of Henry Clay and other statesmen has very largely established the South American Republics by its moral support in welcoming them, in their revolts from foreign rule, into the family of nations.

It is a great pleasure, therefore, to note in your news columns that the Illinois Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has tendered its support to the Union League Club of Chicago in the Club's active sympathy with Cuba in her efforts to establish the principle of the American Revolution—the full and complete right of a people to govern themselves. This fact is an indication of the feeling pervading the American people, that the revolution now being fought to establish the republic of Cuba deserves support and success—in our editorial columns, in our own patriotic societies and by every effort that we may put forth in its behalf. If we believe in freedom, if we extol such models in our own history, if we are proud to trace our ancestry from men who endured death and privation and who fought year after year to maintain their independence, surely we can hardly remain cold, passive and indifferent to a whole nearby people now contending for the selfsame principles, and that, too, when the outcome of the struggle is of great importance to our own political and material interests.

We sometimes hear it said that under our treaties we should do nothing unfriendly to Spain, a "friendly power." We should certainly maintain on our part, although Spain has not with us at times, our treaty obligations with her and with all powers. We are willing even to maintain our official friendly relations with a nation that is the exponent of anything but republican institutions, but we are absolutely unwilling to go a step further, especially in helping such a nation repress, with more or less of the Turkish barbarity characterizing the past, the Cuban people in their supreme efforts to establish their independence. There exists indeed no partnership, on the part of the American people, with a robber to allow him to plunder his victim and to kill him if he resists. We cannot, under our laws, therefore, fit out warlike expeditions of soldiers, armed and conveyed in vessels, although individuals may go and enlist in the Cuban army if they see fit. We may, however, give the Cuban Junta (at 66 Broadway, New York), of that abundant means with which our people have been blessed, and by American precedents and by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Itata* case—as a matter of commerce any one may sell and ship to any government or person whatever, any arms and munitions of war, with out regard to the purpose to which they may be put by others. Incidentally, the President may recognize officially the fact that a war really exists in Cuba, and that the insurgents are entitled to the rights of belligerents, or Congress may pass tantamount resolutions. Indeed, the latter event seems quite probable in the future, in view of the fact that the Spanish suppression of the revolution seems impossible. The rights of humanity all urge the success of the Cuban republic and the prohibition of the former atrocities inflicted by Spanish captain-generals and soldiers.

I cannot help hoping, as an American citizen, that our patriotic societies will not be indifferent to their opportune duty, that without jealousy, but in noble emulation, our New York and Philadelphia Union League Clubs will complete the arch that the Chicago Union League has begun to build, and that all our Revolutionary societies, as we once honored Washington and Lafayette, will heartily and powerfully support, by their united

sympathy and the individual means of their members, the men who are now giving their lives and all they hold dear to the support of the cause of Cuban liberty.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN.

Member R. I. Society, Sons of the American Revolution.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 21, 1895.

[The Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION recently adopted resolutions of sympathy for the Cuban cause.—ED.]

## Favors the Use of Gold.

ST. JOSEPH'S RECTORY,

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., Oct. 18th, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—The receipt of the October number of your very interesting and thoroughly patriotic publication has put me in mind of renewing my subscription for the second year. I herewith enclose one dollar (\$1), which really seems almost a minimum and nominal amount for so much and such valuable information.

I notice what you say on page 40 concerning the use of yellow. I see nothing either against good heraldry or contrary to our patriotic instincts in the fact that our SONS OF THE REVOLUTION use yellow and blue as our colors. Yellow in painting or embroidery stands for the metal gold—no-blest of all metals and colors in heraldry. The writer probably meant that yellow should not be used on or in any part of the American flag.

I have always thought, however, that it was a great pity that (as white was used in the stripes), the same color should again be used. From the mere artistic point of view our American Flag would have been more beautiful if the union had been (as it is) blue, and the stars yellow.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,  
(MONSIEUR) SETON.

[The article criticised was intended only to refer to the use of gold embroidery in forming the stars of the American flag.—ED.]

## Mr. Morgan Desires a Correction.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In a list of "Secretaries and Adjutants" of "THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 (Veteran Corps of Artillery) 1790-1835," on page 95 of its "Annals, Regulations and Roster" for 1895, the last three names are as follows: "Henry Morris, Appleton Morgan, Henry Chauncey, Jr."

As I am sure that this is an entirely inadvertent error, I will ask you to kindly correct it.

It appears to have arisen from the following state of facts, viz:

In January, 1892, I was instrumental in founding a SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 in this State. This was the first SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 in the State of New York, and I became its first secretary.

As a surviving veteran of the War of 1812, Mr. Henry Morris was made an incorporator of the Society by courtesy. Mr. Morris was then living at Portchester, at the age of ninety-two years and eight months. He was usually dressed and placed in the parlor on sunny days, and, for his years, was really a very brisk and intelligent old gentleman. But, for quite obvious reasons, he was never Secretary of the Society.

I appointed Mr. Chauncey my Assistant Secretary; and when I resigned he became my successor. But neither Mr. Morris, Mr. Chauncey, nor myself was ever "Adjutant" of the Society.

I never held the title of "adjutant" in any society or organization in my life.

Yours respectfully,

THE COLONIAL CLUB,  
Oct. 14, 1895.

APPLETON MORGAN.

## Another Living Daughter.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I see by the September number of THE SPIRIT OF '76, p. 14, an article on the living daughters of soldiers of the Revolution, which prompts me to write you that there is one in North Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Mrs. Florilla Pierce, widow of Reuben Pierce. She is the daughter of Benjamin Swetland, and was born August 25, 1803, in Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y. He was born September 29, 1756, married Rosanna Hancock of Longmeadow, Mass., June 8, 1782, and died in Waterville September 29, 1819. He enlisted in the 3d Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. John Groaton, in May, 1777. He was file major, a sergeant, and kept the roster. He was "an eye witness" of the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. He served three years, and four months after his discharge re-enlisted at Hartford, Conn., August 23, 1780, in Colonel Canfield's regiment. He was a wide-awake patriot, and wrote patriotic rhymes during his service.

Mrs. Pierce is cheerful and enjoys life, and chooses to attend to her own affairs as far as possible. She writes interesting letters to her relatives, although she is ninety-two years old. She lives in her own home, where she has resided for more than half a century. Mention is often made of the pretty gold spoon that "is presented to each of them in recognition of their precedence" by the NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Is not Mrs. Pierce entitled to one?

Yours truly,

(MRS.) DELIA B. WARD.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 28, 1895.

IT MATTERS but little what foreigners think or say or do, so long as our masterful race retains its virility and remains true to its hereditary principles. So important does this appear that patriotic societies have been formed all over the country to uphold patriotism aside from politics. Most of these societies make descent from Revolutionary ancestry a condition of admission, not that any one believes that men and women are better or worse from the accident of birth, but because families which have lived for four or five generations under American traditions, are more apt to be American patriots than the emigrant of yesterday. We are reasonably sure of the one class, but not of the other.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to *Barley Banks and Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."*

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded: Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated: April 11, 1895. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted: May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized: May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized: April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted: January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted: 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized: October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William E. Earle, No. 1710 I street, Washington, D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated: December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized: September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, No. 2062 Madison avenue, New York City.

**HOLLAND.**—Incorporated: May 12, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY.**—Organized: April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlwaine Luquer, Newark, N. J.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized: December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized: April 23, 1899. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* James S. Christianity.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U. S.**—Instituted: December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted: July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated: March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted: 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* Lieut. J. H. Chalker of U. S. cutter *Seward*, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized: February 23, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted: October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendant of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted: February, 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal Male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted: January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Geo. A. Ludin, 100 West 70th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized: September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated: January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncy, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### The Society of the Cincinnati.

ON the 15th of October the New Jersey SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI dedicated a monument to commemorate the landing of Washington after his celebrated crossing of the Delaware, December 25, 1776. It is a shaft of light granite, six feet high, with this inscription:



This tablet is erected by the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, in the State of New Jersey, to commemorate the crossing of the Delaware river by General Washington and the Continental Army on Christmas night, 1776.

This monument is erected in connection with the one on the Pennsylvania side, where they started. Judge Clifford Stanley Sims, president of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, presided and was the orator. Adjutant General Stryker of New Jersey, read a paper.

HON. HENRY T. DROWNE of 35 Pine street, New York City, who is the acting treasurer, general of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, is the possessor of very valuable Society relics. Possibly the most important is the original constitution of the Society with original signatures of the charter members. The document is carefully engrossed upon parchment, but, rather curiously, the space left for the names is on the right lower corner, and not large enough for the names, which are crowded together, under that of General Washington. General Knox signed his name simply "Knox." Notwithstanding the severe reprimand Washington gave to Colonel Nicola in 1782, the colonel's name is also near that of Washington upon this most interesting document.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

A NEW society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will probably soon be formed at Sandusky, O.

The national society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will give a silver medal to the student of Columbia College, New York City, who writes the best essay of between one thousand and two thousand words, on the "Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution," before the 1st of May next.



FIFTY-FOUR new members were admitted at the managers' meeting of the Massachusetts society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on the 12th of October. Among them were two "living sons"—Horace Dodd, aged 92, and Nathaniel Porter, aged 86.

AT the meeting on the 3d of October of the Nebraska society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Omaha, the Rev. Mr. Goodale, well known all over Nebraska, was elected to membership. He is a "living son," his father having enlisted in the Continental army at the age of 15.

MRS. HUBBARD A. FOSTER, of Buffalo, has requested the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to place one of their bronze markers on the grave of her great-great grandfather, Capt. John Pulling, in Copp's Hill Burying Ground. They have complied with her request.

AT the Yorktown celebration in Chicago, the Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION expressed sympathy for the Cubans, and voted to ask sister Societies to do the same. In Mr. Charles P. Bryan's speech at the banquet, he urged all SONS to be politicians, as their patriotic ancestors were, and suggested that it would be well to insist, as a prerequisite of initiation, that ever member shall bend his best efforts to restore to its former dignity the once proud title of "American politician."

THE Rochester Chapter SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its annual meeting on the 17th. Committee reports were heard and officers elected to serve for the coming year. The list is as follows: President, J. Warren Cutler; vice-president, John H. Rochester; secretary, E. G. Miner, Jr.; treasurer, F. P. Allen; registrar and historian, W. W. Webb; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice; governing board, the officers ex-officio and James G. Cutler, Frank W. Elwood and J. H. Stedman.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Waltham, Mass., recently placed markers on twenty graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Grove Hill Cemetery.

THE Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has furnished bronze markers for 1,151 graves of soldiers of the Revolution within the State since the 1st of January.

THE Massachusetts Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will soon be the banner State organization. They have *eleven hundred* applications in the hands of the registrar general at Washington.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Connecticut, believe that the oldest man in the Society has been enrolled in their State. He was Mr. Osmund Harrison, the son of a soldier of the Revolution. He was admitted to the Society at the age of ninety-five, and died last spring, aged nearly ninety-seven.

THE Connecticut Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will continue for the coming year the series of prizes offered last year for essays by public school pupils on historic subjects. The "Continental Congress" is the topic for high schools, and "Burgoyne's Campaign" for grammar schools.

INITIAL steps are being taken to form a new branch Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New London. As Connecticut is the banner State of this Society, having a membership of nearly 900, and as New London had bitter experience of the war, and many descendants of her patriotic defenders still live there, it is high time they joined the loyal ranks. Mr. Ernest A. Rogers has already sent out a call to the eligible to come forward for organizing.

A BRILLIANT gathering of SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION banqueted at the Coates House, in Kansas City, Mo., in memory of Yorktown on its 114th anniversary, October 19th. President Allen of the Kansas City Chapter presided. Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Hon. J. V. C. Karms and Judge James Lawrence Blair of St. Louis, were the speakers of the evening, and when the meeting broke up, every one voted the first banquet of the Societies an entire success.

THE wide-awake Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Ohio, is busy at work. There is not a more thoroughly energetic and patriotic branch of the Society in the United States than this. Its Board of Management held a meeting on the 1st of October and appointed a committee of thirteen, with the historian of the Society, Prof. Charles F. Olney of Cleveland, as chairman, to see what could be done about erecting a fine equestrian statue of George Washington on the public square of Cleveland. They are to report at the annual meeting, February 22, 1896.

THE Kentucky Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the annual meeting, held October 19th, elected the following officers: Lewis Buckner, president; George D. Todd, vice-president; George Twyman Wood, secretary; John F. Lewis, treasurer; Thomas Page Grant, registrar; Thomas Speed, historian; Dr. T. D. Witherspoon, chaplain. The above, with the following, constitute the Board of Managers: Thomas H. Taylor, A. M. Rutledge, Mason Brown Barret, Ramsey Washington, Judge H. W. Bruce and John F. Henry.

THE annual banquet of the Maryland SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held in Baltimore on the evening of the 19th of October, which was the anniversary of the burning of the tea-ship *Peggy Stewart*, and also of the surrender of Cornwallis. There was a very large attendance and a good time. The speech-making was impromptu. President Griffith, Colonel Gaither, R. M. Ridgely and F. P. Stevens responded to toasts.

The annual meeting of the Society was held previous to the banquet. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Ridgely Griffith; vice-presidents, Joseph L. Brent, John Henry Jamar and Charles T. Holloway; secretary, John R. Dorsey; treasurer, Alexander D. B. Courtenay; registrar and historian, Dr. Albert K. Hadel; additional managers, Robert A. Wooldridge, John Warfield, Dr. Charles W. Stockett, Francis P. Stevens and Archibald B. Coulter.

General Edmund Law Rogers exhibited a fine miniature portrait of General Cornwallis, presented by Cornwallis, in India, to Thomas Law, who married Eliza Parke Custis, eldest grandchild of Mrs. George Washington.

THE names of General John Meredith Read, for many years U. S. Minister to Greece, and his father, Chief Justice John Meredith Read, of Pennsylvania, are often confused, the literary works of each having been catalogued in the British Museum under the same name. General Read, who is a distinguished member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, comes from a patriotic ancestry, his great grandfather, George Read, of Delaware, being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Gen-

eral states that, as early as 1765, this ancestor, while Attorney-General under the Crown, made the prophecy that "if the British Government continued to insist upon the policy of taxing the Colonies without giving them direct representation in Parliament, it would lead to their independence, and to their eventually surpassing the mother country in all the staple industries." General Read was Consul General to France during the Franco-German War, and was requested by the Government of Germany to protect Germans remaining in Paris.

ON October 31st, the Board of Managers chartered "Old Salem" Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. This is the first chapter organized and chartered in Massachusetts. It takes the territory formerly Salem, i. e., Salem, Beverly, Marblehead, Danvers, Middleton, Peabody, Manchester, as well as Topsfield and Boxford. The charter members are Eben Putnam, Jacob C. Rogers, 2d; F. V. Wright of Salem, and Ezra Hines, C. H. Preston, D. A. Massey, Ira P. Pope, Andrew Nichols, W. W. Eaton, William O. Hood, of Danvers.

THE California Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was augmented by the election, on September 3d, of Frank B. Upham, Wm. G. Stafford, Byron Maury, Edgar L. Allen, Charles R. Allen, John L. Bromley, George C. Perkins, Allison C. Bonnell, James F. Bonnell and Timothy L. Barker. Ten applicants also have their papers ready for the next meeting of the Board. President Hunter of this Society having been compelled to remove from the State, resolutions of regret were passed at the meeting of September 8d.

MRS. MARY BROWN BURDICK, now past 90 years of age, and hale and hearty, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Cummings, at Keene, N. H., is still another "living daughter" of a Revolutionary soldier. Her father, William Brown, enlisted from the town of Henniker, N. H., in May, 1781, and served during the war in Captain Livermore's company, in Col. Henry Dearborn's regiment, New Hampshire Continental line. She is a great-aunt of Hon. C. L. Brown, of Morris, Minn., a member of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

YORKTOWN DAY was grandly celebrated by the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in a "Field Day" pilgrimage to the historic town of Danvers. The 200 guests were each presented with a neat pamphlet itinerary by the local committee, Messrs. William O. Hood, Dudley A. Massey and Eben Putnam. The book contains brief descriptions of more than fifty points of interest to visitors in the vicinity, and will be prized as a souvenir. Events of the day were the drive from Salem, reception at the Hooper House by Francis Peabody, and at Gen. Israel Putnam's birthplace; placing a wreath upon the grave of the eminent patriot, Judge Samuel Holten, in the presence of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the fine programme of addresses. The speakers were Revs. Putnam, Trickey and Butler, Capt. Philip Read, U. S. A., Ezra Haries, Esq., D. A. Massey and Mrs. Evelyn F. Massey, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mr. Massey presented the Society, on behalf of the town of Danvers, with an elegantly bound copy of its military and naval records, from 1630 to 1895, which was received by President Barrett, who presided. Flags were flying on all the public buildings and many of the residences in Salem, Peabody and Danvers, in honor of the occasion, and it was voted to be the most successful field day of the Society up to date.

## Children of the American Revolution.

A SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be organized in Chicago by Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, the State Regent of Illinois. Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot is one of the State Promoters of this Society.



MRS. Maurice De Kay Thompson will organize a Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION in Covington, Ky. Her plans are charming. She is a "DAUGHTER" on a most distinguished line and a woman of broad culture, and would be a strength in any movement.

THE new Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION starts out well. There are fifteen members already, and twenty more are filling out papers. They have named their Society in honor of Joseph Bulkeley, the great-grandfather of their President, Mrs. Larrabee, who entered the continental army before he was sixteen and fought

till the end of the war. The officers are Clay Lyons, recording secretary; Coleman Gray, corresponding secretary; Talbot McCarty, registrar; Annie May Sperry, treasurer; John Hutchings, historian. At every meeting each member is expected to bring a question on Revolutionary history. These questions are placed in a box and distributed at the close of the meeting, each to answer the one he draws at the next meeting.—*Battle Creek, Mich., October*

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

SIX HUNDRED women attended the Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and COLONIAL DAMES at Atlanta in October.

THE Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Fairfield, Conn., has ordered THE SPIRIT OF '76 sent for a year to the Fairfield Memorial Library.



THE first meeting of the committee appointed by the Continental Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to revise their Constitution, was held in Washington on the 29th October.

THE Firelands Historical Society, Sandusky, Ohio, gave an informal reception on the 10th of October, after a patriotic address by Hon. James M. Richardson of Cleveland. The result will probably be the formation in Sandusky of a new Chapter of the

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

REV. DR. NICHOLAS LONG preached before the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at divine service in the First Methodist Church at Atlanta, Ga., on the First Sunday in October.

THE Pittsburgh Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will make an exhibit of Colonial, Revolutionary, and Mexican relics at the opening of Carnegie Library on November 5th.

MRS. C. D. GREGORY and Mrs. Edgar C. Leonard represented the Mohawk Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the excursion of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Albany, to Bemus Heights, October 7th.

TWENTY-ONE young lady DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Washington, D. C., have organized themselves into a chorus for singing patriotic songs at the meetings and functions of their respective Chapters.

So many of the members of the Abigail Adams Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were young ladies, at the recent State Convention in Boston, that the President remarked it, and called them "a blooming chapter."

PAUL REVERE Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Boston, held its October meeting at the residence of its Regent, Mrs. James W. Cartwright, of Brookline, on the 8d. Patriotic exercises filled the time. The annual meeting will be held in November.

MRS. LOVEJOY of Janesville, Wis., is Regent of the new Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently organized there with twenty-four members. On the day of the organization she gave the members and the State Regent a very elegant luncheon.

MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, of Atlanta, gave an elegant Colonial luncheon in honor of Mrs. Adlai Stevens, Honorary President of the National DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the 21st of October, in the Capital City Club Café. The favors were miniatures of famous Colonial beauties hand painted on cardboard.

THE New Saranac Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Plattsburgh—the pioneer for Northern New York—had a delightful time on the 11th of October. A reception was given to the Chapter by its Regent, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard. Her rooms were patriotically decorated with flags, and the Chapter Colors, and the exercises were musical and literary. Mrs. Gamble, the historian, read an admirable paper on the first naval battle of the Revolution, whose anniversary it was. Miss Forsyth, the State Regent, was present and made a pleasant address as she presented their charter.

THE Chicago Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has donated \$25 to the Key Monument Fund.

THE Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, celebrated Cornwallis Day, Oct. 19th, at the Queen City Club, Cincinnati, O.

THE Delaware County, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their first committee meeting on October 2d, to consider the winter's work. The Registrar reported thirty members and the prospect of more in the near future.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Baltimore held their first meeting of the season on the 31st. Mrs. Jervis Spencer, Regent, presided, and the State Regent, Mrs. Ritchie, was present. Work was planned, in part, for the coming winter.

MRS. PHEBE DEAKE CLEVELAND, of Springfield, Ill., the daughter of Charles Deake, of New York, who served in the Revolutionary Army, has received a souvenir spoon from the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

LIBERTY BELL Chapter, Allantown, Pa., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has elected the following ladies to office for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Minnie F. Mickley; vice-regent, Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger; historian, Miss Florence Iredell; corresponding secretary, Miss Irene B. Martin; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas W. Saeger.

THE October meeting of the George Washington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Galveston, Texas, was held on the 31st, and commemorated Montgomery's repulse of Carleton as the latter tried to cross the St. Lawrence river in 1775. Mrs. Groce, their historian, was a delegate to Atlanta, and gave a report of the meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION there.

LEXINGTON (Mass.) Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its first official meeting on the 19th of September. The following charter members were present: Mrs. Van Ness, Regent; Mrs. Helen G. Munroe, registrar; Miss Emma Hamlin, secretary and treasurer; Miss Mary Hudson, Miss Susie Muzzey, Miss Alice Munroe, Miss Mina Munroe, Mrs. Irving Locke, Miss Damon, Mrs. Alfred Pierce and Mrs. Herrick.

THE Rainier Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Seattle, Wash., has just been granted a charter. The officers are Mrs. John C. Cole, Regent; Mrs. John Leary, vice-regent; Mrs. Allen P. Mitten, treasurer; Mrs. John P. Fay, registrar; Mrs. H. Heilborn, recording secretary; Mrs. John L. Gorr, corresponding secretary. This new chapter has fifteen charter members.—*Harriette Palmer Crabbe, Washington State Regent. October 29th, 1895.*

AT the meeting of the Irondequoit Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Rochester, N. Y., on the anniversary of Yorktown, 19th of October, the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Caroline C. Little, was presented by the Chapter with hereditary life membership and the gold star of the Mary Washington Monument Association. The Chapter voted to recommend that provision should be made by the Chapter to defray the traveling and other expenses of the State Regent.

MRS. ANNA MORSE, of the historic old village of Cherry Valley, in Central New York, is the daughter of Lieut. Jerome Clark, of Lebanon, Conn. Lieutenant Clark was called out at the Lexington alarm, and from that time until late in 1778, when he was severely wounded, he was in almost constant service. Mrs. Morse is one of the lineal descendants of Gov. William Bradford, through her mother, Nancy Ripley. Mrs. Morse has just joined the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ON Wednesday, February 21, 1894, passed into the eternal life, Mrs. Sarah Halsey Baker, in her ninety-first year, the last surviving child of Captain Luther Halsey, of the Continental Army. He entered the army while a student at Princeton College, in 1777, and served during the entire war. Mrs. Baker was greatly interested in the history and prosperity of the several patriotic organizations, especially that of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, but from various infirmities incident upon her great age, cared not to identify herself with the "DAUGHTERS." Nevertheless, she was greatly desirous that her daughter should show herself as a "daughter of a patriot"—said daughter being a life member, as also a charter member of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Baker's father, Captain Luther Halsey, was aide to General Washington, also one of the original members of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—*Julia Incho Baker, Wyoming, O.*



THE Oudawa Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Cambridge, N. Y., is reported to be in a flourishing condition. Their location is between the battle grounds of Bennington and Saratoga, and their historic surroundings are an inspiration.

THE Mahoning Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Youngstown, Ohio, was entertained by its Regent, Mrs. R. W. Taylor, on the 19th of October. Accounts were read of the events of that day, the surrender of Cornwallis and the "Annapolis Tea-party."

THE winter's programme for the Chicago DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will include papers on "Washington Portraits and Engravings," "Modern Republics," and the "Puritans in Holland and America." A reception to State Regents is to be given in November.

THE Faith Trumbull Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Norwich, Connecticut, held its annual meeting on the 8th of October, with a very full attendance. They number sixty-four. A telegram of greetings was sent to the great gathering of "Daughters" and COLONIAL DAMES, at Atlanta.

ONE HUNDRED ladies attended the reception given by Mrs. Frank Wilson to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Cincinnati on the 28th of October. A delightful afternoon was spent in listening to a literary programme, and in enjoyment of the sociability and viands at the dainty tea tables.

MRS. EVELYN F. MASURY, of Danvers, Mass., Regent of the Israel Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was appointed at the recent State Convention in Boston to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Charles M. Green, who resigned on account of her health from her position as State regent.

MRS. WILLIAM D. GRANT, of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the Department of Women's Inventions at the Exposition, has a fine exhibit, of which 150 models are furnished by the Government Patent Office. Mrs. Grant and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, entertained the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION at their October convention.

THE Ruth Hart Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Meriden, Connecticut, had a pleasant meeting with a large attendance at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lyon, on the 8th of October. After the necessary business was disposed of the time was occupied with a delightful programme of musical and literary numbers.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., held the opening meeting of the season on the 8th of October, at the "Cairo," in the apartments of Dr. Julia Harrison and Miss Temple. There was no time for anything but business during the hour, after which refreshments were served.

THE Atlanta, Ga., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting on the 11th of October. The election resulted in making Mrs. William Dickinson Regent; Mrs. Porter King, vice-regent; Mrs. A. V. Gude, registrar; Miss Aurelia Roach, recording secretary; Mrs. I. Y. Sage, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Byers, historian.

MISS MARGARET B. HARVEY, historian of Merion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of West Philadelphia, exhibits a beautiful copy of her poem "The National Flower, or Valley Forge Arbutus" at the Atlanta Exposition. It is in manuscript, on cream-white linen paper, with covers decorated with water color paintings of the dainty pink flower.

THE Colonial ball at Atlanta, given by the Atlanta Chapter to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, on the evening of the 17th, was a grand affair. The decorations of the hall were unique and beautiful, and the dresses and jewels of the ladies looked as if poverty had been banished from the country. The local papers describe the ladies of these societies as "very distinguished looking."

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Portland, Maine, has elected the following officers for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. J. E. Palmer; vice-regents, Mrs. S. E. Legrow, Mrs. Warren King; secretary, Miss Crie; treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Webb; registrar, Mrs. Marquis F. King; historian, Miss Abbie L. McDonald; auditor, Mrs. A. M. Tenney; board of commissioners—Mrs. G. O. Bailey, Mrs. Frank Robinson, Mrs. Annie McL. Horne, Miss Julia W. Soule, Mrs. E. P. Wilson.

MRS. KATE FOOTE COE, the well-known Washington correspondent of the *New York Independent*, is now residing in Meriden, Connecticut, and is Regent of a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized October 1, 1895, by Miss Susan C. Clarke, the late State Regent.

This Chapter, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions upon the death of Miss Clarke, and voted unanimously to take the name "Susan Carrington Clarke," in loving commemoration of her leadership of the Chapters of Connecticut.

THE new Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Fishkill, N. Y., has the following charter members: Miss K. R. Wolcott, Mrs. Henry G. Wolcott, Mrs. W. E. Verplanck, Misses Emily and Mary Seaman, Misses Annie and Amy Du Bois, Mrs. C. W. Brundage, Misses Margaret and Laura Rosa, Mrs. William J. Conklin and Miss Anna Dean. Their village is in the midst of the richest historical surroundings, and the ladies will not need to go far from home for material for their studies.

THE annual meeting of the Chicago Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held on the 10th of October. Election placed the following ladies in office for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman; vice-regent, Mrs. James H. Walker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Dickenson; recording secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Becker; registrar, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Bundy; directors, Mesdames Ephraim A. Otis, S. H. Crane, M. S. Bradley, Thomas S. McClellan, Adlai T. Ewing.

THE surrender of Cornwallis was fittingly celebrated by the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the Athenæum in Milwaukee on its anniversary, the 19th of October. The committee had decorated the rooms beautifully, and after the audience was called to order, President Swain introduced Col. Henry L. Turner of the First Regiment of Chicago, who made the address of the evening. Mrs. James S. Peck, State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, spoke briefly, and sociability over the refreshments concluded the enjoyable evening.

A PRIZE of \$40 will be paid annually to the lady graduate of the Women's College connected with Brown University, who has the best essay on some subject of American History, by the Gaspee Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Providence, R. I. The fourth annual meeting of this Chapter was held on the 11th of October, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William Grosvenor; vice-regent, Miss Susan Miner; secretary, Miss Annie W. Stockbridge; treasurer, Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran; registrar, Miss Harriet Talbot; historian, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of St. Paul, Minn., held their annual meeting on the 21st of October. There was a large attendance, and after the transaction of the business, all greatly enjoyed Mrs. Whipple's scholarly paper on the Dutch Colonies. The ballot for the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. D. A. Monfort; vice-regent, Mrs. J. B. Donaldson; recording secretary, Mrs. G. R. Metcalf; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. R. Sanford; treasurer, Miss Mason; historian, Miss Greene; register, Mrs. J. P. Gribben; chaplain, Mrs. S. J. R. McMillan.

THE Mary Wooster Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Danbury, Conn., opened the season's work by holding their annual meeting on the afternoon of October 8th. It was largely attended, and the secretary's report showed the Society to be most prosperous. The following named ladies were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. M. F. Tyler; vice-regent, Mrs. L. B. Morris; registrar, Mrs. C. F. Newcomb; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. H. Jenkins; recording secretary, Mrs. H. S. Miller; treasurer, Mrs. W. Beecher; historian, Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis. The following named were elected as members of the Board of Managers: Mrs. Galpin, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Champion.

A LITERARY and historical programme, followed by a tea, entertained the MISSION CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of West Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the 2d. It was given by Mrs. Deborah M. Cresswell at her home at Overbrook. She is a descendant of William ap Edward, who came over in the ship *Lyon*, and also of Thomas Ellis, the first Pennsylvania poet, and Registrar General under William Penn. The tea table was decorated in yellow, and was beautiful with Colonial silver and china. This chapter has a gavel made from a piece of the original floor of the historical "Friends' Meeting House" at Lower Mission, and they gave a vote of thanks to Mr. J. M. Munyon for having it mounted in silver for them.

QUASSAICK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting on the 10th of October. Mrs. Dr. Charles F. Allan was re-elected Regent; Mrs. J. J. S. McCroskey was made treasurer; Mrs. Charles Caldwell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Col. Charles H. Weygant, recording secretary; Mrs. Fred S. McLaughlin, registrar, and Miss Margaret C. Boyd, historian. The Executive Committee will soon present a plan for their winter's study, meetings and entertainments at Newburgh, N. Y.

Two elegant prizes will prove a great incentive to the study of American history during the present fall and winter for the girls in the schools of Albany and Rensselaer counties, N. Y. The prizes are offered by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for the best answers to questions on the American Revolution, to be written at an examination on the 26th of next March, between 9:15 A. M. and 12:15 P. M. The best one receives the Century Dictionary and the second best a set of Parkman's works.

YORKTOWN Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of York, Pa., held its annual meeting at "Willow Bridges," the country home of Mr. Chauncey F. Black. Miss Louise Dawson Black, the Regent, presided. The following officers were elected: Regent, Miss Louise Dawson Black; vice-regent, Mrs. George Fisher; registrar, Miss Eliza E. Cochran; treasurer, Miss Mary D. Croll; recording secretary, Mrs. H. A. Ebert; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. W. Spangler. Dr. Charles H. Hall of Macon, Ga., a descendant of Col. Thomas Hartly, a patriot of the Revolution, presented the chapter with portraits of Col. Hartley and his wife. Mrs. James W. Latimer read a paper on James Smith, the "Signer," who was buried at York.

The first meeting of the season was held at Library Hall by the Cincinnati Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the first Monday in October and officers were nominated for the year. It is a matter of great regret to the Chapter that Mrs. Morehead declined the nomination for Regent. She has done much towards the success of the Chapter, and as presiding officer was firm and courteous. Miss Mary Richardson read a paper on the battle of Yorktown, and Mrs. Greve a very able report. This Chapter is to give a series of informal teas to bring the members into closer social relations. The first will be held at the residence of Mrs. Wilson, who is a granddaughter of Simon Kenton. Recitations, music and other enjoyable features will assist to make it a success.

MISS SUSAN C. CLARKE, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Connecticut, whose portrait appeared in the September number of this magazine, died suddenly in Atlanta, on the 20th of October. She had gone there to attend the great gathering of patriotic women, but died soon after the Congress, from the effects of a cold. Great grief is felt among the members of her Society, by whom she was universally respected and loved. The Society in Connecticut is especially bereaved, and will find it difficult to fill her place. The new Chapter that she organized in Meriden but a few days before her death, at a subsequent meeting passed resolutions in regard to their great affliction at her loss, and adopted her name as the name of their Chapter.

THE General Lafayette Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their first meeting at the home of their Regent, Miss S. W. Doughty, near Absecon, N. J., October 26th. After invoking the Divine blessing on their work, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," Miss Doughty explained the purposes of the Society, and introducing Mrs. Mary Cordery, who is nearly ninety and the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, as their oldest member. Miss Bing, the secretary, called the roll, and found that members had not only come from Atlantic City and Absecon, but from Philadelphia, and far off Virginia and Baltimore, most of whom were descendants of the same Revolutionary soldier. After some interesting articles had been read, all went to the dining-room, where Miss Doughty had provided a bountiful luncheon. The centre of the table, representing Fort Lafayette, was covered with tiny flags. Train time came all too soon, and we scattered far and near, to meet again at Atlantic City.—*Secretary of the Chapter.*

MRS. NATHANIEL HOGG, State Regent of Pennsylvania, was present at the opening reunion of the Allegheny Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for their season's work. The meeting was held in the Twentieth Century Club's Hall in Pittsburgh. One of the chief features of the meeting was the presentation by Mrs. Hogg of a gavel made from the wood of an old mulberry tree that grew in Harrisburg. In 1720 John Harris, Mrs. Hogg's great-grandfather, from whom Harrisburg is named, was bound to this tree to be burned by the Indians because he would not sell them liquor. He was released by a faithful slave. This Chapter has 278 members, with the papers of twenty applicants under consideration. The elections resulted as follows:

Regent, Miss Matilda Denny; vice-regent, Mrs. Park Painter; recording secretary, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson; treasurer, Miss Kate McKnight; corresponding secretary, Miss Henrietta Logan Scott; registrar, Miss Sidney Page; historian, Mrs. Mary Cooley Bassett.

KATHERINE GAYLORD Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bristol, Connecticut gave a charming picnic lunch at Lake Compounce, September 27th. Miss Clarke, State Regent, Mrs. Coffin, wife of the Governor, and Chapter Regents throughout the State, with one accompanying officer from each Chapter, were invited. The casino, overlooking the rock-bound and wood-embowered lake, and the tables were decorated with Our Colors, ferns and golden rod. Following a dainty lunch came music and patriotic "after-dinner speaking." After an address of welcome, embodying the legend of Compounce, toasts were proposed by the Regent to "Our Sister Chapters," "State Society," "Brother Societies," "Atlanta Exposition," "Old in the New," and "Our Brave Foremothers," with silent, standing toast to "Katherine Gaylord." Responses were given by guests and members, which proved that the "Sons" had not monopolized the art.—*Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, Conn.*

THE Boudinot Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Elizabeth, N. J., was handsomely entertained by its Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam, at her home on South Broad st., on "Columbus Day," that being the day ordered by the State Regent for the annual meeting of all the New Jersey Chapters. The spacious rooms were beautifully decorated, and the guests were received by Mrs. Putnam, assisted by Mrs. William Stryker, State Regent. The latter, being a descendant of Elias Boudinot, a patriot of Elizabeth, in whose honor the Chapter is named, was in full colonial costume. One of the guests was Mrs. Charles A. Thorne of the Middlebrook Chapter at Bound Brook, who read a very interesting paper on "First American Colonists," which was frequently interrupted by applause. A dainty and elegant luncheon was served at the close of the meeting. The officers for the following year are the same as last year, viz.: Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Regent; Mrs. B. H. Campbell, vice-regent; Mrs. Charles March Pyne, secretary; Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook, treasurer; Mrs. Montgomery Bond, registrar; Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, chaplain.

THE Yorktown celebration was observed in Harrisburg, Pa., by the prize essay contest in the High School. The hall was filled with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who offered the girls' prizes. Mrs. Hogg, State Regent, was also present, as were many State, County and city officials and members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Governor Hastings presided. There were seven contestants among the young ladies, all of whom received compliments upon the excellence of their work. The first prize, \$10 in gold, offered by the DAUGHTERS, was taken by Miss Anna Elizabeth Graybill, for her essay, "The Part Pennsylvania Took in the Revolution," and the \$5 second prize offered by President Hartman of the Board of Control, was awarded to Bertha Guiles Young, for her well delivered essay on the same topic. The first prize for boys, offered by Dr. C. B. Fager of the Board of Control, was given to Harry S. Zimmerman for his oration on "Pennsylvania's Present Position as a State," and the other, also offered by President Hartman, was awarded to Boyd Martin Ogelsby for an oration on "Pennsylvania in the Civil War."

It was decided by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of the Saranac Chapter of the village of Plattsburgh, that the "Battle of Valcour," which occurred in the year 1776, should be commemorated. The decision was carried out by a reception given by the Regent at her residence on its anniversary, Friday, October 11, 1895. Mrs. Gamble, the historian of the Society, then read an interesting paper describing the Battle of Valcour, giving by aid of a map the situation of the island in Lake Champlain, the position of both fleets and somewhat of the surrounding country. It was fully appreciated and applauded with vigor. A song or two followed. Mrs. Whittlesy then read a paper on William Gilliland, one of the early pioneers of Northern New York, who, history says, was an eye witness to this memorable engagement. His life was an eventful one, full of romance, which ended in a sad and tragic death. This was heartily received. Mrs. Stoddard then introduced the New York State Regent, Miss M. I. Forsythe, who gave us a pleasant, familiar talk. As she concluded she handed the Chapter charter to Mrs. Stoddard, who received it and responded gracefully. Refreshments were next in order. The table decorations were yellow, the Chapter color, and amid these pleasant surroundings sociability ended the first reception of the Saranac Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. This reunion will unite more closely the as yet little band, and fill our homes with the ardor of true patriotism. It could not be otherwise, after listening to stories of heroes, their high sentiments and daring deeds.—*A Member of the Saranac Chapter, October 17, 1895.*

At a luncheon given at the Parker House, Boston, for the State regents, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the day of their first State convention, September 25th, a member of the Paul Revere Chapter, Miss Marion Howard Brazier, read a paper giving an account of her recent visit to the grave of Lafayette, in old Paris, where, in addition to finding the Stars and Stripes floating over the spot she found a cluster of flowers, red and white, tied with blue ribbons, placed there by a patriotic American woman residing in Paris—Mrs. O. D. Barrett, formerly of Washington, D. C., the wife of Judge Barrett, and known in art and literary circles as "Sappho." Miss Brazier afterward met Mrs. Barrett in her beautiful home on the Avenue Henri Martin, and there learned that for twenty years since her first Fourth of July in Paris she had gone out there and placed her offering. Her example has since been followed by other Americans in the colony, so that the grave is always decorated on that day of days. A marker is also at the foot of the tomb, placed there by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Barrett has been made an honorary member of the Paul Revere Chapter, she having rare Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry.

A NEW Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 21st, 1895, by Mrs. Thomas W. Chace, Regent of the Chapter, assisted by Miss Mary A. Greene, State Regent, Miss Amelia S. Knight, vice-president general of the National Society. East Greenwich is rich in Revolutionary memories, and it was not easy for the Chapter to choose a name from its wealth of distinguished citizens and heroes, among whom are numbered General Nathaniel Greene, Governor William Greene, Colonel Christopher Greene, "the hero of Red Bank;" Eleanor Fey, who organized the Daughters of Liberty in 1766; James Mitchell Varnum, Brigadier General of the Rhode Island Line, and many others, so the name will be decided upon later.

The historian of the Chapter, Miss Louise Bowen, a descendant of the hero of Red Bank (Col. Christopher Greene), lives in the General Varnum house, a fine colonial mansion. The other officers are Miss Anna J. Brown, secretary and register; Mrs. George E. Bailey, treasurer. The first act of the new Chapter was the unanimous adoption of a resolution heartily indorsing the effort now making to establish a National University in the city of Washington, and pledging its co-operation in this movement to the full extent of its power.—*M. A. Greene, State Regent.*

## Colonial Dames of America.

THE DELAWARE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES met at Wilmington on the 26th, to celebrate the landing of William Penn at New Castle, when he arrived on the ship *Welcome*. The anniversary was the 27th, but as that was Sunday this year, the Delaware people observed Saturday and the Pennsylvanians Monday. This meeting was large and full of interest. The rooms were elegantly decorated with the Society's colors, blue and yellow, with masses of autumn leaves and roses everywhere. Several excellent papers were read, and the afternoon's exercises were concluded by a delightful collation. The tables were decorated with festoons of blue and yellow silk, caught together with painted medallions of early Colonial Dames.



MRS. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, of Rio, Hail County, and Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, of Covington, are the only COLONIAL DAMES in Kentucky. Miss Richardson is a successful genealogist.

The COLONIAL DAMES, of Baltimore, have arranged to hold a series of teas during the season, alternating every two weeks with literary meetings. They will be in charge of different ladies, and much enjoyment is anticipated.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, of Pennsylvania, has secured a historic room for its new headquarters and has taken possession, with appropriate exercises. It is at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and is in the building where the first Congress of the United States met.

MRS. SELDEN S. WRIGHT, who represents the General Society of COLONIAL DAMES in the State of California, organized a new Society there on the 8th of October. The officers in their order are: Mrs. Wright, Mrs. George A. Crux, Mrs. Joseph Moody and Mrs. Cyrus E. Brown. On the 22d, Mrs. Crux entertained the DAMES.

A COMMITTEE to organize a branch of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES in Michigan has been appointed. It consists of Mesdames E. B. A. Rathbone, Henry F. Lyster, F. E. N. Bagley, M. E. Gibbs, and J. T. Sterling, of Detroit.

MEMBERS of the Society of the COLONIAL DAMES of America, present in Atlanta by invitation of the Colonial Committee of the Exposition, were the recipients of unbounded hospitality. Their meeting was held October 19th, in the Woman's Building. In response to the invitation of the president of the COLONIAL DAMES of Georgia, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were also present. Upon the platform were distinguished representatives of both Societies. Mrs. Howard Townsend of New York City, national president of the COLONIAL DAMES, was present and gave an address replete with wisdom and information, which was listened to with deep interest and received with hearty applause. Mrs. Gillespie of Philadelphia, followed with a short and very witty speech which caused great amusement. The president of the Georgia Society, in closing the meeting, explained that the object of the State Society, was to erect a suitable monument in the city of Savannah to the memory of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia. The proposition was received with enthusiasm and the meeting adjourned.—*Mrs. W. W. Gordon, President Georgia State Society.*

THE third commemorative meeting of the New Jersey SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA was held at Morven, the beautiful home of Mrs. Bayard Stockton, in Princeton, on Tuesday, October 22d. On their arrival in Princeton the ladies proceeded at once to Nassau Hall, where the Rev. H. C. Cameron, D.D., gave an interesting history of the old building. A visit was then paid to the residence of Dean Murray, where the members were received by Mrs. Murray. In this ancient house President Edwards died. President Witherspoon also lived there. In a large room on the first floor the windows were composed of small panes of glass, on which many years ago were cut the names of those long since passed away. The exercises at "Morven" began at 11 o'clock A. M. Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, the president, gave an address of welcome. Mrs. William Libbey, Jr., followed with the greeting from the Princeton members. Mrs. Sydney Norris Ogden read a paper on the early history of Princeton. Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church of New York (a son of Professor Duffield, of Princeton), spoke in a most interesting and touching manner of the granting of the charters to Princeton College. Miss Nixon then read an article (written by Miss Eleanor G. Nixon), entitled, "A Past, Present and Prophetic Vision of Old Nassau." Mrs. Ogden's papers showed great ability in historical research, and Miss Eleanor Nixon elicited much praise for the bright and witty manner in which her subject was treated. Luncheon was served at one o'clock. The menu was most tempting, and the table beautifully decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and cream roses. The party separated after lunch, some visiting Evelyn College, while others were shown through the old cemetery by Professor Cameron. Afterwards the Old Nassau was revisited, to the upper stories, Professor Cameron explaining clearly all objects viewed. The library, where letters and autographs were shown, was of great interest. The programme was a beautiful souvenir of the occasion, and was printed on old style paper with seal attached by buff and blue ribbon. Over 125 ladies of the society assembled. Delaware was well represented, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society was present.

## Colonial Dames of America, 1890.

"A TWO DAYS' REVEL" is the name of a unique entertainment to be given at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 21st and 22d of November, by the ORIGINAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES. It will open with a grand reception to the other patriotic women's societies, followed by a miscellaneous entertainment in the evening. A great novelty is to be the "Swan Surprise Souvenirs" which are to be distributed. The second day's "revel" will open with a series of twelve historical tableaux, representing scenes in our history, and will close with a grand costume dance.

Among the COLONIAL DAMES who are actively interested in the success of the "revel" are Mrs. A. Gracie King, president of the society; Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. J. J. Townsend, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin and Mrs. Samuel Borrowe.



## The Daughters of the Revolution.

SOME steps have been taken toward forming a local Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in the old town of Marblehead, Mass.

THE Long Island Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION at its meeting Monday, October 21st, elected thirteen new members, and nominations were made for the officers to be elected in December. A full meeting of the "Monument Committee," of which Mrs. S. V. White is chairman, will be held in November.



THE landing place of Miles Standish at Squantum on the Massachusetts coast in 1621 was marked by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and the other societies who made a pilgrimage there to commemorate the anniversary, September 29th. Each brought a round stone, which they piled into a cairn, which was made permanent by a mason.

A STAND of colors was presented to the New York Juvenile Asylum on the 25th of October by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. One of the boys delivered an address of welcome, and when the flags were unfurled the children gave three cheers.

THERE is a sum of money in the hands of the Brooklyn Maryland Day Financial Committee left over from the expense fund of the celebration when the monument to the "Four Hundred" was unveiled, and also one gold medal to be disposed of. It has been proposed that the money be given to the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION for their fund for the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument, and also to sell the medal at auction for the same fund. This plan has some opponents, and the matter has not been decided.

THE North Bridge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Salem, entertained the State Society of Massachusetts on the 19th of October, to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. Over one hundred guests were present. The visitors were shown the historic places in the vicinity—the House of Seven Gables, the First Church, and the Witch House—and then they took the electric cars for Juniper Point, where Miss Sarah E. Hunt entertained them with a charming luncheon at the pretty summer cottage of her sister, Mrs. Abner C. Goodsell, Jr. In the afternoon they returned to the city, where a patriotic programme was carried out at Assembly Hall. The speakers were Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, Hon. Isaac Townsend Smith, and Lathrop Withington, of Newburyport. Miss Adams of Lynn also spoke briefly, and spirited patriotic songs diversified the meeting. The officers of the North Bridge Chapter are Mrs. John W. Perkins, Regent; Miss Elizabeth Philbrick, secretary; Miss Mary Pickman Ropes, treasurer.

## The Aztec Club of 1847.

THE AZTEC CLUB, composed of survivors of officers in the Army and Navy of the Mexican War, and lineal descendants through the oldest male line, held its forty-eighth annual banquet at Sherry's on the evening of the 12th. The guests of the evening were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Gen. Horace Porter, and Commodore Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., who responded to the toasts, "The Army," "The Navy," and the "War with Mexico." The AZTEC CLUB has entertained many illustrious guests in its time, and has been handsomely entertained. Generals Schofield, Fitz-John Porter, Grant, McClellan, Hancock, Sherman, Winfield Scott and others have sat at their banquets, and George W. Childs once gave the club a magnificent dinner at his country seat in Wayne, Pa. General Grant gave a banquet to them while he was their club president, and also President of the nation, at the White House. As a large number of the members live in the West, there will also be a dinner at Chicago soon for their accommodation.



## Sons of the Revolution.

THE Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has issued a very creditable sixty-two page book containing their membership roll of officers and committees.

THE New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will hold its usual annual banquet at Delmonico's on the anniversary of "Evacuation Day," Monday, Nov. 25th. The annual meeting will be on the 3d of December.



THE National Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has recently issued an eighty-five-page pamphlet containing the proceedings of the April 19th meeting at Boston, and the lists of officers of the various State societies.

M. C. T. CONOVER, the Treasurer of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of Washington, recently gave to his State the name of "THE EVERGREEN STATE." The idea proved acceptable, and has been generally adopted by the press and officials of the State.

STATISTICS from the year book recently published by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, show a gain of 998 during the past year, and the organization of branches in ten States. The total membership is reported as 4,203.

MR. RICKARD HURD of St. Paul, one of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, is attempting to get the public schools to make more of American history in the course of study.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Illinois elected Messrs. Henry Connerais French, Stephen Augustus Clark, Edwin Bates Harris, Theodore W. Chaffee, Franklin Wyman, Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, and Frank Edwin Taft to membership at their meeting October 1st, in Chicago.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of West Virginia have issued a neat year book, in pamphlet form, printed in blue. It contains lists of the officers of the General Society and State Society, as well as the roll of membership, with the antecedents of each member. Pages 27 to 35 are occupied with an alphabetically arranged list of battles and skirmishes of the Revolution.

THE Illinois SONS OF THE REVOLUTION had an informal dinner at the Richelieu, in Chicago, on the evening of the 28th. The president, Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield, presided. Various matters of business were discussed, and the last hour of the entertainment was given to addresses, the principal one being given by Archdeacon Joseph Carey, of Troy, N. Y., who was their invited guest.

A HANDSOME proclamation to the High School Scholars of the State is issued by the Minnesota SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, announcing that the subject for the prize essay contest for 1896 will be the "Declaration of Independence." Competing essays must contain not less than 1,776 words and not more than 1,896, and must reach the Secretary by the 5th of February. The prize is a silver medal.

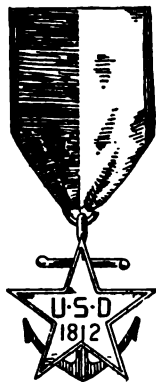
THE surrender at Yorktown was celebrated by the Ohio Sons OF THE REVOLUTION, at Cincinnati, on the 19th of October, by an elaborate luncheon at the Queen City Club. Over 100 were present. President Jones introduced the speakers, who were Oscar T. Martin of Springfield, Prof. T. H. Norton of the University, and Judge Hunt of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. All these speakers favored the union of the two Societies, and two or three hours were spent in discussing the best means of effecting such a Union.

COL. WILLIAM LEVERETT CHASE, President of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, died at his home in Brookline on the 8th of October, after a long illness. He was very active and prominent in Boston business circles, and as he was just in the prime of life his presence will be greatly missed. He was also socially very popular and prominent, and among military gentlemen he was much beloved. He possessed one of the largest military libraries in the State, and had traveled abroad much to study foreign military tactics. His funeral was largely attended and the floral offerings costly and beautiful. The Papyrus Club sent a wreath of the rare papyrus leaves tied with a Nile green ribbon. All the organizations with which he was connected gathered to pay their last respects to their departed comrade. The interment was at Forest Hills.



## United States Daughters of 1812.

THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Charles Harper, St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, La., on the 1st of October, to discuss plans for their work of completing the Jackson monument at Chalmette Park. They are negotiating for the removal of an unsightly old house which is an eyesore on the grounds. Another meeting is to be held at the same place in two weeks.



At the last meeting of the General Council of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, was appointed president of the Society of Pennsylvania. All letters for information and applications for membership to the Pennsylvania Society to be addressed to Mrs. Hall, 324 North 2d street, Harrisburg, Pa. Mrs. Hall is a member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and ably equipped to crown her work with success. Other States are organizing, which will be reported at the next general meeting, January 8th, 1896.

JANUARY 8th, 1896, will be observed by the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 to commemorate the Battle of New Orleans. It is understood that Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, founder-general, will be present and make the anniversary day of the society an event. The Entertainment Committee has accepted the invitation of Mrs. Stephen A. Webster to hold the reception at her residence, 26 Beekman Place, between 50th and 51st streets, East River. At 11 A. M. a collation will be served, making the meeting both patriotic and social. Stationery for the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 can be ordered from the New York Publishing Company, 14 Lafayette Place. The badge of the society can be obtained upon application to the secretary general, Mrs. George O. Ludin, 100 West 74th street, New York City.

## Society of Colonial Wars.

MR. FRANCIS OLCOTT ALLEN, representing the Pennsylvania SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, presented Mr. Charles Sumner Wesley, of the Central High School of Philadelphia, with the prize offered by that society for the best essay on the "Capture of Louisburg," on the 23d of October. The prize consisted of a bronze medal struck from one of the old cannon taken at the siege, and a twenty-dollar gold piece.



THE Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has received an addition of twenty-two new members, elected at a recent meeting of the council. Forefathers' Day, December 21st, will be celebrated fittingly, and plans are ripening for the celebration of the first fully representative Parliament of England, which met six hundred years ago—November 27, 1295.

DURING the first week of October, the Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS elected to membership Messrs. Frederick Laforest Merriek, Gov. William Henry Upham, of Wisconsin; Charles Clarence Poole, Charles Pratt Whitney, William Dorrance Messenger, Victor Clifton Alderson, John Conant Long, Rev. Abbott Eliot Kittredge, Harry Jenkins Bardwell, Joseph Lathrop, Daniel Charles Daggett, John Demmon Vandercook, Albert Judson Fisher and Samuel Rogers Wells.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., received a beautiful testimonial on leaving Chicago, on the 2d of October, from the Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. The decoration given him was a magnificent jewel, the insignia of the society, a nine-pointed star, based on a wreath of gold, with the red, white and blue prettily represented by rubies, diamonds and sapphires, with an Indian head in the centre and a crown on top, while the reverse side was of white enamel, with a figure of a Puritan in the center. On a gold bar attached to the red silken band was the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A., by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois, in appreciation of his arduous and successful labors in its behalf. October, 1895." He left to visit his aged mother in Massachusetts, after which he will join his regiment in Fort Snelling, Minn.

Two battles of the early days before the Revolution, commemorating British victories over the Indians, one at Fort Chartres in 1763, the other at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio, in 1774, were commemorated at St. Louis on the 10th of October by the Missouri SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. They held their first annual banquet on this date, and elected their officers as follows: Governor, Prof. Alexander F. Fleet, A.M., LL.D., Mexico, Mo.; deputy-governor, Dr. John Green, St. Louis; lieutenant-governor, Curtis C. Gardiner, St. Louis; secretary, Hon. Selden P. Spencer, A.M., Ph.D., St. Louis; deputy secretary, Henry Leveritt Chase, St. Louis; registrar, Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.; historian, James T. Sands, St. Louis; chaplain, Kt. Rev. Charles Reuben Hale, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Cairo, Cairo, Ill.; gentlemen of the council, Prof. Alexander Frederick Fleet, Curtis Crane Gardiner, Henry Purkitt Wyman, Richard Aylett Barret, Esek Steere Ballard, George Amos Newcomb, William Henry Gregg, Dr. John Green, Hon. Selden Palmer Spencer, Henry Cadle, John Scott Carter, John Croker Foote, Clarence Conde Obear, Dr. Horatio Nelson Spencer, Hon. Henry Littleton Edmunds; deputy governor general to the general society, Henry Cadle; delegates to the general society, Clark H. Sampson, John B. White, Laurence C. Eastman, Hon. Milton Welsh, W. H. Gregg, Jr.; alternates, Hunter M. Meriwether, Dr. Francis A. Winters, U. S. A., Henry H. Candee, Alfred H. Rogers, Edmund Cone Brush.

## The Society of the War of 1812.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 proposes to mark the location of Camp Gaines, near Trainer, Pa., by a suitable memorial. General Gaines, U. S. A., had his headquarters in the Widow Pike's house, near there, and 5,000 American troops were encamped there for some time.



THE Maryland SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 held its annual meeting in Baltimore on the 26th of October. Resolutions of sympathy with the people of Cuba were passed, petitioning Congress to recognize them as belligerents.

Officers were elected as follows to serve for the ensuing year: President, Edwin Warfield; vice presidents, James E. Carr, Jr., and John M. Dulaney; secretary, Dr. James D. Iglehart; treasurer, Robert T. Smith; registrar, Dr. Albert K. Hadel; board of governors, Samuel T. Downs, John R. Wright, Ezekiel Mills, John H. Morgan, Augustus Bouldin, Robert Lee Gill, Samuel E. Hill, Samuel F. Primrose and Howard P. Sadtler.

## The Naval Order of the United States.

This organization met in Boston on the 5th of October for its triennial Congress. The business meeting was followed by a banquet, at which nearly all the general officers and delegates were present. The principal speakers were: Lieut. J. C. Soley, U. S. N.; Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb, U. S. N.; Capt. C. B. Dahlgren, J. B. Edson, Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A.; Col. J. B. Porter, of Pennsylvania; Capt. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C., and M. T. Davidson. The Massachusetts Commandery were the entertainers. Commander W. P. Paul presided at the banquet. The newly elected officers are as follows: *General Commander*, John Grimes Walker, Rear Admiral U. S. N.; *Vice-General Commanders*, Francis A. Roe, Rear Admiral (retired), U. S. N.; Geo. W. Melville, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; Col. John Biddle Porter; *General Recorder*, Henry Hobart Bellas, Captain (retired) U. S. A.; *General Treasurer*, Jarvis B. Edson; *General Registrar*, Capt. Charles Bunker Dahlgren (Commander New Jersey Naval Reserves); *General Historian*, Richard Strader Collum, Captain U. S. Marine Corps; *Assistant General Recorder*, Chas. Bacon Philbrook; *General Chaplain*, Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Iowa. A resolution which was unanimously passed reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States be urged to so amend the act conferring the Naval Medal of Honor upon those who have especially distinguished themselves by individual acts of bravery during the War of the Rebellion as to include officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

DAVID DECKER, one of the famous Boston "Tea Party," spent the last years of his life in Maine, in great poverty, and now lies in a pauper's grave in Moscow. The citizens of that town are taking steps to erect a suitable headstone to his memory.



## Society of New England Women.

A NEW semi-patriotic Society, with the above designation, has been recently projected in this city. The idea and the form of its organization is due to its founder, Mrs. William Gerry Slade of No. 332 West 87th street, New York City. This well known society lady is an active competent leader in benevolent work, and while thus engaged, originated the plan now being carried into effect. Very naturally, she has become its first president. In brief, the Society is intended to be general, with State Societies in the different States, which in turn, as soon as they are formed, will send delegates to form a representative National Society. Until this has been done, the parent (New York) Society will conduct the work of organizing. The Society now numbers over 150 members, and the ladies are confident of its early spread to the various States of the country, as New England women are proverbially proud of their native locality, and sufficiently clannish and congenial to give strength and life to the Society, and secure the needed co-operation. Membership is limited to women of New England birth or parentage. The insignia is the State emblems of the six New England States united, with an ear of corn, and the name: "The National Society of New England Women." The Society was incorporated March 4, 1895. An "annual dinner" has been established, and this year it will be held at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on December 16th, Boston Tea Party Day.



### Our Book Table.

**A LAST CENTURY MAID AND OTHER STORIES**, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, is a volume of pretty stories for children under fourteen. The first one, which gives the book its title, deals with the Quakers and Indians in Pennsylvania, in the time when the chiefs of the Six Nations came to Stenton to make their headquarters. This story has the quaint atmosphere of the long ago; the others are modern. Two hundred and three pages, daintily bound in cloth, \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

**FACTS I OUGHT TO KNOW**.—This small, well-bound, 150-page reference book is crammed with systematically arranged statistics upon a great variety of governmental subjects. The United States Constitution and amendments are given and explained so clearly that any layman may master their purpose by the reading; and much important matter concerning the formation of this government is presented in interesting and desirable form. Edited and published by William H. Bartlett, 129 Pleasant street, Worcester, Mass.

**A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES**.—This is the title of a new 936-page single volume production of Mr. Robert Reid Howison, of Fredericksburg, Va. The work has high literary excellence, and is characterized by an atmosphere of religious sincerity in its statements. The subjects are interestingly treated, and in many respects it is worthy of strong commendation. It is written, however, with a strong Southern bias, of which it should be said the author appears unconscious. Published by Everett Waddey Company, Richmond, Va.

**THE KING IN YELLOW**, a collection of short stories and sketches, by Robert F. Chambers, is peculiar, to say the least. One who reads the uncanny and apparently purposeless opening numbers, without going further, is apt to wonder whether it was not an unsound mind which gave them birth, while admitting the charm of the style. But the book contains several tales, notably those of the Paris "Latin Quarter," which are gems of descriptive writing. Mr. Chambers combines with a graceful, fluent style the keenly trained eye of an artist, as his writing abundantly testifies. Published by F. Tennyson Neely, New York and Chicago.

**A REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**, issued under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, designed by Miss Jeannette Van Salisbury of the New York School of Design, is lithographed by L. Prang & Co., which is the same as saying that it is elegantly printed in colors. It is very handsome. It consists of fourteen shield-shaped pieces of cardboard, eight by ten inches in size, strung on a red, white and blue ribbon, so as to be easily turned over, the top one forming the title page, appropriately designed, and each of the others showing the seal, exactly reproduced in color and design, of one of the thirteen original States. Each seal is suspended from the talons of the eagle, between whose extended wings is a shield

with the calendar for the month. Below the seal, on either side of the page, is the date when each colony was settled and when it ratified the Constitution. It is published by Lamson, Wolfe & Co. of Boston, and is dedicated to the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Price, \$1.00.

**QUARTERDECK AND FOX'S LIE**. By Molly Elliot Seawell, is a volume containing two sea stories for boys. One of them is located in the time of the Revolution, at Newport, R. I., and brings in the comical historical incident of the British General Prescott's capture while he was in bed. The rapid rush across the fields before giving him time to dress is amusingly described. A prominent part in this exploit was taken by a boy, the hero of the story. The stories are strongly moral, and uphold the importance of truthfulness and bravery in seamen. The style is sprightly, and the whole teaching of the book is excellent. 272 pages, cloth, \$1.25. W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston.

**THREE COLONIAL BOYS: A story of the times of '76**, by Everett T. Tomlinson. This is a clean, wholesome story for boys, inculcating lessons of courage and patriotism on every page. The lessons are, however, so covered with the sugar coating of thrilling adventure and hair-breadth escape, incident to the experiences of the three boys, that the didactic flavor is quite concealed, and the story is a delightful one to boys. The three heroes are thorough boys, but they are manly boys, and the example of their conduct in the frequent emergencies of the troublous times they lived in—New Jersey, in 1775—will help boys more than many volumes of precept. Published by W. A. Wilde and Co., Boston. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.

**A COLONIAL WOOING**, by Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D., is a romance in which the principal characters belong to the Society of Friends, and the scene is laid in New Jersey in the early days before the Revolution. The heroine, Ruth, though "born in the meeting," in other words, born of parents who were members of "the meeting"—for the Friends never speak of their society as a church—is a beautiful, vivacious girl, so upright and fearless in her nature that her rigid and sanctimonious stepfather fails to cultivate all the sprightliness out of her. He is really a sordid, grasping hypocrite, using his religion as a cloak, and Ruth alone has the courage to defy his doctrine of repression. She is said to have been a real character, and was known as the "Quaker Fairy." It is a quiet, pleasant story, with nothing extremely harrowing in it, but with enough of incident to hold the reader's attention to the end. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia; 241 pages; \$1.00.

**THE SNAKE DANCE OF THE MOQUIS OF ARIZONA**.—A narrative of a journey from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the villages of the Moqui Indians of Arizona, with a description of the manners and customs of this peculiar people, and especially of the revolting religious rite—the snake dance—to which is added a brief dissertation upon serpent worship in general, with an account of the tablet dance of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico, etc. By John G. Bourke, captain Third United States Cavalry.

This somewhat lengthy and cumbrous title is in itself the review of the interesting book before us, since Captain Bourke has strictly followed out its promise and given us a most graphic account of these snake dances, and in later chapters told his readers much that is of value and of historic worth concerning theories of the possible origin of ceremonies he himself saw "less than seventy miles from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, in the year of our Lord 1881, within our own boundaries."

The volume is enhanced in value by the addition of many colored plates, but the reader needs nothing more than the author's graphic descriptions to feel himself to be an eye witness of the scenes herein described. There is a military precision, if one may so express it, in Captain Bourke's style, which one finds decidedly refreshing. We are sure he has been among these people, and while we shudder at the horrors he describes, we read on, fascinated by the evident reality of his adventures. He shows, moreover, a kindly spirit towards the red men, by whom he was well treated, and we thank him heartily for taking the trouble to tell us his story. We are glad he was scant of reference books on the plains, since he thus had more leisure to relate what he saw, rather than what other people theorized about. However, the chapters on serpent worship are of great value, and open up to the scholar a wide field in the study of comparative theology. The book, nevertheless, will be read for the snake stories chiefly, and everybody will read it. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

**A WEDDING TANGLE**, by Frances Campbell Sparhawk, is a love story, as its title would indicate. The characters and incidents are projected with a strong light upon the historical background of New England in 1748-45, and while the reader is kept

conscious of the great import of the history, yet his chief attention is fixed upon the figures in the foreground, whose life stories, with

Their intensity of love and hate,  
Their propensity to fight with fate,

are passing before him. The writer has studied human nature, and she has made each character consistent with itself throughout the book. The plot is excellent and quite elaborate enough for a book that does not aspire to be a *great* novel. Miss Sparhawk has talent and should study to make her writing less catchy and more smooth and polished. She evidently has a mind more constructive than analytical. She should give more attention to details in her study of style in writing. The story, however, is very readable indeed, and will be well received. Published by the Arena Publishing Company, Copley Square, Boston; 841 pages; cloth, \$1.25; paper, 50 cents.

**IN DEFIANCE OF THE KING.**—A romance of the American Revolution, by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, has enough of human life and feeling in it to make it thoroughly readable. It is, as its title indicates, a historical story and the incidents described are historically correct; but instead of dealing with the war as a problem, or looking at it in its broad aspects, the writer gives a microscopical view, so to speak, and shows how the conditions of the period affected one human life. The story is clearly written in good, vigorous English, and the atmosphere of New England in the Revolution is so well produced that the reader almost feels himself to be personally interested in the hero and his circle of friends. While much of the narrative, somewhat remote from the vortex of the strife, is pleasant and placid, rather than exciting, yet in places it rises to great dramatic force. The chapter entitled "The Wreck," is a very strong piece of word-painting; so vivid as to be intense. Another of the strong chapters is the one describing the Battle of Groton Heights. Mr. Hotchkiss is a new writer who has evidently a future before him, and he has begun in a field rich with material, which has been very little cultivated. The Colonial and Revolutionary periods of our own country are full of dramatic incidents well worth developing in literature. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Paper, 50 cents.

#### Society Publications.

**THE New York Society of COLONIAL DAMES** has issued a 60-page book, containing the list of members, showing ancestry of each.

**THE BATTLE OF BOUND BROOK.**—The story of this engagement has been published in a 28-page pamphlet, by the Washington Camp Ground Association. Rev. T. E. Davis is the author.

**THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**—Professor Graham, of North Carolina, has edited a detailed account of this event, and the Charlotte, N. C., Historical Association has issued it in pamphlet form.

**THE Ohio State Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION** has just issued a very elegant 78-page book, containing the names and records of members, and a brief history of each of the ancestors represented. The book is handsomely bound in buff and blue, and is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Society.

**THE South Carolina Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION** has published in pamphlet form the sermon delivered before their Society by Rev. John Johnson, D.D. Upon page 13 is the following:

When the little Congress of 1785 met in New York with only twenty-eight delegates from nine Provinces, South Carolina was the only State south of the Potomac represented.

**THE General David Humphrey's branch of the Connecticut Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** has recently published a very creditable 56-page book, in the Society colors. It contains the speeches delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of the Beacon Hill Tablet, July 5th, together with a prize essay upon the British invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779, and a sketch of General Humphreys, after whom the branch was named.

#### Send a Few Copies to the Libraries.

SEVERAL of the State Societies have recently published year books, which contain considerable historical information, in addition to the records of members. It would be well if copies could be sent to a few leading libraries for permanent preservation. All libraries welcome such works, and always place them in their index, where they may be found by students.

**Wanted back copies.**—We desire to secure back numbers of the following dates: October and December, 1894, and February, April, June, July and September, 1895. Write before sending and state price. Address THE SPIRIT OF '76, 14 Lafayette Place, New York City.

#### Washington, the Mason.

A large and influential part of this country's better class claims a special interest in our national hero, and it dates back for nearly a century and a half, to the time of his initiation in Freemasonry. Under date of November 6th, 1752 (Masonic reckoning corresponding to 1752 A. D.), there is this entry: "Received of Mr. George Washington, for entrance, 2 pounds 3 shillings."



There is plenty of evidence to show that Washington was no mere formal Mason, but entered into its work with great interest. During the war he frequently attended lodge meetings, and at its close became a member of Alexandria Lodge, of which he was soon made Master. In 1793 Washington, as a Mason, laid the corner stone of the National Capital.

In this connection it is interesting to note that A. W. Elson & Co., of 146 Oliver street, Boston, have prepared a Masonic portrait of Washington, which combines their well-known Athenæum portrait with faithful representations of the chair and apron which he used in his office of Master.

The whole is a beautiful work of art, the face being a photograph made directly from Gilbert Stuart's famous painting, while the chair and apron, without being large enough to mar the general effect, are detailed and admirably executed etchings. Printed on heavy 28 x 38 plate paper, and framed in four-inch quartered oak, it is well worthy of a place on the walls of every lodge room.

In a recent letter to Messrs. Elson and Co., the present Master of Washington's old lodge writes: "The admirable likeness, and its skillful execution, should secure for the portrait a hearty welcome from all Masons who feel an interest in all that belongs to the father of their country and their beloved institution in which he took so warm an interest."



## GEMS OF THE MONTH.

Messrs TIFFANY & Co. have issued a brochure on **NATAL STONES**, in which are treated:

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**Brief Mention.**

IN 1723 New York was a town of 8,000.

IN 1716 there were thirty-one students in Yale College, one of whom was Jonathan Edwards, thirteen years of age.

THERE are two "living daughters" in Wisconsin, Mrs. Joseph Warren, of Wauwatosa, and Mrs. Eschweiler, of Milwaukee.

MR. WILLIAM ALESERVE, of 150 Dudley street, Boston, Mass., is the organizer of a new patriotic society, called "The Order of the Loyal North."

REV. DR. MACLAURIN, of Detroit, in a recent address on citizenship, said that good citizenship in America must be obedient, intelligent, aggressive, united and fearless.

THE highest title an American citizen can have is that of an American Citizen, and such a title is as great as that of any prince or potentate of royal blood.—*Boston Globe*.

THE only thing in the United States that brain and brawn cannot win is a title, and that, with what it implies, is what the American republic was founded to prevent.—*Boston Globe*.

MR. William M. Jordan, of 20 Greenville st., Roxbury, Mass., has the record of over forty persons by the name of Jordan who were soldiers in the War of the Revolution and early colonial wars.

JUDGE COLLINS, of Neenah, Wis., is the living son of a soldier of the Revolution. He is 87 years of age, and remembers many interesting anecdotes that he heard his father tell.

THE old muster rolls of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolution show that it consisted of 875 men, of whom 107 were born in Ireland and 117 in America. The rest were scattering.

SOME may not be aware of the reason why watchmakers' signs in the form of dummy clocks always point to the hour of 8:17. It is to commemorate the exact moment of Abraham Lincoln's assassination.

A LITTLE of the old-time fire for our national ideas would go very far toward eliminating the political ills that are troubling us to day.—*Maurice A. Rogers, Philadelphia*.

ONE hundred and thirty thousand children in the Philadelphia Schools helped to commemorate the landing of William Penn on the 113th anniversary of that event, October 27th.

ONE hundred years ago New York City contained about 70,000 inhabitants; now, nearly 2,000,000. At that time the population of the United States was estimated at 4,000,000; now it is nearly 68,000,000.

THERE is a living daughter of a Revolutionary soldier in Southbridge, Mass., Mrs. Ruth Ide, daughter of Nathan Brown, a soldier of the Revolution. She is eighty-six years of age, well and hearty, and can talk intelligently of the stories she heard her father tell.

THE City of Philadelphia has received the gift of a portrait of Rev. George Duffield, D.D., chaplain of the Continental Congress. The picture has been in the family's possession since the Revolution, and is presented by Dr. George Duffield, of Detroit, the chaplain's lineal descendant. His commission as chaplain, in good preservation, accompanies the portrait, and the relics will be placed in Independence Hall.

THE "Louisburg Cross," described in an earlier number of this magazine, has been stolen from Harvard College.

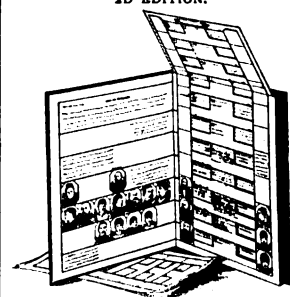
At the memorial service held by the Bunker Hill Monument Association to Colonel William Prescott, on the 14th of October, in Boston, many of the patriotic societies were represented, Hon. William Everett delivered the address. It was held in Dr. Edward Everett Hale's Church, the South Congregational.

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THE brown stone obelisk erected by the Bucks County Historical Society, to mark the spot where Washington started on his famous crossing of the Delaware, to attack the British at Trenton, N. J., was dedicated October 1st.

THE old Liberty Bell made a grand triumphal progress from Philadelphia to Atlanta. In every town the train that conveyed it was met by processions of school children and citizens, and greeted by the cheers of thousands, the waving of flags, the salutes of militia and the music of bands, while committees and orders patriotic civil, religious and commercial, turned out to honor the old relic.

THE pay rolls and vouchers of the New York troops in the Revolution have been lying in a chaotic mass in the Comptroller's office in Albany for over a hundred years. The present clerks in the office have had the enterprise to inaugurate the work of classifying and binding these valuable records. The suggestion was made by William B. Wemple, and the Comptroller has appointed Colonel Sheppard to carry it out under Mr. Wemple's charge. The first volume is now finished, and makes a fine appearance, as the old documents are in good condition.

THE City of New York is authorized by the State Legislature to issue city bonds to the amount of \$250,000 for the erection of a suitable memorial to New York's heroic dead. It will be either in the form of a splendid double arch at the Plaza entrance to Central Park, one arch for the Army and the other for the Navy, or a colossal monument at the same place. In either case it will be a beautiful object in the view from far down Fifth avenue.

ERIE, Pennsylvania's lake city, was 100 years old on the 10th of September, and the occasion was celebrated in liberal style. Several historic items of interest are located here. Gen. Anthony Wayne, who succeeded in freeing the Northwest from their Indian enemies by his victory at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee, in 1794, and his treaty with them at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, died on his return to his home in Eastern Pennsylvania, at Erie, on the 15th of December, 1796. He was buried there, but ten years later, in 1806, his family wished his remains to be removed to his home at Radnor, and the work of removing was in charge of Dr. Wallace, who expected to find only his bones. Instead, he found the body in a good state of preservation, and beginning to petrify. As it was before the days of railroads, and the means of transportation were limited, only the bones could be moved so far; so the doctor had to separate them from the flesh, and re-bury all but the bones. The family knew nothing of it till long afterward, but it is true that the mortal part of General Anthony Wayne is buried in two graves, separated by the distance diagonally across the state. Each grave is venerated and handsomely kept.

The fleet that achieved "Perry's Victory" on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, sailed from this port, which was then called Presque Isle, and was received there again with great joy after the victory.

When Lafayette visited this country in 1825 the city did its utmost to honor him, one event being a sumptuous open air banquet given him. It was served on an elevation overlooking Lake Erie, and the canopy covering it was made from the sails of the British vessels taken in the Battle of Lake Erie.

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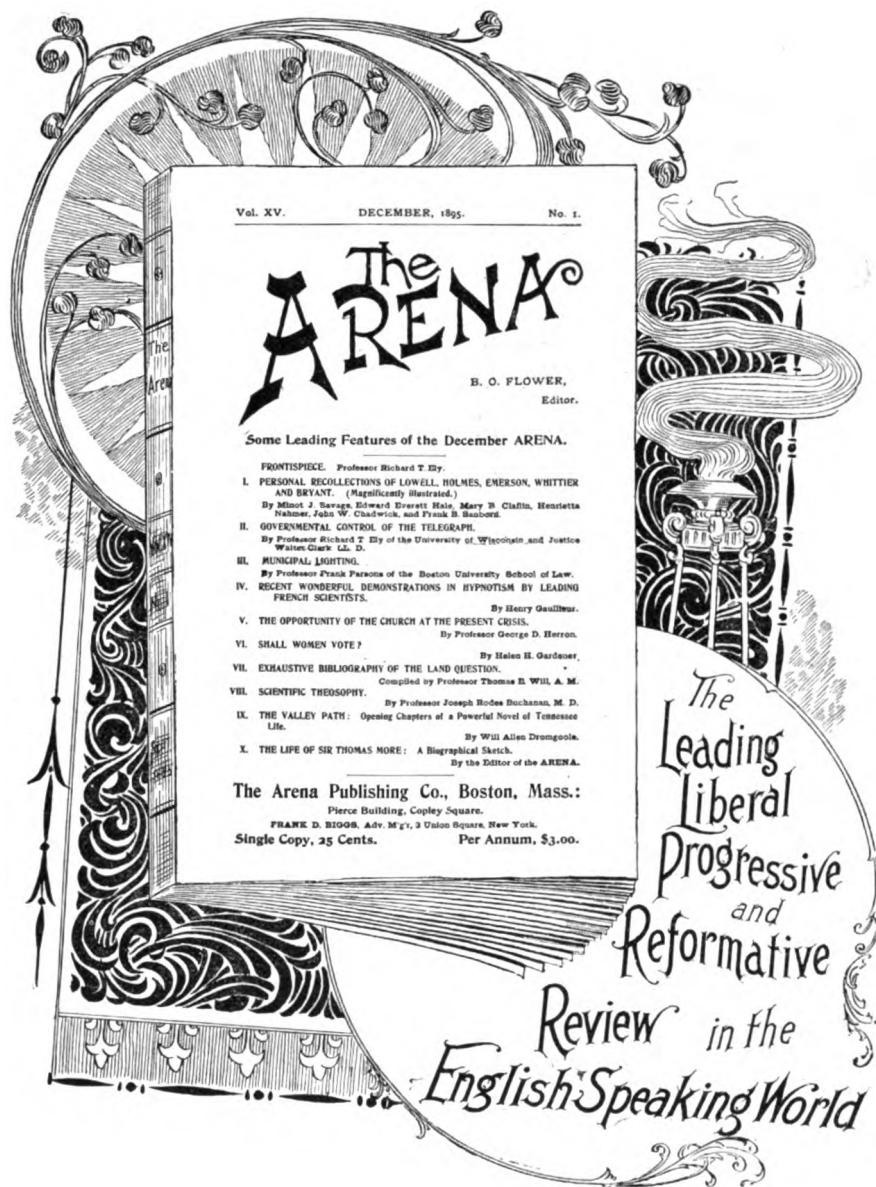
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This Statue of Washington was unveiled at Caracas, Venezuela, on the occasion of the opening of the railway from the coast to the capital. The Venezuelan government was desirous of having this monument done entirely in the United States. The statue was modeled by Mr. O'Donovan.

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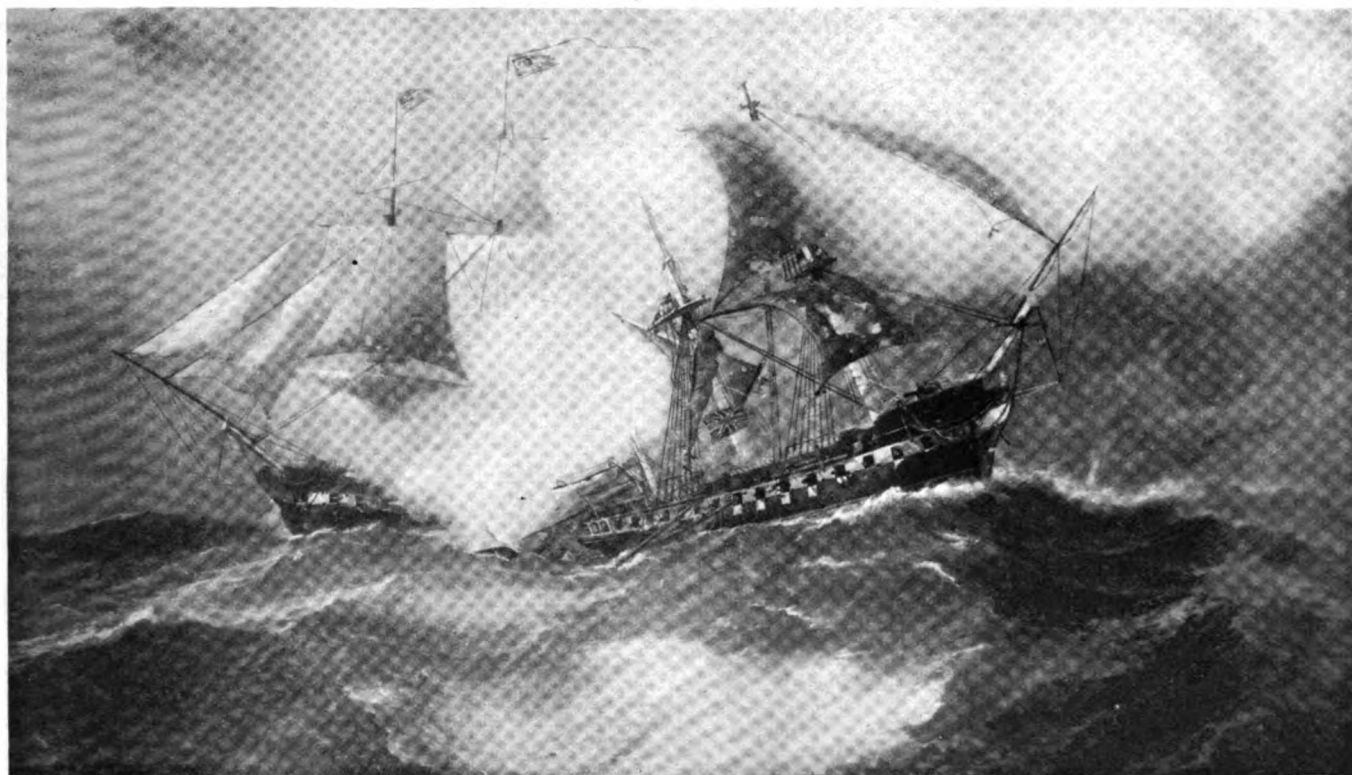
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. II. No. 4.  
Whole No. 16.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

DECEMBER, 1895.

(\$1.00 per Year.) Per copy, 10 cents.



## FIGHT BETWEEN THE FRIGATES UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.\*

[The original painting, from which this is taken, hangs in the Plaza Hotel, New York City.]

Stephen Decatur, commanding the frigate United States, overhauled the English frigate Macedonian Sunday Morning, October 25, 1812, not far from the Island of Madeira. After a desperate two-hours' battle, in which the Macedonian lost 36 killed and 68 wounded, she struck her colors. Decatur's loss was only 5 killed and 6 wounded, and his ship was comparatively uninjured. The Macedonian was repaired sufficiently to permit a voyage and brought to America, anchoring in New York harbor January 1, 1813. She contained a large amount of specie and was universally hailed as a New Year's gift.

On the sea the brave Decatur  
Showed what kind of a debater  
They might fear ;

As with spangled banner flying,  
The fierce, leaden hail defying,  
He drew near.

For two deadly hours the battle  
Raged with frightful roar and rattle,  
Horrid sight !

By good seamanship and aiming,  
Every shot some Briton maiming,  
Won the fight !

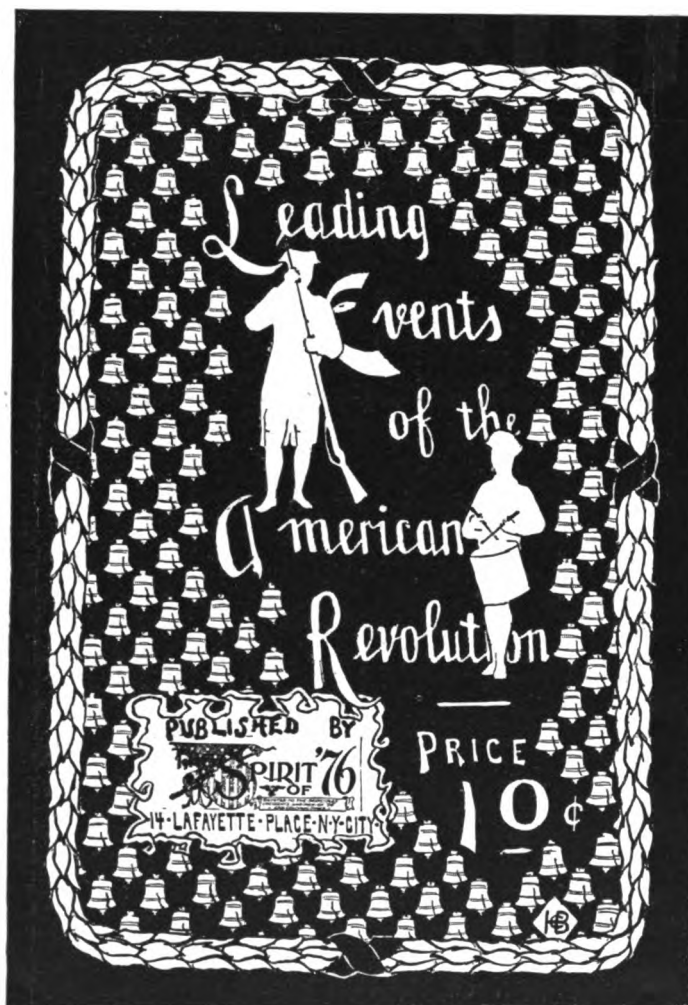
Then the gallant young Decatur,  
Giving thanks to his Creator  
For success,

To Columbia brought the treasure,  
Thus relieving, in large measure,  
Her distress.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

No. 16

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

DECEMBER, 1895.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.

## DID JOHN VAN ARSDALE RAISE THE FLAG?

**I**T would be difficult to find in fiction a more amusing or curiously involved situation than that which attended the time-honored ceremony of flag-raising in New York City this year, on the 25th of November.

The histories inform us that on this day, in 1783, the British evacuated New York City, retiring to Governor's Island, near by, from which they sailed on the 4th of December. The American troops had crossed over to the northern end of Manhattan Island, at King's Bridge, and marching down the Bowery a portion of the way, approached the "Battery," at the southern end of the island, very soon after the British had withdrawn.

Several accepted historians say that the British nailed one of their flags to the flagstaff before leaving, removing the halliards and greasing the pole to prevent its being easily removed. They further state that one John Van Arsdale, an American sailor, ascended the flagstaff by nailing on cleats, and removed the hated flag, throwing it down to be trampled into the mud, and replaced it with the Stars and Stripes.

This transaction chanced to be sufficiently picturesque to fix itself in people's minds, and it has been the accepted gospel of New York City for the last 112 years, as much as the Tea Party has been to Boston or the signing of the Declaration of Independence to Philadelphia.

Prior to the war of 1861-1865, Evacuation Day was the principal local holiday, frequently celebrated by a procession forming near the present Cooper Union at 9th street, and marching down the Bowery, as the American troops did in 1783, but invariably making much of the flag-raising ceremony at the Battery, in memory of the end of the War of the Revolution.

To properly appreciate the remainder of this narrative, it should be distinctly fixed in mind that this flag-raising was invariably at the Battery, at the extreme southern end of New York City, and over six miles from that portion of the present Central Park, where a certain "Block House" now stands, and where, for a few years past, another, and an entirely distinct, flag-raising ceremony has taken place.

### HISTORY DISPUTED.

For the first time in 112 years many of these hitherto unchallenged circumstances have, this year, been disputed and in so public a manner as to demand some attention. THE SPIRIT OF '76 has carefully examined the evidence in the case, and will endeavor to present the facts as they are, and as they can be abundantly proved should any of its statements be challenged. The details are too voluminous for use in this article, and only the briefest outline can be given.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, representing one of the two rival "1812 War" societies, appeared before a committee of the com-

mon council of New York, this last November, and submitted certain claims and an affidavit. The meeting was public, and the writer was one of the twenty or more persons present.

Colonel Gardiner's purpose was to obtain for his society the official recognition of the city of New York, by having assigned to it the responsibility of future flag-raising upon Evacuation Day.

### COLONEL GARDINER'S CLAIM.

Stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, Colonel Gardiner claimed, if we understand him correctly:

That there was no British flag left flying at the Battery in 1783;

That John Van Arsdale, therefore, did not tear down any British flag nor did he raise any American flag;

That if he ever afterwards did raise the flag, it was simply because ordered to do so by his commanding officer;

That David Van Arsdale (son of John Van Arsdale) did not officiate at flag-raising after the decease of his father, in 1836;

That Christopher R. Forbes (grandson of David Van Arsdale) did not officiate after the death of David Van Arsdale, in 1838;

That his (Gardiner's) Society or the War of 1812 has always performed the ceremony of flag-raising;

That prior to 1826 (when a certain 1812 War Society in New York was organized) flag-raising was performed by an organization styled: "The Veteran Corps of Artillery of 1776;

That subsequent to 1826, the two organizations (the Artillery Corps and the 1812 Society) were so intermixed that, substantially, they became one organization;

That his (Gardiner's) Society of 1812 (Incorporated January 8, 1862) is the same as the one organized in 1826;

That these two, thus merged into each other, are, therefore, the same as the Veteran Corps of Artillery of 1776;

That a certain "Veteran Corps of Artillery," which was disbanded about twenty years ago, was not the original organization, but was a "split," which withdrew many years ago, and formed a rival corps.

That he (Gardiner), therefore, now represents an organization which has had exclusive jurisdiction of flag-raising since 1790;

That another organization, known as the "WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARDS," of this city, has for many years participated in the ceremony, and its captain, John G. Norman, is, therefore, competent to testify by affidavit as a witness.

### THE COUNTER-STATEMENT.

At the committee meeting where these representations were formally made, there were also present Christopher R. Forbes (the great-grandson of John Van Arsdale), with several relatives and witnesses, and Mr. Appleton Morgan, his counsel.

The counter-claims were as follows:

That the British did leave a flag flying at the Battery;

That John Van Arsdale climbed the pole, tore down the flag and replaced it with the American flag;

That until his death, in 1836, he continued, practically without interruption, to regularly and exclusively perform the duty;

That he was soon entrusted with the flag raising upon February 22d and July 4th, in addition to November 25th;



DAVID VAN ARSDALE,

Son of John Van Arsdale. Born September 1, 1796; died November 14, 1883. Member of the "Independent Veteran Artillery Corps of 1776" until January 10, 1866. This picture shows the original style of hat, plume and cockade, but the coat is the modified form worn after the Artillery Corps became "Battery G, 4th Regiment of the New York National Guard." This photograph, which was taken a short time before his death, is in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Forbes, who is still living at the corner of 176th Street and Bathgate Avenue, New York.



That he was a member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery throughout his life;

That it was the custom of this corps to be present, and fire a salute at the time of the flag-raising;

That the Artillery Corps was entirely separate from the 1812 War Society, which was formed long afterwards;

That if any members of that (1812) Society ever attended the flag-raising, they did so as spectators, and never with any responsibility as to the flag-raising; at least not at the Battery;

That the two societies never amalgamated as organizations, nor did they join each other's organizations as individuals;

That they met in separate places, and that the veterans of the War of the Revolution were averse to the newer and later organization, and had no other relations with them than those of courtesy;

That on the death of John Van Arsdale, in 1838, his son, David Van Arsdale, officiated exclusively at all flag raisings, accompanied by the Veteran Corps of Artillery, of which he was the color bearer, until his discharge on the 10th of January, 1866;

That during this entire period the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 never had jurisdiction over the flag-raising;

That after the Veteran Corps of Artillery was disbanded (about 1872), various G. A. R. Posts, and of late years, the Anderson Veteran Zouaves, had acted as escort;

That since the death of David Van Arsdale, November 14, 1883, the flag had been raised, on all holidays, by his grandson, Christopher R. Forbes;

That they earnestly protest against being deprived of this traditional and hereditary honor, which they had never neglected.

#### THESE CLAIMS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE.

These counter-claims were reinforced by several affidavits, documents, witnesses and citations, all of which were placed in the hands of the committee.

Gardiner closed the three hours' "hearing" with a speech, of which the most effective portion was a long affidavit of Capt. John G. Norman, the captain of the Washington Continental Guards, which covered about nine large pages. Among those who listened to its reading, was Captain Norman himself.

Adjournment immediately followed.

As the authenticity of this document has since been disputed, an attempt has been made to secure a copy, but without success.

Quoting, therefore, from memory, but confirmed by several persons who were present, the affidavit produced the impression of making Capt. Norman say that he had participated at the flag-raising at the Battery for many years, as had his father before him, and always in the capacity of escort to the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, which had had charge of the flag-raising both at the Battery and at the Block House.

The affidavit also seemed to indicate that the Veteran Corps of Artillery had become merged into the 1812 War Society. This and very much more, refuting and contradicting the statements made by Forbes and his friends.

The affidavit was expressed in legal phraseology, and had evidently been prepared with care, so as to cover the entire issue.

So surprising and unexpected were its statements, that the writer crossed the room during the reading, and ascertained from Captain Norman that he lived at 286 Eighth avenue, it being desired to have an interview with so important a citizen.

#### WHAT FOLLOWED ADJOURNMENT.

As soon as the committee adjourned, immediately after the reading of the affidavit, Captain Norman followed Mr. Forbes and Mr. Hendrickson (of the Anderson Zouaves) into the corridor, there to angrily denounce the "affidavit" as an imposition, and to say that Gardiner had made a fool of him. "That was your affidavit, was it not," he was asked by Mr. Hendrickson.

"Not more than two or three pages of it," was the reply.

"Then you didn't say what that paper contained?"

"How could I?" he replied, "I never went to the Battery at flag raising in my life, and I know nothing about it. I have been up to the Block House in Central Park, but never to the Battery. I think that paper is an outrage."

Mr. A. R. Hendrickson, who may be seen at room 739, No. 621 Broadway, wrote out a short statement to the above effect, on the back of an envelope, and Captain Norman signed it, and then he and Mr. Forbes signed the paper as witnesses.

#### THE "AFFIDAVIT" PUBLICLY REPUDIATED

On the evening of Saturday, November 30th, Captain Norman visited the Anderson and Williams' G. A. R. Post and there repeated his statement in much stronger and more amplified form, in a speech in the presence of a large audience.

#### A COMPLICATED PLOT.

The reader can better understand the points involved by a brief review of the various factors in the problem. As ascertained by THE SPIRIT OF '76, they appear to be as follows:

The existence of the British flag in 1783 seems to be certain.

John Van Arsdale's part in the transaction, then and subse-

quently, and as claimed by his descendants, seems to be abundantly proved.

The same may be said for David Van Arsdale and his grandson, Christopher R. Forbes, but with the following single exception: On the 4th of July, 1895, as Mr. Forbes stood by the Battery flag-staff, halliards in hands, awaiting the sunrise gun at Governor's Island, and with the Anderson Zouaves under Captain Morse, as escort near by, four men appeared, and demanded that they be permitted to raise the flag. They were asked their names (which they gave), and their authority (which they refused to show), but they said that they were members of the 1812 War Society. Mr. Forbes had the written permit from the Park Board, and refused to recognize them as having any authority, but invited them to remain as spectators if they so desired.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is satisfied that no Society of the 1812 War has ever had the responsibility of the flag raising at the Battery, although it has recently, on several occasions, obtained the permits for the ceremony at the Block House in Central Park.\*

The "Independent Veteran Corps of Artillery" was organized about one hundred years ago, from Veterans of the War of the Revolution, and only their descendants were afterwards admitted to fill vacancies. When the National Guard of New York was formed, early in the "sixties," however, this veteran corps lost its independent character, and by the Governor's order became "Battery G," of the 4th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Other persons than those descended from soldiers of the American Revolution were then admitted. This speedily led to an entire change in the character of the organization and many of the older members became dissatisfied and withdrew. Among these was David Van Arsdale, who was color-bearer, and was honorably discharged January 10, 1866, and was presented with resolutions of regret by his company.

The 4th Regiment, referred to, was exclusively an artillery regiment, composed of seven batteries, and proved to be a cumbersome and unwieldy form of organization, hence it was later reduced by mustering out and combining, and separated into four batteries—of which Battery "G" remained as one—which were assigned, one each, to the four regiments of infantry of the first division of the National Guard. It was an expensive service, however, and about 1872 it was still further reduced by "mustering out" three of the batteries. Battery "G" (all that remained of the "Independent Veteran Corps of Artillery of 1776"), was one of those then disbanded by orders of the Governor of New York. Their four 24 pound brass howitzers, although the private property of the company, were turned over to the State.

One of the officers of the battery at the time of its disbanding was Mr. Stephen M. Wright, who has an office at 289 Fourth avenue, and was a member of the battery for many years, as was his father before him, and is personally conversant with the subject.

There is no known foundation for the report that the artillery corps, at any time became divided, and that any portion of it formed as a separate organization. That statement rests on the sole assertion of the alleged affidavit which is now repudiated.

An organization of soldiers of the 1812 War, known as "Veterans of 1812," was formed in 1836 or later, (authorities differ as to the date), and they met in "Military Hall," 193 Bowery, until the members became so few by removal and death that meetings were discontinued. They never had any connection with the earlier Veteran Corps of Artillery. One of the very last survivors of the "Veterans of 1812" was a Mr. Dally, a private of the 1812 War, but called "general" by his associates. At the advanced age of about 95, at the request of Colonel Gardiner, he is said to have signed some papers which made him a member of the new "1812 War Society," which was incorporated January 8, 1892.

Captain Norman knew "General" Dally well for many years, and has heard him complain bitterly that "as soon as he had signed the papers they dropped him." He only attended one of their meetings and had nothing actively to do with the management. He died in abject want in 1893, and when Captain Norman spoke to Colonel Gardiner about the society helping to bury the old man, the Colonel referred him to the other 1812 War Society in Philadelphia. The Captain states that he wrote to Philadelphia and received back a check for \$50.

The Washington Continental Guard which is also involved in this story, is an old organization, still wearing the Continental Uniform, and carrying flint lock muskets. They form a picturesque feature of street parades, and Captain Norman reports that many branch organizations are forming in other cities, under charters which he is supplying. It should be stated that membership is not strictly conditional upon descent from a soldier of the Revolution.

\* Such a permit was obtained for November 25, 1895, but Captain Norman and his Washington Guard raised the flag at the Block House alone, no member of the "1812 War Society" appearing, probably on account of the early hour of sunrise.



## ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT SUBSTITUTED.

Soon after the committee meeting, Norman called at the office of Gardiner and tried to recover the document which had been read before the committee and forbade his using it in any manner. It is reported that Gardiner tried to pacify him with- out surrendering the affidavit, and finally promised that if he would call the following day he would have another and modified affidavit ready, which could be used to replace the one that had been read.

Norman states that he did not return as early as the time appointed, and that when he arrived Gardiner was absent, having left word for the new affidavit to be signed. Norman, however, had been taught caution, and he therefore sat down and read it through very carefully. He found that while some of the most objectionable features had been omitted, many remained which he could not sign, and he therefore put it unsigned into his pocket and took it home. This has been examined and copied by the writer, and is herewith given verbatim.

It is a curious document and should be read with attention, remembering also that it is *not* the one that was read before the committee, but much shorter and considerably modified to partially meet Captain Norman's objections. Its construction seems admirably calculated to confuse the identity of various societies beyond the power of extrication.

Illustrations of this may be seen where the terms "said corps" and "veteran corps" are used in a way that would naturally lead the reader to infer that the artillery corps was intended, and yet where the veterans of 1812 were really the ones spoken of. The opening paragraph, also, is so worded, as to make it appear that Mr. Forbes is trying to deprive the 1812 War Society of hereditary privileges. The affidavit is as follows:

*Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.*

In the matter of the application of Charles B. Riker and Christopher R. Forbes, descendants of John Van Arsdale of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, for said Forbes to be intrusted with the duty of raising the National Flag at the Battery on Independence Day and Evacuation Day and that the resolution vesting the duty in said Corps be rescinded.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:  
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

John G. Norman being duly sworn according to law deposes and says, as follows:

I was born in the City of New York on June 18th, 1833, and reside at No. 236 Eighth Avenue in the City of New York, and have always been a resident of said city.

During the War of the Rebellion I served in the 17th Regiment New York State Volunteer Infantry. In the military service of the United States from June, 1862, until honorably discharged with said regiment in 1865.

For upward of twenty years I have commanded the "Washington Continental Guard," a patriotic organization of military character, well-known to old residents of the City of New York.

I am the nephew and representative of John Norman, who was a private in Captain Robert Emmett's Company, Second Regiment, New York State Infantry (Lieut.-Col. Commandant Isaac A. Van Hook), of the City of New York, who, during the War of 1812, was mustered with it into the military service of the United States, September 2, 1814, and honorably discharged therefrom, December 8, 1814.

The said John Norman was subsequently enrolled in "The Veteran Corps of Artillery," of said city, and continued to be an active member for many years until his decease at Melrose, N. Y., June 12, 1872. Said Corps has existed to my personal knowledge as an independent military organization for upwards of fifty years.

Among my earliest recollections are the parades of this honored Veteran Corps on July 4th and November 25th, in every year, to celebrate those days by raising the National Flag at sunrise, and, for a number of years, firing salutes.

Since July 4th, 1858, except while in the military service of the United States as aforesaid, I have been present on July 4th and November 25th, in every year, at the meeting of details from said Veteran Corps, to raise the National Flag on the staff over the Stone Block House in Central Park.

Said detachments paraded in uniform with side arms. Brig. Gen. Henry Raymond of the War of 1812 commanded the Veteran Corps in 1858, and until his decease on September 19, 1878, when he was succeeded by the Vice-Commandant, the late Brig. Gen. Abraham Dally of the War of 1812, who continued to be the Commandant until the admission by the said Veteran Corps to membership therein of descendants of those who had served in the second War of Independence against Great Britain.

When General Dally relinquished the office of Commandant to the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., and became instead an active member of the Council of Administration until his decease in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 15, 1893. General Dally was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, in the plot which stands in the name of said Veteran Corps, and I commanded the military escort at the time of his obsequies.

I have known General Raymond, and his successor, General Dally, to make details from the Veteran Corps of members to raise the National Flag at sunrise on Independence Day and Evacuation Day at the Battery in

said city when the remainder of the corps would attend, for the like purpose at the Block House. If, however, the corps attended, as a collective body at the Battery for such purpose, as was the case on November 25, 1882, when they were escorted, as I was informed and believe, by the "Old Guard of the City of New York," then a detail was made from the corps to perform the like duty at the Block House.

I knew personally of David Van Arsdale who was an active member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery for many years until his decease (sic) in November, 1883. I was informed and believed he had some small employment under the U. S. Treasury Department at the Barge Office, Battery, and that for this reason he was for about twenty years detailed on the Battery detachment for the above mentioned duty when the Corps, as a body, attended at the Block House.

As time went on and the venerable members became more and more feeble, I generally attended to procuring permits from the Park Commissioners for the flag raising in Central Park, being often assisted by J. Gould Warner, an adopted son of General Dally, who also acted sometimes as secretary pro tem, and ex-officio adjutant in the absence of the venerable adjutant. In like manner some one, generally a descendant of a veteran member, was deputed by Brigadier-General Dally, the commandant, to attend to procuring permits for the Battery flag raising.

The last occasion on which I witnessed a parade of any of the remaining veteran members in uniform and with side arms, to raise the flag, was on July 4, 1890.

At request, and by written order of Brigadier-General Abraham Dally, on behalf of said Veteran Corps of Artillery, I have since said date, up to July 4, 1895, had exclusive charge as acting staff, color bearer, of procuring the permit and raising the flag at the Block House on every Independence Day and Evacuation Day, and was informed by him that he had requested Day and Evacuation Day, and was informed by him that he had requested Christopher R. Forbes, the grandson of David Van Arsdale, or Samuel Bayard Stafford, to take charge, as acting staff color bearer, of the appropriate raising of the flags at the Battery on those days, until the corps could be recruited from descendants and again put in effective condition to attend to the same.

I have, since 1858, known most of the venerable members of the corps who were then living and of whom but four now survive. I have frequently examined the rolls of membership which consisted exclusively of veterans who had served in war with Great Britain until said corps was recruited by the admission of descendants of veterans, under the consent and with the formal approval of all the surviving members given on or about the year 1890.

I was consulted by General Dally in these matters, and also subsequently in reference to incorporating as a military society in order to secure certain supposed advantages under a then recent resolve of Congress.

The said Veteran Corps of Artillery has, to my certain knowledge, never disbanded nor dissolved within the period I have known it, but has ever been an honored patriotic military organization, whereof the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is now, as before stated, the president and commandant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,  
this — day of November, 1895.

## THIS "AFFIDAVIT" ALSO REFUDIATED.

The remainder of the story is soon told. Captain Norman sat down at his home and picked out certain portions of this affidavit which he could sign, and after writing a new—and the third document—sent it through the mail to the committee, and in due time it appeared in *The City Record*, the official paper of the city, purporting to be the one that Colonel Gardiner presented to the committee.

The speech of Captain Norman before the G. A. R. Post was reported in the daily papers, and was followed by a letter from Gardiner to the captain, demanding that he should come at once to his office, and threatening him with criminal libel. Captain Norman then called at the Colonial Club (Sherman square and 72d street), and placed his case and papers in the hands of Mr. Appleton Morgan, who is an active member of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution and a member of the New York bar.

## THE PROBABLE EXPLANATION.

Capt. H. H. Bellas of Germantown, Pa., is secretary of the national SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, another organization and one that was first formed in 1814 under the name of "THE OLD DEFENDERS," and at first was composed only of those who participated in the defense of Baltimore, September 12 and 13, 1814. This Society has had a varied but continuous existence up to the present day, but is at present in a flourishing condition, being organized in several of the States where branch societies exist.

Within two years, Colonel Gardiner has challenged the right of this National 1812 War Society to claim jurisdiction, asserting the earlier organization of his own (New York) Society.

The present contention for the control of the flag-raising in this city may have some basis in fact, but of this no proof has been discovered. An easier and probably more correct explanation lies in the obvious desire to obtain an antiquity which will antedate the other Society, and then to secure official recognition and acceptance of this claim by the City Government of New York.

## NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

IT is possible that not enough weight has been given to the opposition by the Peace party in England to Lord North during the War of the Revolution, in aiding in the achieving of American Independence. The subject is somewhat unfamiliar to American readers, but deserves attention, nevertheless, and it has been made the subject of a paper which was read before the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, November 25th, at the Hotel Normandie in New York City, by Mr. Walter S. Logan.

The following selections from this speech will prove interesting reading:

"England was not at all united in support of the cause of her government. In Parliament, we find the Duke of Richmond saying at the beginning of the war that he hoped the Americans might succeed because they were right.

"Charles Fox spoke of the Battle of Long Island, the anniversary of which we celebrated with so much eclat a few months ago in Brooklyn and which was, perhaps, our worst defeat during the war, as 'the terrible news from Long Island.'

"The buff and blue colors of the Whig party in England were said to have been adopted in imitation of the Continental uniforms.

"Whigs habitually spoke of Washington's army as 'our army' and of the American cause as 'the cause of liberty.'

"Edmund Burke declared he would himself rather be a prisoner in the tower than enjoy the blessings of freedom with the men who were trying to enslave America. The Whigs, who have always been the party of liberty and progress in England, all through the war did all they could to discourage enlistments and to vex and thwart the English government in its efforts to conquer America, and the success of the Americans was everywhere attributed to the sympathy and assistance of the English Whigs. George Onslow, a partisan of the King, said in the House of Commons, 'Why have we failed so miserably in this war against America if not from the support and countenance given the rebellion in this very House?'

"Outside of Parliament, many people were in sympathy with us. They were Englishmen and had the national pride of Englishmen, but they were Saxons and knew that it was Saxon institutions that were in danger. So general was this feeling that the English government did not dare trust Englishmen as soldiers here, but had to hire foreign mercenaries to fight her battles.

"The bulwark of Anglican freedom has always been the control of the purse of the nation by the representatives of the people. Money is necessary to support a despotism. If a despot could be supplied with unlimited money, he could maintain his sway in any country with or without the permission of the people. It is only necessary to be able to enlist a large enough army and secure a good enough armament to bid defiance to any people. Knowing this, our Saxon ancestors have built the fabric of Anglican liberty upon the principle that the people who pay the taxes shall determine what shall be done with the proceeds of taxation. No king can oppress a people when he has to ask them for the money to pay the instruments of his oppression. And so, at Runnymede, at Naseby, at Marston Moor and wherever the occasion has called for it, Saxon freemen have compelled their kings to recognize the principle that there shall be no taxation without representation. For violation of that principle, they cut off the head

of one king of Latin lineage and Latin ideas and drove another from the kingdom, and to sustain that principle they have gradually, and little by little, placed the whole power of government in a legislative body representative of the people.

"George the Third had been told by his mother, 'George, be a king;' and he thought if he was to be a real king, he must himself have control of the purse of his nation. He did not dare try this in England at first, and so he began to experiment on America to see how Englishmen would stand it.

"With the assistance of a servile ministry and a, for the time, servile Parliament, he levied a tax on the people of America who were not represented in Parliament, to support the English government. It was not for the paltry sum which could be realized from that tax that he was making all this disturbance and taking all these chances; it was not because we were so strenuously opposed to paying such paltry sums to support the English Government, that we resisted. It was because the principal of Anglican liberty that there shall be no taxation except by the representatives of the people to be taxed, was being violated and because it was known that this was intended to be the entering wedge which was to rend in twain the liberties of America and England.

"There is one anniversary which I have never known to be celebrated in this country. On the 20th of March, 1782, Lord North's ministry fell. The attempt of George the Third to 'be a king' and to control the purse strings of a nation of Saxon freemen had failed."

Capt. Henry W. Hubbell of the United States Army, delivered an address on "The Evacuation of New York," and retold the incidents of the departure of the British troops from this city one hundred and twelve years ago, and the re-occupation by the American army. He closed with a review of the present condition of our coast defenses. He said in part:

"The soldier has cause for anxiety when he gazes from the ramparts of the obsolete fortification toward the great metropolis. He sees the city with its billions of wealth, practically naked to any enemy possessing a spark of enterprise. He wonders how that great aggregation of human beings with their boasted intelligence, can remain supine, uttering no protest at being so neglected.

"England or any first-class naval power can take New York City as it now stands as easily as a battalion of police could break up an Anarchist meeting. The scheme of coast defense has been fully elaborated for years, but it is about as near completion as the Panama Canal.

"New York City can be made absolutely secure for about \$20,000,000, the cost of four first-class battleships complete, a fraction of one per cent. upon the property at stake. Our army, man for man, is, I believe, unexcelled on earth, but it is only 25,000 strong, and with no reserve. No enemy is to be appalled by our numbers or intelligence. It cannot be gainsaid, though it may be lamented, that no nation can be a factor of any significance in the civilized world or pose as a first-class power unless she can back her arguments with organized physical force. Let the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION see to it that, if they can prevent it, there shall be no second hostile occupation of New York."

Acceptable addresses were also made by Edward Hagaman Hall and Walter R. Benjamin.

## THE SPIRIT OF '76.

AT THE annual meeting of the Illinois Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Dec. 2d, a very spirited paper upon the above subject was presented by Mr. Albert Judson Fisher. It is a matter of regret that space is lacking to reproduce it in full. The following brief and disconnected extracts, however, will well repay the reading:

"Six score years have passed and gone since a half-starved, fainting band of Continental soldiery was pushing its way through the deepest depths of a Canadian forest. It was a terrible march—one of the most terrible in history—that one from Cambridge against Quebec. All the horrors of Valley Forge here combined with the ceaseless tramp, tramp of the weary men. The gray wolf howled on their track and snapped at their heels as he followed their trail of blood through the snow. At last, scarce seven hundred strong, they scaled that Northern Gibraltar, and besieged its frowning gates. You know the bloody sequel. Not one in ten of that patriot band came down alive. But, painted in white letters across the cap-front of every cold face turned up to meet the moon, their victors read the watchword of our civilization, 'Liberty, or death.' Some potent meaning that talismanic word, Liberty, must hold—that men should thus forswear even Nature herself, and die in its defense. Were they seeking by force of arms to establish a new principle, or was the American Revolution one convulsive effort to realize the heart-yearnings of a bitter past? \* \* \* \*"

"Liberty to those heroes of Quebec and their compatriots meant something. The American colonists, after being ground for two centuries between the millstones of British royalty and British hierarchy, at length awoke to the fact that government, instead of being the arbitrary dispenser of life and death, is but the agent, to do the bidding of that society of which they formed a part; that man has rights which belong to him as man; which are neither gifts, nor grants, nor privileges, but rights; which he

traces to no concessions of a king, or parliament; to no favors granted in the plentitude of aristocratic generosity; to no revolutions even, or battles; but to a higher and greater source than all these, the God of his spirit, the Creator of the worlds. And when those rights were invaded—nay, when Government itself, their guardian, became their invader, they drew the sword and asked, who should repeal the law of self-defense? \* \* \* \*"

"One hundred years of liberty, won by the flint-locks of the 'Old Continentals.' What mean these hundred years to us, their children, to our America, and to the World of to-day?

One hundred revolutions of the chariot wheels of Time;  
One hundred years of pilgrimage toward Pisgah's height sublime;  
One hundred noons of desert, bitter waters, and the rod;  
One hundred nights of following fiery cloud of Israel's God;  
One hundred morns of waking from the Old World's slumbrous mood;

One hundred days of shaking off her gray decrepitude;  
One hundred twilight gropings, spent in bringing truth to light;  
One hundred fields of battling for that truth, and for the right;  
One hundred broad foundation tiers, with plummet laid, and square;

One hundred columned temples reared, to cleave the upper air,  
One hundred fanes to Justice, Knowledge, Science, Letters, Art;  
One hundred incense-altars praising Master Builder's part;  
One hundred leagues recorded in the log of Ship of State;  
One hundred swift advances on all lines that make men great;  
One hundred blood-cemented stones in shrine of Liberty;  
One hundred golden-welded links of confraternity;  
One hundred wide up-sweepings of the eagle toward the sun;  
One hundred heaven-enkindled stars, whose course shall ever run;

One hundred years—a moment, of eternity a span,  
Establishing, proclaiming, the Brotherhood of Man."

## FEUDALISM IN GREATER NEW YORK.

IT is probable that Americans, wherever they may be found, feel alike an interest in the traditions and history of their country, but many millions of them are shut off from that great privilege open to New Yorkers, a chance to actually see and visit many of the places of historic interest. That those so favored are not unmindful of this privilege is shown in the development of the so-called "Historic Pilgrimages" which have become popular of late years, for with the great growth of interest in Revolutionary and Colonial subjects there has come a corresponding desire to see personally the spots which are celebrated in history. Many pleasant hours have been spent in little excursions of research in the great city and its near vicinity, but few are comparable in beauty or interest with that to the adjoining city of Yonkers, whose romantic history we desire to briefly review.

Long before the quaint Dutch craft of Hendrik Hudson parted the waters of the river which bears his name, the site of Yonkers, according to that city's historian, Dr. Cole, was occupied by the Weckquaskeek family of the great Mohegan tribe, and their village had the name of "Nappeckamaok," or "the rapid water settlement." There they continued undisturbed long after the Hollanders had come into ownership of the island of Manhattan through the lavish expenditure of \$24. At last, in 1646, an energetic young man named Adraien Van Der Donck secured a grant of land from the new colony, and after the honorable payment of a purchase price to the Indians, Nappeckamaok became the property of the "Jonk Heer" (young gentleman). Remembering that the Dutch pronunciation of *J* is that of the English *Y*, it is easy to see how "De Jonkheer's land" became finally plain Yonkers, as it is to-day.

The Dutch system of colonization favored great landed estates instead of single farms, and it was the foundation of such a manor that was contemplated by Van Der Donck, but political difficulties with the choleric Stuyvesant delayed the carrying out of his plan until 1653, which was only three years before his death. Then in 1664 came the English soldiers of King Charles, who transformed New Amsterdam into New York, and two years later "De Jonk Heer's" widow sold the estate. About this time there was a merchant in the flourishing village of New York who seemed gifted with the Midas touch, so rapidly did the gold accumulate in his coffers; and in 1672 he showed his business sagacity by deciding to buy real estate up the Hudson.

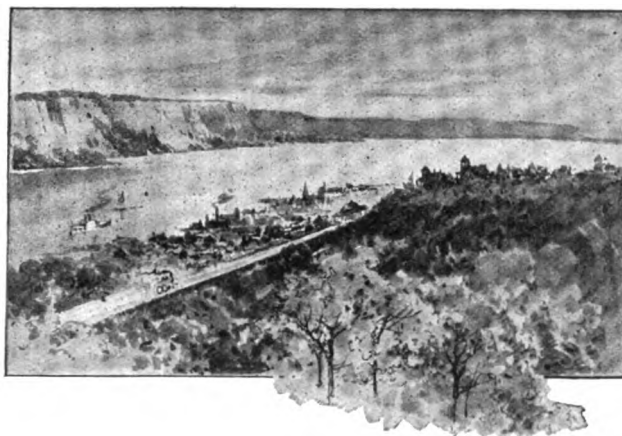
At first it was only a small portion of the estate, but his enthusiasm increased with his purchase, and he bought again and again, until he had come into possession of an immense tract, including much more than the territory of the present city, and Frederick Philipse, the rich merchant, became "the first lord of the manor." From this period until the outbreak of the Revolution the lords of the manor reigned supreme on this property, and their will was law. It is difficult for us, amid the conditions of to-day, to realize that within a few miles of the Battery, and only a little more than one hundred years ago, there existed what was practically a feudal barony, ruled over by a prince who was legislature, executive and judicial all in his own person; who had the right to assess, levy and collect taxes, to pass and execute judgment, even to the extent of capital punishment, and who had control of all matters pertaining to the church. Such was the case with the manor of Philipseburg, as it was then called. Viewed as the seat of such authority, the old manor hall, now used as a city hall by Yonkers, takes quite a new interest in the eyes of visitors. As Dr. Cole says: "If our venerable manor hall; if the venerable horse-chestnut tree that stands near it; if the stream that in 1690 came plunging without check over its rocky bed—if all these could become articulate and tell us of what used to be, we should have revealed to us the vastness of the difference between the feudalism of those days and the widespread freedom we enjoy to-day."

It was the first Lord Frederick who built the southern end of the old hall, in 1682, out of bricks brought from Holland, and his grandson, the second Lord Frederick, who completed it. There it stands to-day in sturdy defiance to the touch of time, and to the credit of Yonkers be it said that it has little to fear from the hand of man during, at least, this generation. The venerable building has served as a frame for many interesting pictures. It saw the girlhood of the fascinating Mary Philipse, who, according to tradition, jilted Washington for the Tory colonel, Roger Morris, and was married to the latter within its walls. It shone with richness in the day of the third Lord Frederick, and at its door his wife reined up the four jet-black steeds which story says she was wont to drive; it beheld the downfall of the Philipse family because they took sides against their countrymen in the struggle for independence; and then, passing into the hands of the New York Legislature, it became as ardently republican as it had been monarchical before. The great Washington and several of his generals are said to have lived days within its walls soon after the battle of White Plains and to have held there a consultation of war. Finally peace came again over the land, and in 1788 the manor Philipseburg was incorporated into the town of Yonkers, while the old hall, passing through various hands, became at last its public building, as it is to-day. Poor Philipse spent the rest of his days in England, and though the English government granted him \$300,000 for his loss, his heart must often have turned back in fond remembrance to his beautiful ancestral home on the Hudson. In spite of his Tory tendencies we cannot restrain a feeling of pity when we think of what he was forced to leave.

But the Yonkers of Lord Frederick has given way to a very different sort of a Yonkers to-day. Time, with his magical wand, has brought about a marvelous change, and one visiting the well-built, prosperous looking city, with its great manufactories, finds it hard to believe that the ground on which he stands is only a century and a quarter from feudalism and two and one half centuries from absolute savagery. Undoubtedly the growth of the great, restless city which lies to the southward has had much to do with the present condition of Yonkers. Hundreds of its citizens, wearied with the incessant roar of New York and the monotonous regularity of its solid blocks of buildings, have sought and obtained pleasant homes across its northern boundary.

A work issued by the New York Central Railroad gives a good idea of this phase of the town's development when it says, in speaking of one of the residence portions of Yonkers: "From the summit of Park Hill, there is spread out a panorama of matchless beauty. To the west, the majestic sweep of the Hudson for 15 miles either way, from Tappan Zee to the Bartholdi statue; to the south the woody knolls and grassy reaches of Van Cortlandt Park; to the east, the silvery glimmer of Long Island Sound, and to the north the historic hills of Westchester. Park Hill has, however, other attractions of equal interest to those seeking a home. It has city advantages, being a part of the city of Yonkers, and shares in the thorough system of sewers, gas, electric lights, police and fire protection, school and church accommodations, of a city of 35,000 people. Many beautiful homes are here and many more will follow. The attention of New York's great army of home seekers has been turned this way of late and the present population is only the advance guard of the army to follow. In a few years at most, Park Hill will be the center of the New Harlem, and the 'old settler' will soon tell of how he threw away the opportunity of a lifetime by not putting his money into Park Hill lots when he first moved up from the city and Park Hill was only a suburb."

Indeed it is all of a possibility, and some people consider it a probability that the next few years will see the limits of Greater New York include this historic place.



THE YONKERS OF TO-DAY.

Showing the beautiful location of the old Philipse estate. The height in the foreground is Park Hill.



### AN INTERESTING CONTRAST—1766 AND 1895.

PRIOR to the year 1766, the triangular piece of ground now occupied by the *Times* and Potter buildings in New York, was known as the "Vineyard." Whether it was the quiet of this somewhat remote suburban location which attracted the attention of Rev. John Rodgers, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, which was then located on Wall street, or whether he shrewdly foresaw that the growth of the city would one day make the location central, is not now important. It is in evidence, however, that he secured this property on a lease from the city corporation for an annual rental of \$100, but, as this was thought excessive and burdensome, it was afterwards reduced to fifty-seven dollars and twelve and one-half cents per year. This lease was "perpetual," and was finally disposed of by the church at an enormous advance.

On this was erected what was called the "Brick Church," to distinguish it from the *stone* church on Wall street. The edifice was dedicated on the 11th of January, 1768, or just fifty-two years after the society was organized as a Church, in 1716.

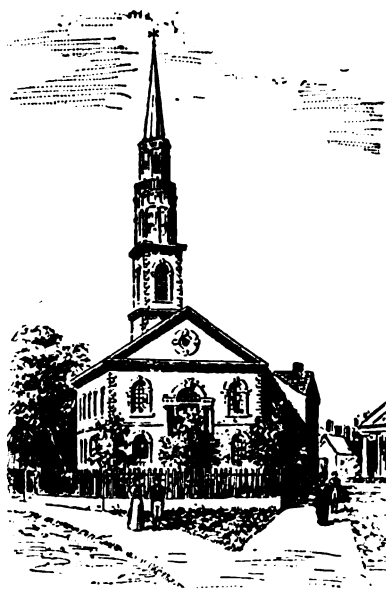
It is not the purpose of this article to record in detail the history of this interesting organization, still known as "The Old Brick Church," although removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and 87th street in 1858, and now become extremely influential, with its 179 years of interesting history and its great wealth.

Dr. Rodgers was an earnest, outspoken patriot, as were the majority of his congregation, and when the disaster on Long Island, of August 27, 1776, gave the British possession of the city, but few of this congregation cared to remain. To show their contempt of this church, the British turned the building into an hospital and did not spare it from sad defacement. Meanwhile, Dr. Rodgers served as Chaplain in Heath's brigade of the American army, but returned in 1784, to re-open the church.

This patriotic pastor is described by Washington Irving, as he appeared on the street, with:

"His buzz wig, silver-mounted cane, well polished shoes,

and shoe buckles. His manner was formal, and it is said that every night before retiring, he and his wife salute each other with a bow and courtesy."



THE "OLD BRICK CHURCH" OF 1766.

in the foreground, is the historical City Hall, whose rear wall

The second most interesting portion of the history of this Church is the fact, that of the five pastors who succeeded Dr. Rodgers, the next one to follow — Rev. Gardiner Spring—held the pastorate for the almost unprecedented term of sixty-two years, or from 1810 to 1873.

#### THIS LOCATION AS IT LOOKS AT PRESENT.

There is probably no one location in America, where so many diverse and important enterprises are clustered, or where there are grouped together so many fine buildings, as the one shown in the above view.

Some of our readers may not be personally acquainted with this location, so we give a brief explanation of the buildings which are seen in this illustration.

On the extreme left,



was built of common building material, as it was not thought probable that the city would ever grow northward sufficiently to justify the use of marble on the back. From its front steps the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time, and in Washington's presence, on the 9th of July, 1776, to the troops who were assembled where the trees of the City Hall Park are seen in the illustration.

Beyond the City Hall flagstaff is seen the fourteen story "Realty" building. Here on the ninth floor is the mailing agency of Mr. L. H. Cornish, where *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, after it is printed at 14 Lafayette Place, over a mile away, is folded, bound, trimmed and put into wrappers, and then taken in sacks to the main Post Office, which is just to the right of this view.

Next to the Realty building is the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, then the *New York World* building, with its gilded dome which is beautifully illuminated at night.

The first pier in the Brooklyn Bridge—a faint arch in the distance—can be seen between the buildings of the *World* and *Tri-*

*bune*; the latter with its square, pointed, clock tower, nearly surrounds and over-tops the little five story building of the *New York Sun*. When the nine-story *Tribune* building was erected in 1875, it was the first of the tall business buildings and was considered a "sky-scraper," but it is now as much over-topped by adjoining structures, as it formerly exceeded its neighbors in height.

To the right of *The Tribune*, in the distance, is a tall shot tower.

The loftiest of all the structures, however, is the new twenty-four story office building of the American Tract Society, while in front of it, and just beyond the trees of the park, is the location of the "Vineyard" of 1766, and of the "Old Brick Church" of the War of the Revolution. On this site now stands the thirteen story *Times* building constructed of stone, and the eleven story Potter building of brick.

To the right of the Potter building and across Beekman street is Temple Court, with its sharp pointed towers.

## WILL AMERICA LOSE THESE PORTRAITS?

AMONG the most valuable of all the Washington relics are the famous Peale miniatures of General and Mrs. Washington which were taken abroad last summer by their owner, Mr. James C. Duncan of San Francisco. It was a matter of widely expressed regret at the time that America seemed likely to lose portraits which, for their beauty and authenticity, were pronounced priceless by connoisseurs, and much was said, ineffectually it seemed, about the desirability of their being retained for some of our galleries.

These portraits, which are now in Paris, were originally painted in 1782 and directly from life, which gives them a many-fold value over any replica or copy. The thought that as these paintings grew under the hand of the artist the famous sitters in flesh in blood were before him, greatly enhances their interest and explains why a genuine "original" Washington is to-day held to be almost beyond price. After Peale's death these portraits were treasured by his children until they, at an advanced age, allowed Mr. Duncan, their present owner, and step-grandson of the painter's eldest daughter, to purchase them, so that they have been continuously in the same family for 113 years. Affidavits and testimony seem to establish the important point of authenticity beyond question.

A writer in a San Francisco paper gives an interesting account of the first exhibit in that city at the Art Association in 1876. He says: "We personally remember the wonderful excitement and popular enthusiasm they called forth. A guard of police protected them on each side, and the great crowd surged forward for four days and nights to see the portraits of the Father of his Country and Lady Washington—portraits that they had sat for *vis-a-vis* to the artist a century before. \* \* \* They cared for the Washington portraits only, and their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Everything else was neglected. Governor Latham offered a large price for them. Other distinguished gentlemen of that period followed with other tempting sums, but nothing would induce the owner to part with these wonderful national works."

The paintings are said to be handsomely framed in solid silver, elaborately chased; but that is of secondary importance to their genuineness and artistic qualities, which are indicated by the two following extracts. One is a certificate from Peale's children attested by W. S. Stokely, the then Mayor of Philadelphia (Nov. 15, 1873):

"This is to certify that the accompanying miniatures of Gen-

eral and Lady Washington were painted at the close of the Revolutionary War by our father, James Peale, in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two. They are original pictures, painted from life at sittings given for that purpose. They have always been in the possession of the family, and have not been out of our custody for a single hour, nor been exhibited or offered for sale until purchased by Joseph C. Duncan, of San Francisco."

(Signed)

JAMES PEALE,  
MARGARETTA PEALE.

As a description of the miniatures themselves, the following, by George Butler Griffin, Secretary of the Southern California Historical Society, is particularly vivid:

"We have had the great pleasure of viewing the original portraits of Washington and his illustrious wife, Martha Washington, painted from life by James Peale in 1782. In this portrait by Peale, the eye is clear and bright, a beautiful mouth is given, and his hair, partly gray, surmounts the noble brow of the great chieftain who was: 'First in War, First in Peace and First in the hearts of his Countrymen.' We looked long and earnestly at this face of the real Washington. It excited us beyond our control. It was told us that members of Congress had come five hundred miles to see these historic paintings and if they did they were well rewarded. The portrait of Lady Washington is charming in its matronly beauty. There is a delicacy of touch as if the brush of the artist was guided by the emotions of the painter. The features, so lovely in life, come again before us with the freshness of yesterday. The lace of the dress is traced as if by fairy inspiration. It is a face in delightful accord with that of our great commander. We do not wonder that Governor Latham exclaimed on seeing these portraits: 'It makes one illustrious to own an original Washington.'"

In 1889 the portraits were on view in the exhibit of Washington Relics, which was one of the features of the great Washington Centennial in New York City and later were seen in New Orleans, but have not, until recently, been offered for sale, nor would they be now were it not for the financial misfortunes which have overtaken Mr. Duncan. As it is, however, after endeavoring to secure the purchase in America, he has taken them abroad, where they bid fair to bring a large price among some of Washington's French admirers, unless, indeed, there be still time for a prompt action to induce their return to this country—"a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

## HAYING TIME IN 1812.

"It was right in haying time,"

My grandmother used to say,  
When, in his young manhood's prime,  
My grandfather marched away,  
With fond "good-bye," to his wife and child—  
But duty alone was reconciled.

It was right in haying time,  
The busiest time of all,  
In our own New England clime,  
That a farmer could heed the call,  
And haste to defend his native State—  
But freedom had called and work must wait.

It was right in haying time,  
But of loyal blood was he,  
To him it would be a crime,  
To forget that his liberty  
Was bought for him by his patriot sire,  
In the Revolution's conflict dire.

It was right in haying time  
That he went, but he came again,  
And his life was spared to him,  
Till it's afternoon's mid-wane;  
And he left behind an honored name,  
Which his children's children proudly claim.

MRS. MARIETTA S. CASE, Highland Park, Conn.



# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$3.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

## Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House news stand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

## THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

DECEMBER, 1895.

## January Anniversaries.

These dates, arranged for the entire year, in a 32-page booklet, can be obtained for ten cents, by addressing: THE SPIRIT OF '76.

- 1, 1776—Flag of 13 stripes and crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, on a blue field, first used.
- 1, 1776—British bombard and burn Norfolk, Va.
- 1, 1776—Free negroes first enlisted in the army.
- 2, 1777—Second engagement at Trenton, N. J.
- 2, 1788—Georgia ratifies the Constitution.
- 3, 1777—Battle of Princeton.
- 4, 1778—Battle of the Clouds, in Delaware River.
- 5, 1781—Arnold burns Richmond, Va.
- 8, 1776—Battle of Charlestown, Mass.
- 8, 1781—Engagement at Charles City Court House, Va.
- 9, 1779—British capture Fort Sunbury, Pa.
- 9, 1779—Engagement at Fort Morris, Sunbury, Ga.
- 9, 1788—Connecticut ratifies the Constitution.
- 10, 1777—Engagement at Fogland Ferry, R. I.
- 14, 1784—Congress ratifies treaty of peace.
- 17, 1777—Battle at Kingsbridge, N. Y.
- 17, 1781—Battle of Cowpens, S. C.
- 18, 1780—Engagement at East Chester, N. Y.
- 20, 1777—Battle of Somerset Court House, N. J.
- 22, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
- 22, 1781—Second Engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
- 25, 1777—Engagement at West Farms, N. Y.
- 25, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
- 25, 1780—Engagement at Newark, N. J.
- 29, 1777—Engagement at Augusta, Ga.

## BOUND VOLUMES OF "'76."

A VERY limited number of bound copies of Volume I of this magazine may be procured at \$5 each by remitting to this office.

## INTEREST YOUR MEMBERS.

It is the experience of some societies that members lose their interest after a time and cease to be active. It is safe to say that no one who reads this magazine will be apt to lose his interest. If the officers of the various societies would encourage their members to become regular readers, they would secure from them a more active and interested support in their work.

## CUBA SHOULD BE INDEPENDENT.

SYMPATHY for the Cubans is finding expression in the United States in ways which cannot fail to afford much encouragement to the so-called "rebels." Spain professes to feel slight concern for the insurrection, but, rather inconsistently, continues to send one division of troops after another, only to find them baffled by the active native residents, who are fighting for their freedom. The Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION recently expressed its desire to see Cuba free—a sentiment to which few citizens of this country will object.

## TIME TO TRIM THE SHIP.

WHEN the excursion steamer descends the St. Lawrence, "shooting" the rapids, it is not uncommon for the passengers to be required to remain quietly on their respective sides of the ship, to prevent the loss of the ship by undue crowding on one of the sides. We recommend this example to the attention of our National financiers. To make our suggestion clear, we need only quote from the statements of a New York banker, who says: "At least 40,000,000 pounds sterling of credit has been taken out by tourists this year, exclusive of sums carried out in the pocket or obtained by sight drafts. It is time that it be made fashionable not to go to Europe and so remove one of our financial burdens." We suggest this as a timely subject for discussion in practical patriotism.

## WEDDING BELLS.

THE two Societies of "SONS" in Washington are leading in the attempt to effect a Union. At the meeting on Dec. 3, of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the following resolutions were presented:

*Resolved*, That the union of the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is hereby recommended on the basis of the report of the joint committee of the national societies, including the constitution for a united national society therein proposed; and the two national societies shall make or cause to be made such scrutiny of their respective lists of members as may seem to them desirable, with a view of removing all just grounds of complaint on the score of eligibility.

*Resolved*, That the action of this joint committee be communicated through our respective societies to the general societies with the urgent request for speedy action thereon.

This Society then elected officers, including Dr. G. Brown Goode, of the other Society as its vice-president, and Mr. A. Howard Clark, the Registrar-General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as one of the delegates to the next national meeting at Savannah of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Resolutions were also passed agreeing to joint meetings.

Among the many other measures suggested for facilitating their union is that of creating a wholly new Society to be called the "UNITED SONS OF 1776," or "THE UNITED SONS OF THE REVOLUTION." The ones making this suggestion say that this will obviate the present chief obstacle, the acceptance by one Society of the name of the other.

## APOTHEOSIS.

THE author of the hymn "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," went away to join the choir of the glorified, late in November. Death can never touch the song till time shall cease; and now the singer has passed beyond his power. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith was the modest author of not only this patriotic song, but of many other poems, some of which are very familiar to church-goers, as sacred songs. Among these are the missionary hymns, "The Morning Light Is Breaking," and "Yes, My Native Land, I Love Thee." He was born in Boston in 1808, and graduated from Harvard in 1829. He was a classmate of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wittily wrote of him during their school days:

"Here is a youngster of excellent pith;  
Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith."

He afterward studied at Andover Theological Seminary. His whole long life of eighty-seven years was spent in active usefulness to his fellow men, as an editor, author, pastor of several Baptist churches, and in quietly doing good without "letting his left hand know." He was a strong and vigorous man physically, as well as mentally and morally, and retained every faculty in his old age except his hearing. Of that limitation he said patiently, "This may have been one of the Father's kindest mercies, lest I should hear too much from without, and less faithfully respond to his voice from within." At the time of his death he was waiting in the station for a train to take him to Readville, Mass., where he was to preach the next day. He leaves several sons, one of whom is a missionary in India.

*THEY WILL BE HEARTILY WELCOMED.*

THE fast maturing plan for a joint parade of veterans of the northern and southern armies of 1861-5, in New York City, on the Fourth of July, 1896, is deserving of all encouragement. Here and there may be found unworthy descendants of these veterans, who seem to regard the perpetuation of the strife as desirable; this, however, is not the case with the actual participants, who will enter into this exhibition of amity and fellowship, with utmost sincerity and good will.

The writer, in 1863, was a soldier on the skirmish line, near Fort Sanders, Knoxville, when it was assaulted by three Brigades of Confederates, who were repulsed. During the flag of truce, which was given by Burnside to remove the three hundred dead, the skirmish lines fraternized, with the most amusing familiarity and without the slightest exhibition of antipathy.

If the committee in charge arrange it so that each visiting ex-Confederate is placed in charge of a northern soldier, the southern representatives will need unusually healthy constitutions to successfully endure the entertaining which will most certainly ensue. Nothing will be too good for them—as long as the money lasts.

*PLENTY OF ROOM AT THE TOP.*

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the undoubted fact that only a small number of Americans can correctly repeat the words of the National song, "The Star Spangled Banner." This will serve as a text for a very brief sermon upon the desirability of having this and a few other standard patriotic compositions taught in the public schools. Children should be required to memorize them as they do the multiplication table, and be so thoroughly drilled that they will never forget them. It seems to be the mistaken policy of modern schools to make it as easy as possible for the pupils, by expecting the teachers to perform the labor, and entertain the pupils. This is but a superficial method, for there is no royal road to learning.

It has been said that there are only four kinds of persons in the world, viz.:

Those who know that they know.

Those who don't know that they know.

Those who know that they don't know.

Those who don't know that they don't know.

Notwithstanding the lamentable fact that the last description has by far the most numerous array of representatives, it is the patriotic privilege of every true American to "get to the top." Sermonizing aside, can you repeat "The Star Spangled Banner?" If not, why not?

*URGENT NEED OF HASTE.*

Some years since, the writer was one of a party of tourists ascending Mt. Washington. The exhilarating effect of the ozone lent zest to the gaiety of the party, and amid much exclaiming over the views, which each curve in the road afforded, and the frequent stops to gather the ferns and flowers espied in tantalizing profusion and artistic grouping in the crevices and nooks of the rocks, the time went by until, suddenly—a cry was heard from up the mountain.

Was it from bird or beast? All stopped to listen for its repetition. Again and nearer it came, and was unmistakably a woman's cry and one of distress.

Who was she? and where?

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

The sudden transition from pleasure to a chilly horror, as this evidence of some disaster was heard, will be a memory for life. Often still, at night, the scene reappears with realizing sensations, and the appeal for haste, in those never-to-be-forgotten and agonizing words, again ring out:

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

At the sound of the second cry, all who could be spared ran forward, without a moment's delay. It was enough that some one was hurt or in danger, and—the appeal was not in vain.

What had occurred?

Only a runaway team coming down the mountain road and a load of passengers thrown over an embankment. One woman killed, two seriously, and four slightly, wounded, besides one woman badly bruised and nearly demented, who started down the mountain to give the alarm:

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

She could not be stopped, or quieted, and passing those who pressed forward to help, she went on down the mountain road, with torn and bloody clothes, to freeze the blood and haunt the memory of still others further behind, by her cry of

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

\* \* \* \* \*

Later, one day, this Christian world was making ready for its Christmas holiday festivities, when—Hark! A call! A thrilling cry of distress and despair:

Armenia is at her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000, and half a million of survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. *In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us!*

It is a woman's cry. Not for seven alone—as on the mountain—nor seventy, nor yet seven hundred, or even seven thousand. Merciful God! it cannot be *seventy* thousand? It is! and the story then is incomplete.

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

There are many near at hand, and they have heard the cry to

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

But—here the comparison ceases.

Is there any *doubt* of the correctness of the reports of the outrages committed? None at all. Alas! the story has not yet been fully told.

Are those who hear *able* to go to the relief?

Entirely.

What moral atrophy, then, has worked such sad and criminal disinclination?

National greed, based upon long disregard of personal rights, until the cry of the living has less influence, than the prospect of plundering the dead.

Meanwhile, towns are daily burned, women ravished and men by the hundreds and thousand are slain, and the heart-rending cry still continues:

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

If the nations of Europe will not trust each other, for fear that some political cataclysm will be precipitated, or that some one will steal an advantage over the other, why may they not agree that the United States should undertake the task alone? We do not want their territory, and our restoration of order would not disturb the present balance of power in Europe.

True, there are no precedents, and the Monroe Doctrine has its merits and bearings; but—how can we enjoy our Christmas merry-making with that fateful, fearful cry unsilenced:

"Hurry up! Hurry up!"

*With Our Correspondents.**Can Some One Remember?*

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Fifty years ago the writer was often lulled to sleep by poems and ballads recited by a beloved cousin long since gone over to the majority. Fragments only of one remain in memory. Can any of your readers help to fill out the whole? It referred to the causes of the Revolution. One line was—

"Lord North, and Bute, his brother,"

and as far as can be recalled they were urging the king to greater severity, alleging the wealth of the colonists as a reason for increased taxation. Thus:—

"From gold and silver dishes  
They frequently do dine.

\* \* \* \* \*  
In silks the ladies flutter  
In North America."

The refrain was always "North America"—the final vowel pronounced "ay." The quality of daily fare was also mentioned as an evidence of the prosperity of the colonies.

I hope some one can recall the whole ballad.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.

MRS. R. W. P. BULKLEY.

**Information Wanted.**

SAUSALITO, CAL., Nov. 23, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: I should like to ascertain the ancestry of one John Randolph, of Prince William Co., who married Anne Osborne, and whose will is found on record in that county, October 5, 1790.

Yours truly,

A. D. SHEPARD.

**Food for the Mind, Also.**

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I did not receive the September number for '95. I would not miss one of your issues for the year's subscription. My family can live without meat, but THE SPIRIT OF '76 they must have. Please send me the missing number and oblige,

A. K. ROGERS.

TOPEKA, KAN., November 1, 1895.

**Concerning William Russell.**

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Can you give me some account of the Colonial services of William Russell, "Gent.," born in England in 1685, came to America in 1710, in the ship *Deptford*, in company with Sir Alexander Spotswood and "other noble gentlemen." Also of John Campbell, who settled in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1723.

MRS. MARGARET C. PILCHER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22.

**Promotes the Cause of Patriotism.**

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I read THE SPIRIT OF '76 with the greatest interest. It is worthy of the patronage of all lovers of our country. I know of no other publication so well calculated to promote the cause of patriotism by reviving in American hearts a love and reverence for the character and deeds of the fathers of our Republic.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. BARTLETT,

Author of "Facts I Ought to Know About the Government of My Country."  
WORCESTER, MASS., November 3, 1895.

**Always Reads it Through.**

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I consider your paper of the highest merit, and I would not willingly be without it for several times the subscription price. I always read it from cover to cover, and only regret that there is not more of it. I think you are doing a work that is invaluable, both for the Societies in presenting what is of so much interest, and in the cause of pure patriotism.

Yours fraternally,

H. S. ROBINSON,

President Arizona Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
PHOENIX, ARIZ., November 13, 1895.

**Performing a Valuable Service.**

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I very highly appreciate the value of your publication, and know for a fact that it is performing valuable service in awakening in the minds of Americans a more patriotic spirit than has heretofore existed. I have recommended it to many persons patriotically inclined, some of whom I know have subscribed.

Wishing you every success in your efforts to keep the true spirit of Americanism alive,

Yours truly,

T. W. WILLIAMS,

NEW YORK CITY, November 11, 1895.

**Has Lived Seventy Years in One Place.**

ARLINGTON, VT., Nov. 8, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Another living daughter of a Revolutionary soldier is Mrs. Clarissa Beebe Oatman of Arlington, Vermont, ninety-three years of age. An interesting fact is that she has lived for seventy years on the same farm where she now resides. Her father, Gideon Beebe, born in East Haddam, Conn., was in the war three years, stationed at Springfield, Mass., making ammunition and on guard duty. He entered into service at sixteen years of age. Her grandfather was also in the war.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. BURDETTE.

**Still Another Living Son.**

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In gathering material for a history of the Comee-Comey family, I have found another living son of a Revolutionary soldier. Charles Coomey, born in Foxboro, Mass., April 8, 1807, and now living in Kennebunk, Me., is a son of Oliver Coomey (1757-1842), who enlisted from Foxboro, July 14, 1778, and served until Feb. 18, 1779, in Capt. John Ellis's Company in Col. Thomas Poor's Regiment, raised to fortify and secure the passes of the North River in New York. The pay rolls in the fall of 1778 were dated at Port Clinton, and in January, 1779, at King's Ferry. In his latter days he was known as Capt. Oliver Coomey. Another son, Oman Coomey, born July 31, 1811, has only recently (Nov. 12, 1895) died at Foxboro, Mass. These Coomeys are descendants of David Coomey of Concord, Mass., who was killed by King Philip's Indians at Sudbury, April 21, 1676.

ALLEN H. BENT.

**Two More Living Sons.**

DURHAM, CONN., Nov. 20, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—The small but ancient town of Durham seems to be as well blessed with own sons of the Revolution as any yet named.

We have two: Watson Newton, son of Abner Newton, who went to the army in place of his father, Roger Newton, who had been a regular soldier but was having trouble with his throat. Abner was but fourteen years of age when his father sent him to the Revolutionary army. The other is Elizur Camp, who is a son of Manoah Camp, a soldier in the Revolution at the age of sixteen years. Elizur is in his ninety-second year.

Yours truly,

E. A. MARKHAM.

**Who Is the Youngest Living Son?**

DEEP RIVER, CONN., Nov. 15, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Noticing the item on page 14, September number, of your paper, relative to Mr. Charles Rea of Pittsburg, Pa., being the youngest living son of a Revolutionary soldier, he being seventy-two years of age, I suggest the name of Judge Jeremiah Smith of Cambridge, Mass., as still younger. His father, Judge Smith, the elder, served in the Revolution, fought at Bennington, was appointed United States Judge by President John Adams, and was afterwards Chief Justice and Governor of his native State, New Hampshire. The present Judge Smith is son of the former by his second wife, Elizabeth Hale, and was born July 14, 1837. He is therefore just past fifty-eight years of age. He is now Story Professor of Law in the Harvard Law School. His father died about 1843.

Yours truly,

ROLLIN U. TYLER.

**Objects to Exclusiveness.**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 20, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In this month's issue of your paper you publish a letter from a correspondent "X," who in effect asks the question, "What right have the COLONIAL DAMES to refuse admission to their society to one descended from Colonial ancestors of honorable official station, applicant being herself a woman of honor?" One answer which may be made to the inquiry is, their refusal can be based only on the most distinguishing feature of an aristocracy, which they have arrogated to themselves. These societies, then, represent little aristocracies whose sole *raison d'être* is that certain women have gained admission thereto by virtue of an alleged primary reason that they were descendants of distinguished officials of our Colonial days, who became such solely by reason of their hatred of all things aristocratic, and from whom the greatest thing these women may and do claim, is the grand heritage of our and their democratic nationality."

MINNETONKA.

[This is one—and a sample—of several letters we have received with reference to the un-American exclusiveness of some of these societies.—ED.]

**Peculiar Names of Revolutionary Soldiers.**

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In researches among manuscripts pertaining to Revolutionary times I have been struck by the appearance, from time to time, of very peculiar names. They are amusingly suggestive.

Why, or how these odd names came to be assumed, we may only conjecture. Probably the terror of the Hessian, who had been told of the fearful propensities of the American soldier, would not have been lessened by the knowledge that Rerow Murder, Sharp Yell and Randle Death were after him.

We may wonder, too, why Jacob Musketters went to war in so deficient a fashion; but hope his companion, Corn Toddy, had nothing to do with it. Here is the list of other odd names of '76: Chronamus Acre, Christian Staddle, Peter Applegreen, Rerow Murder, Dependance Day, Paul Pimple, Michael Wildgoose, Charles Grunt, Silas Halfpenny, Adam Stonebreaker, Randle Death, Sharp Yell, Jeremiah Silktrags, Philip Pancake, J. Schoot, Seth Toothaker, Bean Pigman, Axtsen Whitecotton, Learned Lamb, Shubael Shirt, Uriah Left Year, Jehu Crack, Prettyman Merry, London Goodluck, Jacob Musketters, and Corn Toddy. I give the names spelled exactly as there were found.

Very truly yours,

S. M. HAMILTON.

BROOKLAND, D. C., November 21, 1895.

**A Living Daughter.**

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 23, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—My attention has been directed to several letters in your November issue giving the names of living daughters of Revolutionary sires. To the list already published I wish to add the name of Mrs. Ann Mercer Slaughter, youngest daughter of Philip Slaughter of Culpepper County, Virginia, born 1758, died in Richmond, 1849. At seventeen years of age he entered Capt. John Jameson's Company of minute men of Lawrence Tallafiero's Regiment, the uniform of which consisted of strong brown linen hunting shirts, dyed with bars, and the words "Liberty or Death" worked in large white letters on the breast; bucktails in each hat, and a leather belt about the shoulders, with tomahawk and scalping knife. In obedience to an express from Patrick Henry, commanding the First Virginia Regiment, Colonel Tallafiero's Regiment marched immediately and in a few days reached Williamsburg. After the affair with Dunmore, the minute men were discharged. Philip Slaughter was then appointed a lieutenant in Capt. Gabriel Long's Company of riflemen and marched to New York. In 1777 Long's Company was attached to the 11th Virginia (Continental) Regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Morgan. Lieutenant Slaughter was promoted to a captaincy in 1778 and served during the war. His daughter, Mrs. Ann Mercer Slaughter, was present at the grand ball given at Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 20, 1824, in honor of General Lafayette. She is now living near the place of her birth in Culpepper County, Virginia, having celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday.

Very respectfully,

MERCER SLAUGHTER.

## Do You Know the Words?

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Would it not be a good idea to publish the words of "The Star Spangled Banner," in THE SPIRIT OF '76, that they may become familiar to many readers who cannot repeat more than the first verse, if they can that.

A lady, writing from Paris, France, says: "At a gathering here, to celebrate the Fourth of July, composed of Americans, not one could repeat these verses, much to the surprise of foreign friends."

Yours,  
A SUBSCRIBER.

## How Washington Disappointed his Hostess.

WESTON, MASS., NOV. 8, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—The Washington article in the November number was valuable and highly interesting. It reminded me of a traditional anecdote relating to his visit to Massachusetts in 1789. Washington traveled in his own carriage, in company with Colonel Lear, his secretary, his servants and attendants following on horseback. It was his custom to send forward a servant to order dinner at taverns where he intended to stop or pass the night on his journey. This was done at the Baldwin Tavern in Sudbury. Mrs. Baldwin was delighted at the prospect of entertaining the President of the United States, and worked all night preparing a sumptuous repast for the next day. Washington arrived at the appointed time and while dinner was being served he went into Mrs. Baldwin's kitchen and asked if he could have a bowl of milk, and seating himself at the kitchen table drank the milk, leaving Mrs. Baldwin's elaborate dinner to his attendants. Mrs. Baldwin to her last day would refer to this episode as the most serious blow of her life. Her descendants still occupy the property where the tavern stood.

D. S. LAWSON.

## A Claim for Newport.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In the September number of your paper something is said about the commencement of the American Revolution. As pertaining to this subject I send you the following extracts from writers hitherto regarded as respectable authorities upon that question.

Arthur Brown, a native of New England, but who went abroad in about 1773, who was the author of Brown's Civil and Admiralty Law, a work upon Ecclesiastical Law, and was the representative of the city of Dublin in Parliament, was also the author of two volumes of miscellanies, in the latter work, 2 vols., p. 207, says: "The discontents of America are usually dated from the Stamp Act in 1765, but they really originated in 1763, immediately after the peace, from the interdiction of their trade with the Spanish Main. \* \* \* I myself saw one American fort fire upon the *Squirrel*, a King's Ship, in 1764, in the harbor of Newport."

Andrews, in his history of the war with America, etc., vol. 1, p. 288, says: "Newport, the capital of Rhode Island, was the place where these proceedings first commenced. Forty pieces of cannon, mounted on the batteries that protected the harbor, were carried off by the inhabitants. The captain of a man-of-war, having waited upon the Governor, who in the Province is chosen by the Assembly, to inquire into the cause of such proceeding, was explicitly told, that the people had seized them, that they might not be used against themselves by the British forces; and that they intended to employ them in their own defense, against any one that should attack them. After taking this measure the Assembly met, and argued that army and warlike stores should be purchased with the public money. Resolutions were passed for training the inhabitants, and every man was expected to prepare himself for a vigorous defense of the rights and liberties of his country."

Steadman in his history of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War, Vol. 1, page 111, Chap. 1, § 1, says: "As soon as the news of the proclamation reached Rhode Island (in December, 1774), forty pieces of cannon of different sizes, belonging to the crown, which had been mounted on batteries for the defense of the harbor, were seized by the populace (by order of the General Assembly) and removed into the country. They did not hesitate to own that this was done to prevent the cannon from falling into the hands of the King's troops, and that they meant to use them against any power that should offer to molest them. By the assembly of this province resolutions were also prepared for procuring at the public expense arms and military stores whenever they could be obtained and for training the militia in military exercises."

The author of this history was a British officer in the Revolutionary army.

The event here described was preceded by the forcible expulsion of the Stamp officers, the destruction of the *Liberty*, the affairs of the *Maldstone* and of the *Gaspee* and other incidents which indicate the *animus* of the assembly and of the people of the Colony of Rhode Island in the forcible seizure of the cannon in December, 1774, and apparently justify the British historians in regarding that under the circumstances of the case as an act of war on the part of this colony in preparation for the execution of its determination to meet with force the force threatened in the King's Proclamation.

W. P. SHEFFIELD.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 4, 1895.

## Brave Men To Be Honored.

In the ancient town of Sudbury, Middlesex County, Mass., a most commendable effort is being made to honor the memory of the many heroes who answered the summons to perform the duties of patriots at Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill and elsewhere. This has taken form in the recent action of the town whereby a vote was passed to erect a monument for the purpose specified above. A committee consisting of Nahum Goodnow, Waldo L. Stone, Samuel Underwood, Jonas S. Hunt and George E. Harrington has been chosen to take entire charge of the matter. One of the above committee is a member of the Massachusetts Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A monument of Quincy, Mass., granite, with a life-size statue of a Revolutionary soldier out in white granite from Westerly, R. I., has been contracted for, and the same is to be erected on or before April

5, 1896. The site selected for the proposed handsome memorial is on a knoll overlooking the old burial ground near by, and in which are interred a very large number of the men who sacrificed their lives in freedom's cause. In the year 1776, Sudbury, which was the largest township in the county where it is situated, or larger than Charlestown and Cambridge combined, had a population of 2,160. It adjoins historic Concord, and is but a short distance from Lexington's noted battleground, hence its unique place in early American history, rendered so by the large number of men who went out from its borders on that memorable April morning inspired with patriotic motives.

## The Chain Across the Hudson.

AN interesting relic of the Revolution is at West Point. It consists of a few links of the great iron chain which Washington had stretched across the Hudson to embarrass the British warships. Each link is two feet long and two and a quarter inches square, and each weighs 150 pounds. The whole chain weighed 180 tons, and was 1,500 feet long. It was buoyed up in many places by large pine logs which had been floated down the river and bolted to it. It was placed across the river in 1778, and served to render still safer the strong fortification at West Point, where Washington had all his powder stored, and which could only fall into the hands of the enemy through the treachery of a traitor. The chain was finished in less than six weeks after it was ordered, and was made at a little stone building, whose ruins may yet be seen, called Augusta Forge. The iron was brought, as ore, from a mine four miles west, smelted in this primitive building, and the links hammered out by hand. The neighboring farmers carted them to the army engineers at New Windsor, who superintended the joining and placing of the chain. The portion to be seen at West Point was raised from the bottom of the river in 1855, after having been submerged for seventy-seven years. This was the second chain, the first being the one that was stretched across the river further below, at the site of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and which was destroyed by the British October 6, 1777.

## An Unpublished Letter from Paul Jones.

THE following interesting letter, secured through the courtesy of Mr. S. M. Hamilton, will give some insight into the affairs of the navy during the Revolution:

SIR: PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1781.

I have the honor to enclose for your perusal, a Journal of my proceedings and conduct from the time I first entered into the American service. I must observe that on the 23d of December 1775 the Rank of Sea Officers in the service of Congress was as follows: Eseké Hopkins, Commander-in-Chief, Dudley Saltonstall, Capt., Abraham Whipple, Capt., Nicholas Biddle, Captain, John Burrows Hopkins, Captain, John Paul Jones, first Lieutenant. My Commission as first Lieutenant is dated the 5th of December 1775. On the 10th of October 1776 the following arrangement was as I am informed agreed to, though I have never been so happy as to learn the principles on which it was founded: James Nicholson, John Manley, Hector McNeil, Dudley Saltonstall, Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Thomson, John Barry, Thomas Read, Thomas Grennall, Charles Alexander, Lambert Wicks, Abraham Whipple, John Hopkins, John Hodge, William Hallock, Hoysted Hacker, Josiah Robinson, John Paul Jones. Of those who were my senior officers in December 1775, Abraham Whipple alone is now in the service. Of those who are placed above me by the arrangement of October 1776, there are I am told nine officers who are no longer in the service. Thus when by all the ordinary Rules of service I ought to be the second in Rank in the American Navy, I find myself reduced to the ninth or perhaps still lower. The approbation which Congress has been pleased to bestow on my exertions will not admit the Idea that I have been degraded from any fault or misconduct. I have been informed that in the Land Service where circumstances like the present have happened, the suffering Officer has on application been restored. Permit me, then, Sir, to entreat the attention of Congress to my situation. Let me pray them to judge of the Feelings of an Officer whose first view is the Freedom of his Country and whose object is Glory, not Gain. I am well persuaded that their decision will be founded in the Rules of Justice.

I have the honor to be  
Your Excellencies  
Most obedient  
and most humble servant  
THE CHEVR. PAUL JONES.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
The President of the United States.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded: Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated: April 11, 1895. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted: May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 31 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized: May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized: April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted: January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted: 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized: October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William E. Earle, No. 1710 I street, Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated: December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized: September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, No. 2052 Madison avenue, New York City.

**HOLLAND.**—Incorporated: May 12, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY.**—Organized: April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlwaine Luquer, No. 287 Fourth avenue, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized: December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized: April 23, 1889. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—Instituted: December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted: July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated: March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted: 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer *Forward*, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized: February 28, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted: October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted: February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted: January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Geo. A. Ludin, 100 West 70th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized: September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated: January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

CAPT. SAMUEL E. GROSS entertained the Chicago SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at a theatre party, on the evening of November 7th.



THE Board of Managers of the Maryland SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION elected four new members at their last meeting.

THE West Virginia SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have elected Col. Robert White president, and Judge G. L. Cranmer vice-president, for the current year.

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Massachusetts, has increased during the year from 555 to 860, and it is expected to reach 1,000 before the annual meeting in April.

MR. CHARLES K. MILLER, of Chicago, has erected one of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION bronze markers over the grave of his great grandfather, Jacobus Rappelye, a soldier of the Revolution. He is buried at Farmer, N. Y.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New York City, through Mr. Edward Payson Cone, presented Grammar School No. 10 with Stuart's portrait of Washington, in honor of Evacuation Day.

THE New Jersey SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will hold their annual meeting in Newark on the 26th of December at 4 P. M. At the banquet in the evening Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor-elect of New Jersey, Rev. W. S. Crowe and others will respond to toasts.

THE New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, sustained a loss in the death of Mr. Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., author of "The Story of an Old F. m. or Life in New Jersey in the Eighteenth Century," on the 6th of November. He had been an invalid for fifteen years.

THE Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION admitted thirty-one new members at the meeting of the Board of Managers, Friday evening, December 13th, making a total of 239 new members admitted during the past twelve months.

REV. THOMAS T. STONE, of Bolton, Mass., who died November 13th, was the oldest member of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in his State. He was born in February, 1801, and was, therefore, ninety-four years and nine months old at his death. Both his father and grandfather served in the War of the Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of the District of Columbia, held their November meeting in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House, Washington. The attendance was large and the exercises full of interest and profit. Dr. Marcus Benjamin read a paper, Mr. A. Howard Clark made an address, and Dr. W. M. Wooster read an original poem.

THE Tacoma, Wash., SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have passed resolutions of sympathy for the struggling Cubans. They also pledge them every assistance possible without violating the laws of the United States. The resolutions close with a warning to "Johnny Bull to keep hands off every foot of the Territory of Alaska."

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER has resigned from the chairmanship of the Press Committee, Illinois Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mr. Miller is secretary of the "National Flag Committee," SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of Illinois. A strong effort will be made in the Fifty-fourth Congress to pass a bill to prevent the American flag and patterns thereof from mercenary uses.

ANOTHER new local Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been organized in Massachusetts. This one is at Springfield, and is named the George Washington Chapter. Its officers are: President, A. H. Kirkham; vice-president, L. S. Stowe; secretary, W. A. Webster; treasurer, W. M. Wharfield; historian,



Ethan Brooks. The charter is signed by Edwin Shepard Barrett, president, and H. W. Kimball, secretary of the state organization, and was received by the Chapter on the 9th of November.

THE Oregon and Washington Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a public meeting in Grace M. E. Church in Portland to commemorate Evacuation Day, November 25th. A fine patriotic programme was carried out, eloquent addresses and stirring music arousing the large audience to enthusiasm. Col. T. M. Anderson presided, and the chief speakers were Prof. H. K. Hines of Portland University, and Col. James Jackson, U. S. A.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Connecticut, offer to pupils in the public schools cash prizes, amounting to \$100. The High Schools are offered one first prize of \$20, and six second prizes of \$5 each, for essays on "The Continental Congress," and the lower grades have the same offer for essays on "Burgoyne's Invasion." Those who received prizes or favorable mention for essays last year are excluded from the present contest. Prizes will be awarded on "Lexington Day," April 19 next.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Rhode Island gave a grand reception and banquet in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, President of the National Society at Providence, on the evening of November 30th. A large number attended, among whom were many of the State's most prominent men. President Edward Field presided. He gave a brief review of the work of his Society and then proposed the toasts in order. The speakers were Gov. Charles W. Lippitt, Gen. Horace Porter, and Hon. John C. Wyman.

THE daughter of Gen. Meredith Read, United States ex-Minister to Greece, but now resident in Paris, was married November 6th, to Count Max de Foras. *The Galvani Messenger*, an English paper published in Paris, says, speaking of the marriage: "His Majesty, the King of Greece, called in person to present the felicitations of himself and the Queen. Telegrams of congratulation have been received from H. R. H., the Prince of Wales; T. R. H., the Duke and Duchess of York; H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge, and many others."

THE new "Old Salem Chapter," SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will celebrate the first armed resistance to British authority—the affair at North Bridge, Salem—on the 26th of February. The organization of this Chapter was completed on the 13th of November. The following are the officers: President, W. O. Hood; vice-presidents, D. A. Massey and R. H. Gowing; treasurer, C. H. Preston; secretary and registrar, Eben Putnam; executive committee, F. V. Wright and W. W. Eaton. This Chapter invites all patriotic Societies to exchange with it copies of their published proceedings.

REV. GERSHOM MOTT WILLIAMS, A.M., a member of the Wisconsin Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has just been elected Bishop of the newly-created Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Marquette, Mich. The reverend gentleman is a descendant of Captain Gershom Mott, of Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, New York. The Wisconsin Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, boasts of an own son in the person of Judge Alexander L. Collins, of Neenah, Wis., who is a son of Private Oliver Collins' Connecticut infantry. He was also brigadier-general of the War of 1812.—*William W. Strong, Kenosha, Wis.*

THE Connecticut Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has restored a little, old, historic building in Lebanon, in the eastern part of the State. It is closely associated with the Revolution, and has, in its day, sheltered the most prominent men of this country, as well as the most distinguished foreigners. It is called the "War Office," because there Washington and Governor Trumbull held a three-days' council of war in March, 1781, and it is supposed that at that time the Southern campaign was planned which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis. The building has a mossy hip-roof, and short, square chimneys, which give it a venerable appearance.

THE California Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, elected, in October, the following members: Denis Donohoe, Jr., Alfred P. Redington, Jas. L. Halsted, Sr., Jno. B. Halsted, Dr. E. P. Halsted, Wm. A. Halsted, Jas. L. Halsted, Jr., Hon. Horace Davis, Jas. D. Bailey and Edward Bellows. The records of this Society show a constant growth. New members are elected at every meeting of the managers. Eight new applicants have their papers ready now, awaiting action. The surrender of Cornwallis was celebrated by a dinner at the California Hotel, on the evening of the 19th of October, which was a very enjoyable affair. The addresses were able and inspiring full of patriotism.

A NEW Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been formed in Boston, under the new State law. The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Richards; vice-president, Maj. H. D. Pope; secretary and treasurer, George E. Bowman. The board of directors consists of the officers and Rev. W. E. Barton and Messrs. C. S. Parsons, E. W. McGlenen and W. M. Jordan. The next meeting will be held on December 16th (Boston Tea Party), and the annual meeting on Evacuation Day, March 17th.

THE new officers of the Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are: H. S. Boutelle, president; S. E. Gross, first vice-president; George V. Lauman, second vice president; J. D. Vandercook, secretary; F. B. Gibbs, treasurer; S. M. Adams, historian; W. J. Ripley, registrar; Rev. J. B. Canfield, chaplain, and Col. F. C. Pierce, sergeant-at-arms. They were elected at the annual meeting in Chicago on the 3d of December, at which Fernando Jones presented a resolution for the erection of a monument by the Society to General Montgomery at Quebec, and it was voted to memorialize the Canadian Parliament for consent to such action. A paper was read by A. J. Fisher on "The Spirit of '76." Recitations were given by General Stibbs and violin solos by Allan Maclean.

AT THE last annual town meeting of Groveland, Mass., it was voted that markers of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION be placed over the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in town. Mr. J. K. P. Balch and the writer being the only members of the order in town, volunteered their services in the search that must be made to locate the markers. Assistance was also rendered by Mr. Charles T. Balch, our representative at the General Court, in examining the records at the State House. The graves of thirty-three have been marked thus far, and it is known that there are others buried in the old cemetery; but as no stones mark their last resting place, they cannot be located. Groveland at the time of the Revolutionary War was the East parish of the old town of Bradford. The following is a list of the names of those whose graves are marked:

Jesse Atwood, Josiah Bacon, Samuel Bacon, Jonathan Bailey, John Burbank, Nathan Burbank, Sergeant Phineas Carleton, Sergeant John Curtis, Solomon Hardy, Sergt. Joshua Hardy, Lieut. Moses Harriman, David Hopkinson, Lieut. King Lapham, Lieut. Asa Merrill, Day Mitchell, Benjamin Morse, Samuel Palmer, Moses Parker, Retier Hathorn Parker, Eliphalet Rollins, Sergt. William Savory, Capt. John Savory, John Savory, Jr., Drummer Thomas Savory, Quartermaster Eleazer Spofford, Jeremiah Spofford, Jonathan Stevens, Lieut. Thomas Stickney, Corporal Ebenezer Stickney, Solomon Tenney, William Tenney, Thomas Wood, Moses Wood.

AT Burlington, Vt., was held the annual meeting and banquet of the State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the 14th of November. The gathering was at the Van Ness House, and was preceded by a meeting of the Board of Managers, at which A. B. Sibley, Bennington; M. C. Grandy, E. B. Kimball and E. L. Ripley, Burlington; F. H. Field, C. J. R. Jenne and C. H. Thompson, Brattleboro; A. C. Bliss Calais; A. N. Adams, Fair Haven; G. W. Doty, Morrisville, and I. H. Francisco, of Rutland, were elected. The report showed a present membership of 227; additions during the year, 27. Closing the business meeting was the report of the nominating committee, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: President, D. W. Robinson, Burlington; vice-president, Olin Scott, Bennington; secretary, C. S. Forbes, St. Albans; treasurer, M. K. Paine, Windsor; registrar, H. L. Stillson, Bennington; historian, G. G. Benedict, Burlington; chaplain, Rev. C. R. Seymour, Bennington. In the evening a reception was given to the retiring president and vice-president, Lieutenant-Governor Z. M. Mansur and D. W. Robinson, which was followed by an elegant and elaborate banquet, at which President Mansur presided, and Rev. H. L. Wheeler said grace. The speakers were Mayor Van Patten, Col. Olin Scott, Governor Woodbury, Congressman Grout, Hon. G. G. Benedict, Capt. H. E. Tutherly, Dr. H. D. Holton and Hon. Robert Roberts. The speeches were replete with patriotism and good-fellowship, and were interspersed with delightful music. About one hundred were present.

THE Annual Banquet of the New York State Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be held this year at Delmonico's on January 3d, the anniversary of the Battle of Princeton. The members of the New Jersey and Connecticut Societies are invited to participate in the Banquet with the members of the Empire State Society. Large numbers from all three Societies have accepted the invitations, and the tickets are selling rapidly.

The Massachusetts Society, who gave such asplendid and hospitable reception at the meeting of the National Convention last May, have been invited to send on a delegation, and their leading men are expected. The officers of the National and State Societies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will appear in the gallery, as last year, during the delivery of the speeches and grace the occasion with their presence.

The following speakers have already accepted: Mr. Chauncey

M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, who will speak on "The Growth of an Idea," Prof. William M. Sloan, of Princeton University, who will speak on "The Battle of Princeton," Judge Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court; Chief Justice Andrews, of Connecticut, who will discuss the part that State played in the Revolution; ex-Senator Warner Miller, who will speak on "The Union of the Two Oceans." Others who have been invited and accepted are: Ex-President Harrison, President Eliot, of Harvard College; ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts; Josiah Quincy, the newly-elected Mayor of Boston; John Sherman, of Ohio; and Bishop Potter, of New York City. Mayor Strong and the other city officials will be present in full force, and the Mayor will speak, if he can be made to do so. Altogether, the affair promises to be a memorable one, and a still greater success than it was last year.

Members are advised to buy their tickets early if they wish to be sure to secure seats. Tickets are \$10 each and are to be had of Ira Bliss Stewart, 309 Broadway, New York.

## The Sons of the Revolution.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New Jersey offer three prizes to pupils in the schools of the State, for the best original essays upon "Washington's Campaigns in New Jersey." The prizes are a gold, a silver and a bronze medal.



THE New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION closed its year on November 30th, with 1,702 members, a net gain for the year of 223; and with assets of \$21,719.08, a gain for the year of \$6,278.25. Mr. Arthur M. Hatch, the treasurer, has managed the finances of this Society with much skill.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of North Carolina held their annual meeting in Raleigh on the 21st of November. Governor Elias Carr was elected president; Kemp P. Battle, vice-president, and Marshall D. Haywood, secretary. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of republishing "Jones' Defense of North Carolina," which is out of print.

THE Minnesota SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have sent to every High School in the State a fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence, framed, with express prepaid, asking in return that it be read on Friday, the 29th of November, the 30th being the anniversary of Great Britain's recognition of our Independence; also that it be hung in the school-room and remain in charge of the senior class, from year to year.

THE spot where the Continental army under Washington encamped before and after the Battle of Brandywine, Pa., in August and September, 1777, has been marked by the Pennsylvania SONS OF THE REVOLUTION by a granite block, seven feet high, on a grassy mound, with four old cannon at the base. It is rough hewn and suitably inscribed. It was unveiled on the 9th of November. Mr. William S. Baker, of Philadelphia, was the speaker.

THE Colorado Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, issues a proclamation to the High Schools of that State, offering a solid silver medal for the best, and a bronze one for the second best essay on "The Articles of Confederation and Federal Union, Adopted by the Continental Congress, July 9, 1778—Their Weakness and Defect." The medals are fac-similes of the seal of the Society in design, and the award will be made at the Society's meeting at Denver, Feb. 22, 1896.

IN ACCORDANCE with their custom, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York City held their banquet at Delmonico's, Nov. 25th, to celebrate evacuation day. The banquet hall was handsomely decorated with flags and the Society's colors, and a band played patriotic airs while the guests refreshed themselves. The menu in sepia represented the British troops leaving the Battery in row boats; 225 members were present. The responses to the list of toasts were in keeping with the occasion.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Tennessee held an interesting and profitable meeting on the 25th of November. Col. W. P. Washburn spoke on the "Objects of the Society," and Col. James Van Deventer read a very comprehensive article on the "Evacuation of New York by the British in 1783." This Society is actively at work, trying to stimulate the students in the schools to earnest study of their own country, and in every way to promote the spirit of patriotism. Additions to their number are expected at their next meeting, December 25th.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Minnesota held their annual meeting on the 8d of December in St. Paul. A. W. Elson of Boston presented the Society with a portrait of Washington which was draped with the flag and admired, thanks being voted to the donor. The officers elected were: president, Charles Phelps Noyes; vice president, Rukard Hurd; secretary, John Townsend, No. 135 Endicott st., St. Paul, Minn.; treasurer, J. E. McWilliams; registrar, Major Charles H. Whipple, U. S. A.; chaplain, Rev. Edward Payson Ingersoll, D.D.

THE annual meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of the District of Columbia was held on the 3d of December in Washington. There are 233 members on the rolls. This Society is heartily in favor of the union of the two Societies of SONS. Officers elected are as follows: president, Admiral J. G. Walker; vice-president, G. B. Goode; secretary, H. G. Kemp; treasurer, W. Yeatman; registrar, C. H. Campbell; chaplain, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim; Board of Managers, M. B. Hatch, G. Hunt, J. H. Hayden, F. P. B. Sands, B. Bulkley, C. T. F. Beale, C. Lee, Dr. Nash and Thomas Blagden.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Missouri, have published in pamphlet form the addresses delivered at their annual meeting in St. Louis, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Society, February 22, 1895, and also those given at their celebration of the Surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October, in Kansas City. The addresses thus preserved are by Bishop Tuttle, S. T. D., Hon. Truman Augustus Post, Hon. Joseph Van Clief Kames, Hon. Henry Hitchcock, Hon. Edward Herrick Allen, Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., and Hon. James Lawrence Blair.

THE Missouri Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, sent out a handsome proclamation, printed on buff paper, in red and dark blue, to all the High School pupils in the State. It contains the specifications for the prize essay contest of the present year. The subject is "Benjamin Franklin, the Patriot." The three prizes are gold, silver and bronze medals, designed like the seal of the Society, only smaller. The gold medal costs the Society \$40, and the others are in proportion. The judges are Professor Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis, and Professors Allen and Blanton, of the State University at Columbia, Mo.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Illinois held their third annual meeting at the Richelieu in Chicago, on the 8d of December. Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Judge John B. Payne, the Rev. H. A. Delano and Lieut. Charles P. Sturges were the special guests and principal speakers of the occasion. Seventy-five were present, and were seated at thirteen tables representing the original colonies, and the Stars and Stripes made the hall beautiful. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, H. W. Dudley; vice-president, J. F. Kelly; second vice-president, John C. Foote; third vice president, William H. Klapp, secretary, Arthur Leffingwell; treasurer, Albert C. Barnes; registrar, C. T. Atkinson; chaplain, Rt. Rev. Charles Reuben Hale. Board of Managers: R. P. Benedict, H. K. Tenny, D. C. Daggett, C. Cromwell, Rev. Walter Delafield, John W. Hill, George M. Moulton, Frank R. Seelye, Lloyd Milnor.

ON THE 3d of December the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York held their annual meeting at Delmonico's. The current of business was not quite as placid as might have been wished, there having been some differences of opinion in regard to the desirability of ratifying one of the nominating committee's candidates, who is regarded with cordial disapproval by one faction. There was also some spirited debate over certain proposed amendments regarding elections. They were finally referred to a committee of five, with instructions to report. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; vice-president, Robert Olyphant; secretary, Thomas E. Vermilye Smith; treasurer, Arthur Melvin Hatch; register, Charles Isham; chaplain, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan; Board of Managers: Asa Bird Gardiner, Bradish Johnson, Henry Wyckoff Le Roy, John Hone, Charles Hornblower Woodruff.

THE annual meeting of the District of Columbia SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held on December 3. Rear-Admiral Walker, U. S. N., was elected president, and Dr. G. Brown Goode, vice-president. Dr. Goode is now president of the D. C. Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. There are four members of the new board who belong to both Societies, while three out of the five delegates also belong to both Societies. The entire delegation favors union. The efforts of those who have striven for Union was shown at the meeting, which almost unanimously passed every resolution bearing favorably on the subject.

By a unanimous vote the delegates to the next General Meeting to be held at Savannah, April 19, were instructed to again present the resolutions which were shut out by the caucus at the Boston meeting, and in every way further the vital question of Union. The two local Societies are now practically united under

the following resolution passed May 4th by the SONS and reaffirmed at the meeting on December 3. "Resolved, that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the District of Columbia, and the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the latter concurring, hereby recommend that on all occasions of a patriotic or social character, the two Societies shall unite and co operate, under the direction and arrangements to be made by a joint committee of six members, three to be selected by each Society."

The exchange of applications continues, no initiation fee being charged, under the new by-law adopted by both Societies. Admiral Walker, the President of the SONS is an enthusiastic believer in Union, and it is understood will soon send in an application to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. If this proves to be the case rumor has it that he will be elected vice president of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the next election.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

A NEW Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been formed at Duluth, Minn.

THE George Washington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Galveston, Texas, was represented at Atlanta by its chosen delegate, Mrs. Thos. Groce.



MRS. W. W. MARTIN of Washington, D.C., entertained the Columbian Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at her home on the evening of the 12th of November.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Cincinnati, O., held their November tea at the residence of Mrs. James Buchanan and enjoyed a fine patriotic programme.

THREE new Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will soon be formed in Vermont, at Newburyport, Reading and Lawrence.

ELIZABETH BENTON CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kansas City, Mo., held a blue and white china exhibition at Grace Guild Hall, on the 6th and 7th of November.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, State Regent of the Ohio DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has greatly stimulated the Society's interests in the southern part of the State by her recent visit there.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Providence, R.I., met on the 11th of November and appointed Mrs. C. J. Hasbrouck and Mrs. Herreschoff delegates to the National Congress at Washington, D.C., February 22.

THE Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, Conn., has appointed Mrs. G. B. Morris, Mrs. W. Beebe and Mrs. G. F. Newcomb, as its delegates to the National Convention, February 22d.

AT THE annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Independence Hall, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes of Aston Ridge gave an address on the Congress of the Society at Atlanta, which was much appreciated.

THE paper on "The Influence of Patriotic Societies," written by Mrs. James B. Clark, State Regent of Texas, was read at the Congress of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and COLONIAL DAMES, at Atlanta, Oct. 18, by Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell Welch, of Texas.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Cincinnati, O., have elected for the following year: Miss Nannie Hodge, Regent; Mrs. Thomas Carrouthers, Vice-Regent; Mrs. John Hodge, treasurer; Miss Fannie Force, registrar; Miss Anna Washington, secretary; Mrs. M. K. Jones, historian.

FORTY-SIX pupils of Centre School and School No. 3, of New Canaan, Conn., have contributed \$1.45 to the Key Monument fund. This was forwarded by the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which added \$1.55, to make it an even \$3.00.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Springfield, O., gave a reception to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on the anniversary of the "Stamp Act," at the residence of Mrs. Gen. A. S. Bushnell. A patriotic programme preceded the social part of the entertainment.

THE Mary Silliman Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bridgeport, Conn., held its November meeting on the 11th, at the Historical Society's rooms. An interesting and diversified programme followed the business, and the afternoon closed with a social tea, served by an efficient committee.

THE Buffalo Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met on the 25th of November. An address was made by Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, the Regent, on the "Evacuation of New York by the British," that day being its 113th anniversary. Refreshments will be a feature of the meetings this winter.

THE annual meeting of the Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Boston, was large and full of interest. The new list of officers is as follows: Regent, Mrs. James W. Cartwright; treasurer, Mrs. Eben W. House; secretary, Mrs. E. M. W. Peabody; registrar, Mrs. Medora R. Crosby.

QUASSAICK Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newburgh, N. Y., has offered the school children of that city a prize for the best essay on the "Battle of Stony Point." This is one of the most wide-awake Chapters in the Society, and its Regent one of the most efficient. The name is from the river which separates Newburgh from New Windsor.

A GRAND reception was given to Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, and his staff on the evening of Nov. 6th, by the Atlanta Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. William M. Dixon. It was a very brilliant affair, and formed a fitting conclusion to "Massachusetts Day" at the Exposition.

MISS SARAH GRIDLEY, of the Cazenovia Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is an original daughter, and has received from the National Society at Washington a beautiful souvenir spoon. I take much pleasure in sending you this item.—Miss Amanda Dows, Regent of the Cazenovia Chapter, November 19, 1895.

THE newly organized Tuscarora Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Binghamton, N. Y., has received its charter. The Regent, Mrs. Kate Moss Ely, entertained the ladies at her home on the 19th of November. Her rooms were decorated with flags, and a patriotic programme followed the business, consisting of musical and literary numbers, which all enjoyed.

THE new Nathan Hale Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of St. Paul, Minn., held its first meeting recently, with its Regent, Mrs. J. E. McWilliams. The charter members now number 20. All were present, as were a number of ladies of the St. Paul Chapter, and the meeting was both enjoyable and inspiring.

THE Poughkeepsie Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has sent out a circular setting forth the importance of the event which they are working to commemorate by the erection of a monument—the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New York. They will ask the coming Legislature for an appropriation.

THE Warren and Prescott Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held the first meeting of the season on the 2d of November, with Mrs. Samuel Eliot, in Boston. One of the interesting incidents of the meeting was the reading of a letter by Mrs. Eliot, that was written to her grandfather, Senator Harrison Gray Otis, in 1800, by Paul Revere.

A LADY writes us from Laconia, Ark.: "My father was a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Culpepper Co., Va. My name is Martha Blackburn Holloway Monroe. I was born July 22, 1823. I have a sister living near Frankfort, Ky., George Ann Holloway Johnson, born June 12, 1817." These ladies should join the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Albemarle Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Charlottesville, Va., held its annual meeting on the 24th of October, and elected the following officers: Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Regent; Miss Lucy N. Meade, vice-regent; Mrs. Milton Humphreys, recording secretary; Mrs. R. T. W. Duke, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Paul Barringer, registrar; Mrs. Mary T. Towles, treasurer; Mrs. Frank L. Massie, historian.

THE Katherine Gaylord Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their annual election October 25th, with the following result: Regent, Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Miles L. Peck; recording secretary, Miss Clara Lee Bowman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry Barnes; treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Judd; registrar, Miss Laura E. Seymour; historian, Miss Mary P. Root; advisory board, Miss M. J. Atwood, Mrs. W. E. Sessions, Mrs. W. S. Ingraham, Mrs. L. G. Merick; auditor, Miss Ida Sessions. At a special meeting, November 5th, the fol-

lowing ladies were elected delegates to the Continental Congress in Washington in February: Mrs. A. J. Muzzy, Miss M. J. Atwood, Mrs. Harry Barnes; alternates, Mrs. E. E. Newell, Mrs. B. F. Judd, Mrs. J. W. Allen.

The first regular meeting of the Melzingah Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, was held November 14th, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Miss Katherine R. Wolcott; secretary, Miss Amy B. Du Bois; treasurer, Miss Emily deW. Seaman; registrar, Mrs. Charles F. Brundage; historian, Miss Margaret C. Roosa.

MISS MELLA D. EVERHART has presented the Chicago Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with an oak gavel, mounted in silver, made from wood of the historic "Witness Tree," which stands in front of old Donegal Church, Lancaster, Pa. The patriots of Colonel Lowrey's regiment joined hands under this tree and pledged their loyalty to liberty, on the 15th of June, 1777.

CONTINENTAL Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., held its November meeting at the Hotel Oxford. A patriotic programme was carried out, a special feature being the singing of the new choir of twenty one young lady "DAUGHTERS" from the different chapters, who had been training for the purpose of singing patriotic music. This was their first appearance and they were heartily encored.

The Green Mountain Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting on the afternoon of November 11th, at the residence of Miss Roberts, of Burlington, Vt. A large number of members were present, and several applications are being prepared. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Mary Arthur; treasurer, Miss Mary Roberts; secretary, Miss Jennie A. Wood; registrar, Mrs. Bennett Turk; historian, Mrs. E. Henry Powell.

The Regents and members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Chapters in Illinois held a conference at the Woman's Club in Chicago on the 3d of December. There are 18 Chapters and 460 members in Illinois. The condition and outlook of the Society were discussed, interesting papers and speeches listened to, and a social time enjoyed. There were over three hundred in attendance.

The Baltimore Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met on the 7th of November to elect officers and choose delegates to the National Congress. The officers are: Mrs. Jervis Spencer, Regent; Mrs. Neilson Poe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edgar M. Lazarus, recording secretary; Mrs. Nelson Perin, treasurer; Miss Margaret P. Kneeland, registrar; Miss Elinor Freeland, historian. The delegates are Mrs. Pembroke Thom and Miss Mary Stickney Hall.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of New Rochelle, N. Y., appropriately named the Huguenot Chapter—since New Rochelle was settled by the Huguenots—held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten and elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. D. I. Carson; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Seth C. Hunsdon; secretary, Miss Clara E. Smyth; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Lloyd; chaplain, the Rev. Charles E. Lindsley. Huguenot Chapter has twenty-two active members, and several applicants for membership under consideration.

A NEW Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been organized at Fall River, Mass. The ladies have chosen the Indian name "Waguchan" (Falling Waters), and they are officered as follows: Regent, Mary F. Conant Neill; Vice-Regent, Cornelia W. Davis; registrar, Bethia M. Wixon; secretary, Emily F. Colburn; treasurer, Mary G. Deane. The Chapter starts out with 24 charter members, and over twenty applicants are already preparing papers, and there is much enthusiasm for the Society.

INCREASED interest is being manifested in South Carolina in matters pertaining to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A Chapter has been organized recently in Edgefield, and one also in Charleston, a city rich in material. This first Chapter has been named for Rebecca Motte, one of the most widely known of Revolutionary heroines. The Columbia Chapter, the first organized in the State, continues to grow and widen in influence. Very pleasant meetings of this Chapter are held monthly at the residence of the Chapter Regent.

NOVA CÆSAREA Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newark, N. J., held its annual meeting November 18th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. David A. Depue; Vice Regents, Mrs. Howard Richards, Elizabeth; Mrs. Charles Borchering, Newark; Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Jersey City; Mrs. Cortlandt Parker, Newark; registrar, Mrs. Henry F. Starr, Newark; historian, Miss Mary Clark, Belvidere; treasurer, Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Newark; secretary, Miss L. Runyon, Newark.

THE State conference of officers and delegates of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held on November 6th at Middletown, Conn., to transact State business and to elect a State Regent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Clarke. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, of New Haven, was chosen, and the name telegraphed to the National Board for ratification. After the business, luncheon was served; Miss Clarke's chair being draped with the flag, caught up by a wreath of ivy tied with crape, and fastened with a large bunch of white roses.

THE Frederick, Md., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has just completed the pious task of removing the remains of Thomas Beatty—the patriot justice who first signed his name to the Court's order—from an old neglected grave-yard to a beautiful lot in our beautiful Mt. Olivet Cemetery, near this city. This Chapter intends to erect a stone, suitably inscribed, over the last resting-place of this patriot, who, abiding by the consequences of his act, when the Revolutionary War broke out, entered it as ensign and fought to its close. I have recently appointed five new Regents in Maryland.—B. H. M. Ritchie, *State Regent, Frederick, Md.*

THE New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their annual meeting at Elizabeth, on the 1st of November. One hundred and twenty-five delegates represented the various Chapters. Mrs. W. E. Stryker, State Regent, presided. The Rev. Drs. Glazebrook and Kempshall took part in the exercises. There was also a paper on the early history of "Elizabeth Towne," by Mrs. E. G. Morgan, and one by Mrs. Charles W. Thomas, on "New Jersey and the Revolution." Mr. Walter Chandler, president of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Elizabeth, also addressed the meeting. The exercises were diversified by patriotic music, and closed with a reception and luncheon.

THE Campbell Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met on October 9th at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Margaret C. Pitcher. An exceedingly interesting paper was read by Miss Valeria E. Allen (a descendent of Capt. James Trousdale and Gov. William Trousdale, his son) upon the early settlement of Sumner County, Tenn., and the pioneers who settled that county and the town of Gallatin. On November 13th another meeting was held at the same place. Mrs. Fannie Campbell Bonner read a very interesting article on "The Early Judicial History of Tennessee Prior to 1820."

THE Clinton, Ia., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gave an elegant "Colonial Luncheon" at the Colonial home of Mrs. Jas. Dwight Lamb, on the 22d of November. The rooms were beautifully decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, and the ladies wore Colonial gowns. The guests were received by Mrs. Lamb, the hostess, Mrs. Mahin, the Regent of the Chapter, and Mrs. Cooley, State Regent, who was the guest of honor. There were ten tables, beautiful with fine linen and silver, and the menu was choice. At each plate was a souvenir in the shape of a red, white and blue Continental hat filled with bon bons. The luncheon was followed by a patriotic programme, and this large and enthusiastic Chapter enjoyed the day extremely.

IOWA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are fortunate in having for State Regent a very brilliant and capable woman, Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, of Dubuque. She has taken up the work of forming Chapters most enthusiastically, and her influence is being felt all over Iowa. To Mrs. George Ogilvie of Des Moines, belongs the honor of organizing the first Chapter in Iowa, named the Abigail Adams Chapter. Since its formation, Dubuque, Clinton and Waterloo have fallen into line, and there is a good prospect of organizations in several other towns. Mrs. Cooley hopes to count several new Chapters before the annual meeting in February.

THE Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Roanoke, Va., gave an entertainment in November for the benefit of the University of Virginia. It was in two parts—a lecture on "Old Times in Virginia," by Prof. W. H. Pleasants, and a play given by amateur talent, which was written by a Roanoke lady. The central building of the University, designed by Thomas Jefferson, was destroyed by fire in October, together with the celebrated painting, "School of Athens," and many valuable books, manuscripts and relics which can never be replaced. The building was formally opened March 25, 1825.

THE Delaware County (Pa.), Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held their first annual meeting November 25th. A report, by the Regent, Mrs. James Watts Mercur, showed the Chapter to be growing rapidly. The following officers were re-elected for the year: Mrs. James Watts Mercur, Regent; Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway, secretary; Mrs. Louis K. Lodge, registrar; Miss Eliza Snowden Leiper, treasurer. Two interesting papers were read before the Chapter, one by Mrs. Sarah Du



Bois Mowry of Chester, Pa., and one by Miss Ellen Lott Denis of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. C. J. Essig gave a short report of the congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Atlanta, Ga. An informal tea followed.

MERION Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a special Thanksgiving service on Thanksgiving, at St. John's P. E. Church, at Merion, Montgomery Co., Pa. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt. The church was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers, while a great pyramid of fruits and vegetables was arranged at the steps of the altar. Also a cornucopia filled with apples, oranges and grapes, lent beauty and color to the scene. On either side of the altar was arranged a great stack of corn stalks, with the corn in the ear, and at the foot a quantity of the corn on the cob. The fruits and vegetables which were donated for the decoration of the church are to be sent to an orphan's home.—*Dora Harvey Munyon, Regent Merion Chapter.*

A new idea in calendars has been materialized into a neat little book, entitled CALENDAR FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by the Misses Helen M. and Kate T. Boardman, of New Milford, Conn. Under each date is the event of American history belonging to it, wherever there was one. When nothing of note happened on any date, a suitable quotation is given, usually by some noted person of this country, or else having some reference to patriotic subjects. The little book contains seventy-two pages. The cover is printed in red and blue, with the design of the SPIRIT OF '76, which was loaned for the purpose, and the effect is very pretty. Copies can be obtained from Miss Helen M. Boardman, New Milford, Conn., for 35 cents each.

THE newly formed "Rainier Chapter," DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Seattle, Wash., at its last meeting voted to take up the systematic study of American history, and appointed a committee to outline the course. It also appointed a committee to call upon the Superintendent of Public Schools and ask his permission to have a one-cent contribution taken on January 8, '96, in the schools towards the monument to Francis Scott Key. The superintendent heartily agreed to their request, and at their suggestion will have the "Star Spangled Banner" sung at that time, and an address made by the teachers of the schools as to the occasion when it was written. A delegation of the "DAUGHTERS" will be present at each school.—*Mrs. John C. Cole, Chapter Regent.*

THE Mary Dillingham Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lewiston, Me., was organized in 1894. Its Regent, Mrs. Caroline W. D. Rich, is great-granddaughter of the woman for whom the Chapter is named. The membership is constantly increasing through the efforts of its Regent, who is sincerely in earnest to perpetuate the names and deeds of those who helped establish our independence. A "tea" was recently given by the Regent, who was assisted by Mrs. W. H. White and Mrs. H. C. Little. Much enthusiasm was awakened. A very pleasant part of the exercises was a character recitation of "The Spinning-wheel," by Mrs. W. A. Robinson, the chaplain of the Chapter.

THE Douglass Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Dallas, Texas, was organized on the 19th of October, with an approved membership of sixteen, and nine applicants. Officers: Mrs. J. L. Henry, Regent; Mrs. A. D. Clarke, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Gabrielle H. de Jarnette, registrar; Miss Blanche Finley, recording secretary; Miss Reba Chandler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. O. Samuels, treasurer; Mrs. S. Isadore Miner, historian; Mrs. C. L. Seasholes, praetor; Miss Helen Clark, librarian. The next celebration day of the Chapter will be Nov. 25th, the 112th anniversary of the evacuation of New York. "The Douglass" was so named in honor of Jane Douglass Downs, great-grandmother of the Regent, Mrs. Henry. We predict a brilliant future for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Dallas.

THE Chicago and Fort Dearborn Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were recently entertained at Enfield Place, the colonial home of Mrs. W. D. Marsh. A local paper says:

"The spacious hall was draped with flags and furnished with old furniture brought from Enfield, Mass. The ladies of the receiving party were gowned in the quaint and beautiful costumes of colonial days, with powdered hair and black patches. They were the hostess, Mrs. W. D. Marsh; Mrs. William C. Egan, of Chicago; Mrs. Poucher, of Evanston; Mrs. Frank Fuller, daughter of Mr. S. S. Hayes, a lawyer of Chicago's early days. Mrs. William C. Egan poured tea from an old britanna pot which came from the Hancock family. The colors of the society are blue and white, and these tints prevailed in the decorations of the refreshment table. White ribbons were tied from the chandelier to the corners of the table, where they were held with white bows. The china was the old blue of our grandmother's days. Miss Laura Miller opened the program with a song of the seventeenth century. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller followed with a poem entitled "76," which was written by her some years ago, and she also read some lines composed for the occasion. Mrs. Becker also sang one number. There were about 150 present."

MRS JULIA K. HOGG, State Regent of Pennsylvania, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has not only a local, but a national record for the manner in which she planned and won the "lineal" clause for the Constitution, in the Continental Congress of 1894. Her State is gaining a foremost place among the galaxy by its rapid increase of Chapters and membership. Dauphin County Chapter offered a prize in gold coin to the student writing the best essay on the Battle of Brandywine, and the same was presented by the Governor of the State. Mrs. Hogg was also present to add *éclat* to that occasion. Continuing her journey to Chester County she was accorded a reception by the Regent, Mrs. Linda Hoopes, whose pretty home in West Chester was the object point for the membership, and during the hours appointed was filled with handsomely attired ladies who came to do honor to their State officer. Mrs. Hogg has an imposing presence, showing marked intellectuality and culture. After refreshments she made an address of encouragement for the Chapter, that within two years, in a strong Quaker settlement, had increased fifty members.

THE officers and delegates to the Continental Congress, of the Connecticut Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met in conference in Middletown, November 6, 1895. The meeting was called to take action upon the death of the State Regent, Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, and to elect her successor. Mrs. T. K. Noble, of Norwalk, was appointed chairman. That the meeting was a commemorative one was made evident by the empty chair upon the platform, draped with the national colors, and flowers tied with crape; also by the memorial papers read and resolutions of sympathy passed. The Regents and delegates, in private session, unanimously elected Mrs. Kinney, of New Haven, to fill the unexpired term of the State Regent. This election was received with enthusiasm by the conference. It was telegraphed to the National Board in Washington, where it was immediately confirmed, and Mrs. Sara T. Kinney is duly appointed State Regent of Connecticut. Other business of State interest was transacted. The conference was entertained by the General James Wadsworth Chapter, and one hundred and twelve members were present, representing all parts of the State.—*Clara Lee Bowman, Secretary of Conference.*

At four o'clock, Saturday afternoon, November 28d, the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Meriden, Conn., and its gentlemen friends, were bidden to the elegant home of Mrs. N. L. Bradley to meet the new State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, and bid farewell to the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, who is to spend the winter in Venezuela. A large number eagerly obeyed the summons and heartily enjoyed the programme, which included an historical paper on the "Encounter between Matthew Lyon and Roger Griswold," by United States Senator O. H. Platt; singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. C. C. Barker; piano solos by Mrs. A. N. Lattin and recitations by Mrs. William F. Rockwell, who also read Dr. Samuel F. Smith's account of the circumstances under which he wrote "America." Singing of "America" by the audience closed the exercises, after which the guests were seated at small tables for "High Tea." Effective lighting, a profusion of flowers and sweet strains of music added their quota to the pleasure of the company on the occasion, which by the way, is the first reception tendered Mrs. Kinney since her election as State Regent.

## Colonial Dames of America, 1890.

THE "revel" of the COLONIAL DAMES at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in November, was a very successful entertainment, and served to occupy the minds of many society ladies for several weeks. The two days' entertainment closed with a series of tableaux representing incidents in the history of Manhattan Island, beginning with the purchase of the island from the Indians in 1626, by the Dutchman, Peter Minuit, Director-General of New Netherland, for the sum of \$24. The closing tableau was very elaborate, with twenty-four characters, representing the reception by Congress of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands in 1783. As far as possible in all the tableaux historical characters were represented by their descendants. The object of the "revel" was the preservation of the historic old mansion, Fort Craillo, opposite Albany, which is said to be the oldest house in the State. One thing that occurred here, of interest to the whole nation, was the writing of the song "Yankee Doodle," by Richard Shuckburgh. It is thought that enough money has been realized to save the old mansion.





## Daughters of the Revolution.

ABOUT forty-five of the most active of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York City have formed a Continental Chapter.

A REUNION of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, New York City, and "a tea" at the Waldorf celebrated Evacuation Day. It was purely social, and was much enjoyed, the only formal feature being Dr. George R. Van De Water's address.



MRS. ABRAHAM STEERS entertained the Colonial Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and other friends at luncheon, early in November, at her beautiful old-fashioned home on Staten Island. The house was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and flowers, and the viands conformed, in a measure, to those of Colonial days.

THE Great Bridge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was addressed by Col. Wm. Lamb at a recent meeting. One of the suggestions he made was that they should have a department in the Public Libraries, in which to deposit a collection of all books, pamphlets, prints and records which they should all the time strive to gather, relative to our early history.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION Chapter at Andover, Mass., has chosen the name "Phoebe Foxcroft Phillips," in honor of the great grandmother of Phillips Brooks, who was a very able and useful woman in her time. While her husband was serving as a soldier in the Revolution, she ably filled his offices as town clerk and treasurer.

THE Long Island Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held its November meeting at the home of its Regent, Mrs. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn. The meeting was large, and after the business a letter was read from Mrs. Croly, "Jennie June," congratulating the Daughters on having joined the "Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies."

THE National meeting of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION will be held January 6th, in New York City. The representation, under the constitution, is not by delegates based upon membership, but all members who attend may vote. It has been seen that this unusual condition will give New York an undue advantage over the States at a distance, and it is probable that there will be an effort made to change the constitution. This, however, will hardly be possible until after the election, which is for a term of four years.

MRS. GEO. W. ROCHE, State Regent of the Maryland DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, sends an interesting sketch of the life of one of their members. Mrs. Christina Graham, who is the "living daughter" of Wendell Lorenz, one of Maryland's brave soldiers of the Revolution. Her memory is unimpaired, and she talks intelligently of the early days. As a child she was fond of watching Peter Cooper work at his trade of carriage painting, and she well remembers his first making the glue that brought his great fortune. Mrs. Graham lives in Baltimore.

THE AVALON CHAPTER, Maryland, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held the first meeting of the season at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. George M. Roche, 1304 McCulloh street, Baltimore, on Saturday, November 9th. The meeting opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by a short discussion on the business affairs of the chapter, and plans were made for the winter. Miss Elizabeth Forney Young read an interesting account of visits to Salem and Plymouth, Mass., and of a reception given by the Massachusetts Society in honor of the visiting "Daughters" from Maryland last June. An account of a tally-ho drive to historic Lexington and Concord, also given by the Massachusetts Society in honor of the visitors, was read by Miss March. A fine paper on "Castine, Maine, in the Revolution," was contributed by Miss Bullock. Views of old Castine and Fort George were shown, and also a piece of ballast from the British sloop *Margaretta*, captured in the naval battle of Machias. Mrs. Brookes read an article on the History of the Stars and Stripes, and a short piece on the burial place of Lafayette. A picture of Mrs. Strafford, the owner of the original flag, was shown by Miss Cherry. The meeting was an enjoyable one, and the Society starts out in the prospect of a successful year.—*Ellen Gates March, Baltimore.*

## Colonial Dames of America.

MRS. JOHN VINTON DAHLGREN will give a large reception to the COLONIAL DAMES at her new house on West 56th street, New York, on the evening of December 12th.

A SOCIETY of COLONIAL DAMES is being formed in Nashville, Tenn. There are many in that city who are descendants of distinguished men and women of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, who desire to preserve records and family traditions pertaining to that epoch. Mrs. Katherine Polk Gale has been appointed by the National president as a suitable person to organize the Society. Mrs. Florence K. Drouillard and Miss Mary Polk Yeatman are accepted members of the National Society.



THE Virginia SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES held its annual meeting in Richmond, Nov. 18th. Routine business was transacted, all of last year's officers being re-elected, after which the ladies listened to a charming paper on "The Stately Homes of Fairfax,"

by Miss Margaret V. Smith of Alexandria. The Society will soon publish an illustrated booklet devoted to their interests.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Connecticut held their annual meeting in Hartford on the 19th of November. Sixty members attended. Resolutions of regret were passed upon the loss of their member, Miss Susan C. Clarke. The Board of Managers are to consider the holding of loan exhibitions to raise money for the purchase of books of reference, historical and genealogical, to be deposited by them in the Historical Societies' libraries. The following are the new officers: President, Mrs. Samuel Colt of Hartford; first vice-president, Mrs. Agnes Woolsey Heermance of New Haven; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner of Hartford.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York assembled for their first winter meeting on Tuesday, December 3d, at the house of their second vice-president, Mrs. William Rhinelander. The handsome and spacious rooms of the hostess were well filled with an appreciative audience who listened to a paper read by Mrs. Edward Curtis relating a most entertaining and dramatic incident in the career of an ancestor of her own. It seems that a great uncle of the reader had in the early years of the century a curious experience while sojourning temporarily in Burmah, whereby he was made in spite of himself to personate an Ambassador Extraordinary. The episode was so crisply related in the words of the actor himself, that this long gone-by chapter of an adventurous life seemed as though it might have been a contemporary happening. After the reading a general reception was held, and the members were invited to the dining-room to partake of a handsome collation.—*K. E. Turnbull, Sec.*

## Children of the American Revolution.

THE Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which has been organized in Rutland, Vt., the first in the State, is named for "Mercy Mead," who was the mother of the first white child born in Rutland.



THE new society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Chicago, is named the "Richard Lord Jones" Society, after a lad of Colchester, Conn., who enlisted in the Revolutionary Army when he was only ten years of age. He was in Col. Samuel B. Webb's regiment, and was taught to play the fife by the bandmaster. He was sent for at one time by Mrs. Washington to sing for her at a dinner party. She gave him a continental three dollar bill, which is still in possession of his descendants.

THE first Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Vermont, was organized at the home of Mrs. J. Burdette, Arlington, November 9, 1895, with eighteen members all from the one great great grandfather, Timothy Brownson. Their ancestors were Gen. Gideon Brownson, one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys," Col. Timothy Brownson, one of the "Council of Safety," and Lieut. Eli Brownson. All served in the Revolutionary War, and in that celebrated Battle of Bennington. Mrs. J. Burdette, president; Elva Lillian Brownson, vice-president; Mildred L. C. McAuley, secretary; Guy Merrill Stone, treasurer; Earle Hubbel Wells, historian. It is named "Ethan Allen," as Ethan Allen's first wife was Mary Brownson, cousin of their great great grandfather.

## Society of Colonial Wars.

MR. JAMES MIFFLIN of Philadelphia, a prominent member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, died late in November at his home, after a prolonged illness.

CAPT. PHILIP READE of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, recently visited Boston in the interest of his Society's crusade against the using of the American flag for advertising purposes. He secured promises of co-operation from several of the patriotic Societies, including G. A. R. posts.



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, at their reception at "Young's Hotel," November 1, 1895, Boston, discussed the American flag, its abuse in regard to its use for personal gain, and resolutions were adopted, copies to be sent to their representatives at Washington, to abolish the use.

THE Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS celebrated the 600th anniversary of the first English Parliament (1295), at the Old South Church in Boston, November 27, 1895. Papers of historical value were read

by Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr., A.M.; Melville M. Bigelow, and by the governor of the Society. A very pleasant evening was passed.

THE Pennsylvania SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS commemorated the capture of Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh), which took place in 1758, by a service in Christ Church, Philadelphia. The sermon was preached by Bishop Perry, of Iowa, from the text: "I will remember the years of the right hand of the Most High." Nearly all the patriotic Societies were represented in the audience.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of Massachusetts gave a reception to Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Governor of the Illinois Society, on the 1st of November, at Young's Hotel, Boston. Dr. Abbott, the Governor, presided, and Mr. Walter K. Watkins was in his place as secretary. Refreshments, good speaking and sociability made the hours pass all too quickly. This Society has elected 29 members since June.

THE council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of Cincinnati held its first business meeting of the season in that city on the 2nd of November. C. B. Matthews, Howard Winslow, Capt. Ethan Hurd, Ralph Peters, H. C. Dimond, C. L. Edwards, C. T. Grieve and Rev. Dr. H. M. Curtis were elected to membership. The anniversary of the great Swamp Fight which ended King Philip's war, will be celebrated by social exercises at the residence of Mr. M. M. Shoemaker on the 19th of December. Ladies will be invited.

A MEETING of the Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the District of Columbia was held Saturday evening November 16, 1895, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington. Reports show that the Society is in a strong condition. Among the new members elected were Mr. William Park Metcalf and Col. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., Washington, and Mr. F. W. Pike, of St. Paul, Minn. The Society has 58 members on its roll, and while numerically smaller than the State Societies generally, owing to the limited territory, it has a large percentage of membership according to the population within its limits.—*Joseph Cuyler Hardie, Secretary.*

THE Maryland SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS held a "social court," in Baltimore, on the evening of November 22d, St. Cecilia's day. It was the 262d anniversary of the sailing of the *Ark* and the *Dove* from the Isle of Wight, for the founding of the Colony of Maryland. St. Cecilia was the patroness of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the founder of the colony, who was represented by his brother Leonard on this voyage. The commemorative meeting was a social affair, consisting of a banquet and speeches. Mr. McHenry Howard presided, and Col. A. C. Trippé, Rev. H. W. Ballantine and Gen. Joseph L. Brent were the speakers. About fifty guests were present.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has been instituted in California, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The National Society will be asked for a charter. The officers elected for the first year are as follows: Governor, Holdrige Ozro Collins; deputy governor, Hon. Erskine Mayo Ross, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit; lieutenant governor, Maj. William Anthony Elderkin, U. S. A.; secretary, Harry Woodville Latham; treasurer, Frank Putnam Flint; registrar, Edward Thomas Hardin; historian, Bradner Wells Lee; chancellor, George Jules Denis; surgeon, John Randolph Haynes, M.D.; chaplain,

Dr. Alexander Moss Merwin; gentlemen of the council, Charles Putnam Fenner, Henry Atherton Nichols, William Atherton Nichols, Andrew Roane Thorpe, Cameron Erskine Thom, Josiah Alonzo Osgood, William A. Brewer, Motley Hewes Flint, Spencer Roane Thorpe.

## Mayflower Descendants.

THE Society of MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, organized last winter, held its first annual meeting at the Waldorf, New York City, on the 22d of November, the 275th anniversary of the signing of the Cape Cod compact. Officers elected for the coming year are: Governor, Henry E. Howland of New York city; deputy governor, Howard Clinton Lee of Philadelphia; captain, Col. J. J. Slocum of New York City; elder, Rev. Roderick Terry, D.D., of New York city; secretary, Edward L. Norton of New York City; treasurer, William Milne Grinnell of New York City; historian, Richard H. Greene of New York City. So far, the members number one hundred and five. We give the names below, thinking that some of our readers may thus be reminded of their own eligibility:



Richard Henry Greene, Edward Loudon Norton, William Milne Grinnell, J. Bayard Backus, Edward Clinton Lee, Walter Scott Alerton, Joseph Jermain Slocum, Waldo Hutchins, James Henry Hoadley, Miss Helen Melinda Fisher, Augustus Seggermann, Marshall Winslow Greene, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Susan Tabor Martin, Miss Louise Bliss Grinnell, Francis Bacon, Miss Nancy Grinnell, Augustus Schell Hutchins, George Herbert Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bruce Hill, William Henry Doty, Mrs. W. H. McCastner, Mrs. A. O. Washington, Mrs. R. H. Greene, Mrs. Seymour Morris, the Rev. Dr. Brady Electus Backus, Miss Edna Munson Greene, George Bird Grinnell, William Morton Grinnell, Mrs. George I. London, Mrs. Newell Martin, Mrs. William D. Page, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Pelham Winslow Warren, Howland Davis, Mrs. Edward L. Norton, Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, Clarence Lyman Collins, James H. Jackson, Miss Maria Averill Backus, Mrs. Charles Y. Moller, Henry Theodore Munson, Frederick Kreuger Seggermann, George Franklin Newcomb, John Henry Washburn, Mrs. Willard Parker Little, Charles S. Child, John Thomas Waring, Miss Janet Waring, Mrs. Clarence A. Ryndall, Francis Olcott Allen, John Taylor Terry, Henry E. Howland James Anderson Hawes, Gen. John Meridith Read, Marcus Benjamin, Mrs. Alanson Hartpence, Henry Colvin Brewster, Mrs. John B. Gleason, Governor Levi Parsons Morton, Major Clinton Brooks Sears, Edgar Cottrell Leonard, William Ripley Strong, Thomas S. Hopkins, Sherburn Gillette Hopkins, Mrs. Edward Everett Bruggertrof, Mrs. Charles Wacy Robinson, Miss Jane Eunice Brewster, William Post Hawes Bacon, Mrs. Anna Foadick Bacon, Miss Rosalie I. Bacon, Frederick Chandler Seabury, William Watson Webb, Alonzo Howard Clark, Lieut. Charles Hedges McKinstry, Dr. Charles Harrod Vinton, Edwin Sedgwick Chittenden, Eliza Williams McKinstry, George Alfred Stringer, Mrs. George M. Elwood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farnum Dimock, Mrs. James H. Oglesby, Miss Susan Maria Dimock, Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds, Mrs. Langdon S. Davis, Paul Allen Doty, Reginald Henshaw Ward, John Balch Blood, Mrs. C. Hilton Brown, Miss Charles I. Barney, Mrs. Albert H. Pitkin, William Walcott Strong, Dr. Henry Clark Coe, Mrs. Frederick Larkin, Jr., Miss Helen Murray Reynolds, Mrs. R. Bruce Ricketts, Henry Raymond Howland, Dr. Percy Bryant, Mrs. Frederick Potter, Dr. James Dougal Bissell, Mrs. Henry Allen, Henry Weston Van Dyke and Mrs. John I. Kane.

## The Saint Nicholas Society.

AT DELMONICO'S, on the evening of December 6th, 250 of the ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY gathered to celebrate their annual gathering and enjoy their proverbial good eatables, as well as the post-prandial good things.



Edward King, president of the Society, presided. With him at the head table sat Mr. G. de Weckelin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Netherlands; Major-General Ruger, U. S. A.; W. H. McElroy, Edmund Wetmore, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. James, president of St. David's Society; James S. Coleman, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; W. E. Dodge, president of the New England Society; Frederick J. De Peyster, of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS; the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, chaplain of the ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY; Commodore Sicard, U. S. N.; Judge Clearwater, of Kingston, N. Y.; Joseph H. Choate, M. Planten, consul-general from the Netherlands; Mr. Nicholas Fish, secretary of the SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI; J. Kennedy Todd, president of St. Andrew's Society; Berkeley Morton, of St. George's Society, and Dr. St. John B. Roosa, of the HOLLAND SOCIETY. The speeches were brilliant and the affair was so enjoyable as to make the guests regret that they must wait a year before they could have another annual dinner.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars.

THE first annual banquet of the New York Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS of the United States was held at the Brevoort House, New York City, on Monday evening, November 18, 1895. The dinner was in commemoration of the closing battles in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, and the Mexican War, namely: The Siege of Yorktown, the Battle of New Orleans, and the Capture of the City of Mexico. The guests assembled in the drawing-room of the hotel promptly at 7 o'clock, and for half an hour a reception was held. It was much regretted that ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who is an hereditary Companion of the Order, and who was in the city, was unable to be present on account of the unexpected death of a member of his family. The distinguished guests of the Order present were:

Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Admiral Henry Erven, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Maj.-Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A.; Hon. Charles A. Dayton, Postmaster of New York; Col. Nicholas Fish, Secretary of the New York Society of the Cincinnati and officially representing the Cincinnati; Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., Commander Pennsylvania Commandery Military Order of Foreign Wars; and Gov. Frederick J. De Peyster, representing the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. Amongst the Companions of the Order present were Commander David Banks, Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N.; ex-Gov. Morgan G. Buckley of Connecticut; Gen. William H. Buckley, Maj. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U.S.A.; Gen. Fitz John Porter, U.S.A.; Gen. Porter Hatch, U.S.A.; Col. Delancy Floyd Jones, U.S.A.; Gen. Francis E. Pinto, U.S.A.; Vice-Commander James H. Morgan, Hon. Charles H. Murray, Surgeon Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, Lieutenant Bonesteel, U.S.A.; A. Floyd Delafield, Allan Arnold, E. Fellows Jenkins, Roswell H. Rochester, Irving M. Avery, Judge Advocate Frank Montgomery Avery, Robert Webb Morgan, Maturlin L. Delafield, Jr., William Decatur Parsons, Charles P. Robinson, Jacob T. Van Wyck, David Banks, Jr., George W. Olney, Col. Robert Olyphant, Gilbert Ray Hawes, Col. Charles E. Thorburn, Alexander R. Hart, Frederick J. Huntington, Dwight L. Elmendorf, Clinton E. Braine, J. Kensett Olyphant, Col. William E. A. Buckley, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Erastus Gay, Conn.; Col. Samuel E. Gross, Chicago, and others.

At the conclusion of the reception, Commander David Banks with Admiral Erben on his arm, led the way to the banquet room. The room was artistically and appropriately decorated with flags; the tables were in the shape of an ellipse and were sumptuously decorated with flowers, fruit and ornamental pieces, military and naval in design. When the gentlemen present were seated, the Commander called upon Rev. Dr. Stevens to say grace, after which an elaborate menu was fully discussed. When coffee and cigars were reached, Commander Banks made a few appropriate remarks in keeping with the occasion, and then introduced Commodore Sicard, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who spoke to the "Navy," making a stirring and patriotic address, giving due credit to the Navy in the wars which this country has had with foreign powers and expressing his opinion that what we required to-day was plenty of battle ships, and that the day was not far distant when our flag would be seen appropriately flying from the masthead of our new naval vessels in all ports of the world. Admiral Erben was then called upon and after relating his experiences in command of the European Squadron, expressed the sentiment that it was of the greatest importance to the Navy and the country that the sailors should be native born Americans. Speeches then followed from Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens, General Wilson, Col. Nicholas Fish, Howland Pell, Judge Advocate Avery, Gens. Fitz John Porter, John P. Hatch, and Francis E. Pinto.

## Naval Order.

THE annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES will be held in the winter, on the anniversary of one of the nation's great naval victories. The date has not yet been determined.

THE Pennsylvania State Commandery of the NAVAL ORDER OF THE U. S., met in the City Hall, in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 11th of October, for its annual meeting and election. Reports from the officers showed the commandery to be in excellent condition and with increasing membership. The following board was elected to serve for the ensuing year: Commander, Colonel John Biddle Porter; vice-commander, one to be voted for, Edward Eells Porter, Commodore U. S. N.; past vice-commander, William Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N.; recorder, James Varnum Peter Turner (late U. S. N.); treasurer, John Marston; registrar, Captain Charles Bunker Dahlgren; historian, Richard Strader Collum, captain U. S. M. C.; chaplain, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

AT the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery of the NAVAL ORDER OF THE U. S., held at Young's Hotel, Boston, November 11th, the following officers were elected: Commander, Theodore Strong Thompson, paymaster, U. S. N.; vice-commander, David Betton Macomb, chief engineer (retired), U. S. N.; recorder, Amos Binney; treasurer, H. Emery Bowen; registrar, Franklin T. Beatty, M.D.; historian, W. Lithgow Willey, S. D.; chaplain, Rev. Charles L. Tappan; councillors, Lt.-Com. W. M. Paul (late U. S. N.); Dr. T. A. DeBlois, Major Wm. B. Wetmore, Dr. Chas. W. Galloupe, Hon. John H. Collamore, Lt.-Com. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N.; Lieut. Wm. McC. Little, U. S. N. (retired); C. F. B. Philbrook. The annual dinner was served at the close of the business meeting and was entirely informal. Interesting remarks were made and yarns spun by several of the naval officers present.

THE first annual meeting of the Illinois Commandery, NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES, was held by special request at the Chicago Athletic Club, Saturday evening, November 9, 1895. As this was but the second meeting of the Commandery, much of its business was necessarily rudimentary, but the initial steps were entered into with an interest that bespoke the success of the organization.

Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., presided. The Commandery voted unanimously that their officers should be re-elected for the ensuing year. The officers are: Commander Jas. H. Dayton, U. S. N., commander; Lieut.-Com. E. M. Stedman, U. S. N. (retired), vice-commander; Horatio L. Wait, recorder; R. S. Critchell, register and treasurer; D. B. Hubbard, acting chaplain.

The following gentlemen were then elected as the council of the Commandery:

L. C. Stebbins, W. L. Orr, C. B. Plattenberg, J. J. Sullivan, O. B. Damon, John Franklin, F. L. Strong, Eliot Callender, D. B. Hubbard. The commander appointed as Committee on Membership: Messrs. D. B. Hubbard, E. M. Stedman, and W. L. Wait, recorder. He also appointed as Committee on By-Laws for the Commandery: Messrs. E. M. Stedman, H. L. Wait and J. H. Dayton. After some discussion it was moved and carried that the first Tuesday in the month be made the regular night for meeting of the Illinois Commandery. There being no further business to come before the meeting, the Commandery adjourned in a body to the Athletic Club's spacious dining-hall.—*Lyman J. Hubbard, Asst. Recorder, Chicago.*

## The Society of the War of 1812.

THE organization of the Illinois SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 is now completed, Col. Wallis Brown having been chosen second vice-president, and Edward Sidney Rogers treasurer, in addition to the list of officers published in the October number of this magazine. As the charter list is not yet closed, those who join at once will have the distinction of being charter members. Several have been admitted recently, and all who wish full particulars are requested to apply to the secretary, William Porter Adams, 278 East Madison avenue, Chicago. The first banquet will be held early in January.

THE stated fallmeeting of the Massachusetts SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, postponed from October 25, anniversary of the capture of H. B. M. ship *Macedonian* by U. S. S. *United States*, was held at the University Club, Boston, November 22d. Various matters of business were transacted, and an account of the *United States-Macedonian* fight was read. Much interest in the Society is being shown. Before the meeting, a number of the officers and members enjoyed a very pleasant, informal dinner.—*Amos Binney, treasurer, Boston.*

## United States Daughters of 1812.

MRS. SULLIVAN JOHNSON of Allegheny, Pa., has been appointed to aid Mrs. Louis W. Hall of Harrisburg, Pa., to organize a State Society, in Pennsylvania, of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

THE Michigan Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has published a little book, pocket size, containing a list of officers and members, Constitution and by-laws of the State Society, extracts from the National Society's pamphlet, &c. Several applications for membership await action by the Board of Managers.

## Briefly Told.

MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS, 302 South Monroe street, Baltimore, Md., is the "living son" of a Continental soldier. He is eighty-one years of age, and in good health.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 seems to have been born of a popular demand, and it occupies a sphere hitherto vacant in journalism. Its articles are non-sectional and stir the heart and brains of the living lineal descendants to sacredly prize their glorious blood-bought heritage of civil and religious liberty. It should be read in every home that shelters an American heart and is protected by the American flag.—*John Lewis RoBards, Hannibal, Missouri.*

BETSY ROSS, or Mrs. Elizabeth Griscom Ross, to be more respectful, who made the first flag of stars and stripes from the design given her by Washington, which was adopted by Congress as the flag of this government, June 14, 1777, was the widow of John Ross, of Philadelphia. She was a bright young woman, full of energy and enterprise, and noted for her skill with the needle. Her husband had only been dead a few months when his wife's handiwork became so important to the country, and she was making her living by carrying on the little upholstering shop which he had owned. She was a Quakeress, and some of her friends in that society as well as some of her Tory friends were quite indignant at her for thus aiding the rebels.

A GREAT and interesting celebration on the Island of Nantucket, quite recently, commemorated the change of its name from Sherburne to Nantucket, when it was deeded back to Massachusetts from New York in 1795. The programme of events included literary and historical exercises, band concerts, bicycle and boat races, athletic games, grand procession, excursion to Squantum, clambake, and for the evenings fireworks, a reception and banquet. The island, now a popular summer resort, seems to have been abandoned by the restless spirit of change so prevalent in America, and to have remained as it was one hundred years ago; so that the first impression the visitor receives is that of its quaintness. It has now a population of only about 3,000; but they boast of their good health and aver that a case of malaria has never been known on their island. Nantucket was prompt to respond to the call for help in the nation's struggle for freedom, and 1,600 men laid down their lives in the War of the Revolution. The birthplaces of two noted women, Lucretia Mott and Maria Mitchell, are pointed out with pride.

THE Colonial Men and Women, and the Revolutionary Sons and Daughters' Societies of Massachusetts, will find a great deal of valuable material for their researches in the rich collection of archives and records in the State House in Boston. Under the management of Secretary Olin and Mr. James B. Tracy, these have recently been classified and arranged in volumes in fire-proof cases, so as now to be easily accessible. One volume is filled with Indian signatures; another with old wills; others with records of official doings in Colonial times, while one of the most interesting of all is devoted to the "witchcraft" proceedings belonging to the terrible days of that strange delusion. It records the examinations, affidavits and depositions of all the cases publicly tried between 1665 and 1692, and one can read between the lines the agonized feelings of innocent young girls and good mothers of families, hitherto above suspicion, who had been fastened upon as "witches" by some demented person. These volumes contain material for interesting studies of the past that is almost exhaustless, and very little has yet been printed from them.

In a letter written on the 8d of July, 1776, John Adams said to his wife, speaking of the Declaration of Independence: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps never was nor will be decided among men. \* \* \* The Second day of July, 1776, (in which the Declaration was agreed upon, though not signed), will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to defend these States. Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph in to-day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

## The Minute Man of '76.

THE Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have undertaken an enterprise which is sure to meet not only with the approval of all patriotic citizens, but with the hearty approval and vigorous support of all kindred organizations. Recognizing that the present period of transition in all departments of knowledge is an eminently fitting time in which to plant the seeds of patriotism and encourage the growth of noble ideas among the people, the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have decided to present to the City of Cincinnati a bronze statue of the Minute Man of '76. It will certainly be admitted that public statues commemorating great events in our national history are too few among us, and anything which will tend to arouse in the minds of the people the importance of self-sacrifice and labor for the good of the many, which will cut the roots of selfishness and expand the flower of altruism, should be received with acclamations and be rendered active assistance.



To defray the expense of obtaining and erecting the statue of the Minute Man, the Cincinnati Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS have offered aid to the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and under the auspices of these Societies a Continental Ball will be given on the night of December 31st, at the armory in Cincinnati. The Executive Committee of arrangements of the Continental Ball, being fully aware of the importance of giving special attention to the details, have established headquarters at Room 7, Fosdick Building, Cincinnati, where frequent secret sessions of the Executive and other committees are held, and full information can be obtained about the progress they are making. The most attractive feature of the ball will be the Minuet, which will be danced in Continental costume, but the wearing of Continental dress is optional with others who attend.

The Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have created a guarantee fund, which insures the success of the entertainment, but subscriptions are being received for boxes, which are sold at \$100 each, six admission tickets being allotted to each box holder. The price of single admission is \$5. The Executive Committee is as follows: Mr. Perin Langdon, Mr. Ralph Peters, Mr. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Brent Arnold, Mrs. Frank L. Perin, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle. Mr. Perin Langdon is chairman and A. Henry Pugh, secretary.

## Washington Relics at Tiffany's.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have on exhibition an exceedingly interesting collection of Washington relics, which are attracting much attention. They are the property of Mrs. Goldsborough, a great-great granddaughter of Martha Washington, and include the General's sword, which he wore at his inauguration, a brooch containing a lock of his hair, a pastel portrait by Sharpless (a replica of his portrait from life), several autograph letters and some things connected with Mrs. Washington, such as a silk gown, watch, and other relics.

It is strange to note that the immortal George is pictured with thick but closely cropped gray side whiskers. Upon the back of the frame this commentary is found:

"This is an original portrait of Genl. Washington, taken in 1797. It was painted by Mr. Sharpless, & is an exact likeness, except the complexion.

"Genl. Washington was very fair, with light brown, almost auburn hair. He had not a black beard. He had artificial teeth, but so well fitted that they did not disfigure his mouth.

"His hair was thin, crop'd & drest with powder & pomatum in this profile.  
ELIZA P. CUSTIS."

## Greeting to All Such.

PATRIOTISM is a living force just now very much in evidence throughout the land. THE SPIRIT OF '76 notes with pleasure the efforts of the National Provident Union, a beneficiary order of unusual strength and merit, which makes love of country and upholding of its principles a feature of the organization.

Beside patterning its government upon that of the United States, it undertakes distinct features of education in Americanism. To quote from its announcement: "National in scope, it cultivates in its citizens a knowledge of the CONSTITUTION and the government of the United States and of the rights and duties of American citizenship."



### Where Yankee Doodle Was Written.

"THE Old Mansion Fort Crailo," the oldest house in the State of New York, is situated on the east bank of the Hudson. The fort was built about 1630, and a stone in the cellar marks its completion in 1642. The bricks for its construction were brought from Holland, and stones a foot square, pierced with holes for muskets, were placed on either side of the principal doors so as to protect them from savage attacks. It is evident that the house was besieged more than once by the Indians, as there are marks of glancing bullets or arrowheads on the walls. In 1688, after the burning of Esopus, the "Old Mansion" was used as a refuge by the neighbors and put in a state of defense, and tradition states that the women and children were placed in the cellar, which contains large alcoves and would shelter several families. The attic of the house is supposed to be haunted by a young girl who was carried off by the Indians and murdered; and Gertrude Van Twiller, the sister of the famous Governor of New Amsterdam, Wouter Van Twiller, screams on windy nights, to the awe and amazement of credulous folk.

In 1756 Fort Crailo was the headquarters of General Abercrombie, and it was on this spot that a colonial regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Fitch reported for service. The ununiformed troops, whose only distinction was a turkey feather stuck in their hats, excited the ridicule of the English officers, and a young surgeon by the name of Richard Schuckburg, who was seated beside the well behind the "Old Mansion" when the troops rode up to report at headquarters, wrote the now famous lines:

Yankee Doodle came to town  
Riding on a pony,  
Stuck a feather in his hat  
And called it "Maccaroni."

The word "maccaroni" being synonymous with our word "dude."

The celebrated Jesuit priest Jolques found a shelter from the Indians in the "Old Mansion" after his thumbs had been cut off with clam-shells, and his nails torn from the roots by the squaws. He was concealed in the cellars until he could be conveyed to his home in France.

### Our Book Table.

WATCH FIRES OF '76, by Samuel Adams Drake, is, as its name indicates, a collection of war stories of the Revolution. They are put into the mouths of veterans, and told in the quaint but sturdy language of those stalwart times. The incidents are not new, or they would not be history; but the manner of telling them is new, and the dryness of ordinary history is so entirely done away that they have a fresh charm. They will probably appeal most strongly to boys, as in every manly boy there is a latent desire to do deeds of valor. A school boy recently came bounding up to his mother with "Watch Fires of '76" in his hand, exclaiming "Oh, mamma! this is a lovely book! Just read this story, 'The Old Cocked Hat!' I tell you it is a peach!" the youthful critic feeling it necessary to use a little boyish slang to express the fervor of his enthusiasm. Such stories as these are sure to inspire real patriotism, and the author's name is a guarantee for their historical correctness. 270 pages, illustrated, bound in cloth, price \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

HERO TALES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY, by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge. This is a book that cannot be too highly recommended. It should be placed in every private and public library, and particularly in every school library. Moreover, the teachers, and everybody who has to do with the training of boys should urge its perusal. If, as Pope says, "the proper study of mankind is man," then surely the study of the grandest men in their grandest moments cannot but be inspiring. Example is always more potent than precept, and this book is very opportune, coming, as it does, in a time when the general trend of thought and action is toward material gain; when the conversation the schoolboy hears around the home fire-side relates chiefly to money-getting or small gossip. These stories—true stories—show what a grand thing a noble man is; and how noble men in our own country have born themselves in times of peril. It is not written exclusively for boys, though the stories are simply and briefly told; older people cannot fail to be interested and benefited by reading them. These Hero Tales include such names as Washington, Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, Stonewall Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and many others distinguished for brilliant exploits on sea and land. Published by the Century Co., New York. 335 pages. Illustrated.

A KNIGHT OF LIBERTY, by Hezekiah Butterworth, is a book for young readers. It is dedicated to the pupils of American schools, the author expressing the hope that this picture of unselfish patriotism may stimulate them. It is a life of Lafayette, told in story form, in the writer's well-known, pleasant style. The very fact that it is the personal history of one to whom, as a

nation, we owe so much, should commend the book, even if the story were not as full of thrilling adventure as a book of fiction, and were not related by so popular a writer. It is clearly printed, well illustrated and attractively bound; 225 pages. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

AN OLD NEW ENGLAND TOWN, Sketches of Life, Scenery, Character, by Frank Samuel Child. This very entertaining book, is compiled from a series of lectures delivered before the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Fairfield, Conn., which is the old town described. The author has drawn such an attractive picture, and has so woven his own love of his home into his book that he makes the reader feel as if he would like to move to the sweet, quiet old place, where he could "cuddle down and rest." He traces the history of the town from its earliest beginnings, and accounts for the prominence of its position in the Colonial period by the strength of character of its founders. He says: "A thinking man is like a hidden force in nature. The time comes when the ferment of thought expresses itself in momentum of action." Such philosophical reflections are enlivened by anecdotes of life in the olden time—stories of early struggles and pioneer hardships, of patient labor in converting the primitive forests into fruitful fields and gardens, of the gradual acquirement of comforts and even luxuries. The descriptions of the home life, the social and religious life of the citizens, afford glimpses of the rigid uprightness of the human character, as well as some of the curious customs that grew out of their stern ideas of propriety. A quotation will illustrate: "In some parts of Connecticut courtship was all done in the living room among the family. A whispering-rod, hollow so that the lovers could speak through it, was put into their hands. Seated some distance apart, they poured their billing and cooing into the pipe." There are 230 pages, printed in large, clear type, wide margins, and it is profusely illustrated with beautiful photogravures. Price, \$3. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

### Books Received.

AN ACCIDENTAL ROMANCE, AND OTHER STORIES. By William Sidney Rossiter. Published by The Republic Press of New York.

BATTLES OF SARATOGA. By Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Published by Joel Munsell's Sons of Albany, N. Y.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND. By John Brown, B.A., D.D., Editor of the *Congregationalist*. Illustrated from original sketches by Charles Whymper. Published by Fleming H. Revell & Co., New York.

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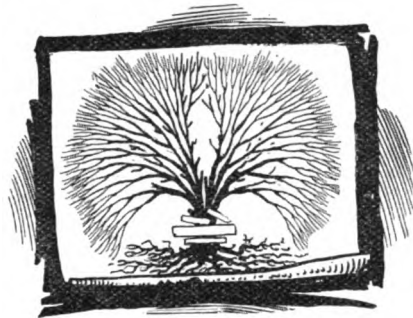
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**Brief Mention.**

THE Legislature of Rhode Island has appropriated \$2,000 for a monument to mark the grave of her patriot, John Waterman, who lies at Valley Forge.

A NEW patriotic ode will help the loyal to express their *amor patriæ*. It is entitled "The Nation's Song," and the words and music were written by Mr. J. M. Munyon, of Philadelphia.

THE new buildings of Columbia College on Morningside Heights, New York, will be on ground consecrated by the blood of patriots in the Battle of Harlem Plains, fought September 16, 1776.

ONE hundred years ago, at the close of a military parade at Ipswich, the following toast was given: "Deafness to the ear that would patiently hear, dumbness to the tongue that would utter a calumny against the immortal Washington."

A NEW YORK paper prints the following list of writers who are members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Carolyn Halstead, Mrs. B. W. Doremus, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Mrs. Mary McP. Foster, Miss Eliza D. Keith and Louise Barnum Robbins.

SECRETARY R. H. GREENE of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR VETERANS OF THE 7TH REGIMENT, is collecting war-time portraits, to be used in a painting of that organization. Concerning it he writes: "Hereditary Societies are the rage now, and this one will not be fully appreciated till the hereditary members only remain, but this picture will be a voice from the past and increase in value as each year removes the actors and lengthens the interval since their services."

\$10.—I will pay ten dollars for an authentic description of the flag of the Republic of Vermont or of the flag of the Green Mountain Boys in the Revolution. H. K. ELKINS.  
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Martha Custis weds the hero  
Crowned with bays from Fort Du Quesne.



When beyond the broad Potomac  
Rang the call from hill to hill,  
Calmly sent she forth her hero,  
Held her place beside him still.  
Years have rolled beyond the century,  
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## AMERICAN HISTORIC POTTERY.

[SECOND PAPER.]

THAT considerable interest exists in American ceramic wares, especially in those of a historic character, has shown itself by the numerous letters that have come to me from persons all over the country, who had read my article under the above caption, in the January (1895) issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and wrote, calling my attention to various bits of American historic pottery other than those mentioned therein. In consequence, I have much pleasure in again taking up that subject



PITCHER FROM NANTUCKET.

for the purpose of describing certain specimens that I have more recently met with.

The World's Fair held in Philadelphia, in 1876, was the cause of numerous interesting products of the potter's art, and among those of worthy mention was a Poet's pitcher in biscuit that was made at the Union Porcelain Works in Greenpoint. It was designed by Karl Muller, and besides much ornamentation, included medallion portraits of famous American poets. From the same factory came, also, a beautifully-modeled Liberty cup and saucer. The design consisted of embossed figures of Mercury and Justice, surrounded by the corn plant of the North and the tobacco plant of the South. The handle represented the Goddess of Liberty, standing on an eagle with outspread wings. This cup is one that is seldom seen and is indeed fit to grace the cabinet of any china collector. Also from the kilns of the Union Porcelain Works is a tea cup made in 1880 for the Seventh Regiment Fair that was held in New York City at the time when its present armory was opened. It bears the insignia or badge of that famous military organization in the proper colors both on the cup and saucer, while a narrow red line forms a border around the rim of each piece.

The tea parties that were so common about the time of the centennial celebrations of Lexington and Bunker Hill had, in some instances, special cups made for the occasions. Many of these cups and saucers are now exceedingly rare, and for some time I have been searching for the dainty little cup and saucer that was sold in the Capitol in Washington on such an occasion, some fifteen or twenty years ago. I am told that they are common enough, but on pressing my inquiries further, generally find that the cup has been broken and the saucer lost, or the reverse. Another cup and saucer of American make is the one that was issued at the time of the semi-centennial of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, early in the eighties. I am also advised of one that was made for the Easton (Pa.) tea party. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Campbell, of the New Jersey SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, I secured a porcelain bowl of the Washington tea set, made in 1876, by the Ott & Brewer Co., of Trenton. Embossed heads of the Father of his Country and of Mrs. Washington, surrounded by a floral design, appear on the outside of the bowl.

Of less conspicuous historical interest is the very beautiful pitcher that is said to be made in Nantucket, Mass. It is quite thin, and resembles bone china. It has raised designs, representing the old windmill in Nantucket and other scenes of local interest are shown at intervals on the body of the pitcher. Unfortunately, no name or mark appears anywhere on this exquisite piece of pottery, and were it not for the fact of its purchase on the island, it could not be identified. (See cut.)

In Washington one hears now and then of finds of the so-called "presidential china." Although Mrs. Earle has devoted an entire chapter in her fascinating "China Hunting in America," it is well to remember that with nearly every new administration the White House is refurnished with a dinner set. Several of these have been decorated with patriotic designs, and among them the set that was provided for Mr. Lincoln's second term is remarkable for its beauty. The artist was Mr. Edward Lycett, the father of china painting in America, who still resides in Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Earle says of it: "It is of finest French porcelain, with a border of crimson, purple, or plum color, with delicate lines and dots of gold, and the plates, platters and saucers have slightly scalloped edges. In the center of the plates and on the sides of the dishes and small rims is a very spirited version of the coat-of-arms of the United States, with the motto 'E Pluribus Unum' upon a clouded background of gold."

August Peyrau, of whom mention was made in my earlier article, has since reproduced in red clay or terra cotta caricature heads of Whitelaw Reid, Joseph Pulitzer, Charles A. Dana, and several characteristic negro and Irish heads. For a time they were on sale in New York City, but more recently they have disappeared from the show windows of the tobaccoists, and with them their interesting maker. Peyrau was a Frenchman who gave up a prosperous business to return to his native village in the South of France, but on arriving there he found a new generation in existence and his old friends gone. After a few months



COLUMBIAN JUG, 1893.

he wearied of the place, and then came back to his adopted country. Times were hard and it was not easy to start in business again. So he supported himself for a time by modeling his caricature pipe heads, and now he has disappeared again. In the years to come when his pipes will sell for dollars instead of cents, who will remember their maker?

A white clay pipe with curious ornamentation, and bearing the well-known features of Henry Clay, is a novelty in the pipe line that has appeared during the year. Its history is not easily traceable, but I have reason to believe that it was originally of Austrian make and bore the features of some distinguished military hero. Specimens came to this country, and a Brooklyn pipe-

maker shrewdly copied the design and inserted the head of Clay instead of the nameless foreigner. Both varieties are in my collection. I must not forget to mention the Indian calumet made of Virginia red clay which Mr. S. Victor Constant, the Historian General of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, had made as a souvenir for the annual dinners of that Society. To him I am indebted for the specimen in my collection.

Among the curiosities of the ceramic collection in the U. S. National Museum in Washington, is a Columbian jug, designed by Mr. Samuel B. Dean in 1893. Although of English manufacture it is indeed worthy of description as the most interesting piece of Columbian pottery that I have met with. The shape is similar to that used in Spain during the time of Columbus, and it is decorated with a floral design in green and yellow that was suggested by a fifteenth century Spanish tile that is in the British museum. On one side, in brown, is an outline head of Columbus taken from the celebrated portrait painted by Lorenzo Lotto in 1512, while on the other is a representation of a caravel from a drawing made by Columbus himself. It is, indeed, an unique and most worthy example of ceramic workmanship.

Elsewhere I have urged the patriotic women of America to organize a pottery for the purpose of producing wares that shall help to preserve the history of our country. Who would not have been proud to have produced a jug such as the one just described, and yet it is only a bit of earthenware crudely decorated and then dipped in a glaze. Yet, withal, how perfectly artistic! The women of America are not lacking in taste, nor are they wanting in ability to organize. The choice of subjects is

great. The historic old Fort Crallo, near Albany, where Yankee Doodle was composed, is about to become the property of the National Society of the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, and money is now being raised for that purpose. Who would not be glad to own a piece of china on which the history of that famous mansion was told? Gen. Abercombie made it his headquarters in 1756, and there the Connecticut contingent reported for service in Colonial times. These rawboned Yankees, led by Thomas Fitch, the eldest son of the Governor of Connecticut, came on sorry looking nags, but they were the best their farms afforded, and they wore no uniforms; but more precious than lace or buttons was the turkey feather which their wives and sweethearts had pinned to their hats. Such was the incident that inspired Richard Schuckburg to write:

"Yankee Doodle came to town  
Riding on a pony,  
Stuck a feather in his hat  
And called it 'Maccaroni.'"

The words fitted to the well known tune of "Lucy Locket Lost her Pocket," and the jingle and air caught the fancy of the soldiers who would lead in any attack when roused by hearing this tune played.

Will not some woman—some woman who is proud of her American ancestors and who loves her country—devote some of her talent toward the production of a design that shall perpetuate the history of the spot where "Yankee Doodle" was first sung?

MARCUS BENJAMIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1895.

## OUR SABBATH AND THE OLD "BLUE LAWS."

JOSEPH COOK, the popular Boston lecturer says: "I am no fanatic, I hope, as to Sunday; but as I look abroad over the map of popular freedom in the world, it does not seem to me to be accidental that Switzerland, Scotland, England and the United States—the countries which best observe Sunday—constitute almost the entire map of safe popular government."

The atmosphere of the Sabbath as it is to-day in the United States would hardly satisfy the people who lived here two hundred and fifty years ago, even if Mr. Cook does find it to compare favorably with other parts of the world. Still, when we consider the great numbers of the "strangers within our gates," and the variety of their ideas about how the Sabbath should be spent, we have reason to rejoice in the comparative quiet and decorum that pervade our streets on the first day of the week. It is safe to say that there would have been a very different state of things here now, but for the stern and rigid ideas of morality that governed our forefathers. There is nothing so persevering, nothing so tenacious of life, and nothing so powerful in exerting influence on others, as a deep conviction of truth and duty; so it is this earnest spirit of our ancestors, as formulated in their laws and exemplified in their lives, that has acted against the lax ways brought into the country by some of the recent emigrants, and like the salt in the sea and the motion of the tides, has kept a degree of purity and vigor in the religious life of the nation.

Since we owe so much to the old "Blue Laws," then, perhaps we ought not to feel amused at complacent way in which the justice—as they deemed it—of those early days, was meted out to those who were unfortunate enough to offend, or not sharp enough to escape detection. In the book entitled:

NEW HAVEN LAWS,  
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By M. S., for Livewell Chapman  
AT THE CROWNE  
in Popes-head-Alley, 1656.,

The general statement is made that:

Stripes, or whipping, is a correction fit and proper in some cases, where the offense is accompanied with childish, or brutish folly, with rude filthiness, or with stubborn insolency, with beastly cruelty, or with idle vagrancy, or for faults of like nature. But when stripes are due, it is ordered: That not above forty stripes shall be inflicted at one time. Deut. 25, 8.

This law had then been in force since 1639. In regard to the way the New Haven people were to keep the Sabbath the law stipulated that:

Whosoever shall prophane the Lord's Day, or any part of it, either by sinful, servile work, or unlawful recreation, or otherwise, whether wilfully, or in a careless neglect, shall be duly punished by fine, imprisonment, or corporally, according to the nature and measure of his sin and offense. But if the court, upon examination, by clear and satisfying evidence, find that the sin was proudly, presumptuously, and with a high hand committed against the known command and authority of the blessed God, such a person therein despising and reproaching the Lord shall be put to death, and that all others may feare and shun such provoking, rebellious courses; Numb. 15, from 30 to 36 verse.

A few years earlier than this the good settlers of Virginia were kept equally straight with their New England countrymen. From the "Articles, Laws and Orders, Divine, Politique and Martial, for the Colony in VIRGINIA; first established by Sir Thomas Gates, Knight, Lieutenant-General, the 24th of May, 1610," we take the following:

Every man and woman shall repair in the morning to the divine service and sermons preached upon the Sabbath day, and in the afternoon to divine service, and Catechising, upon pain for the first fault to lose their provision and the allowance for the whole week following; for the second, to lose the said allowance and also to be whipt; and for the third, to suffer death.

By March, 1624, the rigor of law governing the observance of the Sabbath was somewhat abated, the enactment for that date reading:

Whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday, without an allowable excuse, shall forfeit a pound of tobacco, and he that absenteth himself a month shall forfeit 50 lbs. of tobacco.

The ministers were also "regulated" by law in 1632, thus:

My nisters shall not give themselves to excess in drinking, or rvyot, spending their tyme idelle by day or night, playing at dice, cards, or any other unlawful game, but at all tymes convenient they shall heare or reade somewhat of the holy scriptures, or shall occupie themselves with some other honest studies, or exercise, always doing the things which shall appertayne to honestie, and endeavor to profitt the Church of God, having always in mind that they ought to excell all others in puritie of life, and should be examples to others to live well and Christianlike.

For their encouragement, however, an enactment was made the same month with the above restrictive one, Sept. 1632, that:

Because of the low price of Tobacco at present, it is further graunted and ordered, that there shall be likewise due to the My nisters, from the first day of March last past, for and during the term of one whole year next ensuing, the twentyeth calfe, the twentyeth kidd of goats, and the twentyeth pigge, throughout all the plantations in this colony.

A little book called the "New England Sunday," gives extracts from many old newspapers of Colonial times, which show that our forefathers were just as conscientious in enforcing the laws as they were earnest in enacting them. An item credited to the *Columbian Centinel*, 1789, is entitled:

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TYTHINGMAN.

The President, on his return to New York from his late tour through Connecticut, having missed his way, on Saturday, was obliged to ride a few miles on Sunday morning in order to gain the town, at which he had previously proposed to have attended divine service. Before he arrived, however, he was met by a Tythingman, who, commanding him to stop, demanded the occasion of his riding, and it was not until the President had informed him of every circumstance, and promised to go no further than the town intended, that the Tythingman would permit him to proceed on his journey.

This President was, of course, George Washington, who thus patiently submitted to the stringent regulations of the time.

An extract from "Felt's Annals of Salem," shows how serious a matter disorder on Sunday was considered a hundred years before the Revolution, April 20, 1676. It says:

Ordered by ye selectmen yt the three constables doe attend att ye three great doores of ye meeting house every Lord's day att ye end of ye sermon, boath forenoone and afternoone and to keep ye doors fast and suffer none to goe out before ye whole exercise bee ended, unless itt be such as they conceive have necessary occasion, and to take notice of any such as shall presume to goe forth as above said and present their names as the law directs.

Ordered that all ye boys of ye towne are and shall bee appointed to sitt upon ye three paire of staires in ye meeting house on the Lord's day, and Wm. Lord is appointed to look to the boyes yt sitt upon ye pulpit staires and for ye other staires Reuben Guppy is to look to and order soe many of ye boyes as may be convenient and if they are unruly to present their names as the law directs.

Some verses from a poem published in the *Columbian Centinel* in 1816, shows that their convictions of the sacredness of the Sabbath were stronger than their love of gain:

## THE PIOUS FARMER.

Should it rain all the week and the Sundays prove fine,  
Though others make hay yet I'll not work at mine;  
For I don't think, for my part, such sunshine was given,  
Us mortals to lure from the path-way to heaven.

If it rain all the week, then on God I'll recline,  
And not work on Sunday, although the sunshine;  
In this Faith deeply rooted, no ill I forebode,  
That a man's seldom poorer for serving his God.

L. DEL. B.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1895.

## THE ANNIVERSARY OF PRINCETON CELEBRATED.

ONE of the most important patriotic events of the year is the annual dinner of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The observance this year was no exception, but added to the enviable record of this organization. It was held at Delmonico's on January 3d, and although the plates were \$10 each, and limited, of course, to those invited, the large banquet room was almost uncomfortably crowded, and by a most distinguished-looking body of men. Patriotic feeling during the evening was at high-water mark, and Delmonico's best service, and the orchestra's programme of patriotic airs, together with the programme of eloquent speeches, all conspired to make the occasion one of exceptional interest and enjoyment.

The incidents of the evening could not easily be enumerated, but the most gratifying was the presence in the gallery, and later on the floor of the banquet room, of a goodly representation of "DAUGHTERS."

Adjoining States were represented by large and enthusiastic delegations, notably Connecticut and Massachusetts, and to these visitors General Porter, the President-General, gave personal greeting. The Massachusetts men were accompanied by the Mayor-elect of Boston, who was called out for an impromptu before the close of the evening. One of the Massachusetts men said that his State, which supplied 92,000 men out of the 800,000 American soldiers of the War of the Revolution, could be depended upon not to shirk the "dangers" of the banquet room.

## AT THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The presiding officer was, of course, the genial and popular President of the Empire State Society, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, and his wit gave impetus to the different speakers, whom he introduced with many original and amusing innuendoes, which elicited much laughter. On either side sat the following gentlemen, whose names need no introduction to an American audience:

To the right, Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton, Warner Miller, Mayor-elect Josiah Quincy of Boston, Justice George C. Barrett, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.; ex-Minister Bolet Peraza of Venezuela, and John Winfield Scott.

At the left of Mr. Depew were Mayor Strong, Gen. Horace Porter, Judge Edward T. Bartlett, Gen. Thomas A. Ruger, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Gov. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut, and John A. Taylor.

## THE SPEAKERS AND THE SPEECHES.

No attempt will be made to give more than the general spirit of the occasion and the salient features of the several speeches, as lack of space will prevent a verbatim report of any address, save that of Professor Sloan of Princeton. His paper described in the terse characteristic style of this eminent scholar, the event which the banquet celebrated—The Battle of Princeton, and on account of its apposite character and its very interesting treatment, it is presented in full. It is unfortunate that his portrait, as well as that of Mr. Taylor, could not be obtained.

## MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The historical as well as the economic aspects of hospitality were the veins of thought running through the remarks of this well-known gentleman, and culminated in facetiousness when he said that nothing could be done now-a-days without a dinner, not even the starting of a presidential boom. This hit at himself was heartily applauded.

Among many good things he said:

Great as he was in every other direction, profoundly as he appreciated and much as he enjoyed the dinner, General Washington by his presence generally spoiled the pleasures of the feast. The severity of his manner, his majesty which enshrined him destroyed the

freedom which is necessary to the full appreciation and enjoyment of the occasion. The grandfather of General Cochran was surgeon-general of the staff, and he used to tell the story of the effort made by the younger members to break through this reserve and bring the commander-in-chief into connection and sympathy with both the serious and the hilarious incidents which happened after he retired. The novel method of producing this result was that the best raconteur should tell the story which had proved the greatest success, and then that Governor Morris, the most brilliant, audacious and best-loved of the officers, should slap the General on the back and say: "Old gentleman, how do you like that?" Washington was first astonished, and then a grieved expression came over his face; then he slowly rose and with great dignity retired from the room. This was the first and last experiment they made upon General Washington. (Laughter and applause.)

## THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

The oration upon "Princeton" by Prof. Wm. M. Sloan, was as follows:

"This unhappy affair at Trenton has blasted all our hopes," said Lord George Germain from his place in Parliament. "This wretched business at Princeton has confirmed all our fears," would have been a proper pendant to his doleful remark.

On the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the American Colonies, Boston and Charleston marked the end of the coastwise strip of American soil which could claim, in any proper sense of the word, to be populated.

## AT LOW EBB.

On Christmas Day, 1776, not only was Canada entirely lost to us, but the most precious third of that rebel strip was virtually so. The City of New York and the State as far as the Highlands, with Long Island, which commanded Connecticut, and likewise New Jersey, the great highway between New England and the South—all were in the undisputed possession of the British. Our foes were snug in winter quarters; Washington, with some two thousand shoeless, stockingless, blanketless men, was freezing behind the Delaware; while Hessian marauders ranged unchecked almost to the wharves of Philadelphia.

## THE TIDE TURNED.

On Christmas night occurred the surprise at Trenton, and the Colonies were startled by the electric shock into a vigorous vitality. Cornwallis brought his portmanteau ashore from the ship on which he was about to sail for England, summoned his eight thousand veterans to duty, and started to annihilate the ragamuffins, who, after displaying such temerity, had secured important reinforcements and had recrossed the Delaware. He marched triumphantly until, on January 2, 1777, he reached Maidenhead, a little hamlet five miles from his goal, the village now called Lawrenceville, and the seat of one of our most famous secondary schools. Along the street stood American militiamen, and they began to fire; retreating before overwhelming odds, they still kept firing, and with deadly accuracy; soon the highway into Trenton became a gauntlet of death-dealing lines.

But the courageous Englishman kept on; he had left a reserve of three regiments quartered in the already famous old Nassau Hall, seat of the College at Princeton. They would come up in the morning to make victory complete. Meantime, he must drive the rebels to their lair. The Americans fought well, but they were overpowered; even Washington's Continentals could only stand a few moments before they retreated in excellent order across the Assumpink Creek into their fortified camp.

The temper and movements of his opponents gave Cornwallis pause, and as night fell he dispatched an adjutant to hurry in his reserve. But there had been a sudden heavy frost, the roads were rough, and all night he lay watching the bright campfires of his enemy and waiting for his tardy regiments. They were destined never to arrive.

## HIGH PRAISE FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

In what the great strategist, Von Moltke, considered Washington's greatest move, the Americans had stolen away, and, marching sturdily by the south and east, had by dawn arrived



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.  
reticence and the distant

within a mile and a half of Princeton, where they paused behind a curtain of forest to rest for a moment. Scouts reported that half a mile due north the British reserves were moving toward Trenton along the King's Highway. There were two regiments marching; one, the 17th, had just crossed the bridge over Stony Brook and was climbing the hill beyond; the other, the 55th, was some distance behind, descending into the valley; the third had not left Princeton. Mercer, with a detachment, moved up the stream to intercept the 17th. Advancing within a few hundred yards of the bridge, and standing until reinforced, he awaited an attack. The English van turned, and firing, charged with fixed bayonets against the little band; these, in spite of a gallant resistance with flint-locks destitute of bayonets, and two four-pounders, were steadily driven back. Cornwallis heard the sound of firing and knew that his flank was turned, but he was nine miles away and helpless.

#### WASHINGTON DISPLAYED GREAT PERSONAL BRAVERY.

Washington, having left his bivouac, had passed eastward toward Princeton, but he, too, heard the booming of the English artillery mingled with that of the little pair of American field pieces, and, quickly wheeling, joined Mercer's force on the spot now known as the battlefield of Princeton, where he made a stand. Opposite were the pursuing British. The shock of battle was short, sharp and decisive. Washington led his ranks to within thirty yards of the English musketry, and his officers emulated his apparent bravado. The unsupported 17th fled in disorder, and the Americans, reforming promptly, dispersed, with the assistance of the townfolk, the other two English regiments which, together with some of the fugitives, had formed on the line toward Princeton as well as in and around Nassau Hall itself.

Before leaving the field, the American rear cut down the wooden bridge over Stony Brook, and that almost under the eyes of Cornwallis, whose van was by this time coming over the brow of the hill as he hurried on from Trenton. With the disappearance of the bridge the battle was over, for Cornwallis' army was compelled to wait until it was repaired. By that time Washington's work was done and his troops being worn out, he marched through Princeton to Kingston, and then turned northward toward Somerset, instead of advancing to seize the British stores at New Brunswick as he had hoped to do. Cornwallis, leaving Washington unmolested, led his army directly to that town and thence returned to New York.

#### THE RESULTS IMPORTANT.

Like many other great victories, Princeton was a small battle. Composed of several engagements, in no one of which more than two regiments on a side were fighting at one time, it nevertheless was tremendous in its results. The apparent bravado of Washington and his officers was due to their appreciation of what was at stake; the completion of his finest strategic move, the final rout of the enemy for the year, the rehabilitation of America as a belligerent. Newport and New York with its outposts were all that remained to the British as the result of their first campaign in the United States! New England, the Middle States and the South were free again; both the Hudson and Delaware were in American hands. Washington's generalship was stamped as pure gold, his forces animated, and the Revolution demonstrated not to be a temporary outburst in behalf of principle, but a serious, well-ordered resistance likely to sustain it. Union and Independence were not won, but it was clear that England could scarcely hope at any time, under existing circumstances, to land a force sufficient to crush the rebellion. The field of Washington's perfect strategy and unsurpassed courage must remain distinguished in history as one of the most glorious in our annals, both in its character and in its consequences.

Under the soil of my own homestead lie the ashes of many British heroes who lay cold and stark in the streets of Princeton at dusk on that cold winter's day a hundred and nineteen years ago. Peace to their ashes; American oaks and hickories, grown thick and strong, spread their boughs above the graves, and American youth disport themselves on their turfy blanket in the summer shade. It was a fratricidal warfare, defensive purely on the side of our ancestors; but no drop of bitterness remains to spoil our memories of the brave men all, who fought together on January 3, 1777, in that classic town. Great deeds have been done by their descendants during the long intervening years, but only once in strife between the two great nations which they have cherished; the long rivalry between them has been mainly in the arts of peace. The lesson of the hour for us is to commend that peace, to avoid all offense, to abhor bloodshed, as did the forefathers—but to love honor as they did; to admire their valor; to stand as they stood at any cost for the right, as it is given us to know the right.

#### SENATOR ORVILLE H. PLATT.

Connecticut was acceptably represented by its Senator who spoke upon "The Growth of An Idea." He showed how the "idea" of separation from Great Britain was not at first entertained. He said in part:



SENATOR ORVILLE H. PLATT.

Washington said in May, 1775: "If you ever hear of my joining any such measure (as separation from Great Britain) you have my permission to set me down for everything wicked." He also said at a later date: "When I first took command of the army (July 3, 1775), I abhorred the idea of independence." Webster puts in the mouth of John Adams in his celebrated speech sustaining the Declaration of Independence, these words: "It is true, indeed, sir, that in the beginning we aimed not at independence."

During the year which elapsed between Washington's taking command of the army and the Declaration of Independence, the idea of separation, of independence, was, however, rapidly developed.

Thomas Paine published his pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense," on January 10, 1776. I think this was the first vigorous denial of the right of kings and in favor of free government. In that pamphlet he said: "Everything that is right or reasonable pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'It is time to part.'" The effect of the publication of "Common Sense" was wonderful. The idea of separation from Great Britain and the establishment of an independent government blossomed all at once, like the flower of the aloe after a hundred years of waiting growth. Still, it was not till June 10, 1776, that Congress agreed to a resolution, immortal now, that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

#### GEN. HORACE PORTER.

The President-General of the National Society, SONS OF THE



GEN. HORACE PORTER.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is an after-dinner speaker of such acceptability, that a report in "cold type," especially one that presents only a fragment of what he said, gives but a very faint idea of the impression produced upon a sympathetic audience. His remarks were in more serious vein than usual, and rehearsed the incidents of Washington's Princeton Campaign, but associated with his own boyhood experiences at school, on the very site of the historical encounter. A single fragment from the many good things said, must suffice for the purpose of this report:

The Princeton campaign won high praise from all quarters. Napoleon spoke of it in the most complimentary terms, and Frederick the Great used these words: "The campaign for the rescue of Jersey was the most brilliant achievement in the annals of military history." (Applause.)

Washington, with a couple of thousand half-armed men and 3,000 colonists behind him, did not allow himself to be afraid of George III., and if he were here to-day with 70,000,000 of men behind him—well, we can't help but think that he would not allow himself to be scared by the ribald talk of Mr. Salisbury. (Great applause.)

This campaign has always had peculiar attractions for me, besides the contemplation of the brilliancy of its conception, its heroic execution. It is interesting to me for two facts—first, that I used to wander in my younger days over all the roads travelled by Washington, and secondly, because my father's father took some active part in a battle as colonel of artillery, and served for a time on Washington's staff.

#### REMARKS OF MAYOR STRONG.

When the Mayor arose to speak upon the subject of "The Reformation of Patriots," he received a royal welcome, followed by the closest attention. His remarks were somewhat brief, but were full of witty allusions to local affairs. The following single paragraph will illustrate:



MAYOR STRONG.

I think a little as your President does, that a reformer must be a patriot; but then, I have thought ever since he made that remark that I have no patriots in this government with me undertaking to take charge of the municipal affairs of the city of New York. This afternoon, one or two of them were in my office, and they wanted to see me this evening, and I said: "No, you cannot see me this evening; I am going to the dinner of the Sons of the Revolution—and American Revolution at that." (Laughter.) "Well," they said, "we thought you had revolution enough in the last year without

joining the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

#### MR. JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

The well-known and efficient Secretary of the Empire State Society was introduced with almost disconcerting pleasantness, to speak upon "Venezuela." If anyone anticipated a "jingo" speech, they were agreeably surprised, and although the Minister from Venezuela sat next him at the table, his remarks were devoted to the broad principles of the relationship of American and European nations. He said in part:



JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

The main question to-day is, the contrast between the doctrines and the principles of the people of the Eastern Hemisphere and the people of the Western Hemisphere. The people of the Eastern Hemisphere are devoted to the preservation of the doctrine enunciated by Napoleon, that "God is on the side of the heaviest battalions." The people of the Western Hemisphere are devoted to the preservation of the doctrine enunciated by



Abraham Lincoln, "This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

I take this opportunity of emphasizing the responsibilities of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at this juncture—and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Every decade we take into our country an empire of people who have been brought up under the doctrines of the Eastern Hemisphere; who have come to understand that the only way to bring about right was by might. It is for the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the descendants of the men who established this government, to show these people how noble a thing it is to be at peace with mankind, to treat every man with fairness, to pay every dollar fully, to treat everybody with honor and propriety; that is the duty of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER.

#### THE MARRIAGE OF THE OCEANS.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who has so long advocated the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, spoke next upon the above subject, in his usual happy manner. The Senator has a fine presence and voice, and is saturated with the subject, which seems to him the most vital question of the century, and deserving of the attention and support of all patriotic citizens. Judged by the applause given him, his auditors did not greatly dissent from his conclusions.

HON. JOHN A. TAYLOR.

This gentleman, although the last speaker of the evening, found no difficulty in holding his audience. Mr. Taylor possesses in a high degree, the happy faculty of interesting his hearers, and the first sentence had hardly been spoken before he had the control of his auditors, and might have spoken until morning without danger of losing them. He said, in part:

If in our day and generation the dreadful issue of war shall supplant for a time the calm pursuits of peace, the men who are to win its victories and sustain the immortal safeguards of government will be not the blatant, vociferating demagogues who are crying from the housetops to let loose the dogs of war and who are braying themselves hoarse over the capacity of one Yankee to whip a dozen Englishmen. Not at all. These will be the first to demonstrate to the recruiting officer that they have organic weaknesses which totally unfit them for any branch of the army or navy. (Laughter and applause.)

But out from the ranks of common citizenship, from the counting-house and manufactory, from well-tilled fields and money-laden banks will come the calm, resolute patriots of the land, filled with a lofty recognition of their duty to the father and mother land, and glad to acknowledge the patriot's obligations to give of himself to the last instinct of life rather than the symbol of a great free republic shall suffer disgrace. (Applause.)

The elegantly designed souvenir, containing a sketch of the Battle of Princeton, the history of the Empire State Society, the "roll of celebrants," and other data was the work of Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, the Registrar of the Society.

### WASHINGTON'S MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

THE 137th anniversary of the marriage of Col. George Washington and Mrs. Martha Custis was observed January 6th by the New York Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by holding a brilliant and successful reception at "Sherry's." Invitations read: "To meet Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson," who was the guest of honor.

Probably seven hundred were present, including many guests and representatives of other patriotic Societies, among whom were several of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The decorations were appropriate and tasteful, and the occasion was all that a patriotic occasion, a brilliant assembly, inspiring speaking, good music and excellent refreshments could make it.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, is a lady of exceptional executive ability, and possesses what so many ladies lack, a fine voice for public speaking, and almost perfect self-possession as a presiding officer. No little portion of the success of this function was due to the ready wit and wisdom of this estimable lady. In her opening address of welcome she said, in part:

To-day we celebrate General Washington's wedding day. We are accustomed to think of him as the hero, commander, soldier, but for this once let us think of him as the lover and husband, 1759-1800. Many things have gone by since that earlier date, General and Mrs. Washington, but we bring you felicitations as heartfelt and as full of loving goodwill as if the occasion had been but yesterday. We have a gift to bring to-day, too; a

new star for the flag that you held so dear; for we have just added one more to the States of our glorious Union.

The speakers of the occasion were Charles Dudley Warner, Gen. James Grant Wilson and William Irwin-Martin, who presented to the Society a *fac simile* of the account book of this country's first President.

The Reception Committee included the following ladies: Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; First Vice-Regent, Miss M. Van Buren Vanderpool; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc; Recording Secretary, Miss Irwin-Martin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William H. Stewart; Treasurer, Mrs. John S. Wise; Registrar, Mrs. M. W. Woolton; Historian, Miss Lathrop; Chaplain, the Right Rev. Henry Potter; Honorary Regent, Mrs. James P. Kernochan; Honorary Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus and Mrs. Walworth; Vice-President General, Mrs. Hamilton, and New York State Regent, Miss Forsyth.

The New York Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is the banner Chapter of the

State, and to its many achievements in the past will soon add a loan collection of Colonial and Revolutionary relics, including family portraits, rare miniatures, antique furniture, jewels, laces, fans, ornaments and valuable historical documents, to be held in Lent, and to last about a fortnight. As whatever this Chapter undertakes seems to succeed, as a matter of course, there is little doubt but that this exhibition will be a notable event.



THE RECEPTION AT SHERRY'S.  
Engraving copyrighted by W. R. Hearst, of N. Y. JOURNAL.

### THE LOST CHORD.

"I AM tempted to question whether human content is a human possibility. And, yet, as I remember the charming story of the lost chord, as told in the music of Sullivan and the poetry of Adelaide Proctor—how an organist, once pressing idly the keys, struck by chance a chord of wondrous beauty and peace and grandeur, how he lost it, and year by year sought for it in vain—I often wonder if somewhere, at some time, the touch of the great I Am, straying over the keys of human life, did not

strike out a divinely beautiful chord of blended love, content and happiness. And I find myself waiting with unfaltering faith and hope for the time when the Great Master shall strike that chord again, and I listen, listen for the heavenly sound which shall breathe content to the discontented and the unhappy, which shall fill every heart and hearthside with a holy, a beneficent satisfaction, which shall come to the American people like the breathing of God's amen."—Col. Henry L. Turner, Chicago.

## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

FOR some months past the members of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have anticipated the election of their national officers, on January 6th, in this city, with apprehension. Trouble seemed inevitable because of conditions to which the societies, outside of New York, strongly objected. Exception was made to Mrs. Steers, the President-General, and to her board of officers, and to the arbitrary methods which would probably be employed to re-elect them for another period of four years. This led to the forming of an "Independent" ticket, which, after an afternoon of great excitement and conflict, was declared elected by a majority of forty in a total of 611. These votes were cast by a comparative few, and represented many proxies, one lady voting as many as one hundred proxies, another sixty.

The election took place at the office of the Society, at 64 Madison avenue, where a front and a back room, connected by sliding doors, and a narrow hall running past them both, served for the scene of this strategic contest.

At one P.M. the old board, which sought re-election, took possession of the front room, and were assisted in keeping out the curious by four policemen in citizens' clothes, and by two male stenographers who acted under the orders of Mrs. Steers. At two P.M. the President-General appeared at the sliding door, and announced to those crowded into the back room that she would appoint four tellers and that all who desired to vote would have to pass out into the hall, and come into the front room by the hall door, and after voting pass into the back room. Each of these doors was guarded by the men. Objection was made that the "Independents" should be represented by at least one teller, and Mrs. General King was nominated, but Mrs. Steers refused to put the motion, or to recognize her, when another put the motion, which was passed with but two dissenting votes.

The ladies stood in the hall, in a temperature nearly down to zero, awaiting their turn to be allowed by the policemen to enter the front room.

The voting was slow, as no one was allowed to vote who had not paid her dues in advance, and every vote was challenged, and the financial record of each was examined. Proxies were given the same scrutiny as personal votes, and a lady with a handful of proxies was often detained at the ballot-box for half an hour while the ladies in the hall stood in line like martyrs. Those whom Mrs. Steers wished to have enter the room were allowed to pass the guard without objection; others were forcibly required to wait their turn. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the Regent of the Long Island Society, and the well known author of many books, concluded to challenge the right of the men to keep her out, and demanded admission. She was a known and aggressive "Independent," and was therefore refused. She was not to be thus thwarted, however, and soon succeeded in eluding the guard and entered the room. Mrs. Steers at once ordered the men to put her out, which they did by taking hold of her arms, and the President-General personally pushing her from behind, they forcibly and rudely ejected her from the room amidst great disorder and cries of "shame" and "outrage."

The officers for the next four years are:

*President-General*—Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, East Orange, N. J.  
*Vice-President-General*—Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, 270 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
*Secretary-General*—Mrs. L. Holbrook, 128 West 59th street, New York City.  
*Treasurer-General*—Miss Viola D. Waring, 219 West 14th street, New York City.  
*Registrar-General*—Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, 26 West 123th street, New York City.  
*Historian-General*—Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, 82 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
*Librarian-General*—Mrs. H. Courteney Manning, 104 East 29th street, New York City.  
*Executive Committee*—Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Francis P. Fernald, Jr., Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. George Hodenpyl, Mrs. William A. Childs, Miss Gertrude Duryee, Mrs. O. Chauncy Parsons, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. William S. Mills, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. William H. Whittingham, Mrs. George S. Knickerbocker, Mrs. Heywood C. Broun, Miss Adaline W. Sterling.

The only one of the old board re-elected was the Registrar-General, whose election was unanimous.

The result of the election was announced about seven P.M., and, as stated before, was in favor of the "Independents," by the very slender margin of forty. The "regular" ticket lost over 140 votes which were thrown out because of non-payment of dues, and was therefore really defeated by this unexpected

neglect. The "Independents" had foreseen this possible requirement, and had guarded against the danger. They had also been surprisingly active in securing proxies. It should be explained that the neglect to pay dues was no indication of lack of interest, as the dues were for the year 1896, at that time but six days old.

No reports were submitted and no other business was transacted, and yet this was a Quadrennial meeting of a national Society composed of members having equal rights under their own constitution.

No comments could possibly be more severe than the foregoing facts, obtained from several participants.

Lest it be thought that this report is exaggerated or biased in some of its details, the following verbatim statements of others are given, as reported in the daily papers. The first is from the *N. Y. Journal's* report:

A *Journal* reporter talked yesterday with many women who took part in that election, and in the main they told the same story. All said they would not go through the experience again for worlds; that all the afternoon they pulled and hauled and screamed, and then when they could not give vent to their feelings in any other way, sat down and wept bitter tears.

The *Journal* probed the real occasion of the trouble when it said:

At two special meetings, called in November, the women who had the new constitution in charge alleged that Mrs. Steers tried in every way to put back their work. They said she would not allow them to get the constitution before the meeting, talked on irrelevant subjects, declined to give their motions recognition and so on. They say that she had been president four years, had ambitions for the future and saw in the new constitution a curtailment of her powers.

Miss Lucretia V. Steers, a daughter of the President-General, was interviewed after the election, and said:

While the excitement lasted it was awful; I never saw anything like it. Women shouted and stormed, and the way they abused those poor policemen was a caution. The women walked up and down with livid faces, and when they couldn't do anything else they sat down and cried.

Mrs. Horatio C. King, in an interview the following day, is reported to have said:

The only reason I can see for the manner in which Mrs. Steers acted, is her fear that the new order of things would curtail her powers. There can be no doubt she secured the service of the policemen, for we questioned the officers about it, and they all told the same story.

One of the policemen afterwards said:

I have been sent to many a Tammany primary, but I never in all my life saw anything like that election. Those women abused us for all they could, and they talked in a way that made us wish we were well out of it. It wasn't our fault that we were sent to the hall, but we had to stand it. We were sent there, on Mrs. Steers' application, to preserve order, and we had to take her version of the matter.

The rather unanticipated success of the "Independent" ticket, will probably lead to an early change in the constitution, by which all of the State Societies will be equitably represented by delegates. Proxies will then be prohibited, and no more arbitrary measures of the few will exasperate the many, and threaten the life of the Society.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has treated the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION with uniform courtesy, and has taken much pains, on many occasions, to give proof of its friendly attitude. None know this better, if as well, than the late president and secretary, who have received many courtesies in these columns. The public acts of administration of a national office, of a great and influential Society, however, are proper subjects for description and discussion, and it is only of these public acts that mention herein is made. They should not, therefore, be construed to be a personal reflection, which of course is not intended.

Mrs. L. Holbrook, the newly elected Secretary General, writes to THE SPIRIT OF '76 as follows: "The Society has decided to take permanent quarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, where all business will be transacted. The interest among the State Societies, whose members are being constantly augmented, grows apace, and the outlook for the Society's future is most promising."

The newly elected Board of Managers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION met at the Waldorf, January 18th. Two committees were appointed—a house committee, with Mrs. Heywood C. Broun, chairman, and a press committee, Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, chairman. Thirty new members were admitted.

The rooms at 156 Fifth Ave. will be open every afternoon with a member of the Society in charge. Enough antique furniture and historical relics are in the possession of the Society to make an appropriate furnishing for the new rooms,

## INTERESTING NAVAL RECORDS.

THE methods of warfare, especially naval warfare, employed in our modern times are so radically different from those used by our forefathers that it is almost impossible for us to fully realize the valor and sturdiness of the men who, standing sponsors at the birth of our navy, gave to it, from the very beginning, a fame equal, if not superior, to that achieved by any ship or squadron that ever went afloat. There is no story in the naval annals of the world so stirring and so full of rush, vigor and bravery as the fight of the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*. Suppose one stood on the deck of our magnificent *New York* and witnessed her evolutions, her myriad of modern appliances, her mighty silent messengers of death, that, at the touch of a button, almost, speed their missiles to certain destruction miles away. There is no rigging, nowadays, to become entangled, no masts against which to hurl double-headed shot, no lashing together, side by side, of ships, so that the very muzzles of their guns touch, belching across decks flame and iron to splinter, maim and mangle men so that their very bodily pangs would seem to go with them into death.

Much has been accomplished of late years in putting into proper form and shape the military (i. e., the army) records of the days of '76. The part done by the navy has yet to be properly told, and the names of the sailors and marines remain yet to be inscribed on the rolls of honor. Very few and imperfect lists of the navy are known to exist. Even during Washington's lifetime, when he was President, he could obtain no reasonably full lists of the officers who served in the navy in the Revolutionary War. Doyle Sweeney, then Auditor of the Treasury Department, is my authority for the statement that no regular record was kept of the appointments made in the navy, and that this was not to be wondered at when it is considered how many persons and boards were vested with the authority to make the appointments. It will be a long and painstaking task to gather from the minutes of the Marine and Navy Boards, from the records of the Continental Congress, as well as from the work already accomplished

by the pioneer compiler, Peter Force, and State and Congressional publications, anything approaching a satisfactory record of the navy. In the meantime, it would seem a duty to render accessible to those who are so eagerly searching for the same any list or fragment of list that would tend to perpetuate the names of our sailor forefathers. No naval commander or crew can have a higher claim to honor for valor and victory than Paul Jones and his associates, and it is a source of gratification to know that the names of the officers and crew of the *Bon Homme Richard*, at least have been preserved to us, and are now the people's property among the National archives at Washington. There are two lists, prize lists, furnished by Jones in 1786. They are in French, and some of the names are so queerly spelled that in one of the papers it is quite a task to decipher them. I will give the shorter and clearer list, believing that it must be of interest to all, and that it may be of service to many in their searches. This list contains fifty-three names, all belonging to the *Bon Homme Richard*, as follows:

Henry Lunt, Lieutenant; Richard Howard, marine guard; Benjamin Stubbs, same; Joshua Caswell, same; John Burbank, gunsmith; John Gunnison, carpenter; Joshua Brewster, cooper; Jacob True, cooper; John Madden, boatswain; Jacob Lorden, Elisha Perkins, assistant surgeons; Daniel Russell, steward; Elisha Johnston, John McCaffery, Thomas Mehaney, Ichabod Lord, Samuel Fletcher, Thomas Hamel, Stephen Soley, John Dunn, David Cross, John Baptist Ferry, John Carrico, William Murphy, sailors; Aaron Godwin, Nathaniel Kennard, Thomas Knight, John Atwood, Benjamin Ricketts, James Cunningham, John Turpin, Mark Paul, John Burnett, John Halliday, James McMichael, Robert Upham, Joseph Barthelet, William McCulloch, John Killy, William Sampson, Nicholas Caldwell, Richard Lauson, Robert Lyons, Jeremiah Evans, Daniel Prior, John Cooper, apprentices; Nathaniel Bayley, Henry Gardner, Patrick Quinn and William Earl, cabin boys.

All good names, and in common with those borne by hundreds of Americans of to-day. From the Commander to the cabin boy, each must have his place of honor in the story of our navy.

S. M. HAMILTON.

Brookland, D. C., December 8, 1895.

## A COLONIAL DEPARTMENT AT THE MUSEUM.

THE need of a well selected and arranged collection of American Colonial curios in this city was noted in the columns of this magazine of November, 1894, as may be seen from the following extract:

THE SPIRIT OF '76 ventures to suggest the addition of a department in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of this city, for the collection of Colonial relics which could be studied by art students desiring to introduce these objects into the composition of their paintings.

If such a department could be formed—and the articles needed will not require any great outlay of money—and if, also, it is as systematically and carefully arranged, labeled and protected as everything else is in this great institution, we predict that it will be one of the most interesting and popular portions of the Museum.

Now that the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are about to expend \$1,000,000 upon the extension of the present building, which will give it a Fifth Avenue front, THE SPIRIT OF '76 desires, respectfully, to again bring this subject to their attention, and request its consideration.

The Museum is even now the peer of the great museums of the world, but when its million-dollar addition is completed it will still be only the mere beginning of what has been planned for the future. The accompanying sketch will illustrate. The portion in the center, shown in black, is the

extension, while the remainder of the drawing shows how ambitious are the plans for the future. While no one living will probably see these plans completed, the rapid growth thus far is a true indication of at least one thing, viz., that by the time this Fifth Avenue frontage is completed there will be collections on hand to fill it, so as to require the immediate consideration of the next step in construction.

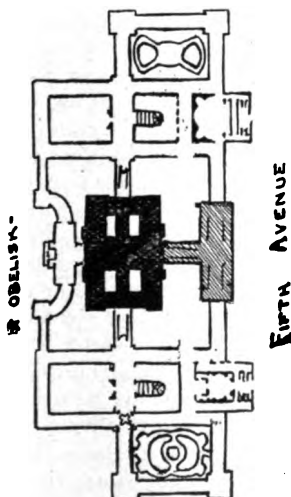
The names of Henry G. Marquand, as President of the Board of Trustees, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, are sufficient indications of the broad and progressive methods of development that may be expected.

The executive officer of the Museum, and the originator of many features, as well as the successful agent for influencing and securing important donations to the present collection, is the present Director—General L. P. di Cennola. The General is a nobleman by birth, with a recorded ancestry of over a thousand years, a soldier of distinction, and an antiquarian of international reputation. The Trustees have twice doubled his salary, without his request, as a token of their appreciation of his services, which have not been broken for many years, by either sickness or vacations.

The attention of this gentleman is usually engaged with the multitude of details involved in his management of the Museum, and yet THE SPIRIT OF '76 earnestly trusts that he may notice this appeal for a department illustrative of American history, and may bring it before his Board at some early and convenient occasion, with his favorable recommendation.



GEN'L L. P. DI CENNOLA.



METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. present structure, and the shaded part, is the proposed

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Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

## Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House newsstand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.  
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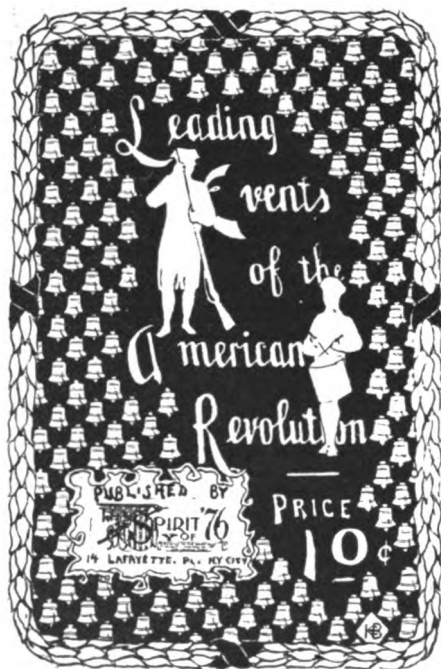
Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

JANUARY, 1896.



[Fac simile reduction of front page of booklet.]

## Complete List Now Ready.

Having published monthly lists of Revolutionary dates in this column for more than a year, it is presumed that readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 will not have further need of such monthly publication. We have issued an enlarged and revised list in convenient booklet form, with two arrangements—alphabetical and chronological by months—which will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

## Concerning Back Copies.

When THE SPIRIT OF '76 began publication, twenty-five copies of each month were laid away to bind when the first volume should be completed. As the editions of several of the months were exhausted, the pressure became very great to trespass upon the reserve copies, and a few of the numbers were picked away, until but twelve remained, which were finally bound. Six of them have been sold at \$5 each, and six, and only six, now remain for sale to those who first apply. Of the second volume, beginning with September, 1895, we are retaining a larger number each month, but none of these will be sold, no matter what the pressure, until the end of the year, and then only in bound form and at \$5 per volume. Of loose numbers of back issues we have the following months: September, 1894; January (1895), March, May, August, October and December. Price ten cents per copy.

## THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT OBJECT.

NO ONE can have failed to notice the change in England's attitude towards the United States over the Venezuelan situation, since Emperor William's opposition to the British South African policy. Among the many interesting conjectures which are involved in the present situation, the foremost is the question of how Germany could successfully employ its military superiority of five to one upon land against England's superiority of ten to one upon water.

Emperor William must consider that he has solved this problem, else he would hardly have taken an attitude which was thought at the time to be little less than a declaration of war.

What would he do in the event of war? What could he do?

Very little if anything without an alliance with Russia and France. Improbable as this may seem, such a coalition could undoubtedly be effected if Germany would assist France to gain Egypt and give Constantinople to Russia. The combined navies of these three powers could utterly destroy British commerce, if not give successful battle to the English navy, while the supreme opportunity of Russia to "rectify" the northern boundary of India, and secure a satisfactory eastern terminus for its trans-continental railway, would not be overlooked. These would be the earliest things attempted and probably accomplished, but—they are one and all apparently conditional upon an alliance with the powers named.

An *entente cordiale* between Germany and France would be one of the wonders of the century. It would be a bold or reckless enthusiast who would predict its consummation, and yet this very condition seems a possibility, upon the basis of the recent utterances of the German Emperor.

It would be difficult to find a subject more fascinating to the average male American, than a contention in which England should be forced to yield her prestige. Her course toward this and other countries has been so mercenary in the numerous acts of injustice and aggression, that Americans feel a degree of contempt for a great power which so often condescends to the ignoble occupation of picking international pockets.

## THEY HAVE OVER TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS.

WHEN the SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized in 1890, there were those who wore a satirical smile, which meant what the children sometimes say to one of their number who is trying to put on airs—"Oh, you think you're smart, don't you?"—believing it to be merely a mutual admiration society, whose chief business would be to turn up its nose at those who were shut out, by the accident of birth, from its numbers. The satirical smile has given place to a look of wonder on the face of the critic, at the immense and increasing proportions this organization has attained in five years, and that, in turn, has changed into an expression of admiration at the results these quiet women have accomplished, among the children in the schools, in the literature of the country, in the legislatures, and in memorials to deeds of valor in bronze and marble all over the historic parts of the land. Besides the stern and sturdy patriotism that was the root of this movement and that bears such fair fruits in its cultivation, there are occasional flowers of sentiment springing up as the dusty soil of old history is stirred up in the search for ancestral records. For instance; a number of ladies in a Western city believed themselves eligible to the Order and decided to form a Chapter if they could find proof of their descent. Their researches not only proved their ancestors to have been soldiers in the Revolution, but showed that they were almost all relatives, with the same heroic blood flowing in their veins, a fact which they had not even suspected before. A pretty story is told of a lady of great consequence in one of the large cities. She was amusing herself in making out the full list of descendants of a general of the Revolution whose fame was so great that she

was proud to prove her own collateral descent from him, when she was amazed to discover that the line of direct descent ended in the poorest woman among her servants, who came in by the day to do the roughest work of the house. She proved herself worthy of her noble ancestry, for she pensioned the poor relative, who had been the victim of reverses, educated the younger children, and used her powerful influence in securing a good position for one son who was old enough to work.

#### UNION SENTIMENT GROWING.

The list of fraternizing State Societies of "SONS" is slowly but surely growing, the overtures in nearly all cases being made by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The latest additions are Minnesota and Tennessee. The list in the order of completion of arrangements, is as follows:

District of Columbia.  
Ohio.  
Minnesota.  
Tennessee.

In each of these States it has been decided to hereafter unite in observing all functions, and in some of the States this has gone so far that each of the Societies have elected all the members of the other Society to honorary membership, thus becoming, in many respects, one Society. This arrangement is tentative, and awaits the action of the National Societies at their annual meetings next April. Each of these Societies have, also, voted to press this question upon the National Societies, and secure its discussion, and, if possible, its adoption. As THE SPIRIT OF '76 has earnestly advocated this movement for over a year, the results thus far are most gratifying.

#### BEGIN WITH THE CHILDREN.

It has been said of some of the Revolutionary Societies that their work has been only in looking backward and not in doing anything for the future. This criticism is becoming less true as the Societies are beginning to take up work which cannot fail to have a most important influence on coming generations.

Especially does this apply to the work done with Young America in the school-room. Children at the impressionable age at which they attend school, may be influenced almost boundlessly for good or evil, and since the country's future is to be in their hands, it is the part of wisdom to see that their minds are early trained to patriotic thoughts.

Some of the Societies have offered prizes for essays upon patriotic subjects with good results; others have taken steps in the direction of special exercise and perhaps most important of all has been the admirable movement toward having Washington's portrait upon the walls of every school room. Already a considerable beginning has been made, the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION having given a copy (The Elson portrait) of Washington's picture to every public school in New York City, and their Buffalo branch having done the same thing in that city. In Massachusetts the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION made a similar gift to all of the Boston public schools; in Philadelphia fifty-one schools were honored by the COLONIAL DAMES, and in other localities individual members of the Societies have made presentations to their schools, so that the movement is already of considerable magnitude, including at the present date some two hundred cities and towns.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 cannot too strongly commend this plan of making the rising generation, and all future generations, familiar with the pure and exalted patriotism of the great Washington, through the silent influence of his portrait constantly before them.

The approach of Washington's Birthday makes the subject a fitting one to consider at this time, and this year should see a large increase in the number of schools where these may be found.

#### NOT A VERY SERIOUS AFFAIR.

The reports of the casualties in the recent war between China and Japan, make singular reading, when the enormous populations of the respective countries are considered. According to Japanese authority, the entire loss of that nation by death was as follows:

Killed in action.....	590
Died from wounds.....	158
Died from disease.....	1,114
Total.....	1,862

When contrasted with the loss of over 800,000 of the North alone, in our recent war, the casualties in the East do not give evidence of Chinese courage or marksmanship.

#### With Our Correspondents.

##### Thinks it is Admirable.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I think THE SPIRIT OF '76 a most admirable publication, and it is serving a most useful purpose in stimulating the sentiments of patriotism.

Yours,

HORATIO L. WAIT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29, 1895.

##### A "Living Daughter" in Newark.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—There is now living in Newark, N. J., a Miss Elizabeth M. Coe, a daughter of Halsted Coe, who, with his father and five brothers, were in the battle at Stony Point, N. Y. Her father was only sixteen years old at that time, and we now have in the family a musket taken from a British soldier at that engagement.

ERNEST E. COE.

##### A Vermont "Daughter."

RUTLAND, VT., Dec. 8, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Another "Living Daughter" found in Northfield, Vermont. Mrs. Eliza Soper will be ninety years old in February, is in good health, and has a remarkable memory, relating many incidents her father has told her of the Revolutionary War; lives alone from choice, and every year has a birthday party; is now anticipating her next one in February, 1896.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. BURDETT.

##### Will Come to be a Necessity.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I can easily believe that with the rapid growth of the patriotic Societies and the consequent awakening of interest in genealogical and historic research, THE SPIRIT OF '76 will come to be a necessity, and that its bright, clean pages, with their valuable papers and records, will find their way into thousands of homes where the Spirit of the Fathers prevails.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. ALEXANDER.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 18, 1895.

##### A New Hereditary Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23d, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I wish you would call attention to the fact that there is being formed a Society to be called the Jamestown Society, membership to which is based on the proof of ancestors who came over at the time of the settlement of Jamestown in 1607. Any person who desires to receive any information whatsoever can obtain same by writing the undersigned.

Yours very truly,

E. N. GREENE,

315 Clinton ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

##### Four More Living Children of a Revolutionary Soldier.

NEWARK, N. J., December 7, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I would add to the list of living children of a Revolutionary soldier, two aunts and two uncles, as follows:

Mrs. Susan Gillette, Kenosha, Wis.

Mrs. Sarah Ward, Oskosh, Wis.

Mr. Lewis Atwater, Manchester, Iowa.

Mr. John Atwater, Newark, N. J.

Their father, John Atwater, enlisted at eighteen (18) in a Connecticut State Troop; was a bearer of dispatches from Washington to Lafayette. Their grandfather, Nathan Davis, enlisted in a Massachusetts State Troop and served through the entire war, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

My uncle John, brothers Fred C., Willis B. Atwater and myself, are all members of the New Jersey SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. My father was also a member till January 10, 1894, when the Prince of Peace enrolled him in that army above that no man can number.

SAMUEL N. ATWATER.



### Thinks Our Price Should be Higher.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—I am sure that this revival of patriotism shown by the renewed interest in our Revolutionary times, and the result of that great struggle, will work out a strong sentiment of loyalty to our country and a determination to maintain its institutions in the spirit of our forefathers.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is grandly aiding in this work, and I would not be without your publication for five times the yearly cost of it.

Very truly yours,

JAMES H. JACKSON, M.D.,  
Manager Jackson Sanatorium,

DANVILLE, N. Y., December 9, 1895.

### Are There Others?

HOLTON, KAN., Dec. 21, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—I went from my home in Kansas to Atlanta to be present at the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, which occurred 7th October, 1780. I found no other male descendant present, nor heard of any. I thought, is it possible I am the last of the direct descendants of one of those heroes? Quite a number of ladies were present closely related to those men, and made our exercises very interesting. I am now well-nigh eighty-four, and will soon, in the nature of things, be gone.

WM. THORNTON SCOTT.

### The Flying Camp.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 6, 1896.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—Early in the War of the Revolution the Continental Congress authorized the organization in certain States of a body of men, to be known as "The Flying Camp." Frederick County, Md. (which then included part, if not all, of Washington County), furnished a large quota of men for "The Flying Camp." These men, in 1776, did valiant service in the New Jersey campaign, and especially at Trenton. I desire very much to learn if there is in existence copies of the company rolls of the Flying Camp men who enlisted from Frederick County, Md. Family traditions from a number of sources convince me that two of my ancestors, *Mathias Spangler* and *Henry Bidaman* were in this service, probably in a company commanded by Capt. Moses Chapline of Sharpsburg, Md. Mathias Spangler died, a comparatively young man, leaving a large family of young children at Sharpsburg, Md., in March, 1781, the result of wounds received, according to the traditions, over four years previous, at the battle of Trenton. Henry Bidaman died in 1831 in Mucklingum County, O., and was lame from the effects of his military service. I will be very thankful for any information leading to the proof of the military service of these two men.

T. F. SPANGLER.

### Mrs. Romer's Heroism.

NEW YORK CITY, December 26, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—A little anecdote taken from the family Bible of my grandfather, Frederick W. Williams, I thought you might like to publish among your other stories pertaining to the Revolutionary War. It is a clipping pasted into the Bible taken from one of the New York papers (date not given) and reads as follows:

"On the 6th inst., at Staten Island, Richmond County, Mrs. Hannah Romer, widow of Jacob Romer, and eldest daughter of John Van Tassel of Westchester County, in the 96th year of her age.

"In the time of the Revolutionary War, when the currency of the country was depreciated, and scarcely any of the Continental money was in circulation, there was a merchant who kept a store at Sing Sing, who was a Tory and would not take it. Mrs. Romer was one of a number of heroic young Whig ladies who armed themselves with swords and pistols and proceeded from Tarrytown to Sing Sing to purchase groceries. They tendered him the money, such as they had, namely—Continental. He refused it. They then mounted guard around the store, appointed a committee to watch, and dealt out such articles as they wanted, sugar, tea, coffee, etc., laid the money on the counter and departed.

"The Van Vassel above referred to is one of the famous Van Tassel family mentioned in Washington Irving's Sketch Book."

T. W. WILLIAMS.

### The Old Way of Spelling Potomac.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 23, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—I have in my possession a literary curiosity, an original edition of "The Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa and America; beginning about the years 1593 and continued to this present 1629.

From the London Edition of 1629.

Richmond: Republished at the Franklin Press.

William W. Gray, Printer, 1819."

This book is bound in two volumes in calf. The second volume is devoted to "The General Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles, with the names of the adventurers, planters and governors from their first beginning A. 1584 to the present 1629, with maps and descriptions of those countries." Among the names of the 120 men, lords, knights, gentlemen, apothecaries and laborers, who, with Capt. Christopher Newport and Capt. Francis Nelson, landed at Virginia in January, 1607-8, to re-enforce the 100 planters already there, occurs in several places that of William Cantrill, English gentleman (spelled on some pages Cantrill). This William Cantrill was one of fourteen gentlemen, who accompanied Captain Smith on the 2d of June, 1608, on his "Discovery of the Bay of Chesapeake." His plantation on the bay is indicated on Captain Smith's map, bound in the book, "betwixt Patowomek and Pamunke rivers, which some call Rapahanock."

In volume two, page twenty-nine, occurs the following: "Upon the arrival of Captain Argall, sent by the Counsell and Companie to be our Governour, Capitaine Yearly returned for England in the yeere 1617. From the writings of Capitaine Nathaniel Powell, William Cantrill, Sergeant Boothie, Edward Gurganey."

Will THE SPIRIT OF '76 suggest where these writings can be found?  
B. H. CANTRILL.

### Our "Living Daughter."

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30, '95.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—Miss Eliza Sandford, seventy-nine years old, residing at Bloomfield, New Jersey, is a member of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Her father, William Sandford, served through the Revolutionary War as orderly sergeant under Captains Huntington, Wheeler, Squier, Gilman, Peirson, in 1777-78-79-80-81. Wm. Sandford was born in Newark, N. J., in 1723, and died in Bloomfield 1842. He received a pension until his death.

Miss Sandford says: "I lived twenty-one years in Newark on Mount Pleasant avenue, which was quite in the country then. My father sold his place there in 1807, and moved to Bloomfield. I remember when there were only three churches in Newark—Trinity Episcopal, where I went to Sunday-school, a Presbyterian and a Methodist. In the olden time they buried on their own ground. There is an old yard in Harrison (East Newark) where a number of Sandfords are buried. The inscription on my great grandfather's stone there reads:

"Here lies interred ye body

of  
MAJOR WILLIAM SANDFORD, Esq.,

Who departed this life

March ye 2nd A. D., 1782,

Aged 60 years."

Miss Sandford attends all the meetings of her Chapter and takes great interest in everything pertaining to the olden time. At a meeting last spring a paper was read on "Marquis de La Fayette," by Mrs. Stephen W. Carey, of Montclair, and at its conclusion Mrs. David A. Depue, the Regent, supplemented it with some reminiscences of Lafayette's visit to this country in 1824. She then asked Miss Sandford to rise, which she did, thus bringing the past down very near the present.

A. E. B. MARTIN.

### The Scotch-Irish Moores.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—In Maury County, near Columbia, Tenn., in a handsome home of quaint and ancient pattern, lives James Taylor Moore, a veritable son of a soldier of the Revolution, an honored and honorable pioneer citizen of his county, the father of a large family of fine sons and daughters. He is tall, erect, active, strong in mind and health, with faculties clear and wonderfully preserved in spite of his eighty-six years of life. His memory still vividly retains incidents related by his father, of his service in North Carolina in defense of his country. Many of these would make an interesting page in history. James Taylor Moore was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1809. His father removed with him to his present home in 1818. He is the ninth child of Nathaniel Moore, and his wife, Fanny Taylor.

Nathaniel Moore was born in Granville County, N. C., in 1738, and served with the troops of his native State till the close of the Revolutionary War, when he became a Methodist minister and served his Master as faithfully as he had served his country, till his death in Maury County in 1839. His wife, Fanny Taylor (the daughter of Edmund Taylor, and his wife, Anne Lewis), was a direct descendant of the Taylor and Lewis families so distinguished in Virginia history. Edmund Taylor was the son of John Taylor, and his wife, Catherine Pendleton, the son of the first James Taylor, and his wife, Mary Gregory, who, coming from Carlisle, England, settled on the Chesapeake Bay, and died in 1693. The name, Anne Lewis, has been repeated in every branch of the five generations of the descendants of Edmund Taylor, and Anne Lewis, his wife. Nathaniel Moore's father, Kinchen Moore, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the *Patriot Moores* of North Carolina, with no tie of consanguinity to the *Tories* of that name in the old North State. He was a descendant of the Moores from the North of Ireland, that sturdy old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, with Sir Nathaniel Moore, the Marquis of Drogheda, for its head. The first James Moore was governor of the Carolinas in 1700.

The Rev. Nathaniel Moore, the Revolutionary soldier, has six direct descendants among the registered DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Tennessee, five of them in Watanga Chapter: the Regent, Mrs. Keller Anderson; the Registrar, Mrs. Thomas Day, and Mrs. W. D. Bethell, Mrs. Walter Kline and Mrs. William P. Halliday; the other is Mrs. John M. Gray, the Treasurer of Cumberland Chapter in Nashville.

J. R. A.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 10, 1895.

### Numismatics in History.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1895.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

*Str:*—Having frequently noticed, in your valuable paper, paragraphs regarding the award of medals, by the different patriotic Societies, to the students in our schools and colleges for essays on subjects relating to American history, also knowing that medals of a commemorative character have been issued by some of these Societies, I would greatly like to bring the following facts to their attention:

First, that among the objects for which each of these Societies was formed is that of the preservation of records relating to American history, and that being the case, they should be willing to assist others who are working for the same object, though on different lines.

Second, that numismatics is the science which relates to the most enduring form of historical records—coins and medals—and without which there would be many breaks in the thread of history. The historian studies coins and medals for the assistance they give them in tracing events; the numismatist seeks, in addition to the record borne on the face of a coin or medal, the history of the piece itself.

Medals of the present day are historical records, the same as medals of the past, and as such should be preserved, together with the history of each, which includes an explanation of the devices and inscriptions, the time, place and purpose of issues, number struck and metal, name of designer and die cutter, disposition made of the dies, if no longer in use, and any other facts of interest.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society—which was organized in 1858, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and is the largest and most important organization of the kind in America—is keeping such a record of all American medals, and would be very glad of the co-operation of the patriotic Societies in this work, which will certainly be of great value to students of American history and American numismatics.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Hall, Historian General of the Sons of the American Revolution, we have been able to place in the

Society's collection an impression in bronze of the large and handsome medal which that Society annually awards to students in American colleges; and that, in my opinion, is a benefit to both Societies, it is certainly a good thing that one of these medals should be in a permanent place, and its history on record where it is thoroughly understood and appreciated, and always accessible.

Very respectfully,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
Librarian of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

### In Answer to a Query.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I noticed the inquiry in the December number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 of Mrs. R. W. P. Bulkley, of Southport, Conn., in regard to an old ballad relating to the American Revolution, in which the last words of each verse were "North America." I used to hear the same old ballad sung in my boyhood; and though I had not seen or heard of it for more than fifty years, I remembered a considerable portion of it, and repeated several verses to my wife when I saw the notice in your paper. I have looked up the old ballad. It is entitled "Taxation in America," and was written by Peter St. John, of Norwalk, Conn. The ballad represents Lord North and his father, Bute, seeking the aid of "Old Satan" for a plan to tax North America. I used often to hear it sung at corn-huskings in the country, and as it took about half an hour to sing it, every young fellow was ready to kiss the girl next to him when it was finished, whether she found a red ear or not. The old fashion in those corn-huskings in the country was, that whenever a girl found a red ear in husking, the young fellow next to her should give her a kiss; and it was suspected that some smart young country fellows mixed considerable red corn in the seed which they planted in the spring. The ballad is a very long one, and I send you about one-half of it, and if you desire the remainder for the next number, I will send you a copy of it.

Yours sincerely,

[S. W. KELLOGG.

### || Taxation of America.

BY PETER ST. JOHN, OF NORWALK, CONN.

While I relate my story,  
Americans give ear;  
Of Britain's fading glory  
You presently shall hear;  
I'll give a true relation,  
Attend to what I say  
Concerning the taxation  
Of North America.

The cruel lords of Britain,  
Who glory in their shame,  
The project they have hit on  
They joyfully proclaim;  
'Tis what they're striving after,  
Our right to take away,  
And rob us of our charter  
In North America.

There are two mighty speakers,  
Who rule in Parliament,  
Who ever have been seeking  
Some mischief to invent;  
'Twas North, and Bute, his father,  
The horrid plan did lay  
A mighty tax to gather  
In North America.

They searched the gloomy regions  
Of the infernal pit,  
To find among their legions  
One who excelled in wit;  
To ask of him assistance,  
Or tell them how they may  
Subdue without resistance  
This North America.

Old Satan, the arch traitor,  
Who rules the burning lake,  
Where his chief navigator,  
Resolved a voyage to take;  
For the Britannic ocean  
He launches far away,  
To land he had no notion  
In North America.

He takes his seat in Britain,  
It was his soul's intent  
Great George's throne to sit on,  
And rule the Parliament;  
His comrades were pursuing  
A diabolic way,  
For to complete the ruin  
Of North America.

He tried the art of magic  
To bring his scheme about.  
At length the gloomy project  
He artfully found out;  
The plan was long indulged  
In a clandestine way,  
But lately was divulged  
In North America.

These subtle arch-combiners  
Addressed the British court,  
All three were undersigners;  
Of this obscure report—  
There is a pleasant landscape  
That lieth far away  
Beyond the wide Atlantic,  
In North America.

There is a wealthy people,  
Who sojourn in that land,  
Their churches all with steeples  
Most delicately stand;  
Their houses like the gilly,  
Are painted red and gay,  
They flourish like the lily  
In North America.

Their land with milk and honey  
Continually doth flow,  
The want of food or money  
They seldom ever know;  
They heap up golden treasure,  
They have no debts to pay,  
They spend their time in pleasure  
In North America.

On turkeys, fowls and fishes,  
Most frequently they dine,  
With gold and silver dishes  
Their tables always shine.  
They crown their feast with butter,  
They eat and rise to play;  
In silks their ladies flutter,  
In North America.

With gold and silver laces  
They do themselves adorn,  
The rubies deck their faces,  
Refulgent as the morn;  
Wine sparkles in their glasses,  
They spend each happy day  
In merriment and dances  
In North America.

Let not our suit affront you,  
When we address your throne;  
O, King, this wealthy country  
And subjects are your own,  
And you, their rightful sovereign,  
They truly must obey,  
You have a right to govern  
This North America.

O, King, you've heard the sequel  
Of what we now subscribe;  
Is it not just and equal  
To tax this wealthy tribe?  
The question being asked,  
His majesty did say,  
My subjects shall be taxed  
In North America.

Invested with a warrant,  
My publicans shall go,  
The tenth of all their current  
They surely shall bestow;  
If they indulge rebellion,  
Or from my precepts stray,  
I'll send my war battalion  
To North America.

I'll rally all my forces  
By water and by land,  
My light dragoons and horses  
Shall go at my command;  
I'll burn both town and city,  
With smoke becloud the day,  
I'll show no human pity,  
For North America.

Go on, my hearty soldiers,  
You need not fear for ill—  
There's Hutchinson and Rogers,  
Their functions will fulfill—  
They tell such ample stories,  
Believe them sure we may,  
One-half of them are Tories  
In North America.

My gallant ships are ready  
To waft you o'er the flood,  
And in my cause be steady,  
Which is supremely good.  
Go ravage, steal and plunder,  
And you shall have the prey;  
They quickly will knock under  
In North America.

The laws I have enacted  
I never will revoke,  
Although they are neglected,  
My fury to provoke.  
I will forbear to flatter,  
I'll rule with mighty sway,  
I'll take away the charter  
From North America.

O'George! you are distracted,  
You'll by experience find  
The laws you have enacted  
Are of the blackest kind.  
I'll make a short digression,  
And tell you by the way,  
We fear not your oppression  
In North America.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### The Society of the Cincinnati.

NEW LONDON, CONN., numbers two "living sons" among its citizens—Mr. William Henry Burbeck and Mr. John Cathcart Burbeck, sons of Brig.-Gen. Henry Burbeck. The former is a member of the SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.



THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI has ratified the selection of the site at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, with the consent of the park authorities, for the location of the superb Washington monument. A local paper says "It will be one of the most elaborate art structures of its kind in the world, costing over \$250,000."

THE triennial session of the general SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, is to be held this year, in May, at Philadelphia. The most important business to come before the body is the election of a President-General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Hon. Hamilton Fish. The Order is exceedingly conservative and seldom departs from well established usages, and will, therefore, in all probability, promote the present

Vice-President to the Presidency and the senior President of the State Societies to the General Vice-Presidency.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

It is expected that there will soon be a local Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Waterbury, Conn.

PRESIDENT EDGERTON of the Minnesota SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has appointed a committee upon union of the two Societies, consisting of Hon. S. J. R. McMillan and James H. Weed of St. Paul, and Albee Smith of Minneapolis. The committee of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION consists of Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Dr. E. P. Ingersoll and Edward H. Outler. The Board of Managers of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION admitted the thirteen gentlemen named below at their last meeting: Silas Wright Vandewalker of St. Paul, Minn.; William Jay Landon of Winona, Minn.; Silas N. Harrington of Marshall, Minn.; Richard Calvin Fosdick of St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Andrew Bonney Robbins of Minneapolis, Minn.; William Kilgore Gaston of St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. William F. Phelps of St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. Henry L. Crittenden of Northfield, Minn.; Bishop H. Schriber of St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. A. T. Stebbins of Rochester, Minn.; George Burt Spencer of Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur J. Cole of Grand Forks, N. D.; Norval Marchand of St. Paul, Minn.



THE Board of Managers of the Connecticut SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, admitted twenty-one new members to the Society at their recent meeting, and accepted in behalf of the Society, the invitation to hold the annual meeting and banquet in Waterbury on the 23d of February.

A SUGGESTION has been made by one of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, that the graves of the unmarked and unknown Continental dead in the cemetery near the old cantonment at Newburgh, N. Y., should be appropriately marked by the members of the Empire State Society.

ON the 18th of December, the Executive Committee of the Ohio SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION appointed Messrs. King, Richardson, Aldrich, Randall and Ward a committee to inform the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of that State of the hearty concurrence of this Society with them on the subject of uniting the two Societies. They also passed the following resolution: "That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to request members to report the names of any living sons of Revolutionary fathers in this State whom they know, with a view to admitting such men to this Society without fees or dues, in order that the records of the services of their fathers may be preserved in the archives of this Society."

MR. J. C. PUMPELLY, of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION delivered an address before the New York Genealogical Society, January 10th, upon "Social Memories of Colonial Days."

THE citizens of Newburgh are to be congratulated upon the generosity of one of its residents—Mr. H. K. Bush Brown, the sculptor—who has offered that city a duplicate in bronze of the statue of Gen. George Clinton, provided the town will provide a suitable pedestal. Mr. Bush Brown is a member of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The District of Columbia Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION recently adopted resolutions offered by Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox commending the course of President Cleveland in upholding the Monroe doctrine in the case of the Venezuelan boundaries, and declaring that the prompt and patriotic action of the House of Representatives evinces that the spirit of '76 and of the war of 1812 is aroused in this nation against British or other monarchical aggression in this hemisphere.

THE 123d anniversary of the "Tea Party," was fitly celebrated in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, by the Boston Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the Boston Tea Party Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mr. William D. Richards, President of the Boston Chapter, presided. Mr. Edwin S. Barrett, Rev. W. E. Barton, Madame Von Rydingsvård and Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins made addresses, the last speaker bringing to light some recently discovered facts relative to the position of Boston traders upon the unjust taxation of the Colonists.

THE Nathan Hale Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New London, Conn., was organized on the 28th of December, with thirty charter members, as follows: Walter Learned, H. R. Bond, Ernest E. Rogers, Francis N. Braman, Alfred H. Chappell, Frank H. Chappell, C. J. Viets, Henry R. Palmer of Stonington, Carey Congdon, James Stivers of Stonington, Nelson H. Burrows and Nathan S. Fish of Groton, Richard C. Morris, H. C. Learned, C. F. Chaney, J. Lawrence Chew, Frederic Denison, A. H. Simmons, J. R. Danforth, these three of Mystic; W. S. Chappell, Edward Prentiss, John G. Stanton, Frederic Farnsworth, A. T. Hale, William F. Hale, Alfred Coit, Paul H. Hilliard of Pawcatuck, Charles F. Starr, A. W. Nelson and Thomas Nicoll Brown. Of these the officers are; Walter Learned, President; John G. Stanton, Vice-President; Ernest E. Rogers, Secretary; William S. Chappell, Treasurer, and J. Lawrence Chew, Historian.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held at Newark on the 119th anniversary of the battle of Trenton. Judge Whitehead presided. Resolutions were passed endorsing President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question. The officers elected are: President, John W. Whitehead, Morristown; Vice-President, Franklin Murphy, Newark; Secretary, G. Wisner Thorne, Newark; Treasurer, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark; Register, John Jackson Hubbell, Newark; Historian, W. S. Stryker, Trenton; Chaplain, Rev. Lyman W. Allen, Newark; Board of Managers, Theodore Coe, Newark; P. H. Hoffman, Morristown; E. O. Doremus, East Orange; G. W. Ketcham, Newark; A. W. Biray, Newark; Walter Chandler, Elizabeth; Joseph G. Ogden, Elizabeth, and W. S. Nicholas, Newark. The annual dinner was appreciated by 118 members; the speeches being as good as the viands—both excellent. It is considered the most successful celebration in the history of this Society.

AT THE December meeting of the Illinois Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Secretary reported a membership of about 450, and many new applicants. Mr. A. J. Fisher was appointed Poet, and Messrs. S. E. Gross, Major Moses P. Handy and A. J. Fisher made Press Committee. Messrs. Warren Lippitt Beckwith, Madison B. Kennedy and J. D. Vandercook were appointed on the Entertainment Committee. A committee was appointed and active work begun in the direction of establishing local Chapters all over the State of Illinois. Probably the first to be organized will be at Bloomington, of which it is proposed to make Vice-President Stevenson the first President. One of the unique features of the Illinois Society, and a feature that has created much interest in the Society, is the Chicago Continental Guard, of which Capt. S. E. Gross is Commander. The Guard turns out on all State occasions, and in attending one of the Illinois Society's banquets, one could almost imagine himself a guest of the old Continentals.

THE Delaware Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, had an enthusiastic meeting on the 7th of December, at which their new officers were elected. They are ambitious to equal, if not excel, the other State Societies, and are wide awake. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who has been President of the Society ever since its organization, five years ago, was elevated to be a full representative for life in the National Congress of the Society. Judge Leonard E. Wales was elected Mr. Bayard's successor as President. The other officers named were: Vice-President, A. J. Woodman; Secretary, Frank R. Carswell; Treasurer, William A. LaMotte; Registrar and Historian, Lawrence B. Jones. Managers, the above officers, *ex-officio*, Spottswood Garland, C. P. Johnson, Peter B. Ayers, Elwood Craige and G. C. Marshall.

ON March 18, 1895, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Waltham, Mass., adopted an order authorizing the Mayor of the city to place a marker of the Massachusetts Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the grave of each Revolutionary soldier or sailor buried in the city. In consequence of that order the four resident members of the Society, Messrs. Nathan Warren, John Haines, Frank K. Porter and J. J. S. Peterson were entrusted with the execution of that order. After a thorough search they located and placed the marker at the graves of thirty Revolutionary soldiers who are buried at Grove Hill Cemetery. There are over two hundred more soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War from Waltham, whose graves have not been located. The following is a list of the names of those whose graves they have located and plainly marked: Abram Bemis, Josiah Brown, Amos Brown, Nathaniel Bridge, John Bright, Lieut. John Clark, William Coolidge, John Coolidge, William Coolidge, Jr., Isaac Child, Abijah Child, Jonas Dix, Jonas Dix, Jr., Isaac Gleason, Samuel Gale, Samuel Gale, Jr., Alpheus Gale, Joseph Hagar, Jr., Josiah Hastings, Elisha Livermore, Jr., Nathan Look, Sergt. Josiah Moxer, Capt. Abraham Pierce, Isaac Pierce, Daniel Stearns, Elisha Stearns, Jonathan Stearns, John Sanderson, Jonathan Sanderson.

### The Sons of the Revolution.

MR. MONMOUTH G. HART, of White Plains, died recently at his home, of pneumonia. He was a member of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

It was the Missouri SONS OF THE REVOLUTION who so successfully conducted a commemorative social gathering and banquet at Kansas City on the anniversary of the surrender at York town. Mr. Henry Cadle, of Bethany, is the Secretary of this wide awake organization.



THE annual winter meeting of the New Hampshire Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New Hampshire, was held December 14th at Portsmouth, that State. Col. T. E. O. Marston acted as toastmaster at the after-dinner exercises. Admiral Carpenter, U. S. N., and Commandant A. V. Reid were the special guests of the Society.

OVER a hundred of the Pennsylvania SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met in the Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 22d of December, to hold their annual service to commemorate the beginning of the encampment at Valley Forge. Other patriotic Societies were represented, and many guests enjoyed the exercises.

THE "Continental" Ball of the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at Cincinnati, December 31st, of which a description was given in our last issue, was a successful social event, and will materially assist, by the handsome cash surplus thus secured, in paying for the statue of the Minute Man which the Society is to give to the city.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New Hampshire held their annual meeting in Portsmouth on the 14th of December, the 121st anniversary of the taking of Fort Constitution in Portsmouth harbor. The special guests were Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., and Mayor Junkins. Samuel Green, New Hampshire's "living son," was present. Three new members were elected. An excellent banquet followed the business.

THE California Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held a meeting recently in Los Angeles. At the meeting, memorials of respect and regret were passed for the two distinguished members of the Order in Massachusetts who have recently died, Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., and Hon. William Leverett Chase. Addresses were made by Col. H. O. Collins, Maj. Frank C. Prescott, Hon.

Ben. Goodrich and Col. S. O. Houghton. A poem was read by Major Elderkin, and the exercises concluded with a banquet.

THE New York State Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at its meeting, January 15th, voted to abolish the "collateral descent" clause in its constitution. Hereafter only lineal descendants will be admitted. The committee, previously appointed, reported adversely upon the request for monthly meetings and open nominations, but the Board of Managers stated that they had decided before the evening of the meeting, to allow a "member's" ticket to be sent out with that of the Nominating Committee, whenever twenty-five members should request it in writing. They also reported that they had decided to call special meetings whenever the business required it.

THE Tennessee Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION held a meeting on December 26th, 1895, on the Anniversary of the Battle of Trenton. The Society invited the DAUGHTERS and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to attend the meeting, and a number of them graced the occasion with their presence. This was the first meeting at which the "Sons" have extended the right hand of fellowship to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and augurs well for a coalition of the two masculine Societies. The feature of the meeting was a paper by the Rev. John H. Frazer, D.D., on "Ten Critical Days in the New Jersey Campaign."

EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN G. BULKELEY, of Hartford, has been elected President of the Connecticut SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Daniel N. Morgan, of Bridgeport, Treasurer of the United States, is Vice-President; the Rev. Henry N. Wayne, of New Britain, Secretary; Col. Henry W. Wessells, of Litchfield, Treasurer; Dr. William Freeman French, of Noroton, Registrar, and the Rev. N. Ellsworth Cornwall, of Stratford, Chaplain. The Board of Managers consists of Cyrus Sherwood Bradley, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Col. George Bliss Sanford, the Hon. Albert Porter Bradstreet, Robert Clark Morris, Oliver Taylor Sherwood, William F. Waterbury, D. H. Gould, Leigh Richmond Hoyt.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. HENRY QUEEN is the Regent of the Simon Kenton Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which she organized.

MRS. HARRIET FISHER GREVE, the first Historian of the Cincinnati Chapter, edited the Year Book, which was the first issue of such a work by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Ohio.



THE East Greenwich, R.I., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are to be known as the General Nathanael Greene Chapter.

A NEW Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is being formed in Wakefield, Mass., with Mrs. Ida F. Miller as Regent.

MARY CLAPP WOOSTER Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, held their December meeting on the 16th. The feature of the afternoon was a talk

by Mrs. Sara J. Kinney, the new State Regent of Connecticut.

THE Oneida Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Utica, N. Y., founded by Mrs. Roscoe Conkling in 1892, now numbers over one hundred.

THE Old Dominion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Richmond, Va., has elected Mrs. C. W. P. Brock and Miss M. M. P. Newton delegates to the National Congress in February.

THE Brownson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Arlington, Vt., has erected a monument to Mary Brownson, the first wife of Ethan Allen, in the old churchyard at Arlington.

AT the December meeting of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett gave the first of a series of addresses on "Heroic Women of the Revolution."

AT the December meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (Pa.), Miss Margaret S. Rutherford read a history of the old Paxton Church, of which her ancestors were members.

THE Army and Navy Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., held their December meeting with Mrs. C. H. Alden, on the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party.

REBECCA MOTTE Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Charleston, S. C., gave a reception to the State Regent, Mrs. John E. Bacon, at the residence of Mrs. R. M. H. Ryan, Regent of the Chapter. It was a charming affair.

MERCY WARREN Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Springfield, Mass., held a tea and reception to celebrate the Tea Party, which was largely attended and very interesting. Mrs. E. F. Masury, the new State Regent, was present.

MR. NATHAN APPLETON recently delivered a lecture on Lafayette before the Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Boston, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to request the city government to name one of the new boulevards after the hero. The street at present bearing his name is narrow and poor.

LUCRETIA SHAW Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New London, Conn., has secured an appropriation of \$200 from the city, which is being used to recut names on old gravestones, and otherwise perpetuate the memory of early settlers.

IN A paper recently read before the Yorktown Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at York, Pa., Miss Louise Black proposed that these ladies should start a movement for the erection of a monument to commemorate early events in that town.

AT THE December meeting of Gaspee Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Providence, R. I., Miss Knight, Vice-President-General of the National Society, was present, as was also Miss Mary A. Greene, State Regent. Mrs. William Grosvenor, the new Regent of the Chapter, presided.

MRS. B. F. SHERMAN and Miss Sherman entertained the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 21st of December. Each lady wore a tiny flag on her corsage. The subject studied was the history of the Pilgrim Fathers.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Danbury, Conn., cleared \$75 at a Supper and Loan Exhibition recently held, which will go toward a fund for the maintenance of a Colonial room.

THE New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has 312 members. During January and February they will have a series of historical lectures at Barnard College. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner will be the speaker during Lent.

AT THE dinner of the "Pilgrim Mothers," given at Sherry's, New York City, December 21st, "Table Number 8" was devoted to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with Mrs. James Fairman as hostess. Eleven ladies were seated at this table.

MAHONING Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Youngstown, O., celebrated Tea Party Day, December 16th, at the residence of Mrs. Howard B. Mills. An excellent programme was followed by tea.

ONE hundred members of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Hartford, Conn., gathered at their December meeting. "The Colonial Parson of New England" was the subject of a paper by Rev. F. S. Child of Fairfield.

THE Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Kingston, R. I., organized September 7, 1895, with Mrs. Hiram F. Hunt as Regent, and fourteen charter members, is named the Narragansett Chapter.—*Mary Anne Greene, State Regent, Rhode Island.*

IRONDEQUOIT Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Rochester, N. Y., commemorated the Boston Tea Party by having an old fashioned New England supper, with pumpkin pie and all the old-time dainties, served on blue and white china and eaten with three-tined steel forks.

THE Cincinnati Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is not only strong in numbers, but a working organization. Since its inception it has been characterized by unity of purpose. In addition to its literary and social side, it cares for an aged woman in destitute circumstances, who though not a DAUGHTER is a descendant of a Revolutionary Soldier.

MRS. GEORGE W. GILL, a member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of the Jacksonville, Fla., Chapter, died at her home in that city in December. She was a member

of a family prominent in the affairs of the place, her grandfather, Col. I. D. Hart, having been its founder. She was an amiable and lovable Christian lady, and will be much missed.

THE Springfield (Ohio) Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is in a flourishing condition. It was organized last July with fourteen charter members, and it is expected the number will be doubled before spring. The meetings, conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Asa Bushnell, are held on the second Tuesday of each month.

MRS. F. L. GREENHALGE, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, entertained the Molly Varnum Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lowell, of which she was Regent, at its December meeting. She was obliged to resign, much to the regret of her colleagues. Her successor will be appointed by the Board of Managers.

AT THE close of the Atlanta Exposition, on the last day of 1895, the Commissioners presented the Massachusetts building to the Atlanta Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The electric lights, book-cases and fixtures go with the building, but not the furniture. The house is an exact copy of Longfellow's home, and cost \$10,000.

THE Blue Ridge Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Lynchburg, Virginia, is distinguished by having two "genuine daughters" as members—Mrs. Mary Lightfoot Garland, aged ninety-five, and Mrs. Asbury Tilden Phelps, aged eighty-nine. Both of these ladies were presented with souvenir spoons by the National Society, on the occasion of the regular meeting of the Chapter on the 10th of December.

WATAUGA Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was handsomely entertained by Mrs. A. D. Langstaff, 324 Beale street, Memphis, Tenn., on the 18th December, in celebration of the first Thanksgiving—Valley Forge, 1777. Guests of honor, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, State Regent, and Mrs. Keller Anderson, Regent Watauga Chapter. The profusion of holly and the American flag, made a gorgeous effect.

ADAM DALE Chapter, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized by Mrs. Thomas Day, at her handsome home, 256 Poplar street, Memphis, Tenn., December 14, 1895. Forty-six members were enrolled, and much enthusiasm exhibited. The Chapter motto, "I'll try," was suggested by the President, Mrs. Day, and adopted as a pledge by an unanimous "rising" vote.—*Jean Robertson Anderson.*

THE Mary Ball Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Tacoma, Washington, held their December meeting with Mrs. C. W. Griggs. The Chapter is very prosperous, the following members having been recently elected: Mrs. John A. Parker, Mrs. A. B. Todd, Mrs. H. H. Holt, Miss Wheeler and Mrs. R. G. Hudson. Owing to the increase in the work of the Chapter it has become necessary to have an additional secretary, and Mrs. E. C. Sherman was elected Recording Secretary.

AT THE annual meeting of the Nova Cesarea Chapter (N. J.) of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held at Davis's Parlors on the 18th of November, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker, State Regent; Mrs. David A. Depue, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Charles Barchering, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Howard Richards, Vice-Regent; Miss Luranan Runyon, Secretary; Mrs. Henry Starr, Registrar; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Treasurer; Miss Mary S. Clark, Historian.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Manchester, N. H., held their December meeting with Mrs. Henry E. Burnham. Three new members, Mrs. L. W. Smith, Mrs. Emma Lewis and Mrs. D. Arthur Taggart, were admitted. The programme was very excellent, consisting of a paper on "A Revolutionary Heroine," by Mrs. L. F. Campbell; a poem, "Our Forefathers' Days," by Mrs. Charles Harmon, and a paper on "Robert Morris," by Mrs. L. B. Bodwell. This Society will try to secure John Fiske to lecture before them in January.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Chapter at La Grange, Ga., is called the "Susannah Elliott," named in honor of the patriotic woman who presented the colors under which fell the gallant Sergeant Jasper at Savannah. We have one living daughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Mildred Greene, whose father was a neighbor of Washington's, and who was named for his sister Mildred. We have our Colonial Teas and celebrations as others, and are earnestly studying American History.—*Margaret Cox Tuggle, Chapter Regent.*

A BEAUTIFUL reception followed by a historical programme was held by the Baltimore Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the 26th of December. Cecil Calvert, Maryland's Colonial Governor, was the character studied. The Society decided to hold their special celebration on "Peggy



Stewart Day," October 19th, this year. A resolution was passed pledging the Daughters to use their influence to preserve peace between England and the United States. There was a large attendance.

A FEW of the ladies of Somerville, N. J., met at the home of Mrs. Henry Hardwicke, December 14, to take the initiatory steps toward forming a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to be called the General Frelinghuysen Chapter. Mrs. Olendorf, first Regent of Camp Middlebrook Chapter of Bound Brook, gave an able address descriptive of the origin and object of the Society. A meeting to complete the organization will be held in January, at which the State Regent, Mrs. Stryker, will be present.

THE Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Westerly, R. I., had a good time at their December meeting. Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon and Miss Dixon entertained them hospitably, and after the business was over Mrs. C. G. Babcock, of Stonington, read an interesting paper on "Col. Harry Babcock." Mrs. Newcomb, of New Haven, then greatly interested the ladies on the subject of the "Patriotic Music of the Revolution," several of the old songs being sung by Mrs. Bradley and Miss Sands, of New Haven. Mrs. Bradley also rendered some recitations in a spirited manner.

MRS. A. HOWARD HINKLE, one of the Vice-Presidents General of the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, welcomed the Cincinnati Chapter on November 21st. It was an affair long to be remembered by the throng of enthusiastic ladies present. Mrs. Hinkle, who is a woman of superb presence, in a graceful speech presented her successor as Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Elroy Avery, of Cleveland, who read a clever paper, "We and Our Ancestors." She was followed by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Wm. Judkins, whose patriotic remarks were received with heartiest pleasure by her host of friends.

THE Cincinnati Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual election in November with the following results: Mrs. William Judkins, Regent; Mrs. E. L. Thomas, Vice-Regent; Miss Alice Laws, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Recording Secretary; Miss Mary Torense Harrison, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank Wilson, Registrar; Mrs. Wm. B. Davis, Historian; Miss Georgie Aldrich, Custodian. Delegates to Washington, Mrs. E. L. Thomas, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. Frank Jones. Alternates, Mrs. Harriet Fisher Greve, Miss Hollister and Mrs. Frank R. Ellis.

THE ladies of Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Boston, enjoyed themselves on "Lafayette Day," Dec. 5th, when they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. James A. Remick, of Marlboro street. The morning was spent, after a brief business session, in listening to addresses by Captain Nathan Appleton, Vice-President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, Secretary of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. Col. Henry A. Thomas presented the Chapter with a beautiful scrap-book, made to order in the Society's colors for the use of the Historian.

AT THE banquet given by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of the Cincinnati Chapter, to the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Judge Hunt was expected to respond to Mrs. Morehead's address of welcome, but the well-known Ohio orator was absent on account of illness, so the response was made by the Rev. Dudley Rhodes of the Church of Our Saviour, a direct descendant of General Artemus Ward. It would be like gilding refined gold or whitening the fairest lily to praise his impromptu little speech too much. For an off-hand production it was unique, amusing, witty and inimitable.—*Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.*

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Arkansas were entertained by the State Regent, Mrs. William A. Cantrell, on Thursday, December 19th, which was the second anniversary of the organization of the Little Rock Chapter. A photograph of Mrs. Catherine Robards Stirman, living daughter of the revolutionary officer, Captain George Robards, of the 14th, and Second Lieutenant of the 4th Va. Regulars, was exhibited with much pride, as an honored representative of Arkansas, where she has resided continuously since 1839. She was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, March 14, 1815, married in 1838 at Palmyra, Mo., to James Harvey Stirman, and removed to Fayetteville, Washington County, Ark., in 1839, where her husband died in 1879.

OXFORD PARISH CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Manchester, Conn., completed its organization, May 4, 1895, and its officers are: Regent, Mrs. A. Willard Case; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary Cheney; Registrar, Mrs. William H. Moore; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles S. Cheney; Secretary, Miss L. Mabel Case; Historian, Miss Alice B. Cheney. Board of Managers:

Mrs. Frank Cheney and Mrs. Maro S. Chapman. The Chapter has eighteen members and seven of them are eligible to the COLONIAL DAMES, four of them, including the Regent, being descended from Governor Thomas Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

ANNE WOOD ELDERKIN Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Willimantic, Conn., in December received into its membership the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Elisha Avery, who is fifty-six years of age. Undoubtedly she is the youngest "Daughter." This Chapter completed its first year in November and the officers appointed for that year were elected for the next year and a Historian added to the list. Among the thirty members are six granddaughters of Revolutionary Patriots, four descendants from Governor Bradford; four from Elder Brewster, and one from Samuel Huntington, who signed the Declaration of Independence.

THE Cesar Rodney Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, newly organized at Dover, Del., met at the home of its Regent, Miss Sophia Waples, December 7th. The following officers were elected: Secretary, Mrs. Caroline Cloak Denison; Treasurer, Miss Ella Turner; Registrar, Mrs. Elizabeth Washington Cardesa; Historian, Mrs. Katenne E. Arndt Graff. The 7th of December seemed a fitting date for the organization of this Chapter, as it commemorates the anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution by the convention assembled in Dover on December 7, 1787. An address was made by the State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, and papers of Revolutionary interest were read by members of the Chapter.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Memphis, Tenn., met at the residence of Mrs. Emmet Howard on the 14th of December, to award the prize for the best essay on "Tennessee in the Revolution." The committee appointed to decide among the contestants as to whose essay was the best, made its report through Miss Scudder, the chairman. Among the essays presented it was found that the best two were of equal merit, and two prizes were therefore awarded, one to Miss Carrie May Sledge, and one to Miss Daisy Zimmerman. Honorable mention was made of the essays of Miss Nora Monahan, Miss Evelyn West, Miss Katie Kimbro, Miss Maud Carver, Miss Ethel Pearson and Miss Ruth Walt.

THE Oondawa Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Cambridge, N. Y., held its annual meeting in November, at the home of Mrs. Willard Lawton, who entertained the ladies handsomely after the business was over. Their "living daughter," Mrs. Mercy S. Fowler, aged 88, was present. The Chapter numbers 27, with several applications waiting, and the new officers are as follows: Mrs. B. P. Crocker, Regent; Mrs. Mary N. Hubbard, Vice Regent; Mrs. R. R. Law, Recording Secretary; Miss Mattie H. McFarland, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary McFarland, Treasurer; Mrs. Mitchell McFarland, Registrar; Mrs. F. H. T. Horsefield, Historian. An Executive Board, composed of the following ladies, was appointed: Mrs. Willard Lawton, Mrs. Dr. Moneypenny, Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Miss Kate McKie, Miss Anna Woodard, Mrs. W. D. Stevenson and Mrs. Robert Watkins.

THE Faith Trumbull Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Norwich, Conn., commemorated the Boston Tea Party by a tea party of their own that was a brilliant social function if not quite so rugged and adventurous as the one that took place on that 16th of December, 123 years ago. The business meeting came first, then the literary programme, then the tea. Several of the ladies told anecdotes of their own ancestors' exploits in the events of that notable day. Miss Ellen Geer read a fine paper and several patriotic songs were sung. The hall was beautifully draped with flags, and the tea was served at eight. Small tables, decorated in pink and white, blue and white, red and white and gold and white, were served by young ladies in colonial dress. The following ladies welcomed the guests. Regent, Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins; Vice-Regent, Mrs. B. P. Learned; Treasurer, Mrs. B. W. Hyde; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Jensen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. N. G. Gilbert; Registrar, Mrs. Martha Pierce; Historian, Miss Ellen Geer, assisted by Miss Mollie Huntington, Miss Myra F. Parker and Miss Alice E. Reynolds. There are at present 67 members, and it is expected there will be 75 before the National Congress.

THE members of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Bound Brook, N. J., held their December meeting at the home of Mrs. J. K. DeMott. The parlors were decorated with flags and flowers, and a delicious luncheon was served. Several papers on the first article of the United States Constitution were listened to with great interest. Two new members were admitted, one of whom, Mrs. Ashbel Welch, Lambertville, being unable to be present, sent a

large bunch of roses which were distributed among the ladies. The Chapter will celebrate Washington's wedding day by having its annual dinner at the Middlebrook Hotel, on the evening of January 17th. It was at first proposed to celebrate this anniversary on January 6th, but as this was an inconvenient time, and as authorities differ in regard to the two dates, the Daughters decided to adopt the one more convenient.

WILTWYCK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, N. Y., has had its hands full for weeks, preparing and carrying out the grand pageant that was recently given in the Opera House, every night for a week. Kingston figured largely in the early history of the State, under its old names of Esopus and Wiltwyck, or "Wild Men's Town." It was not called Kingston till 1664, when the English overcame Governor Stuyvesant, and New Amsterdam surrendered. The first Senate of the State convened there, Sept. 10, 1777, and there the first State Constitution was adopted. The historical tableaux were under the management of Mrs. Charles Fitch, and represented scenes that really occurred there, the characters being nearly every one represented by their descendants, often bearing the same name, and many of the costumes were heirlooms.

THE Dolly Madison Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., held the December meeting on the 10th. The new officers, whose names appear below, conducted the meeting. Mrs. Darwin gave an interesting account of prominent incidents of the Revolution which occurred in December, and Mrs. Draper read a paper written by Miss Eugenia Washington. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop was a guest, and she gave an account of the rapid growth of the new Children's Society. A collation was served to close the evening. The newly-elected officers are: Mrs. Charles B. Bailly, Regent; Mrs. J. Tabor Johnson, Vice-Regent; Dr. Julia Clebes Harrison, Recording Secretary; Miss Grace Temple, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mallett, Registrar; Mrs. Darwin, Historian; Mrs. John Joy Edson, Treasurer; Board of Managers, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. G. G. Martin, Mrs. Findlay Harris, Mrs. Wm. M. Shuster, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Philip F. Larner and Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

At the November meeting of Katherine Gaylord Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bristol, Conn., the following programme, by Miss Root, Historian, was presented: Subject, "*Orators of the Revolution*." Selections were recited, as follows: From James Otis, by Miss Peck; Patrick Henry, Miss Sessions; Thomas Paine, Miss Tuttle; Samuel Adams, Miss Hubbel. A paper on Heraldry was read by Mrs. Allen, and music by the Glee Club was rendered. The event of the day was the presentation to the Chapter of a beautiful gavel, by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Peck. This was made under Mrs. Peck's direction, from a block of walnut sent the Chapter through her, from the Wyoming Massacre Association. It was taken from a tree which stood in the vicinity of the ill-fated Fort Forty, from which the Chapter heroine journeyed through the wilderness to her home in Bristol. The gavel is handsomely mounted in silver, and is inscribed as follows: "Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution—Wood Taken From the Scene of the Wyoming Massacre—1788-1895."—*Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent*.

THE "Bonny Kate" Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Knoxville, Tenn., is very active and enthusiastic, and is a power socially as well as patriotically, and it provides delightful entertainments for its members and friends whenever a special day or deed of the historical past is to be observed. Miss Temple, Regent of this Chapter, was chairman of the committee of the Woman's Board of the Tennessee Centennial, which raised over \$2,000 to erect the handsome marble pagoda at the Atlanta Exposition. It was put in the Forestry Building, as it was too large for the Woman's Building. It has been called the handsomest single exhibit at the Fair, as a specimen of the beautiful Tennessee marbles. This Chapter numbers fifty members. The November meeting was held at the home of Miss Temple. The committee on literature has laid out the programme of study for the year. The December meeting had for its subject a paper on "The Events of the First Six Months After the Declaration of Independence," by Mrs. George McTeer. Discussion led by Mrs. Tyson and Mrs. Percy Lockett.

THE Mercy Warren Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Springfield, Mass., was one of the first Chapters organized in the State, and is by far the largest, having about 180 members. It was organized in 1892 by Mrs. Marshall Calkins. Its rules limit the tenure of office to three years. The present Regent is Mrs. T. M. Brown, daughter of the late Chief Justice Chapman of that State. The Chapter always celebrates the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party by an afternoon tea and reception, to which are invited the husbands of the members and the local SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION with their wives. At its recent celebration, Mrs. Masury, the State Regent, was pres-

ent and made an admirable address. Mrs. Masury and Mrs. Brown were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Walker, a "real daughter" of a Revolutionary soldier. The Chapter boasts two such daughters, and it is a little singular that while these ladies are not connected with, nor even known to, each other, the ancestor of one was officer of the day at the execution of Major André, while the ancestor of the other was on duty as a private under him.

THE February issue of this magazine will contain desirable data concerning the Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Washington, February 17-22. Those favoring us with news of society work will need to send it by the 5th of the month. Write briefly, please, and on one side of the paper only. When long reports are received we are compelled to cut them down. THE SPIRIT OF '76 will be represented by its editor at the Congress, and will give full details in the March number. Copies of the February issue may be obtained during the Congress at Woodward & Lothrop's, corner of 11th and F streets.

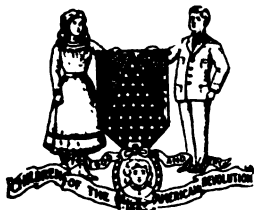
ZANESVILLE, Ohio, has two Chapters of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Muskingum Chapter, organized in October, 1893, which has a membership of thirty-three, and Elizabeth Zane Chapter, recently organized with twelve members. Some of the most energetic members of the Daughters in Muskingum Chapter urged the formation of a new Chapter, hoping that a spirit of emulation might be the result, and the members of both Chapters stimulated thereby to better work. The officers of Muskingum Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Edmund Cone Brush; Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger; Registrar, Miss Alice Searle; Historian, Mrs. Robert Fulton; Treasurer, Mrs. T. F. Spangler; Secretary, Mrs. George Lillenthal. The Board of Management consists of all active officers, with Mrs. Thomas S. Black and Miss Julia Munson. The officers of Elizabeth Zane Chapter are: Miss Louise Van Horne, Regent; Miss Kate Pinkerton, Vice-Regent; Miss May Elder, Registrar; Miss Carrie Elder, Historian; Miss Margaret Stultz, Secretary; Miss Belle Baldwin, Treasurer. The new Chapter starts off very nicely with an enterprising membership and with the best wishes of the old Chapter. Good luck to them both!—*F. R. B.*

THE Esther Stanley Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New Britain, Conn., observed its first anniversary, Friday, November 29th, with the Regent, Mrs. Frederic North Stanley. The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. F. N. Stanley; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. A. Pickett; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Wetmore; Treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Boardman; Registrar, Miss Mary Whittlesey; Historian, Mrs. C. J. Parker. The membership of the Chapter is now fifty four, and the monthly meetings are well attended. Historical papers of general and local interest have been prepared, delightful musicals rendered, and effective work accomplished. Memorial day was observed by decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers with flags and flowers. An evening reception in June was a social success; the exhibition of Revolutionary relics, a surprise and delight to all. At the annual meeting, the Regent, Mrs. Stanley, presented to the Chapter a beautiful oak gavel, silver bound and suitably engraved, made from wood taken from the house where Esther Stanley, for whom our Chapter is named, lived and died. Our meetings have been instructive and socially enjoyed by all.—*Mrs. Charles E. Wetmore, Secretary*.

ON A perfect December afternoon, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, the members of Ruth Hart Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Meriden, Conn., assembled at the home of Mrs. James Curtiss to commemorate the leading events of the month. The exercises began with singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." A sketch of the landing of the Pilgrims was followed by a most effective rendering of the song, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High." Then came a *résumé* of the causes that led to the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor, followed by a humorous song, "Revolutionary Tea." After this an article of great interest was read, entitled "The Boston Tea Party," ending with singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Next in course was "Valley Forge" and a solo, "The Land of Washington." "Washington Crossing the Delaware and the Battle of Trenton" was the subject of an elaborate paper. The patriotic exercises closed with singing, "Hail, Columbia." All were now ready for the social hour. In rooms artistically decorated with palms and cut flowers, delicious tea was served by young ladies in "ye costume of ye olden time." Mrs. Curtiss displayed many family relics of Colonial and Revolutionary days. One of especial interest was a bedspread of linen; the flax from which it was made, grown on the old Curtiss farm, was spun, woven and embroidered by Mr. Curtiss' grandmother. Adieus were made with the feeling that a most instructive and enjoyable afternoon had been passed.

## Children of the American Revolution.

ETHAN ALLEN Chapter, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has erected a monument to Joseph and Mary Allen, children of Ethan Allen and Mary Brownson Allen, in the old churchyard at Arlington, Vt.



MRS. J. BURDETTE writes us that of the two Societies of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Vermont, the "Ethan Allen" Society, at Arlington, was the first one formed in that State, Nov. 9th; the "Mercy Mead," of Rutland, not being organized till Dec. 5th.

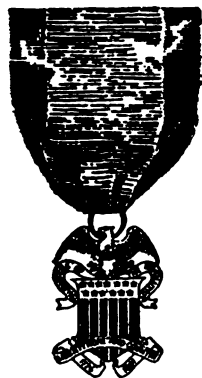
MRS. MAURICE DE KAY THOMPSON, of Covington, Ky., organized in one week a Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, whose zeal promises much for the future. Its officers are: Mrs. M. Thompson, President; Miss Virginia Stout Gooch, Vice-President; Mr. Harry Grant, Secretary; Miss Betty Mackoy, Treasurer; Miss Janie Thompson, Registrar; Mr. Frank Helm, Custodian.

THE Mercy Holmes Mead Chapter, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized at Rutland, Vt., Dec. 5th, has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. M. J. Francisco; Vice-President, Miss Bernice Tuttle; Secretary, Miss Mary Baldwin; Treasurer, Miss Hattie Fox; Registrar, Miss Daisy Mead; Pianist, Miss Florence Montgomery; Color Bearer, Miss Marion Dana. The President has given the Society a 13 star flag.

A NEW Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been formed in Bristol, R. I., consisting of fourteen Children, with prospect of more soon to join. Miss Amelia Knight, Vice-President General, assisted by Mrs. Bache, Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Bristol, and Mrs. Rockwell, formed the Society in the old mansion which was General Lafayette's headquarters while he was in Bristol. The meeting was held in the room used by him as an office, and the Society chose the name "Lafayette." Mr. Reynolds, present owner of the house, told the anecdotes connected with Lafayette's stay in the house, and showed relics. Then chocolate was served in the old-fashioned library, with its fire-place, six feet wide, holding its glowing log fire. More Revolutionary stories were told, and the Children were enthusiastic. The officers are: Mrs. Charles B. Rockwell, President; Miss Lavinia Hodgkinson and Miss Catherine Keynolds, Vice-Presidents; Miss Pattie Rockwell, Secretary; Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Registrar; Miss Jane Rockwell, Historian, and Howard Manchester, Treasurer.

## Daughters of the Revolution.

THE Massachusetts Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, received seventy applications for membership in the month of November.



MRS. WILLIAM LEE, State Regent of the Massachusetts Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, has recently received a pretty compliment from "Oliver Optic"—Mr. William T. Adams—who has dedicated his book on the War of the Revolution to her "because he knows how deeply she is interested in perpetuating the memories of 1776."

THE Great Bridge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Norfolk, Va., celebrated the battle of Great Bridge, an early engagement of the Revolution, by a reception and colonial tea, which is described as "the most brilliant and notable event in Norfolk society this season." Preceding the sociabilities Hon. Robert M. Hughes delivered an historical address. The affair was on the 120th anniversary of the battle December 9th.

THE Third Plantation Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Lynn, Mass., invited the students of American history in the schools to attend the lecture by Mr. Curtis Guild, Jr., on "The Birth of the Puritan," at their celebration of Pilgrim's Day, December 20th. Eight hundred and ninety children accepted the invitation, and learned an excellent lesson of upright living from the speaker's delineation of the character of our forefathers.

A meeting of the Avalon Chapter, Maryland Society DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held on Saturday, December 7th,

at 2 P. M., at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. George W. Roche, Baltimore. The Advisory Board were the guests of honor. "America" was sung at the opening. Captain H. P. Goddard, a member of the Advisory Board, read a specially prepared paper on "Northern Women of the Revolution." This paper was very fine, and the stories of Ursula Wolcott Griswold, and other heroines, were full of interest. Miss Ellen Gates March read a paper entitled "The Story of the Boston Tea Party." Mrs. William S. Young read a short paper describing some cannon balls dug up near Hanover, Pa., where during the Revolution there was a smelting furnace which supplied the Continental Army with ammunition. Mrs. S. S. Paine exhibited one of the bridal slippers of Molly Stark, and a sash once worn by that illustrious dame. A lineal descendant of General Stark and the famous Molly was present in the person of Miss Blanchard, of Burlington, Vermont. Miss Stephenson sang an old Scotch ballad in a most delightful manner. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the literary exercises, after which a collation was served.

THE New Jersey Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held its December meeting at Orange on the 12th, and as it was also the annual meeting a large amount of business was done. It was decided to celebrate the battles of Trenton and Princeton on the 8d of January by giving an entertainment at Orange. The following are the new officers: Regent, Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, of Summit; Vice Regent, Mrs. Chas. B. Yardley, East Orange; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George E. Adams, East Orange; Recording Secretary, Miss Gail Treat, East Orange; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Kennedy Dawson, East Orange; Registrar, Miss Adaline W. Sterling, Englewood; Historian, Mrs. George B. Crater, Newark; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Mann, Orange; Trustees, Mrs. Robert Ward, South Orange; Miss F. O. Rand, Montclair; Miss C. Duryea, Fairview; Mrs. Richard Russell, Orange.

THE annual election of the officers of the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held at Brooklyn, December 16th. The Nominating Committee put an excellent ticket into the field, which was elected by an overwhelming majority. Mrs. Henry Earle was elected Regent. Mrs. Earle is a deservedly popular woman, well known through her writings upon Colonial subjects over her signature—Alice Morse Earle. The election was most harmonious. Annual reports were read by the Regent, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer and Historian. Mrs. S. V. White, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported progress upon the work of collecting funds for the Prison Ship Martyrs Memorial Fund, and urged the necessity of more persistent work on the part of all. Literature pertaining to the Prison Ship Martyrs can be obtained from Mrs. S. V. White, 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; or from Mrs. Henry Earle, 242 Henry street. Hon. Felix Campbell, president of the People's Trust Company, Brooklyn, is the authorized treasurer of the fund. Each subscriber to the fund is entitled to a souvenir receipt, which can be obtained from the People's Trust Company, Brooklyn. The Long Island Society look forward with full confidence that the ensuing year will mark great advancement, that there will be a large accession of membership, and that Revolutionary topics will receive their just share of attention.

DECEMBER 16th, the 122d anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party," was celebrated right loyally by the Massachusetts DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, at the Vendome, in Boston. Mrs. William Lee, State Regent, received the ladies from one o'clock till two, after which an elegant luncheon was served. The tables were trimmed with the Society's colors, buff and blue, and Mrs. Lee presided. The guests of honor seated around her were Lieut. Governor Wolcott, Mr. Edward S. Barrett, President of the State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, Secretary of the COLONIAL WARS SOCIETY; Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI; Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and other gentlemen representing these Societies, together with officers of her own Society. The patriotic sentiments of the toasts were elaborated in a spirited manner, by both gentlemen and ladies, the one peculiar to the day being, "Oh, ne'er was mingled such a draught, in palace, hall, or arbor, as freemen brewed and tyrants quaffed, that night in Boston Harbor." Responded to by Mrs. Anna Sawyer Downes. The business meeting preceded the pleasuring, and the reports showed a growth of from eight in June, 1893, to nearly 500 at present, the membership having quadrupled in the past year. There is \$758 in the treasury. The officers elected are as follows: Regent, Mrs. William Lee; Secretary, Mrs. George F. Daniels; Treasurer, Mrs. Leslie C. Ward; Registrar, Mrs. George C. Bosson; Librarian, Dr. Emily F. Pope; Chaplain, Rev. Leonard K. Storrs; Councilors, Mrs. Frank M. Goss, Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Robert T. Swan, Mrs. Fred B. Carpenter, Mrs. Charles A. West, Mrs. Edward B. Cole.

THE SUMMIT CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION (New Jersey) assembled in the Public School building on December 20th to award the prizes offered to the High School for the best essay on the "History of the Revolution in New Jersey," also one to the Grammar School for the best essay on Benjamin Franklin. The ladies were cordially received by Mr. Knapp, the Principal of the school. Then followed the usual opening exercises, consisting of Scripture reading, singing and prayer.

Mr. Knapp introduced Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, the Regent of the Chapter, who is also State Regent of New Jersey. Mrs. Hodenpyl's remarks were exceedingly interesting and to the point, and were listened to by the pupils with marked attention. In closing she thanked the pupils for their efforts, and proceeded to award the prizes to the successful scholars. In the High School J. H. Wagner received the first prize of a \$5 gold piece, honorable mention being made of the essay by Miss Winifred Graydon. In the Grammar Grade a prize of a \$5 gold piece was given to Dumont Robbins. Honorable mention was made of Paul Jewett. A small silk flag was presented to each pupil who competed for the prizes.

The ladies were served a dainty lunch prepared for them by the members of the cooking class, after visiting the kindergarten, carpenter shop and other departments of this well-equipped school. The Summit Chapter have planned many things for their especial work this winter; their meetings are very interesting, and among other things they have talked of starting a circulating library.—*Mrs. A. W. Bray, Short Hills, N. J.*

JOY and jubilation reigned at Englewood, N. J., on December 26th. A Liberty Pole was dedicated and a flag unfurled. Both were presented to the town through the efforts of the Liberty Pole Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Englewood. This pole is erected on the site of the old and memorable one which stood opposite the Liberty Pole Tavern. This tavern was a Revolutionary affair—once the headquarters of Washington's army. It stood at the intersection of what is now Palisade avenue, Tenafly road, Lafayette avenue and Liberty road. From this place Washington sent his dispatches while he tarried with his little army in English Neighborhood, as the place was then called. This old tavern is described by Dr. Thomas Dunn English in his novel entitled "Jacob Schuyler's Millions," which has its plot in Bergen County.

Yielding to the march of relentless time, the old flag pole had to go. This new one marks the historic spot. The date selected also celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Trenton.

The exercises began in Dwight Chapel, and consisted of patriotic airs by the band, an address of welcome by Mrs. Muller, the Regent; an address by the Rev. James Eells; music, "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" a paper entitled "Christmas at Trenton, 1776," by Miss A. W. Sterling. The address of the day was made by Mrs. Georgia Beers Crater, of Newark, N. J., the Historian of the New Jersey Society. A local sheet says: "Her address was patriotic from beginning to end, it was well considered and well digested, and was in every sense a masterful production. The declamation of Mrs. Crater was plain, and without being eloquent, she won the sympathy and closest attention of her audience. Without any apparent effort, she carried that attention from period to period, and barring the several intervals of applause, there was no break in the continuity of her remarks." Following Mrs. Crater's remarks there was more music, and then the meeting adjourned to the green and clustered round pole. Mr. R. H. Rochester, assisted by Mr. W. C. Davies, pulled the rope that let "Old Glory" free to the breeze, and the band played The Star Spangled Banner. Mr. Rochester made a few remarks, and the exercises of the day were ended. Well may the DAUGHTERS of Englewood Chapter be proud of their work and of the great success of the day. Adding to the interest of the occasion was the presence of the G. A. R., of Englewood, and also of many of the State officers, Regent, Mrs. George Hodenpyl, of Summit; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Margaret Yardley, of Orange; Historian, Mrs. Georgia Beers Crater; Mrs. A. W. Torrey, and also members of the General Society from New York and Long Island.

### The Holland Dames.

THE full title of the new Women's Society as recorded by the Secretary of State at Albany, is said to be the longest one of any corporation formed under the laws of New York, viz.: "Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE HOLLAND DAMES, Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Families of the State of New York." The incorporators and directors for the first year are Catherine R. Chenoweth, Margaret Budd, Caroline Remsen Gihon, Mary Van Buren and Sarah V. Benson. It bids fair to be much prized by those who can qualify.

### New England Women.

THE historical, social and philanthropic work of this Society finds its headquarters at the residence of its founder and president—Mrs. E. M. R. H. Slade—at 332 West Eighty-seventh street, and at the Windsor Hotel, New York, where all of its functions thus far have been held. The most recent and important event of the Society was the dinner, followed by toasts and responses by various ladies, held on December 16th—a brilliant social success, and one that has given great impetus to the Society work. The membership is over 300, and forty-four were recently admitted at one session. Among the many activities of this Society may be mentioned: "Afternoons of New England History;" also afternoon social parties. The last business meeting was held at the Windsor, December 26th, and included a literary and musical programme. The next event is to be the annual meeting and election of officers on February 28th, for which there is now active preparation. The by-law governing this election is a novelty in Society literature, and is a radical departure from the usual methods. It was originated by the founder of the Society, and among other things provides for a system of compulsory promotion of certain officers each year. The Society has a good balance in its treasury, and is an organization that will certainly make its influence felt.



### Huguenot Society of America.

MR. S. E. GROSS, 48 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Captain of the Chicago Continental Guard, has recently been elected to membership in the HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA, by right of descent from Louis DuBois, a French Huguenot who settled in Eastern New York in 1660, the founder of New Paltz in Ulster Co., and who received large land grants from the Colonial Government, his holding extending from the Shawangunk Mountains to the Hudson River. In the early Indian wars, DuBois' wife and two children were carried into captivity by the savages, and DuBois led an expedition which rescued the captives, the whites surprising and vanquishing the captors at the opportune moment when the wife of DuBois had already been bound to the stake and the fagots piled about to consume her. Mr. Gross is also of direct descent from the Blanshans and Deyos, likewise French Huguenot settlers.

### United States Daughters of 1812.

MISS MARY CABELL RICHARDSON of Covington, Ky., a COLONIAL DAME and member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Society, has been appointed President of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812 for the State of Kentucky.



THE granddaughter of a patriot of '76, the daughter of a soldier of 1812, is left in great need, and it is proposed to secure her a permanent home in an institution for indigent women, where she can spend the last of her life and die in comfortable circumstances, becoming the descendant of patriots. The DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION ask the aid of other patriotic societies and individuals in securing \$150 for this worthy purpose.

THE Louisiana Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, met on the 3d of December in New Orleans for the transaction of business. Mrs. Sherrouse of St. Charles avenue was admitted to membership, and the Society will hold its next meeting at her home. The Treasurer reported contributions to the Chalmette Monument fund, and the improvement of the grounds will soon begin.

THE annual meeting of the General Society UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, was held at the Everett House, New York City, on January 8th, and was called to order at eleven o'clock, Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith, Historian General in the chair, as the deafness of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, the Founder General, prevented her presiding. Reports from the various State Societies were read and accepted. The Society is organized in eighteen States. The President for the State of Michigan, which is just now organizing, is Mrs. Alfred Russell. It was reported that seventy Michigan ladies were to honor the memory of Jackson and the day by a dinner at the Russell House, Detroit, Michi-



gan. Mrs. Edward Roby, who has been appointed President of the Illinois Society, journeyed all the way from Chicago to attend this meeting, and her address, which was most interesting and entertaining, afforded the greatest pleasure to all present. Mrs. Darling's address was also most interesting. She told of the constantly increasing work of the Society, the different States in which the work of organization is going on, and spoke of an alliance of the New England States under the leadership of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, who is the President of the NEW ENGLAND WOMEN, and therefore well qualified to push the work of organization in New England. Mrs. Louis Warford Hall, the recently appointed President of Pennsylvania, was present, and said that State hoped to be organized by February 22d. Mrs. Roby suggested sending a set of resolutions through Secretary Olney to Queen Victoria, asking her to use her influence to preserve peace between the English-speaking nations. Mrs. Darling was unanimously elected chairman of a committee to frame such resolutions, and Mrs. Roby was made a delegate to carry them to Washington and present them to Secretary Olney. Badges of the Society were to have been presented on behalf of the Society to Mrs. Flora Adams Darling and Mrs. Stephen Adams Webster, but the presentation had to be postponed, as the badges were not ready.

Kentucky was reported organizing under the efficient President, Miss Mary Cabell Richardson. Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Mrs. General Albert Sidney Johnson, and Mrs. General Fremont have accepted appointments as honorary Vice-Presidents in California. Mrs. Senator William Stewart is Vice-President for Nevada. Miss Emma Goble Lathrop and Miss Adeline Sterling are appointed officers to organize in New Jersey.

## The Society of the War of 1812.

THE Executive Committee of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 met in Philadelphia in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Society, Sixth and Chestnut streets, in December with General John Cadwalader in the chair. Among others present were H. H. Bellas, Secretary-General; Col. John Biddle Porter, Captain Felix McCurley, U. S. N.; Capt. William L. Willey, Boston; A. Floyd Delafield, Connecticut; Appleton Morgan, New York; Dr. A. K. Hadel, Maryland, and Dr. George H. Burgin. The National Society is composed of the State Societies from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio, and meets every two years. The Executive Committee, which represents it, meets semi-annually, and for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the General Society. The Committee gave authority to the Secretary-General to proceed with the printing of the new register, and to suggest to the next meeting of the General Society that it should consider the advisability of issuing a miniature of the insignia. Application was made by the Illinois State Society for admission to the General Society, and it was unanimously granted. A reception and supper were tendered in the evening at the United Service Club, by the members of the Pennsylvania State Society, which were very largely attended.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 has recently received into its membership Mr. Henry Harmon Noble, now associated with the State Historian's office at Albany. Mr. Noble obtained his membership through his grandfather, General Ransom Noble, who was born in New Milford, Conn., August 16, 1778. He came to Essex January 1, 1800, and October 10, 1800, married Anna McNeil, of Litchfield, Conn., granddaughter of Capt. Archibald McNeil, who served six years in the French War, 1757 to 1762—Fort Edward, Crown Point. Ransom Noble was commissioned Ensign February 27, 1804; Lieutenant, April 7, 1807; Captain, June 4, 1808; 2d Major, February 11, 1811; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, March 2, 1814, 37th regiment, New York militia; and Brigadier-General, 40th brigade of infantry, March 22, 1816. Resigned, March 17, 1821. He served in the War of 1812 in the United States Service, as 2d Major detached militia, in command of a battalion in Franklin County, New York, on the frontier, July 6 to August 26, 1812; as Major and Commandant 37th regiment, August 1 to 5, 1813; and as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 37th regiment, September 2 to 8, 1814. He was a lumberman and ironmaster, and acquired a large estate. Died at Essex, June 5, 1863. Mr. Noble is also a member of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, through Ransom Noble.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars.

THE annual meeting of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES was held at the Brevoort House, New York, on Dec. 12, 1895, and the following officers, companions of the counsel, and members of the standing committees, were duly elected.



*Commander*, Commodore David Banks; *Vice-Commander*, James H. Morgan; *Secretary*, R. Webb Morgan; *Treasurer*, Geo. Livingston Nichols; *Registrar*, Dwight Lathrop Elmen-dorf; *Judge Advocate*, Frank M. Avery; *Surgeon*, Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, M.D.; *Chaplain*, Rev. T. Stafford Drown, D.D.; *Deputy Secretary*, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.

*Companions of the Council*—Gen. Alex. S. Webb, Gen. John Porter Hatch, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, Fellows Davis, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Braine, J. Kensett Olyphant, Jacob T. Van Wyck.

*Committee on Companionship*—Henry A. Bostwick, Gilbert Ray Hawes, Wm. Decatur Parsons, George Livingstone Nichols, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.

*Committee on Nominations*—Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Roswell H. Rochester, Gen. Alex. S. Webb, E. Fellows Jenkins, Col. Chas. E. Thorburn.

Following the business meeting an informal reception was held amongst the companions present, and a supper served during the evening.—James A. Morgan, Secretary.

## Colonial Dames of America.

THE officers of the Massachusetts Society of COLONIAL DAMES are: President, Mrs. Henry P. Quincy of Boston; Secretary, Mrs. George B. Blake, 37 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.



MRS. HOWARD TOWNSEND, President of the National Society of COLONIAL DAMES, has appointed Mrs. D. R. Noyes Chairman of the Society for Minnesota.

MRS. JOHN VINTON DAHLGREN of New York City, gave a reception to the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES on the 21st of December, at which many prominent people of the city were present.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Maryland, held their first tea of the season at the residence of the Second Vice-President, Mrs. Eugene Blackford of Baltimore, on the 16th of December. Holly and yellow flowers were used for decoration, and the affair was brilliant and enjoyable.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York, met on Friday afternoon, January 3, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, 20 North Washington square. After the reading of letters of greeting from the different State Societies, reporting progress in their work, from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Delaware, Georgia and District of Columbia, the President, Mrs. Howard Townsend, delivered an address, recounting the work achieved in the past year by the New York State Society, whereby it is proved not to have lagged behind its sister organizations. Among the aims accomplished was a course of lectures, given last spring under the auspices of the New York DAMES, which the public generously patronized. The library of the Society, now lodged in Columbia College, through the courtesy of President Seth Low, has received many additions during the year, and forms the nucleus of a valuable collection of biographical and genealogical data. The President announced that for the coming year the Society has undertaken to rescue from the gradual demolition of neglect and decay, a valuable collection of old Dutch wills, which have been stowed away for years in the Court of Appeals at Albany. These old documents have been translated and catalogued at a cost of \$500, and will be printed shortly under the supervision of a committee of the Society appointed for the purpose. It is thought that these wills will be of great service to the legal profession, and their publication has already been highly approved by members of the bar throughout the country.

Before the meeting broke up, an interesting paper was read detailing the life and character of Francis Lewis, signer of the Declaration of Independence, an ancestor of the hostesses of the day. After the serving of tea and chocolate, and a general reception, the meeting adjourned.—Katherine E. Turnbull, Corresponding Secretary.



## The Naval Order of the United States.

THIS consists of a General Commandery and five subordinate or State Commanderies in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and in the District of Columbia. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, having been organized July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was organized on June 19, 1893. The officers of the General Commandery elected at the triennial Congress, recently held, are as follows:

*General Commander*—Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.  
*Vice-General Commanders*—Rear-Admiral Francis A. Roe, U. S. N.;  
 Chief Engineer George W. Melville, U. S. N.; Col. John Biddle Porter.  
*General Recorder*—Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A.  
*Assistant General Recorder*—Charles F. B. Philbrook.  
*General Treasurer*—Jarvis B. Edson.  
*General Registrar*—Capt. Charles B. Dahlgren.  
*General Historian*—Capt. Richard S. Collum, U. S. M. C.  
*General Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. Wm. S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., D. C. L.

## The Holland Society.

THE eleventh annual dinner of THE HOLLAND SOCIETY was held at the Savoy on January 15th. Dr. D. Sage Mackay responded to the toast: "The Dutch Dominie." Theodore Roosevelt spoke upon "The Hollander in America." Judge Henry E. Howland, "Our Guests—Old and New." Major-General Ruger, U. S. A., "The Army of the United States." Consul-General John R. Planten, "The People of the Netherlands." Prof. John H. Van Amringe, "Dutch in Columbia." Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van DeWater, "Look unto the Rock whence ye are hewn." Gen. Egbert L. Viele, "Our Brothers in the Transvaal." The President of the Society, D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., made the opening address.

## Society of Colonial Wars.

THE Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS at its General Court in Boston, recently put itself on record as in favor of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

AT THE meeting of the Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Old South Church, Boston, to commemorate the 800th anniversary of the first representative English Parliament, in November, Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins read a history of the Old South, calling to mind in a forcible way the important part the old building has had in many events of the nation's history.



STEPS are being taken toward forming a SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Minnesota, as there are plenty of eligible gentlemen residing there. The temporary officers are: Governor, Rukard Hurd, St. Paul; Deputy-Governor, Major C. B. Sears, Duluth; Lieutenant Governor, Capt. W. F. Roe, Fort Snelling; Secretary, Major C. H. Whipple, St. Paul; Council, G. H. Daggett, Minneapolis, and F. B. Chew, Duluth.

AT THE third General Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of the District of Columbia, held on the 19th of December, the following officers were elected: Governor, Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard; Deputy-Governor, Capt. Oscar F. Long, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. G. Brown Goode; Secretary, Joseph Cuyler Meade; Deputy Secretary, William Edward Horton; Treasurer, John William Henry; Registrar, Frank Birge Smith; Historian, Alonzo Howard Clark; Chaplain, Samuel Moore Shute, D.D.; Chancellor, Edward Augustus Mosely; Surgeon, Albert Charles Peale, M.D.

THE officers elected at the General Court of the Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS on the anniversary of the "Great Swamp Fight," December 19th, are as follows: Governor, Edward McKinstry Teal; Deputy-Governor, Samuel Eberly Gross; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman Dresser Hammond; Secretary, Seymour Morris; Deputy-Secretary, William Ruggles Tucker; Treasurer, Frank Eugene Spooner; Registrar, John Smith Sargent; Historian, Edward Milton Adams; Chancellor, Judge Frank Baker; Chaplain, Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D.D.; Gentlemen of the Council, Rodman Corse Pell, Deming Haven Preston, Henry Austin Osborn; Committee on Membership, Frederick Clifton Pierce, Edward Milton Adams, Seymour Morris; Committee on Entertainment, Henry Lathrop Turner, Charles Thomson Atkinson, John Conant Long; Delegates to the General Court, Hempstead Washburne, Henry Sherman Boutell, Samuel Eberly Gross, Frank Bassett Tobey, Rev. Abbott Eliot Kittredge, D.D.; Alternates, George Whitfield Newcomb, Albert Eugene Snow,

Edward Beecher Case, William Wolcott Strong, Charles Durkee Dana. The Society will give a banquet early in January.

THE first Social Court of the Ohio SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was held at the residence of Mr. M. M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati, the Deputy Governor-General. It was an extremely elegant affair, and was held in commemoration of the Great Swamp Fight, Dec. 19th. Mr. Shoemaker's spacious mansion was gorgeously draped with rich hangings, mingled with silken flags, a stand of rare old flags having been sent by the Maryland Chapter as a complimentary loan for this occasion, and to decorate the COLONIAL WARS box at the grand ball of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION on the 31st. An informal reception preceded the short programme, of which the principal feature was Judge Hunt's description of the fight in the Great Swamp with the Indians under King Philip, 220 years ago. The small tables were beautifully laid; the menu cards bore the gold and scarlet badge of the Society on one corner, balanced by a Colonial sentinel standing in the smoke of a golden pipe of peace. The costumes were elegant and beautiful, the ladies adorned with costly jewels, and the gentlemen with the badges of the various patriotic orders which they represented. The music of an orchestra of strings, the soft lights, rich colors and beautiful ladies produced an impression of refined elegance not to be forgotten.

## Mr. Depew's Revolutionary Ancestry.

THE Hon. Chauncey M. Depew's active interest in the affairs of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION having elicited several inquiries concerning his Revolutionary ancestry, the following has been obtained from the official records of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which he is president:



CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.  
 grandson of Capt. John Sherman, who came from England in 1634.

Mr. Depew's full name is Chauncey Mitchell Depew. He was born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834, and is the:

Son of Isaac Depew and Martha Mitchell,  
 Grandson of Chauncey Root Mitchell and Ann Johnstone,  
 Great grandson of the Rev. Justus Mitchell and Martha Sherman,  
 Great great grandson of the Rev. Josiah Sherman (a soldier of the American Revolution,) and Martha Minot,  
 Great great great grandson of William Sherman and Rebecca Cutler,  
 Great great great great grandson of Joseph Sherman and Elizabeth Winslip, and  
 Great great great great great grandson of Capt. John Sherman, who came from England in 1634.

The Rev. Josiah Sherman, before mentioned, is one of Mr. Depew's Revolutionary ancestors. He was born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1734, and died November 24, 1789. He served in the field as Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment of the Connecticut Continental Line. In addition to his services at the front, he contributed powerfully by voice and pen, in conjunction with his brother, Roger Sherman (signer of the Declaration of Independence), to the success of the American cause.

Mr. Depew's grandmother, Ann Johnstone, was the daughter of Robert Johnstone and Mary Ogden; and Mary Ogden was daughter of Gabriel Ogden. Gabriel Ogden was a private in the Sussex County, New Jersey, militia during the Revolution.

In the Depew line, Mr. Depew is of French Huguenot extraction, the original name being spelled Du Puy.

WAYLAND HOYT, in "Patriotic Citizenship" is authority for the statement that the ratio of expenditure per capita in the following countries is as follows:

United States.....	\$1.35 for education; \$0.39 for the army
France.....	.70 " 4.00 " "
England.....	.62 " 3.00 " "
Russia.....	.03 " 2.04 " "

VARIOUS organizations, patriotic, historical and commercial, have united in the appointment of large committees to prepare for the great celebration at New London, Conn., May 6, 1896, when the city will be 250 years old. There are 250 members on the committee, with Alfred H. Chappell as chairman. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, presented by Mr. Sebastian D. Lawrence, will be dedicated during the celebration.

## Our Book Table.

**THE LOVE STORY OF URSULA WOLCOTT.**—This tale in verse of the time of the great revival in New England, is written by Charles Knowles Bolton, the Librarian of the town of Brookline, Mass., and illustrated with designs by Ethel Reed. This quaint story, with the quiet atmosphere of earlier days, has a modern leap year termination that will commend it to the new women of 1896. The following brief extract will illustrate both plot and style:

And Ursula, with steady voice  
That trembled ere the words were done,  
Began: "What said you, Cousin Matthew?"  
And he, as one who comes almost  
To comprehend, said thoughtfully:  
"I did say nothing, Ursula."  
The color faded from her cheeks;  
She spoke so timidly and low  
He scarcely heard her plaintive words:  
"Tis time you did."

Those who desire to learn how this love story "came out," will have to pay \$1 for this little volume. Published by Lamson, Wolfe & Co., No. 6 Beacon street, Boston.

**AN ACCIDENTAL ROMANCE AND OTHER STORIES.** By William Sidney Rossiter. 185 pp., 5½ x 8. Cloth, \$1.25. The Republic Press, 14 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

This volume, printed on beautiful handmade paper, with natural edges, and artistically bound in buckram, contains half a dozen deliciously refreshing and entertaining stories from a fluent and graceful pen. In his preface, the author, who has heretofore delighted large constituencies by his contributions to the periodical press, confesses that his old habit of writing will not "down," even under the pressure of the cares of an active business life; and for the irrepressibility of his flow of effervescent humor the reading public is to be congratulated. These stories possess a quality and flavor very suggestive of Richard Harding Davis' Van Bibber sketches—bright, clean, breezy, graphic, and communicative of good spirits. In reading them, one feels that he is personally listening to their narration from the lips of the raconteur himself; and he rises from them with the same sense of glowing good nature and friendliness with all the world that a man feels after a brisk walk in a cold, crisp morning in good company.

**THE FLORAL CALENDAR OF THE BENEDICTINE MONKS.**—Among the many interesting productions in this line, we have seen none that has evinced a more patient research, than the excellent production with this title. It is devoted to plant lore, which is entertainingly presented in illustrated form, upon twelve cardboard sheets, a sheet for a month, and each month, of course, divided into days, with a flower for each day. The selection of the flower, whenever possible, is the one which opens on or about the date given, and with the picture of the flower is the language of the flower or the "lore" of the Benedictine Monks. The calendar is made to serve for any year, and represents a prodigious amount of patient work by Miss Mary Skeel of Newburgh, N. Y., a lady skilled in art as well as authorship. Copies may be obtained for 50 cents each by addressing Miss Skeel.

**PATRIOTIC CITIZENSHIP.**—A patriotic catechism, consisting of brief questions, covering the range of the most obvious duties and privileges of citizenship, together with answers couched in the words of eminent authors, poets and statesmen, constitutes a well arranged collection of great value to students and public speakers. It is a veritable gold mine of patriotic information, and evinces much patient and discriminating care in its arrangement. It is a pleasure to give this volume high commendation. It is edited by Thomas J. Morgan, LL.D., and published by the American Book Company.

**FAMILY TREE.**—In the minds of many, no system of recording genealogy is so satisfactory as the graphic "family tree" which tells the whole story at a glance to the most casual observer. Mr. Withington Robinson has prepared a "tree" in such convenient form as to contain places for nine generations without being too large to be suitable for framing.

Printed in tint upon imitation parchment, it presents an attractive appearance, and should hang upon many walls. Price, \$1. Withington Robinson, Box 364, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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**ANCESTRY.**—The first edition of this excellent book, recently issued by Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, was soon exhausted, and its author, Mr. Eugene Zieber, of the above firm, made a painstaking revision, and added several chapters, which now makes it complete and accurate. This book gives the eligibility clause and other portions of the constitutions of all the patriotic Societies, and is of such general value that we have placed the name of this publication at the head of our list of Societies, as one that is needed by anyone desiring to become a member of any of the Societies. The book has 88 pages, and is very daintily produced. The price of 25 cents is remarkably low for a work of such value and excellence. A transcript of the Acts of Congress relating to the Insignia of the War-Hereditary Societies is included in this edition. It may be procured by addressing the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, Penn.

**AMERICAN WAR BALLADS AND LYRICS.**—This is the most complete collection of patriotic and historical poems we have yet seen, selected with evident care and well arranged and printed. As the volume is necessarily one for reference rather than continuous reading, it is unfortunate that it has no alphabetical index. The ballads are divided into five groups, viz.: Of the Colonial Wars, The American Revolution, The War of 1812, The War with Mexico, and The Civil War. In a few instances, the circumstances attending the writing of the poem are given. This important feature could be profitably extended in subsequent editions. The illustrations are excellent, and it is a very valuable addition to patriotic literature. The name of the publisher is a sufficient guarantee of care in its editing and typography. Price, \$1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West 23d street New York.

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### A Patriotic Little Virginian.

A WRITER in the *Philadelphia Press* tells the following pretty story of the late journey of the old Liberty Bell: "A little child unknowingly and timidly touched the height of patriotism this memorable day. It was at Ashland, Va., this evening, just as twilight was falling over the home of Patrick Henry. The speeches had all been made, the roar of welcoming cannon had died away, and the students of Randolph Macon College were leading a thousand voices in the melody of 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' when a little girl not more than nine crept up the forward steps of the platform car. She was one of a group of children. She had long light curls, topped with a white man-of-war hat, and a short white skirt. The other children scampered hurriedly across the space and touched the old bell with eager fingers. She was the last in the little line. As she neared the bell she gave a hurried and hesitating look around, as though about to commit a white sin, and then ducking her fair head under the big frame she pressed her young lips to the cold, senseless old tocsin, and hurried away with a rapturous smile on her face."

### Gems of Oratory.

HISTORY may record, but men have forgotten, that Andrew Jackson was from North Carolina, that Stephen Decatur was a Marylander, and that Isaac Hull was a Connecticut Yankee. The birthplace of a man is of little importance. He belongs to the field wherein he labors, to the country he defends. The great mother country, about whose knee we gather, knows neither Yankee nor Cracker, Tarheel nor Buckeye. She calls us all her children and asks from all an undivided loyalty, loyalty not to her alone, but to one another.—*Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston.*

IF THE infant republic of the Hawaiian Islands is not soon placed under the protection of some powerful Christian Nation it may speedily become a Japanese country. It is here that the struggle between the Orient and the Occident must in part take place; it is here that the battle of Christianity with heathenism must be fought. I have long hoped. I have long prayed, that that gem of the Pacific might be one of the stars on the American flag, and I believe the time is very near when this will take place.—*Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., New York City.*

It is not climate, or atmospheric conditions, surroundings, or environments that make the Americans and the English nations of athletes. It is race. It is the all-conquering spirit which explores the secrets of the Arcue zone, despite its icy grip, and, regardless of its terrors, develops all the possibilities of the torrid belt. No other race has done so much to explore the world, to develop its possibilities, to advance civilization, and, through the processes of conquest, to promote universal peace as that dominant people whose flag encircles the globe, and who, having settled North America, have made the United States in 100 years one of the greatest nations of the earth. These two English-speaking nations, with their free institutions and their large and expanding liberties, leave to the sun, as the earth revolves, no hours in the day when its rays do not illuminate either the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack.—*Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.*

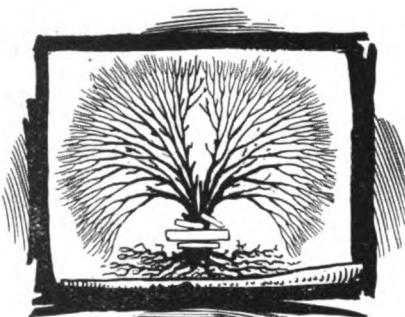
THE Common Council of Yonkers, N. Y., has decided to erect a new municipal building without destroying the old Phillips Manor House.

DR. HOMER WAKEFIELD of Bloomington, Ill., is compiling a history of the Wakefield family and its connecting branches, and he solicits information from every one who can give it.

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**Brief Mention.**

RUTGERS COLLEGE, New Brunswick, N. J., celebrated its 129th anniversary on the 10th of November.

A BRASS crucifix and a quart of beads were found in an Indian grave, where some workmen were excavating in the southern part of the city of Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently. It is believed that the relic must have been obtained from traders with Canada, where there were French missionaries.

THE Guilford, N. C., Battle Ground Company has published a 50-page pamphlet containing the oration of George T. Winston, LL.D., President of the University of North Carolina, and the other addresses made on the occasion of the annual celebration at this battle ground, which is now a pleasure ground. The subject of the principal address was "The Life and Times of Mayor Joseph Winston." The pamphlet contains portraits of President Winston, Thomas M. Holt and Hon. D. Schenck, and a picture of the fine Winston statue donated by Thomas M. Holt, and erected in 1895.

A STATUE to Col. Thomas Knowlton, the patriot, was unveiled in front of the State Capitol, at Hartford, Conn., on the 18th of November. It was erected by an appropriation from the State Legislature of 1893. It is of bronze, eight feet high, on a granite pedestal of the same height. Charles Dudley Warner, Governor Coffin and P. H. Woodward made addresses. A Knowlton Family Association has been formed, of which Mr. William H. Griffith, 8 North Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., is secretary and treasurer. He is compiling a history of the Knowlton family and solicits correspondence.

A VERY very valuable autograph, that of Thomas Lynch, Jr., the signer of the Declaration of Independence, has just been discovered and secured by Mr. W. E. Bailie, of Bridgeport, Conn. This is considered the rarest of all American autographs, as the signer started for the West Indies for his health soon after affixing his signature to the immortal document, and was lost at sea. This signature was under a book-plate belonging to his father, and was placed there during his residence in Paris, where he was educated, and it has been in the hands of a French dealer all these years, while American collectors would have been willing to pay almost any price for it.

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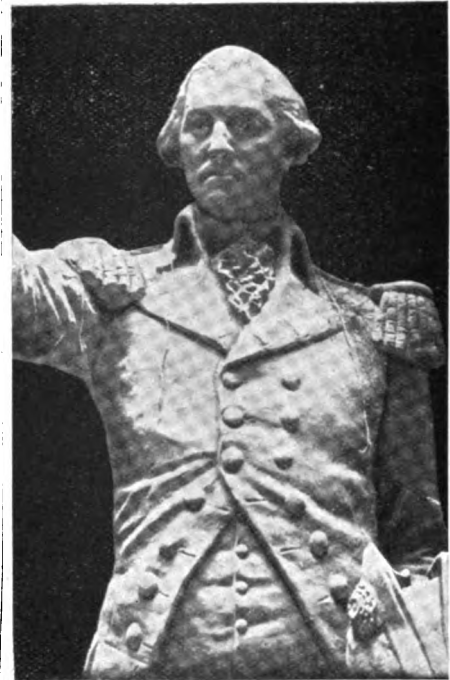
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THE account, current in the newspapers, of General Wayne's remains having been exhumed and divided, part being buried in Erie and part in Radnor, Pa., is emphatically denied by his descendants and those of his old neighbors; though if it were true he would by no means be the first great man whose mortal remains have been scattered.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE W. JONES, of Iowa, is said to be the oldest retired Senator living. He is nearly ninety-two years of age and is still physically vigorous. His mind is as clear and his memory as keen as ever, and he is about completing his autobiography. He rode with Lafayette when he was here in 1824, and he has been acquainted with all of the Presidents since Madison—eighteen of them—and in the Senate he has had many brilliant men for friends. He has done some excellent work for his country which will last as long as the nation does.

THE graves of sixty-four officers and soldiers of the Revolution, natives of Barrington, R. I., who are buried in the cemetery there, were decorated with bronze markers on the 2d of November. Appropriate exercises were held in the Town Hall, as the weather was inclement. Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, Gov. C. W. Lippitt, Mr. Edward Field and Hon. B. M. Bosworth made the addresses, and Capt. G. L. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Bache and Miss A. B. Manchester also spoke briefly. The three last named represented the patriotic Societies. The first grave decorated was that of Winchester Bicknell, who was a victim of the horrors of the loathsome prison ship *Jersey*, but lived to get home and be buried with his kindred.

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Cash in Knickerbocker Trust Co.,	15,206.21
Cash in Fifth Avenue Bank,	10,750.00
Cash in Office,	201.65
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1894.	LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock, Preferred Shares,	\$42,500.00
Capital Stock, Common Shares,	48,100.00
Capital Stock, Preferred Scrip,	72.90
Mortgages,	119,000.00
Accounts Payable,	3,594.45
Net Surplus,	2,578.50
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1895.	ASSETS.
Accounts Receivable,	\$1,214.12
Real Estate,	500,318.91
Cash in Knickerbocker Trust Co.,	20,129.62
Cash in Fifth Avenue Bank,	2,291.87
Cash in Office,	66.42
	<u>\$584,020.94</u>

1895.	LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock, Preferred Shares,	\$176,900.00
Capital Stock, Common Shares,	81,700.00
Capital Stock, Preferred Scrip,	844.82
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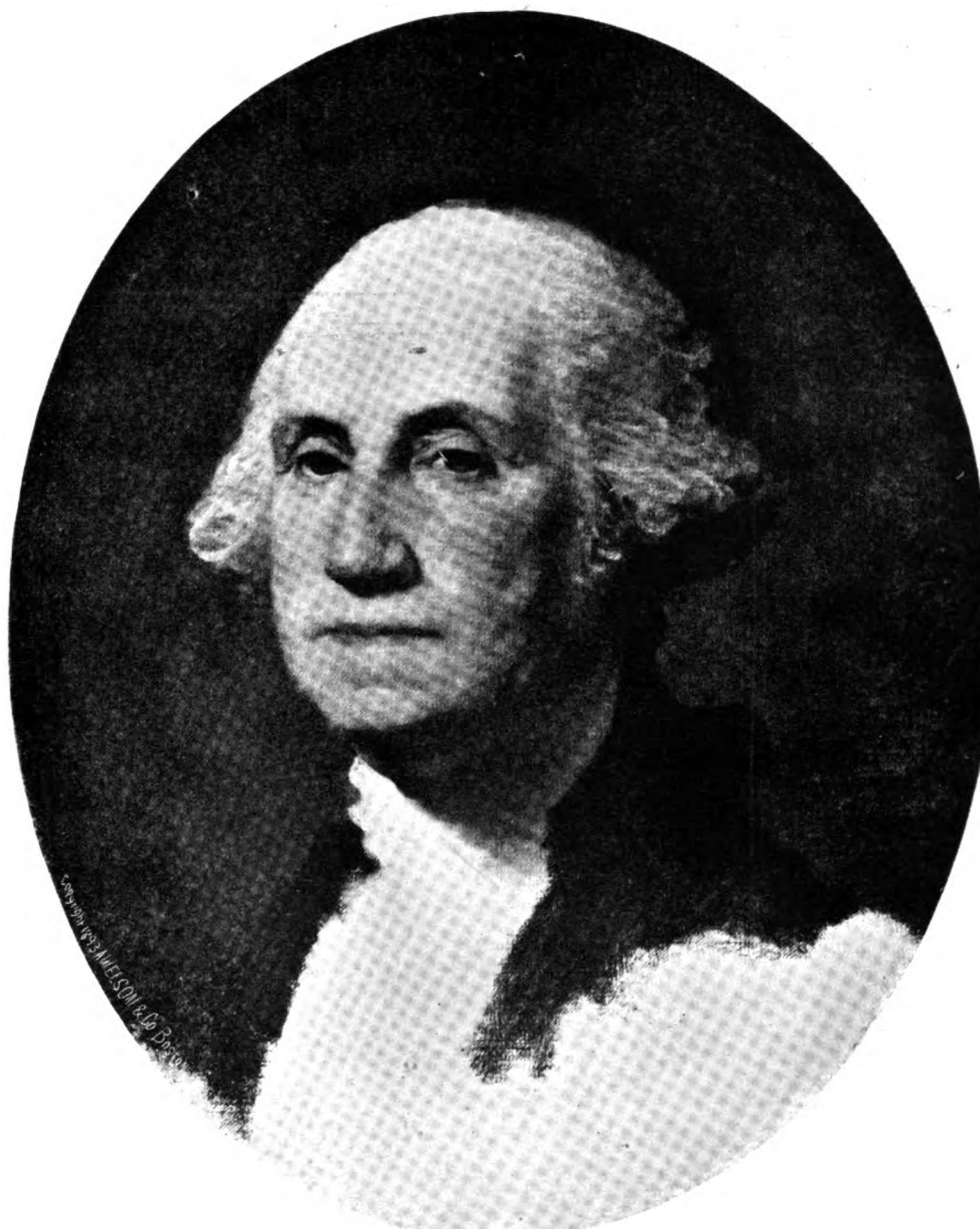
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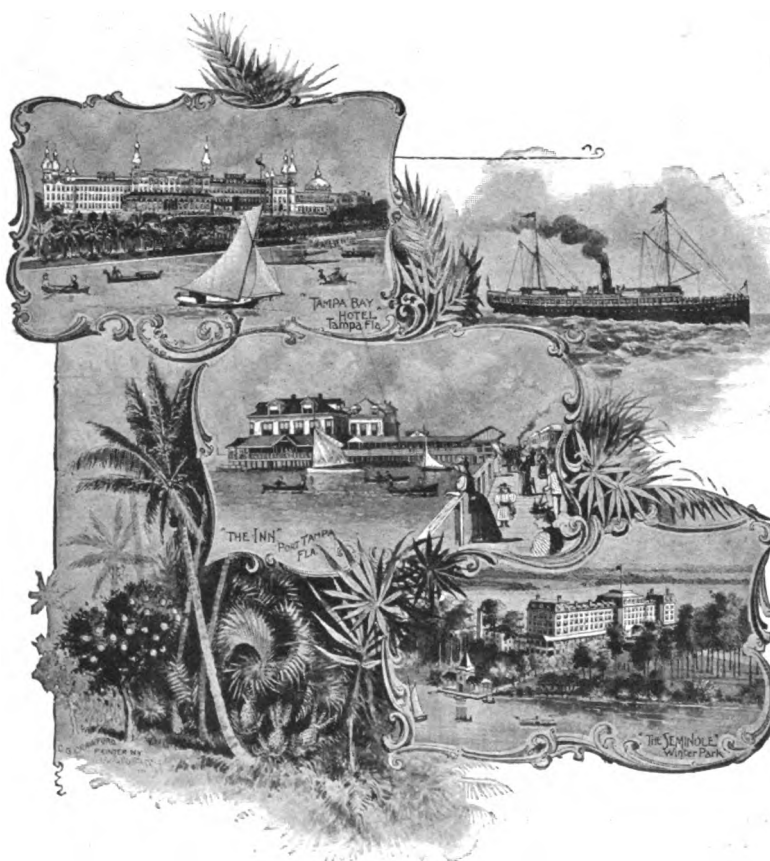
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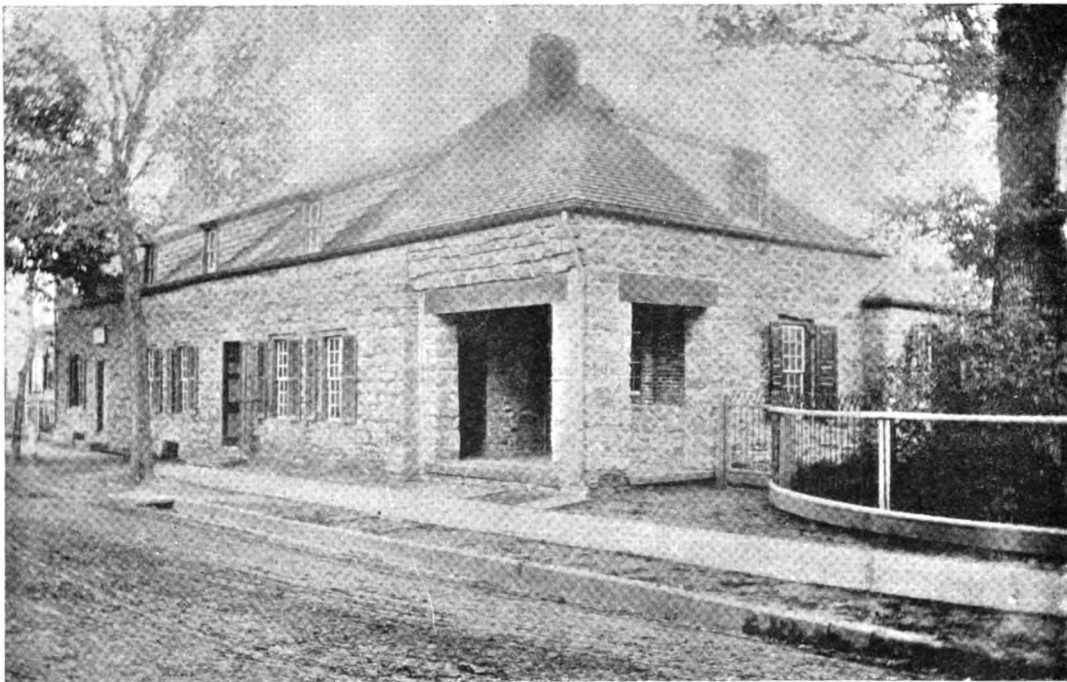
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76.  
AND COLONIAL TIMES.

VOL. II. No. 6.  
WHOLE No. 18.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

FEBRUARY, 1896.

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Choose him to be your King;  
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And fend you with his wing.

I will have never a noble,  
No lineage counted great;  
Fishers and choppers and ploughmen  
Shall constitute a state.

Call the people together—  
The young men and the sires,  
The digger in the harvest field,  
Hireling and him that hires.

And here in this rude State-house  
They shall choose men to rule  
In every needful faculty,  
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My will fulfilled shall be,  
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—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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## FORT ROBERDEAU AND THE LEAD MINES.

AT the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the American army lacked, principally, powder, lead, arms and clothing. Small quantities of ammunition were stored at various places throughout the country, but these were entirely inadequate to supply the Continental forces for any length of time. While powder factories were building, daring American seamen, North and South, put to sea and captured supplies of powder from British ships. In 1776, ten thousand suits of winter uniform, intended for Burgoyne's army, were captured and used to clothe the destitute American soldiers.

But one deficiency that was hard to supply was the lead for bullets. We are told of the tearing down of the leaden statue of George III., which stood in Bowling Green, New York City, and running it into bullets. Of course, the tearing down was entirely to show their spirit toward the king, but the moulding it into bullets suggests sheer necessity. During 1777, when the small stores had well nigh become exhausted, we find that at many places, and especially at Philadelphia, "the leaden spouts upon the houses were torn off for use in making bullets." From different sources we learn that the army was reduced to such straits that the patriotic people gave their leaden spoons and their leaden dishes and plates for the use of the army. Lead was held at a very high price, as we shall see later on.

It was about this time, while the Board of War was looking in every direction for lead mines, that the attention of the Council of Pennsylvania was called to the existence of lead in Sinking Valley, in the same State, by a letter from Major Gen. John Armstrong to President Wharton. He writes, under date of 28d February, 1778: "Dear Sir:—At present there appears to be a scarcity of the important article of lead, and it is certain that Mr. Husbands, now a member of Assembly for our State, has some knowledge of a lead mine situate in a certain tract of land not far from Frankstown, formerly surveyed for the use of the Proprietary family. General Gates, President of the Board of War, having signified his earnest desire to see and converse with Mr. Husbands on the subject of the mine, and being greatly hurried with business, I have at his instance undertaken the present line, that you would please use your influence with the House of Assembly and with Mr. Husbands, that he as soon as possible may be spared to concert with the Board of War on the best measures for making a trial of and deriving an early supply from that source.

"The General is of the opinion with me, that the mine ought to—or may at least for the present—be seized by and belong to the State; and that private persons, who without right, may have sat down on the reserved tract, should neither prevent the use of the lead nor be admitted to make a monopoly of the mine. I am of the opinion that a few faithful laborers may be sufficient to make the experiment, and that the lieutenant of the county, or some other good man, may be serviceable in introducing the business. I cannot doubt the compliance of the honorable Assembly and Council. It may be the proper that a summary consideration be first taken, whether the State will make the effort alone or leave it to the conduct of the Board of War; that, at any rate, the salutary effects, if any, may be gained to the public."

The Council and Congress soon took advantage of the information imparted by the Major-General, and in the Records of Council, held at Lancaster, and later in the Secret Journal of the Continental Congress, held at York—the British, at this time, were in possession of Philadelphia—we find bills, or, rather, resolutions, instructing General Roberdeau, then a member of Congress, 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.

### MINING OPERATIONS BEGUN.

The General immediately went to Carlisle, the seat of the principal barracks, in order to make the necessary arrangements, and from this place we find him writing to President Wharton—for the work was carried on under the control of the State—on the 17th of April, 1778, as follows: "Dear Sir:—The confidence

the honorable the representatives of our State have placed in me by a resolve, together with the pressing and indispensable necessity of a speedy supply of lead for the public service, induced me to ask leave of absence of Congress to proceed with workmen to put their business in a proper train, and have reached this place on that errand; and, having collected men and materials, and sent them forward this day, propose to follow them tomorrow. My views have been greatly enlarged since I left York, on the importance of the undertaking and hazard in prosecuting it, for the public works here are not furnished with an ounce of lead but what is in fixed ammunition; on the other hand, the prevailing opinion of the people, as I advance into the country, of Indian depredations shortly to commence, might not only deter the workmen I stand in need of, but affright the back settlers from their habitations, and leave the country exposed and naked. To give confidence to one and the other, I have drawn out of the public stores here twenty-five stand of arms and a quantity of gunpowder, and intended to proceed this morning, but was applied to by John Caruthers, Esq., Lieutenant of the County, and William Brown, Commissary of Provisions for the Militia, who advised me on the subject of their respective departments, and, by the accounts they gave of the orders from your honorable Board to them as to the calling out and supplying the militia, I find the State is guarding against the incursions of the savages. This confirmed me in a preconceived intention of erecting a stockade fort in the neighborhood of the mine I am about to work, if I could stir up the inhabitants to give their labor in furnishing an asylum for their families in case of imminent danger, and thus prevent the evacuation of the country. \* \* \* I intend to employ a much greater number of men than are already employed at the lead mine, to carry on the business with vigor. \* \* \* I intend to build such a fort as, with sufficient provisions under the smile of Providence, would enable me to defend it against any number of Indians that might presume to invest it. \* \* \* Will Council favor me with the exemption of a number of men not exceeding twenty—if I cannot be supplied by the Adjutant General, who has orders co extensive with my want of smelters and miners from deserters from the British army—to suffer such to come to this part of the country, contrary to a previous order? If Council should think such a measure of exemption for the public good, I should be glad to receive their orders on that head. \* \* \*

I am, respectfully, sirs, your most obedient humble servant,  
DANIEL ROBERDEAU."

The work at the mines went forward. Shafts were sunk and ore was raised under the direction of a Scotch miner named Lowrie. This Lowrie was the head of an illustrious line of descendants, some of whom have figured in Congress, at the bar, on the bench and in the pulpit. One of the late Supreme Judges of Pennsylvania was a grandson of the old Scotch miner.

Again we hear from the General in a letter to the Council, as follows:

"SINKING SPRING VALLEY, April 27, 1778.

SIRS:— \* \* \* I am happy to inform you that a very late discovery of a new vein promises the most ample supply; but I am very deficient in workmen. Mr. Glen is with me to direct the making and burning of bricks, and is to come up to build a furnace, by which time I expect to be in such forwardness as to afford an ample supply to the army. The want of provision I dread, notwithstanding the active endeavors of Mr. Brown, for it is scarcely to be got; therefore, I beg leave to refer you to a hint on this subject in a letter from Carlisle. Of forty militia I have at most seven with me, which retards building a stockade to give confidence to the inhabitants, who were all on the wing before I reached here. \* \* \*

Yr. most obt. humbl. servt.,  
DANL. ROBERDEAU."

### LEAD AT SIX DOLLARS A POUND.

It is altogether uncertain how long the mines were operated by the Government, neither can we ascertain how much lead was



procured. In one place in the Records we find an order forwarded to one of the sub lieutenants of the county for 500 pounds, and we also hear that quantities were issued to the militia at sundry times. There must have been some kind of a bargain existing between the Government and Roberdeau for taking out the lead, for, in a letter to Vice-President Bryan for some pay due him, he says: "My late engagement in the lead works has proved a moth to my circulating cash, and obliged me to make free with a friend in borrowing." He also says in a letter to President Reed, bearing date November 10, 1779: "Permit me to ask the favor of you to make my request known to the honorable Board of your Presidency that they would be pleased this day to order me payment for ten hundred pounds of lead delivered to your order some months ago. The price of that article is such that I should blush to make a demand, but my necessity keeps equal pace with the rapid depreciation of our money, and particularly as I propose leaving the city to-morrow, dependence has been laid on the money in question, for my advances are insupportably great, for my defected purpose of supplying lead to Continent, which entirely through default of Congress in not furnishing the necessary defences, has been entirely stopped, as the honorable the Assembly have been informed. After the most diligent inquiry, I cannot find less than six dollars per pound demanded for lead by the quantity—a price which, Mr. Peters just informed me, the Board of War was willing to give." This letter shows that lead commanded rather an exorbitant price at that time—payable, of course, in Continental funds.

In 1779, Sinking Valley contained, according to an anonymous writer, "sixty or seventy families, living in log houses." The principal portion of these were foreigners, who were taken there to work the mines. After Roberdeau's project had fallen to the ground, in consequence of the scarcity of the ore and the immense expense of mining and melting it, the miners attempted for awhile to carry on operations for themselves. Their close proximity to the Indians and the fact that several excursions were made into the valley by the savages in search of plunder and scalps, made those men, unused to border life, quit and seek refuge in the Atlantic cities. The fort was evacuated by the government militia. Nevertheless, it was still a place of refuge and was used by the settlers of Sinking Valley and Bald Eagle up to the close of the war.

Richard R. McCabe, Esq., in a series of reminiscences of old times, published in 1882, while speaking of the lead mines in Sinking Valley, said: "The Upper Lead Mine, as it is called, on the lands now belonging to a German family of the name of

Crissman, exhibits but the traces of former excavation, and trifling indications of ore. The lower one, about a mile in direct distance from the Little Juniata, was worked within my remembrance, under the superintendence of a Mr. Sinclair, a Scotch miner, from the neighborhood of Corron Ironworks, in the 'Land o' Cakes.'"

#### AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Of the remains of the mines to-day, little can be said. The lower mine is situated not far from the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, three miles east of Tyrone. We visited this place a short time ago, but as the timbers of the gangway have decayed and fallen down, no entrance could be made. At one time there apparently must have been much labor and capital expended at this place.

The exact situation of the upper mine is not known, as, where the mine is supposed to have been, extensive mining was done in the "fifties," and no traces are left of the original mine. The remains of what is supposed to have been an old furnace can be seen standing near by, but this was doubtless used by later miners than of Revolutionary days, though it might have been built even before that time. At present no mining is done in Sinking Valley. There is, unmistakably, lead in the valley, but not in any great quantities, and the mining can never be resumed unless great demand for this article should greatly advance the price.

As to the present condition of the fort. A writer in THE SPIRIT OF '76 a few months ago, says that when he visited the site of the fort (1880) there was an old arch of very hard brick still standing. We visited the place a few weeks ago. There remains nothing but two heaps of bricks, mortar and stone; the brick being very hard, many of them almost black; the mortar nearly as hard as stone. The fort was situated on a high piece of ground, from which a good view of the country for some miles around could be obtained. The farmer who lives on the farm says that he has often plowed up certain articles, as, an iron ramrod, sharp iron prongs, rifle washer, etc., and showed us a cave near by, in which, it is said, the soldiers stored their meat.

We suppose, by recent action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that before long a suitable stone memorial will mark the site of this old fort, as well as the sites of all similar forts within the bounds of the State.

REV. J. WESLEY GLOVER,  
Birmingham, Pa.

## THE FAITH OF THE PILGRIMS.

FOR two years and more after their landing at Plymouth, until the spring of 1623, the affairs of the Pilgrims had been administered on a communistic plan; but it produced friction, led to discontent, was a check on production and gave rise to indifference. It might have been much worse if the community had not been composed of godly, earnest Christian people; but, as it was, it was thought best to abandon it for a time, at least; so, just before the planting time, in 1623, an acre of land was assigned to each person to till for one year. Every one felt new ambition and went to work with energy, planting more corn than ever. Even the women and children worked willingly in the fields, but when the corn was in the ground there was nothing left to eat, and the grave question arose, how were they to live? They said to one another that though they had been through perils of persecution and perils by sea and on land, they now, more than ever before, needed to cast themselves on God's providence. But they believed in faith and works going together, and for the three months while they were entirely without bread or any kind of grain food, waiting for the earth to bring forth the harvest, they lived entirely on the products of the sea and what game they could kill. They had but one boat and one net; so the men were divided into relays, and as fast as one set would come in, another set would go out, each trying to see how much they could bring in, the women and children, meantime, digging in the sands at low tide for shell fish. The stories of these hardships, recorded by Winslow speak of the pious thanks

offered to God for the bounties of the sea, while those of the earth were being matured for them. We can imagine the solicitude with which the growth of the little plants was observed each morning, in field and garden, and speculations indulged in as to the abundance of the crops. But now a new danger appeared. The young plants began to wither. There had been no rain since early in June, and when the burning July sun baked the fields day after day and still no rain, we may easily believe that their hearts were heavy with apprehension for the grim winter that must follow. They were a praying people, and though their prayers had been daily offered to God, each was now directed to examine his own conscience and privately repent of his own short-comings, and all were called upon to assemble that they might publicly humble themselves before the Lord in fasting and prayer. They gathered in the fort in the July morning, under a cloudless sky, with the depressing landscape of parched vegetation around them, and the drought in full force. They wrestled with God in an agony of supplication for eight or nine hours without intermission, with all the earnestness of those ready to perish. At the end of that time clouds began to gather around the heavens, and in a few hours a gentle rain began to fall, which lasted for several days, and the revived fields smiled in their gratitude. Then they appointed another day for public praise and thanksgiving, thinking it would be wrong to "content ourselves with private thanksgiving for that which by private prayer could not be obtained," as Winslow wrote.

## THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE annual meeting of this Continental Congress will impress itself more forcibly each season on the attention of the American people, as the national anniversary of February 22d comes round, for this holiday is always included in the week of the Congressional meeting. There are various State and national conventions of women held in Washington and other cities, but probably not one so truly and distinctively representative as this. It is representative from a genealogical point of view; every officer and delegate of the Congress having at least three generations of American ancestors behind her, and most of them many more; while a record of these ancestors is on file in Washington, in the handwriting of each, in leather-bound volumes of original and authenticated manuscript. (These volumes are in a fire-proof building.) The Congress is representative of the conservatively progressive spirit of the best class of American women; every State in the Union is represented by many women of education and refinement, of elegant manners, and with the bearing that belongs to such a class. Very few of these women have had experience in business or in public affairs, and yet they speak with ease and fluency as occasion requires; and there is not a body of equal size in the country that has adhered more carefully to parliamentary rulings, from the first days of its earliest meetings. The National Society had then, already, adopted as its standard "Robert's Rules of Order," which are founded on Cushing's "Law and Practice in Legislative Assemblies." And while there have been occasional mistakes made in the Continental Congress they were quickly recognized and disapproved. In the first Congress they interspersed with the regular business, the reading of carefully prepared papers on historical and patriotic subjects, as has long been the custom in women's meetings. But very soon these earnest and intelligent representatives of a large constituency realized that more spontaneous work was demanded than the reading of papers, if they would look well to the interests of the local Chapters, and members who had reposed a serious trust in their keeping. Hence the papers were set aside for the more important reports of State Regents which give a practical resumé of the work in each State of the Union.

The Congress opens on Tuesday, the preceding Monday being occupied with the preliminary meeting of committees, etc. In the afternoon and evening of that day there are social functions, when the handsome costumes, considered unsuitable for the hall of congress, are displayed, and the members from distant districts meet in the hospitable house of some distinguished officer of the Society, who entertains the Congress in her Washington home; or they mingle socially in the White House, where the wife or daughter of the President of the United States has received them every year. On Tuesday morning, after the opening formalities of music by the Marine Band, and prayer by the Chaplain, always a dignified and quiet woman, the Committees on Credentials and Programme present their reports for approval, and the lawful delegates being duly announced, the President General delivers her address,

giving welcome to the members of the Congress, reviewing the events of the year, and making recommendations of certain measures for the special consideration of the Congress. A response is made by some leading member from one of the States; then follows the report of the Board of Management, made through its officers, the Vice President of Organization, Secretaries, Treasurer, Registrars, Historian, etc., followed by reports of standing committees on the official magazine, the Continental Hall to be erected in Washington, the National University, the National Hymn, and CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. These reports, as read, are referred to an executive session to be held on

the next day, when they are taken up one by one and reviewed with care and deliberation before they are adopted. In each day certain hours are set apart for the reports of State Regents, so that none may be crowded out by the pressure of new business. Efficient ushers, with pages, and a system of badges and special orders, contribute to the ease and facility with which business is dispatched. Debaters are ready, and speeches are brief and eloquent, and presiding officers, the Vice-Presidents, when the President is absent, manage the responsibilities of their position in a way that would be creditable to a convention of professional men.

A third day is given to the election of National officers, and the announcement of State Regents, who have been elected by their respective delegations in separate sessions, held during the Congressional week. The remaining days are given to new business constantly arising in so active a Society that is increasing at an unprecedented rate.

The financial management from the first has been skillful and prudent; a large income facilitates system and good order, and a permanent fund gives stability and dignity to the organization.

The women of this Society are democratic, high-minded and independent, yet reserved; they do not hurry, nor do they hold back, but go steadily on in their noble work with the easy, swinging pace that belongs to the well assured, well protected and free womanhood of the best quality in the United States. In the midst of the National Society, in its Congress assembled at headquarters in Washington, one has just the pleasurable sensation that comes in the well-ordered household of a stately home that is guided by the hand of a typical American wife and mother. No wonder every DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION wants to be a delegate or a Regent, and thus become a part of that honorable and enthusiastic body of women, the Continental Congress. It is like going home for Thanksgiving or Christmas, and a Chapter Regent, through the year, will carefully lay aside a few dollars, now and again, for this annual pilgrimage to the mother house in the beautiful capital of her beloved country.

The Continental Congress will be a powerful agent in developing among women a finely adjusted democratic intercourse, and a code of honor that may give added strength and beauty to the characteristics of American womanhood.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.



Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER,  
President of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

## UNCLE SAM'S FAMILY.

**ALABAMA**, signifies in the Creek language, "Here we Rest." Twenty-second State admitted to the Union, 1819. First settlement made by whites near Mobile, by Bienville, in 1702.

**ARKANSAS**, named from a tribe of Indians now extinct, otherwise called "Quapaws." First white settlement made by the French in 1685. Twenty-fifth State admitted to the Union, 1836.

**CALIFORNIA**, supposed to be old Spanish for "Lime-Kiln." Settled by Spanish in 1769. Thirty-first State admitted to the Union in 1850.

**COLORADO**, from its river, Rio Colorado, "Red River." Settled 1859, upon the discovery of gold. Thirty-eighth State admitted to the Union in 1876.

**CONNECTICUT**, Quin-nih-ti-cut, "Long River." One of the Thirteen Colonies. First permanent settlement, 1634.

**DAKOTA**, name of a collection of tribes of Indians, the word signifies "The Allied." Made a Territory in 1861. Divided into North and South States and admitted to the Union 1889.

**DELAWARE**, named from Lord de la Warr, Governor of Virginia, who entered the Bay in 1610. First permanent settlement in 1637, by Swedes and Finns. One of the original Thirteen.

**FLORIDA**, named by Ponce de Leon, the first European who is known to have set foot on its soil, in honor of *Pascua Florida*, the Feast of Flowers, or Palm Sunday, on which he landed. Settled by Spanish in 1565. Twenty-seventh State admitted to the Union in 1845.

**GEORGIA**, named after King George the II. of Great Britain, who granted the territory to the company who founded this Colony, the largest of the original Thirteen. First settled by English in 1733.

**IDAHO**, *Edah hoe*, "Light on the Mountains." Admitted to the Union in 1890, as the 43d State.

**ILLINOIS**, Indian word meaning "Superior People;" according to others, from Illini, meaning "Tribe of Men." Settled by Canadian French in 1679. Twenty-first State admitted to the Union in 1818.

**INDIANA**, "Country of the Indians." Settled by Canadian French, 1698 or 1702. Nineteenth State admitted to the Union in 1816.

**IOWA**, *Aguas*, name of a tribe of Indians, meaning "Drowsy Ones," though this tribe is superior in character and intelligence to most Indians: First white settlement made in 1833. Twentieth State admitted to the Union in 1846.

**KANSAS**, in the Osage language said to mean "Smoky Water." Geographically the central State of the Union. Thirty-fourth State admitted to the Union in 1861.

**KENTUCKY**, Indian word, describing their fierce conflicts, meaning "The Dark and Bloody Ground." First settlement, 1769. Fifteenth State admitted to the Union in 1792.

**LOUISIANA**, named in honor of Louis XIV. of France, in 1682, by the French explorer La Salle. Settled by French in 1699. Eighteenth State admitted to the Union in 1812.

**MAINE**, old names, *Norumbega* and *Nouvelle France*. Called "Mayne Land" to distinguish it from the islands along the coast. Visited by Northmen in 990. First white settlers (permanent) 1625. Separated from Massachusetts, and admitted as the 23d State in 1820.

**MARYLAND**, named in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England, who influenced her husband to grant a liberal charter to the colony in 1632. One of the original Thirteen.

**MASSACHUSETTS**, "The Place of Great Hills." Settled by Pilgrims in 1620. One of the original Thirteen.

**MICHIGAN**, from Indian words, *Mitchi Sawgyegan*, meaning "Lake Country." Settled by French in 1641. Admitted as the 26th State in 1837.

**MINNESOTA**, from the name of its chief river, signifying, in the Sioux language, "Sky Tinted Water." First settled, 1820. Admitted as the 32d State in 1858.

**MISSISSIPPI**, in the Algonquin language, *Missi Sepe*, "Great Father of Waters." Settled by French in 1716. Admitted as the 20th State in 1817.

**MISSOURI**, from its river, "Muddy Waters." Settled in 1755 at St. Genevieve by the French. Twenty-fourth State admitted to the Union in 1821.

**MONTANA**, in the Snake Indian language, *Toy-a-be Shock-up*, "Land of the Mountains." Settled after the discovery of gold in 1861. Admitted to the Union 1889.

**NEBRASKA**, Indian word meaning "Water Valley." Part of the original Louisiana territory. Explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804-5. Principal growth dates from its admission to the Union in 1867, as the 37th State.

**NEVADA**, named from its mountains, Sierra Nevada, "Snowy Range." Originally part of the territory of California. Admitted to the Union in 1864, as the 36th State.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, named by John Mason, Governor of Hampshire, England, founder of the Colony, in 1629. One of the original Thirteen.

**NEW JERSEY**, named in honor of Sir George Carteret, to whom, with Lord Berkeley, the Colony was ceded in 1664 or 1665. He had been Royalist Governor of the Isle of Jersey for Charles II. One of the original Thirteen.

**NEW YORK**, formerly New Netherlands, settled by Dutch in 1623. Conquered and granted by Charles II. of England, in 1664, to his brother the Duke of York, and its name changed to New York. One of the original Thirteen.

**NORTH CAROLINA**, a part of SOUTH CAROLINA until 1700, named in honor of *Carolus*, or Charles II. of England. Settled by English in 1670. Both of the original Thirteen.

**OHIO**, named from its river, signifying "the beautiful river." Settled by New Englanders in 1788. Admitted to the Union, 1802, as the 17th State.

**OREGON**, supposed to be from Spanish *Origano*, "wild marjoram," abundant on its coasts. First settlement in 1811. Admitted as the 33d State in 1859.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, "Penn's Woods." First settled by Swedes in 1643. Granted to William Penn by Charles II. of England in 1681. One of the original Thirteen.

**RHODE ISLAND**, called by the Dutch *Rood*, or "Red Island," from the color of the soil on the large island in Narragansett Bay. Indian name, *A-quet-net*. Visited in the 10th Century by Northmen. Colony founded by Roger Williams in 1636. One of the original Thirteen.

**TENNESSEE**, named from its river, signifying "The river with the great bend." First white settlers came in 1757. Admitted to the Union 1796, as the 16th State.

**TEXAS**, collective title of Indian tribes in the State. Settled by French and Spanish in 1714. Admitted to the Union 1845, as the 28th State.

**UTAH**, named from Utes, a tribe of Indians, was conveyed to United States by Mexico in 1848. Admitted to the Union in 1896, as the 45th State.

**VERMONT**, from two French words, meaning "Green Mountains." Admitted to the Union 1791. The first to be admitted to Union with the Thirteen Colonies after the Revolution. 14th State.

**VIRGINIA**, named in honor of Elizabeth of England, "the Virgin Queen." First settled by English in 1607. One of the original Thirteen.

**WASHINGTON**. Settled by Americans in 1845. Admitted to the Union in 1889.

**WEST VIRGINIA**. Separated from Virginia in 1863. The 35th State.

**WISCONSIN**, from its river, signifying "gathering of the waters." First white settlement by French in 1745. Admitted to the Union 1846, as the 30th State.

**WYOMING**. First white settlers there in 1834 were fur traders. Admitted to the Union in 1890.

**TENNESSEE** is said to excel all the other States in the Union in the distinctly American character of its inhabitants. Out of a population of 1,800,000, there are only 20,000 foreign born.

REV. DR. W. H. FURNESS, the oldest graduate of Harvard, died January 30th, in Philadelphia, aged ninety-six. His wife was the daughter of the patriot Jenks, who showed the light in the steeple of North Church, Boston, to warn the people that the British had gone Lexington.

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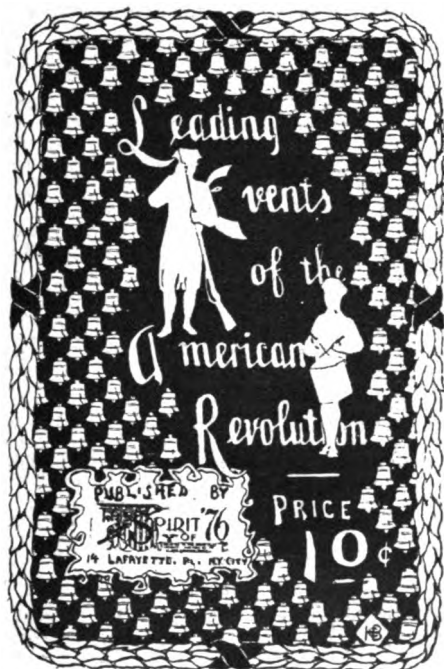
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Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

THE SPIRIT OF '76,  
14 Lafayette Place, New York. Telephone: 197 Spring.

FEBRUARY, 1896.



[Fac simile reduction of front page of booklet.]

## Complete List Now Ready.

Having published monthly lists of Revolutionary dates in this column for more than a year, it is presumed that readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 will not have further need of such monthly publication. We have issued an enlarged and revised list in convenient booklet form, with two arrangements—alphabetical and chronological by months—which will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents, or fourteen for \$1.

## Concerning Back Copies.

When THE SPIRIT OF '76 began publication, twenty-five copies of each month were laid away to bind when the first volume should be completed. As the editions of several of the months were exhausted, the pressure became very great to trespass upon the reserve copies, and a few of the numbers were picked away, until but twelve remained, which were finally bound. Nine of them have been sold at \$5 each, and three, and only three, now remain for sale to those who first apply. Of the second volume, beginning with September, 1895, we are retaining a larger number each month, but none of these will be sold, no matter what the pressure, until the end of the year, and then only in bound form and at \$5 per volume. Of loose numbers of back issues we have the following months: September, 1894; January (1895), March, May, August, October and December. Price ten cents per copy.

## HIGH TIME TO STOP.

THE older and smaller of the two Societies of COLONIAL DAMES, the one of which Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer is Secretary and General Manager, has recently given the country an illustration of pretensions and methods, that promise to overwhelm it with just ridicule.

It seems that Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphries—who is the great great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin—applied for membership and was rejected because the ancestor named was "not a gentleman." According to one version, it was because Benjamin Franklin was a "tradesman," and therefore not to be mentioned in the same breath with the Van Rensselaers. Another account explains that it was due to the "DAMES" having discovered that the great American had not been married; an innovation in history which has remained for this "exclusive" society alone to discover.

The situation is exquisitely comical, and the press of the country has been filled with satire concerning this matter, which we do not hesitate also to denounce as little less than fantastic tomfoolery.

The *Washington Post* ends a column editorial on the subject, by saying:

"Unfortunately there are no accessible records by which we can determine the merits of the King Van Rensselaer hypothesis. History has a great deal to say about Franklin, but nothing at all about the Kings or the Van Rensselaers.

"The Encyclopedia Britannica says that Franklin's reputation was more universal than that of Leibnitz, Newton, Frederic, or Voltaire, and his private character more beloved and esteemed. As the envoy of the United States to France he was the most conspicuous and potent figure at the court of Louis XVI. He was the honored associate of Princes, admired and trusted by royalty, looked up to by the great men of his day, an accomplished courtier, a scholar of profound and varied erudition; a statesman and diplomat who achieved the alliance that brought Lafayette to the succor of George Washington, and so assured the triumph of the patriot cause.

"The chances are that while Franklin was being honored, courted, and feted in half the courts of Europe and receiving decorations and degrees from the leading societies and institutions of learning of the old world, the Van Rensselaers of that period were carrying packs through the American wilderness and trading for coon skins and other pelt with the Indians and trappers of the far North. It may be otherwise, however, for history is so silent as to the Kings and Van Rensselaers of that epoch as to leave us in painful ignorance as to their social status."

The *Atlanta, (Ga.) Constitution* says: "There is nothing in Franklin's autobiography to show any irregularity about his marriage. According to all historical authorities he was regarded as a married man, and was so received in the best society in this country and France."

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie of Philadelphia, a great granddaughter of Franklin, says:

"The statement that Benjamin Franklin was not married is absolutely false. He married Miss Deborah Read on September 1, 1730. The records of Christ Church show the baptisms of their children, and had the parents not been married, no such record could possibly have been made. There are also deeds showing that they were married."

This episode is not, however, without its providential aspects, for the growing aristocratic, and so called "exclusive" tendencies in several of the Societies need a decided check, before they are carried further. In other words, THE SPIRIT OF '76 not only believes that social distinctions have no place in patriotic Societies, but that it is utterly subversive of American citizenship, and calculated, except upon the grounds of known unworthiness, to bring the Societies that practice it, into deserved contempt.



### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 doffs its three-cornered hat to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who are to assemble in Washington on the 22d, and it is an expression of well-earned respect as well as gallantry.

This is a Society which fairly tingles with life and energy, and already, though its history has been a brief one, is a conspicuous example of what enthusiastic women can accomplish when they try. Much of this success has been due to a singularly happy plan of organization; much to wise and able leadership, and then—"blood will tell."

These annual meetings have come to be, probably, the most important gatherings of women held anywhere in the country, and their deliberations will command the attention of a nation of readers.

### A LESSON FROM THE VENEZUELAN INCIDENT.

SUFFICIENT time has elapsed since the first expression of feeling over the Venezuelan incident to enable us to review that affair calmly and thoughtfully. Even should the matter be adjusted without recourse to the deplorable alternative of war, as now seems most probable, it must go down in history as one of the most significant events in the history of the American people. Its importance should not be underestimated, but in studying it some matters are to be kept in mind.

Here was a great nation, separated by thousands of miles of ocean from any other nation which could be at all viewed in the light of a rival. As a result of its isolation, it had enjoyed for a generation not only complete freedom from wars, but even from the very rumors of wars, such as had kept the nations of Europe in constant uncertainty.

This fact had produced conditions which made the United States unique among the powers of the world. For one thing, no vast standing army was saddled upon the tax-payer, as was the case with all other first-class powers. Freed from this incubus and menace, its development in civilization and material prosperity had been at a rate entirely unparalleled in the world's history. Then there had been such an enormous influx of foreigners that some parts of the country, and particularly portions of the larger cities, had almost entirely lost their original character. For a third point, a new generation had sprung up—a generation that knew nothing of war, except from histories, and this constituted the element of the population which would have to be principally reckoned upon in case of a conflict.

This made reasoning from precedent with assurance impossible, and there were not wanting other conflicting conditions, such as the growing humanitarian sentiment against warfare, and even the ridiculous little Anglomania, which now seems to have been much more conspicuous than important. In fact, war was never even thought of excepting in the abstract, and when statesmen upon the other side of the ocean asked themselves the question, "*Would Jonathan fight upon occasion?*" there were few data upon which to base a conclusion. America's seventy millions were seventy million enigmas—to each other as well as to the rest of the world upon this one vital point. But England, at least, seemed finally to have about concluded that Jonathan *wouldn't*.

And then came the Venezuelan incident!

There is no need to rehearse such recent history. Everyone will remember that there was a suggestion from the President, a curt refusal from the Marquis, a message to Congress, and then—Whew!! The forty-five States flashed like forty-five pans of gun-powder, and Congress went off with a bang that startled Christendom.

And then came a rattle of discussion. It was simply the universal dropping of scales from eyes. Europe blinked for awhile in amazement, and tried to convince herself that it was

all a mistake; but as the days went by and she saw the impulse hardening into a purpose without changing at all its form, she assumed a vastly more respectful attitude.

Jonathan *would* fight if he was pushed too far.

No less was it a revelation to Americans themselves, and a source of solemn satisfaction to those who had feared that this country had lost much of its virile manhood in the growth of its material prosperity. *Many in one* it still is, as it was a century ago, but while the "many" of 1776 are now multiplied by more three, the "one" was never more distinct and individual than it is in this year of grace, 1896.

### The Heroic Deed of Elizabeth Zane.

This dauntless pioneer maiden's name  
Is inscribed in gold on the scroll of fame;  
She was the lassie who knew no fear  
When the tomahawk gleamed on the far frontier.  
If deeds of daring should win renown,  
Let us honor the damsel of Wheeling town,  
Who braved the savage with deep disdain—  
Bright-eyed, buxom Elizabeth Zane.

'Twas more than a hundred years ago,  
They were close beset by the dusky foe;  
They had spent of powder their scanty store,  
And who the gauntlet should run for more?  
She sprang to the portal and shouted "I;  
'Tis better a girl than a man should die;  
My loss would be but the garrison's gain.  
Unbar the gate," said Elizabeth Zane.

The powder was sixty yards away,  
Around her the foemen in ambush lay;  
As she darted from shelter they gazed with awe,  
Then wildly shouted, "A squaw! a squaw!"  
She neither swerved to the left nor right.  
Swift as an antelope's was her flight.  
"Quick, open the door," she cried again,  
"For a hope forlorn. 'Tis Elizabeth Zane."

No time had she to waver or wait,  
Back she must go ere it be too late;  
She snatched from the table its cloth in haste  
And knotted it deftly about her waist,  
Then filled it with powder—never, I ween,  
Had powder so lovely a magazine;  
Then, scorning the bullets, a deadly rain,  
Like a startled fawn, fled Elizabeth Zane.

She gained the fort with her precious freight;  
Strong hands fastened the open gate;  
Brave men's eyes were suffused with tears  
That had there been strangers for many years.  
From flint-lock rifles again there sped  
'Gainst the skulking redskins a storm of lead,  
And the war whoop sounded that day in vain,  
Thanks to the deed of Elizabeth Zane.

Talk not to me of Paul Revere,  
A man, on horseback, with naught to fear;  
Nor of old John Burns, with his bell-crowned hat—  
He'd an army to back him, so what of that?  
Here's to the heroine, plump and brown,  
Who ran the gauntlet in Wheeling town;  
Here is a record without a stain—  
Beautiful, buxom Elizabeth Zane.

AIMÉE ZANE.

TO ME, as a child, my grandfather—Obed B. Nye's—favorite story was the telling of how he, as a very young man, went up from Sandwich, Mass., to see Washington when he came to Boston after the Revolution. In the story, that which made the deepest impression was the following: "Washington was coming down the street in a carriage, when a little boy in the crowd pulled his father by the coat tail, and said, 'Lift me up, father, and let me see' (just as Washington was opposite them). The boy looked at him, and turned away, much disgusted, saying, in a loud tone, 'Why, father, he 'ain't nothing but a man!' Washington heard him, and, putting his hand in his pocket, threw the boy a piece of silver."—Willard Nye, Jr., *New Bedford, Mass.*



## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded: Oct. 12, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated: April 11, 1895. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted: May 12, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized: May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized: April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted: January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 64 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted: 1882. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized: October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William E. Earle, No. 1710 I street, Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated: December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized: September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. L. Holbrook, No. 128 West 50th street, New York City.

**HOLLAND.**—Incorporated: May 13, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1775. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—Organized: April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized: December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized: April 23, 1889. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—Instituted: December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted: July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 322 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted: 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer Forward, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized: February 23, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted: October 22, 1874. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 148 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted: February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted: January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 117 West 89th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized: September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated: January 8, 1893. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

THE IOWA SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will hold their annual meeting in Des Moines on February 20th.



THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Richmond, Va., have appointed a committee to arrange for a series of lectures before the Society.

"OLD MIDDLESEX" Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is in process of organization at Lowell, Mass. It starts out with 20 members.

"LIBERTAS ET PATRIA" is the name of an anthem adopted by the Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, written by Albert Judson Fisher, to be sung to the tune "Lauriger," or "Maryland, My Maryland."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Pittsburg, Pa., have invited the "DAUGHTERS" of that city to help them celebrate Washington's Birthday, and they have agreed to do so. A grand programme is expected.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have renewed their offer of last year to the students of the New York City College of a prize for the best essay on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution."

THE Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have honored Benjamin Franklin by placing one of their bronze markers on his grave in Christ Church Cemetery, Philadelphia, on his birthday, January 17th.

ON the evening of January 11th, Messrs. Chas. E. Adams, Moses G. Parker, Walter W. Johnson, James F. Savage, Horace S. Bacon and others organized in Lowell, Massachusetts, a local Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to be known as the "Old Middlesex Chapter."

CALIFORNIA, on account of its cosmopolitan population, is said to contain a larger proportion of lineal descendants of Revolutionary ancestors than any other State in the Union. This is undoubtedly one reason of the steady growth of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in that State.

THE Boston Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will give a fine entertainment at Association Hall on the evening of February 18, consisting of an illustrated lecture by their Historian, Mr. Edward Webster McGlenen, "Paul Revere's Ride and the 19th of April, 1775, at Lexington and Concord."

THE January meeting of the Boston Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held on the 8th to commemorate the 128d anniversary of the Battle of Charleston. The office of Historian was created and filled by the election of Mr. E. W. McGlenen. Two more directors were elected and five new members received.

THE Missouri Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has a member whose father was a Revolutionary soldier. George Washington Mayfield was born in Jackson, Bollinger County, Missouri, January 12, 1820. His father, Stephen Mayfield, was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, in 1758, and was a soldier of the Revolution.—*Josiah Fogg.*

THE annual meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Tennessee, held at Nashville on the 8th of January, was full of interest and enthusiasm. Several new members were elected, and many reminiscences were indulged in. The following officers will serve for the following year: President, Dr. D. C. Kelley; Vice-President, Col. A. S. Colyar; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Cartwright.

AT the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held in Concord, N. H., January 8, 1896, the following new members were re-

ceived: Arthur C. Stewart, George D. Waldron, Dustin W. Waldron, Anthony C. Hardy, Arthur H. Knowlton, all of Concord; Simon Ward, of Hanover; William F. Horton, of East Jaffray; Arthur E. Poole, of Jaffray; John Scales, of Dover; Arthur M. Dodge, of Boston; Dudley T. Chase, of Claremont; Charles G. Shedd, of Keene. General Howard L. Porter and Otis G. Hammond were authorized to issue a year book. The date for the annual meeting was fixed for April 23d, the date as required by the constitution, April 19th, coming on Sunday. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed consisting of President W. W. Bailey, General H. L. Porter, Charles E. Staniels, Captain James Miller, Colonel Thomas Cogswell.—*Otis G. Hammond, Secretary.*

THE town of Weston, Mass., voted \$100 for the markers of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to be placed at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried within the town limits. Of the 187 soldiers who served in the Revolution, the graves of only 63 have been found and marked by the committee chosen by the town to carry into effect the vote of the town—Col. D. L. Lamson of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Capt. F. W. Bigelow of the MILITARY ORDER OF LOYAL LEGION, and Marcus M. Fiske, Town Assessor. The names of all those whose graves were marked are as follows:

Nathaniel Allen, Converse Bigelow, Alphas Bigelow, Josiah Bigelow, Nathaniel Bemis, Ebenezer Brockett, John Boyle, Wm. Boyle, Jonathan Child, Benjamin Dudley, Jonathan Fiske, Samuel Fiske, Nathan Fiske, Abijah Fiske, Isaac Flagg, John Flagg, Uriah Gregory, Phineas Hagor, Nathan Hagor, Isaac Hobbs, Matthew Hobbs, Abraham Harrington, Joel Harrington, Amos Harrington, James Harrington, Abram Hewes, James Jones, Amos Jones, Lemuel Jones, Lot Jennison, Joseph Jennison, Joshua Jennison, Elijah Kingsbury, Rev. Dr. Kendall, John Lamson, Col. Samuel Lamson, Samuel Lamson, Jr.; Increase Leadbetter, Col. Thomas Marshall, Benjamin Pierce, Benj. Pierce, Jr.; Joshua Pierce, Thaddeus Pierce, Thomas Russell, Thomas Rand, Thomas Rand, Jr.; Benjamin Rand, Joseph Steadman, Joel Smith, Daniel Stratton, Elisha Stratton, Samuel P. Savage, Phineas Upham, Thomas Upham, Nathan Train, Elisha Train, John Wright, Nathan Warren, John Warren, John Warren, Jr.; Jedediah Warren, Joseph Whitney, Jonathan Warren, Micah Warren, Rev. Samuel Woodward, Samuel Woodward, Jr.

MR. RICHARD H. CLARKE, LL.D., opened his handsome home at 104 East Seventy-third street, New York City, to receive the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION with bountiful hospitality, on the evening of Monday, January 20th. He is the first one, in the social history of the Society, to entertain the members at home, and this generous office he performed with grace and courtesy. It is seldom that so distinguished a company of gentlemen are assembled in any city as Dr. Clarke had at his house, and they all expressed and manifested their high appreciation of his courtesy. Several of the compatriots present informed the worthy host that their grandfathers were at Valley Forge with his grandfather under Washington, and this and many other traditional interchanges of family history took place.

Over two hundred were present, among whom were President Seth Low of Columbia College, Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Archbishop Corrigan, Wheeler H. Peckham, Richard Lathers, Rev. Messrs. McKinnon, Kittredge, Prendergast, Gannon, Connolly, Samuel Putnam Avery, Joseph Marie, Michael Bouvier, James Lawrence McKeever, Oliver P. Buel, Walter Betts, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Ira Bliss Stewart, Walter S. Logan, Ferdinand P. Earle, William W. Kenly, John Quincy Adams, William H. Barnes, Harry C. S. Stimson, Le Roy Andrews, Police Commissioner Andrews, Jeremiah J. Campion, Wesley Bigelow, Theodore Bailey, Dr. Dwight L. Hubbard, Peter Flint, George Clinton Batcheller, Myles Tierney, Franklin Lawrence, Henry Woodward Sackett, Marx E. Harby, James Gordon Henry, Andrew H. Green, E. Fellows Jenkins, Dr. William Henry Haskin, William J. Solomon, Roswell Lockwood Hallstram, Edward Hagaman Hall, Arthur W. Soper, Dr. N. A. Mossman, Seth E. Thomas, John Crane, James Wilson Clark, J. H. Johnston, Dr. George Alfred Lawrence, J. Augustus Johnson, Wm. Hamilton Henry, G. Osgood Andrews, Charles La Rue Kingsley, Theodorus Bailey, Asa Alling Alling, Judges Joseph F. Daly, Henry Bookstaver and Charles F. Maclean, Edward A. Sumner, Louis Brown, George Hammond McLean, H. A. Stimson, Morris Putnam Stevens, Louis Griswold Frankau, Ozro T. Love, William H. Kenley, Lucius W. How, Howard C. Smith, Edward Payson Cone, W. R. Benjamin, Richard C. Jackson, Charles W. Morris, James Loder Raymond, Robert Treat, Charles John Halsted, Edward B. Ives, William H. Brearley.

Dr. Clarke's ancestral record is an interesting one; his ancestor, Robert Clarke, having been among the pilgrims of Maryland. His grandfather, William Clarke, was an officer under Washington, and his father, Walter Clarke, served in the War of 1812.

## The Sons of the Revolution.

AMONG the earliest responses to the call for funds to assist in the worthy cause of finding a permanent home for an aged DAUGHTER was one from Dr. Wm. Judkins, a physician of wide reputation and a SON OF THE REVOLUTION on a most distinguished line.



THE Colonial ball, given at the armory in Cincinnati on the evening of December 31st, by the Ohio SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, furnished many tableaux worthy of the artist's best work. The minuet was the most beautiful of the dances, and took one back a hundred and fifty years. The ladies were in the richest of Colonial costumes, and the gentlemen in their velvet knickerbockers, lace frills, powdered wigs and high stocks looked like their own young great-grandfathers.

THE New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Princeton, January 3d, at a banquet in Princeton Inn. The President of the National Society was a guest, as were several members of other Societies. At the business meeting plans were discussed for placing a tablet on the front of the Old North Church, to commemorate the battle, and for placing a boulder in Mercer street, where there was fierce fighting. The speakers at the banquet were Messrs. Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City; G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, and Dean Murray, of Princeton College. Vice-President C. H. Sinnickson presided.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Albany held their annual meeting and banquet on the 15th of January. Sixty were present, and they elected the following officers: Regent, Harmon Pumpelly Read; Vice-Regent, Edgar Cotrell Leonard; Secretary, George Lawyer; Treasurer, W. H. Griffith; Historian, Dr. Charles M. Culver; Registrar, George C. Baker; Chaplain, E. W. Wetmore; Marshal, Major W. A. Wallace. After the business meeting a Continental dinner was served. The speakers were, Mr. Philip Livingston, Prof. E. W. Wetmore, Dr. Balch and Mr. George Lawyer, who responded to toasts, after which the toastmaster's call for brief anecdotes and reminiscences was freely responded to by many of the guests. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to Mr. Livingston of one of the gold medals struck in 1886 at New York's bi-Centennial, which represents Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston receiving the city charter from Governor Dongan. Mr. Livingston is a descendant of both Schuyler and Robert Livingston, and was much pleased to have the medal.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

MILWAUKEE Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has now three "living daughters," instead of two—Mrs. David Thiers and Mrs. Betsey L. Newton are the last named.



NOVA CAESAREA Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newark, N. J., held its January meeting on the 20th for the study of American history. The meeting was large and full of interest and profit.

PHILADELPHIA Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will be represented at Washington this month by Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Mrs. E. I. Smith, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. J. M. Rhodes and Miss Helen Huber.

FORTY members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, enjoyed themselves at a "five o'clock tea" on the afternoon of January 9th, at Stonington, Conn. It was the regular quarterly meeting.

THE General de Lafayette Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lafayette, Ind., will present the U. S. battleship *Indiana* with a beautiful silver loving cup, which will be on exhibition at Washington during the National Congress.

WILLIMANTIC Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hartford, Conn., has a living daughter, Mrs. Augustus Avery, who is only fifty-six years of age. Her father served in the Revolution, and was seventy-six years old when she was born.

THE name of the new Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Fall River, Mass., begins with a "Q" instead of a "G," and is, therefore, "Quequechan," or Falling Waters. Mrs. M. J. Conant Neill is Regent, and Cornelia W. Davol is Vice-Regent.

MRS. CHARLES H. BOND, Mrs. M. Carter and Miss Marion Howard Brazier will represent the Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Boston, at the National Congress in February. The last-named lady is connected with the daily press of Boston.

THE Kenosha Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, January 7, 1896. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. J. H. Kimball; Secretary, Mrs. James Cavanagh; Treasurer, Mrs. Emery L. Grant; Registrar, Mrs. W. W. Strong.

At the regular meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held in Public Library Hall on January 6th, Mrs. Kenney Butler read a paper on "Colonial Days." Replete with historic information, with frequent dashes of quaint wit, Mrs. Butler's paper was received most warmly.—*Mary Cabell Richardson, Recording Secretary.*

THE members of the Mohawk Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Albany, N. Y., listened to an historical reading February 4th, at the residence of Mrs. Edgar C. Leonard, on Washington Avenue, by Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Vice-Regent of the New York City Chapter, who read a paper on "Washington's Wedding Day" and one on the Clinton family.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Portland, Me., held its January meeting on the 18th. After the business a historical programme entertained the ladies. The Regent, Mrs. J. E. Palmer, expects to attend the National Congress with the two delegates, Mrs. Dr. Banks and Mrs. Robinson. Eight new members have recently been admitted.

THE JANUARY meeting of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held at Wilkes Barre, Pa., on the 21st. New members were elected, and the delegates to the National Congress were appointed, being Mrs. K. S. McCartney, Mrs. Colonel Beaumont and Miss Ella Bowman. Mr. John S. Harding entertained the ladies with his paper on Thomas Jefferson.

THE Delaware County Chapter meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held on January 15th, at the house of the Regent, Mrs. James Watts Mercur. The alternate for the Congress at Washington was elected, the fortunate lady being Miss Natalie Stacey of Chester, Pa. Mrs. Walter M. Sharples of Media, Pa., read a paper on "Early Women of the Revolutionary Times."—*Maria D. Mercur.*

THE January meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Cambridge, N. Y., was held with Mrs. B. P. Crocker. The handsome decorations, the fine literary programme, and the dainty collation all combined to promote patriotism and social feeling. Each lady received a tiny silk flag as a souvenir, and each will long remember the delightful meeting. "Our Huguenot Ancestors" was the principal topic—a paper being read by Miss Grace R. McFarland.

HUGH WHITE Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Lock Haven, Pa., held its annual meeting January 18th, and elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott; Vice-Regent, Mrs. T. C. Hipple; Secretary, Mrs. Sara Hepburn Harvey; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances Smith; Registrar, Mrs. D. F. Good; Historian, Mrs. Reece W. Perkins. Mrs. O. D. Saterlee, Mrs. B. F. Geary and Mrs. Francis S. Smith were elected to serve with the officers as the Board of Management.

WE HAVE received copies of two patriotic pieces of music, written for a Colonial Tea given by the Rockford, Ill., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to commemorate Washington's Birthday, 1895. The words were written by Miss Adaline T. Emerson; the music of one is by Nettie Hood Emerson and of the other by C. A. Havens. They have been published and can be obtained at 8 cents a copy of the John Church Co., Cincinnati, O., or Chicago, Ill. They are suitable for Chapter meetings.

AT ITS December meeting, Ruth Wylls Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hartford, Conn., was entertained by Rev. Frank S. Child, of Fairfield, author of "An Old New England Town," with a paper, entitled, "The Colonial Parson." It was full of interesting information in regard to the customs of our forefathers. The Chapter received seven new members in November. Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, Mrs. Charles

E. Gross and Mrs. Frank Howard are the delegates to the National Congress.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Covington, Ky., have elected their officers as follows: Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Mackoy; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John R. Selden; Secretary, Mrs. Frank Rothier; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Helm; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Trimble; Historian, Miss Mary Queen. Some of these ladies claim "blue blood" of a deeper shade than could be filtered from American veins alone—the Regent and Vice-Regent going back to William the Conqueror's time, both their ancestors having been knighted by that monarch.

BOUDINOT Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its January meeting at Dr. Cannon's, Elizabeth, N. J. Flags, greens, red roses and carnations turned the rooms into a bower of beauty. The occasion was the anniversary of a skirmish at Elizabethtown in 1780. An excellent patriotic programme was enjoyed by all. Mrs. E. G. Putnam, the Regent, announced the election of Mrs. Edward S. Wright of Newark as State Regent for the present year. Some interesting relics were exhibited, and the guests reluctantly departed.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bound Brook, N. J., had a delightful time at its second annual dinner, which was on the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, January 6th. The decorations, the viands, the music and the gaiety were unsurpassed. There were forty-six ladies and gentlemen at the table. The name cards at the plates were hand-decorated. At the close of the dinner a wedding cake was cut, from which Mrs. Davis secured a ring, Mrs. Goodrich a coin and Mrs. Crane a thimble. The toasts were responded to by ladies.

THE six members of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Willimantic, Conn., who are all granddaughters of Revolutionary patriots, gave a reception to the Chapter in honor of Mrs. A. Loring Avery—a "real DAUGHTER"—late in December. The ladies receiving were dressed in Colonial style, and many of the guests wore antique laces and jewels. The rooms were bright with flowers and the loved Stars and Stripes. The Regent, in behalf of the National Society, presented a souvenir spoon to Mrs. Avery.—*Minnie Pomeroy Cooley, Registrar.*

THE Cowpens Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized in Spartanburg, S. C., a little more than a year ago, and has been the means of creating a very great interest in all Revolutionary subjects throughout this section of the State. We number 23, and several other DAUGHTERS have applied for membership. We have offered a gold medal to the students of Converse College here for the best essay on the subject of a "South Carolina Revolutionary Heroine." The medal is to be presented on Washington's Birthday. We find THE SPIRIT OF '76 indispensable.—*Lucy Goode Law, Regent.*

THE 178th anniversary of Gen. Israel Putnam's birthday was celebrated in his native town, Danvers, Mass., on the 7th of January, by the Israel Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The State Regent, Mrs. E. F. Masury, was present and spoke. The Chapter Regent, Miss Harriet S. Tapley presided, and an interesting programme was carried out, the chief feature of which was a lecture upon "The Life of General Putnam," by Rev. A. P. Putnam, D.D. The old house in which General Putnam was born still stands in Danvers and is open to visitors. The room where he first saw the light is kept exactly as it was 178 years ago.

THE new "General Frelinghuysen" Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Somerville, N. J., has completed its organization. Four of the General's descendants are members, and it was organized in the house of his grandson, James Y. Elmendorf, of Millstone, who owns many relics of his ancestor, and of another ancestor, John Sobieska, King of Poland. The officers are, Regent, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller; Vice-Regents, Mrs. Wm. H. Hoppock, Mrs. Henry Hardwicke; Secretary, Miss Caroline J. Otis; Treasurer, Miss E. Gertrude Nevius; Registrar, Miss Louise Anderson; Historian, Mrs. Wm. Leupp Vander Veer; Board of Management, in addition to above named officers, Mrs. H. B. Reed, Mrs. Paige Peeke, Mrs. Edward Bartine, Miss Louise Frelinghuysen Chambers, Miss Anna E. Nevius, Miss Annie M. Reed, Mrs. Charles J. Smith, Mrs. Wm. J. Swinton, Mrs. Francis Vander Veer.

IN Easthampton, Mass., a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been recently formed, called the Submit Clark Chapter, after an Easthampton woman of the last century, who was the daughter, sister and wife of Revolutionary soldiers. The first open meeting was held December 16th, at the home of Mrs. G. L. Munn, the Registrar. At this meeting the

charter was presented by Mrs. Masury, State Regent, and several addresses were made by Regents of neighboring Chapters and others who were present. A musical and literary entertainment was also provided, at the close of which tea was served by the local Chapter, and an hour of sociability followed. A number were present from out of town. The Submit Clark Chapter is fortunate in having for one of its members Mrs. Susan A. Brimhall Wood, of East Whately, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier.

At the annual meeting of the Saranac Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., held January 4, 1896, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Michael P. Myers; Registrar, Mrs. John H. Myers; Historian, Mrs. Joseph M. Gamble; Recording Secretary, Miss Theodora Kyle; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. Walworth Cady; Treasurer, Mrs. Albert M. Warren. At the Chapter meeting, held February first, a beautiful gavel was presented to the Chapter by Mr. John H. Myers, who is a member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The gavel is made of oak—a piece of *The Royal Savage*, one of Benedict Arnold's fleet which was sunk in Lake Champlain in 1776. The gavel is beautifully mounted and engraved, the silver used being a piece of old silver which has been in Mr. Myers' family nearly 200 years. The Saranac Chapter is rapidly increasing in members and interest.

A GENERAL feeling of satisfaction pervades Chester County Chapter, (Pa.) DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, that they will for the first time send a delegate to the Continental Congress at Washington, D. C., in February. Applicants are still coming, and the growth is marvelous. The neighboring city of Philadelphia has only a little over three times as many members. At the January meeting a paper on Col. Ebenezer Zane of Wheeling, Va., was read by Miss Genevieve Zane, and an original poem recited by Miss Aimée Zane, on the heroic act of the Colonel's sister, which appears on another page of this number. Colonel Zane was born on the South branch of the Potomac River, Berkely County, Virginia, October 7, 1747. He and his two brothers built a cabin in 1769 and laid the foundation of what is now the populous city of Wheeling. After a lifelong service in his country's interests, he died in 1811, and lies buried at Walnut Grove, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.—*Mary I. Stille.*

MORE and more interesting grows THE SPIRIT, and more necessary to us every month. It has become an organ for patriotism, whose grand music sweeps the continent, and echoes o'er the "Isles of the Sea." In it, therefore, I desire to record the fact that the "Melicent Porter" Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Waterbury, Conn., has reached a membership of 75, and will be represented at the "Congress," in Washington, by three delegates. On the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, we gathered at the home of the Misses Spencer, on Church street, where DAUGHTERS, in the quaint garb of those days, served delicate refreshments without any tea. A very worthy paper, by Miss Katherine Spencer, on the event we celebrated, was enjoyed by over sixty members present. The Rev. F. S. Child, of Fairfield, Conn., gave an account of the Colonial Pastors of Connecticut, which was duly appreciated. The house was decorated in Colonial style, and the dainty costumes carried us back to the "Brave Days of Old."—*Emily Goodrich Smith, Registrar.*

THE Macon, Ga., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at its meeting on January 3, elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Washington; Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. L. Ellis; Secretary and Registrar, Miss Mary C. Cobb; Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Johnston; Historian, Mrs. M. H. Tayler. Prizes will be offered by the Chapter in the city high schools for the best papers on Revolutionary and Colonial subjects. The Regent, in reviewing the work and objects of the Society, said, among other things: "Local pride and attachment may be depended upon to cause Chapters and States to mark and care for what is of historic interest locally, but the whole Society should make one of its first objects the erection of a Continental Hall, of chaste and beautiful design, to stand among the imposing buildings at Washington. Let it be the home of the 'DAUGHTERS' and the repository of all Colonial and Revolutionary relics. Even though our country has few ruins, this building would be dedicated to the sacred memories connected with the founding of our government."

THE Dorothea Henry Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Danville, Virginia, met December 31st, in response to cards of invitation issued by Mrs. James G. Penn, at her handsome residence. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Geo. S. Hughes; Secretary, Mrs. Stanley Martin.

A very interesting article, entitled, "The Woman of To-day,"

was prepared and read in a most attractive manner by Mrs. Geo. Hughes. It was decided that a series of historical sketches be prepared for the meetings. The following subjects were assigned: THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a resumé of its origin, object and work; The Lives of Patrick and Dorothea Henry, and Life of Daniel Boone.

## Daughters of the Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York City were entertained by Mrs. F. E. Doughty of Madison Avenue January 31st. The literary programme consisted of studies of characters and customs in old New York.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York City held a social meeting at their new rooms in the Presbyterian Building on the 28th of January, in honor of Mrs. Borson, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society. There are over fifty applicants waiting for admission to membership.

THE new headquarters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION are in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth avenue, New York. The Society has had many gifts of old historic pieces of furniture, flags, swords, valuable books, relics, etc., to furnish and decorate the rooms. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution has been augmented by adding all the State Regents to it. A full list of members is soon to be published. The Society has received 108 applications for membership in the past two weeks from all parts of the country, and the outlook is good.

THE battle of Princeton was worthily commemorated by the enthusiastic and enterprising New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, at Orange, on the 3d of January. Mrs. Hodenpyl, the Regent, presided, and a delightful programme of music and literature followed, the principal numbers being an address and an original poem, both on the "Battle of Princeton." Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas of Bound Brook, made the address, and Miss Sara K. Wiley of Orange read the poem. Both were highly commended by the local press. The exercises closed with a tea.

THE Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held the first of a series of Colonial teas on January the 17th at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Henry Earle, 242 Henry street, Brooklyn. "The Education and Child Life of Colonial Women" was the subject of the afternoon's literary programme. Mrs. Earle gave a most interesting description of the child life of that period. Mrs. Pierce read selections from the old Horn book. Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, Historian, gave a graphic account of the escape of her ancestors from the Indians at Deerfield, Massachusetts. A number of historical souvenirs were exhibited by several women present. At the conclusion of the reading of the papers, tea was served from old china owned by the hostess, the table being appropriately decorated with the colors of the Society. The attendance was very large and the afternoon most enjoyable. The members are anticipating much pleasure from the teas which are to follow.

THE annual State meeting of the Maryland Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held on Saturday, January 18th, at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. George W. Roche, in Baltimore. Reports were read from the following State officers: Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar and Historian. The resignation of the State Secretary, Mrs. William D. Booker, was received with deep regret. Two very interesting and specially prepared papers were read, thus entitled: "Maryland Men of the Revolution," by Miss Lillian Creery, and the other by Miss Elizabeth Forney Young on "The Battle of the Cowpens," the 17th being the 115th anniversary of that battle. The election of State and Chapter officers followed. All the officers were re-elected, and Miss March was elected to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Booker. The list of officers stands as follows: State Regent, Mrs. George W. Roche; State Secretary, Miss Ellen Gates March; State Treasurer, Mrs. William S. Young; State Registrar, Miss Anna B. Hill; State Historian, Miss Carrie S. Bansemer; Chapter Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill; Chapter Secretary, Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson. Immediately after the State meeting a special meeting of the Avalon Chapter was called by the Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill. Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Miss Margaret Penrose Wilson, who passed away on Christmas Day.



## Children of the American Revolution.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is preparing music to be sung at the National Congress of the "DAUGHTERS" in Washington, February 22d. They are being trained by Mrs. Sloan of the Eclectic Institute.



THE Covington, Ky., Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is growing rapidly. The meetings are held at the residence of the President, Mrs. Maurice de Kay Thompson, on the last Friday of each month. Master Brent Woodall, a sturdy little scion of noble Revolutionary stock, read at the last meeting a paper on "Our Flag."

MRS. THOMAS S. MCCLELLAND, President of the Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Chicago, has received a photograph of Richard Lord Jones, for whom the Society is named, who enlisted as drummer boy in the Revolutionary army when he was only ten years old, framed with the photographs of the three dollar bill Mrs. Washington gave him, and an autograph letter of his. The present was from his grandson. The Society is flourishing. Their President is descended from thirteen men who were patriots, and one young gentleman member, five years of age, had ten ancestors in the Mayflower.

THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Meriden, Connecticut, held a very interesting meeting on Saturday afternoon, January 18th, at the home of Mrs. Charles L. Rockwell. There was an attendance of thirty five members and their friends. The session was called to order by the President, Miss Ella Smith, and was opened with the singing of "America." The motto of the Society was recited, and was followed by a prayer which the children gave in unison. Reports from the various officers were succeeded by recitations which greatly entertained the young audience. Then came the selection of a name for the Society, and several were suggested, among which was that of Joel Cook, a Wallingford boy, who fought through the Revolution, enlisting before he was quite fifteen years of age. It was decided to adopt this name, and an interesting account of Captain Joel Cook's life was read, telling not only of his Revolutionary experiences, but how he served through the War of 1812 as well, and how the citizens of Yonkers presented him with a gold medal in commemoration of his patriotism. The President then taught the children the flag salute, and there was a flag drill. "The Star Spangled Banner," as a cornet solo, closed the exercises, and after partaking of ice cream and cake the children dispersed.—Ella Smith, President.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars.

THERE are eighty members in the New York Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS. In this Order every member, being directly descended in the male line from a patriot, bears the name of his ancestor.



A MEETING of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, New York Commandery, was held at the Brevoort, on the evening of January 27, 1896, at which a charter was granted to Hon. Morgan A. Bulkeley, Augustus Floyd Delafield, Frederick J. Huntington, Gen. William H. Bulkeley, Col. William E. A. Bulkeley, Erastus Gay, Col. H. C. Morgan, Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Satterlee Swartwout and the Rev. Henry M. Wayne, for a Connecticut Commandery of that Order. As Connecticut is the third Commandery, the requisite number required by the Constitution for the organization of the National Order, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Gen.

John Porter Hatch and Judge-Advocate Frank M. Avery, to meet like committees from the Pennsylvania and Connecticut Commanderies and arrange the details for the National Organization, to call the first meeting of the National Order, and to draft a constitution to be submitted at that meeting, which will probably be held in New York City in the early part of February. A report from the Pennsylvania Commandery was read, including the following list of officers, etc., for 1896: Commander, Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L.; Vice-Commanders, James Mifflin, Esq.; Admiral John L. Worden, U.S.N.; Secretary, Charles Este, Esq.; Treasurer, T. Willing Balch, Esq.; Registrar, Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U.S.A.; Counsel,

Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U.S.N.; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A.; Edward S. Sayres, Esq.; Admiral J. L. Worden, Rev. C. L. Stevens, Charles Este, Charles H. Hutchinson, William Churchill Houston, Jr.; T. Willing Balch, Louis Alexander Bidle, Effingham G. Morris; Military and Naval Board, Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U.S.A.; Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N.; Admiral Richard M. Mead, U.S.N.; Gen. C. C. Augur, U.S.A.; Gen. S. Van Vliet, U.S.A.; Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N.; Gen. D. C. Rucker, U.S.A., by which is shown the appreciation of this exclusive Order in the Keystone State. After the meeting a reception was held by Commander David Banks, invitations to which were sent to all the Companions, and at which about half the resident members were present, including Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Gen. F. E. Pinto, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. John Porter Hatch, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Dr. Clarkson C. Schuyler, Capt. J. M. Andrews, Lieut. I. M. Avery, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, Gen. W. H. Bulkeley, Lieut. J. H. Bull, Col. J. C. Calhoun, Rev. T. Stafford Drown, D.D.; Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.; Gen. Delancy Floyd Jones, Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Hon. C. H. Murray, Col. H. C. Morgan, J. Kensett Olyphant, George W. Olney, Roswell H. Rochester, Satterlee Swartwout and Col. Charles E. Thorburn. During the evening, Admiral Gherardi said a few words on the importance of improving our Navy and coast defenses, in an informal way.

## Daughters of the Cincinnati.

LATE in January the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI met in New York City for business and social tea drinking. Sixty-one new applicants await election to membership. Most of the original thirteen States are already represented, and rapid growth of the Society was reported. The seal adopted will have a head of Cincinnati in raised gold. Surrounding this will be a double wreath, also of gold, the dividing line of which, in pale blue, will show the words "DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI." The colors of the Society are pale blue and white. The insignia will take the form of an eagle in gold, with a medallion at the front bearing the head of Washington on a blue ground.

## The Holland Dames.

THE SOCIETY OF HOLLAND DAMES now numbers twenty-five, with fifty applicants for membership. The Society has recently forwarded an engraved letter to the girl Queen of Holland, informing her of her election to life membership. Many valuable Dutch relics—old silver, china, etc.,—have been donated to the Society. A grand reception is to be given in Easter week at the home of one of the members.

## Society of the War of 1812.

THE officers of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in Connecticut, for the present year are: President, Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley; Vice Presidents, Satterlee Swartwout, William W. Skiddy, Col. Henry Walton Wessells, A. Floyd Delafield, Joseph Wakeman; Registrar, William Freeman French; Treasurer, Egerton Swartwout; Secretary, William Taylor Andrews; Chaplain, Rev. Alexander Hamilton.



HOTEL RENNERT, Baltimore, was the scene of an enjoyable reunion on the evening of January 8th, when the Maryland SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 gathered there to celebrate the valor of Andrew Jackson and his brave men at the Battle of New Orleans. The speakers were the President, Mr. Edwin Warfield; the Historian and Poet of the Society, Mr. William M. Marine, Mr. Francis P. Stevens, Capt. James Hooper, Robert T. Smith and Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N. A large number of well known Marylanders were present, and all enjoyed the patriotic reminiscences of the heroes of 1812, as well as the good cheer and good fellowship of the occasion. Two old veterans of the War of 1812 were present—Mr. John J. Hooper, aged ninety-two, and Mr. John Lumberson, aged ninety-six. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Drs. A. K. Hadel and John D. Iglehart, and Messrs. Augustus Bouldin, John H. Morgan and Ezekiel Mills, Jr.



THE annual meeting and dinner of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in Massachusetts, took place January 8, 1896, the eighty-first anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, at the Boston Athletic Club. The reports of the retiring officers show that the Society has experienced a healthy growth during the year, and now numbers forty members, including five veterans of the war. An interesting letter from one of the veterans was a feature of the evening. Several amendments to the by-laws were adopted, and the following named officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. Franklin Thomason Beatty; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Charles William Galloupe, Colonel Henry Hastings, Charles Frederick Bacon Philbrook; Treasurer, Amos Binney; Secretary, Joseph Hiram Starr Pearson; Registrar, Hosea Emery Bowen; Executive Committee, the President, Secretary and Treasurer *ex officio*, William Lithgow Willey, Seth Newton Gage, William Meserve Jordan and Rodney Macdonough.

### Society of Colonial Wars.

THE Council of the New York SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has appointed Edgar C. Leonard as Local Secretary for Albany, as authorized by a recent amendment to the by-laws relative to the appointment of Local Secretaries in cities where ten or more members are resident.



Adams, Historian; Judge Frank Baker, Chancellor; Rev. James Gibson Johnson, Chaplain.

THE second annual banquet of the Illinois SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was held on the 3d of January at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago. Forty of the seventy members were present, and the spirit of patriotism seemed no less vigorous in them than in their ancestors of the early days. The chief speakers were Prof. Victor C. Alderson, Mr. Charles T. Atkinson, and Mr. Horatio L. Wait. The officers are: E. M. Teall, Governor; S. E. Gross, Deputy Governor; L. D. Hammond, Lieutenant-Governor; Seymour Morris, Secretary; W. R. Tucker, Deputy Secretary; F. E. Spooner, Treasurer; J. S. Sargent, Registrar; E. M.

### Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Pennsylvania will offer a prize of \$25 to the senior class in the Girls' High School for the best essay on a patriotic subject, and the same to the Normal School.



Douglas Thomas, Mrs. Austin Jenkins and Mrs. Eugene Blackford.

Only five essays will be received for competition from either school. A prize of \$10, and another of \$5, will be offered in the grammar schools also, each school being limited to three essays. The subjects will be announced soon.

THE Maryland SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES held its annual meeting in Baltimore January 2d. A membership of 285 was reported and a growing interest remarked. The following ladies were unanimously elected: President, Mrs. von Kapff; First Vice President, Mrs. William Reed; Second Vice President, Mrs. Charles Marshall; Managers for Three Years, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Mrs. D. Giraud Wright, Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Mrs. Charles D. Fisher, Mrs.

THE Maryland SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES had the first of their series of meetings for the study of Colonial history at their rooms in Baltimore on the 30th of December. The topic was "French Influence in American Colonization," upon which subject an excellent paper was read by Mrs. Albert Sioussat, who began with the French claims to the discovery of the Banks of Newfoundland by the Basques a century before Cabot. The discussion showed that the influence of the French, still felt in Maryland, originated in the friendship between George Calvert and Madame de Guercheville.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of South Carolina held their annual meeting in their new headquarters, which are furnished in Colonial style, in the Mills House, Charleston, early in January.

The new officers are: President, Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. B. Young, Mrs. C. Albert Hill. Five managers to fill the vacancies by expiring terms in the Board of Fifteen, Mrs. C. C. Pinckney, Miss Susan Pringle, Miss Howe, Miss Charlotte Grimball and Miss Hastie. The Registrar, Secretary and Treasurer will be elected by the Board of Managers. The initiation fee was raised from \$2 to \$5. The certificates of membership are very handsome. They are parchment, designed by Tiffany, and the member's name is handsomely engrossed.

THE COLONIAL DAMES resident in Illinois met a short time ago in Chicago, for the purpose of organizing, at the residence of Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot. The following DAMES were enrolled as members of the Society: Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot of the Maryland Society, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Mrs. Martha Garland W. Trippe, Mrs. Caroline Rose Walker, Mrs. Rose Walker Kennedy, Mrs. William S. Potwin of the Virginia Society, Mrs. E. A. Otis of the Georgia Society, Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, Mrs. Henry B. Favill of the Connecticut Society, Miss Cornelia Grey Lunt of the Rhode Island Society, Miss Maria Stitte Johnston and Mrs. Henry S. Robbins of the Maryland Society. The following ladies are the officers for the year: Chairman, Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot, First Vice-Chairman, Miss Cornelia Grey Lunt; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby of Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Robbins; Treasurer, Mrs. Martha Garland W. Trippe; Registrar, Miss Maria S. Johnston. The organizing of this Society has stimulated an interest among Chicago women, and the Society promises to become an active and influential one.

### Naval Order of the United States.

THE Massachusetts Commandery of the NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES held a well attended meeting, and the first smoke talk of the year at the Castle Square Hotel, January 8d, Theo. S. Thompson, U. S. N., Commander, presiding. Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, U. S. N. (retired), read an interesting paper, entitled, "Some Personal Recollections of the Attack on Fort Fisher, January, 1865," detailing experiences on the monitor *Canonicus*. Several entertaining recitations were given by Lieutenant Commander J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., and were much appreciated. A pleasant evening was spent in "spinning yarns" and telling anecdotes. A number of officers from the navy yard were present.

### The Old Guard.

THE "Old Guard" of Chicago has just incorporated under the State laws. To be eligible, a man must be directly descended from one who participated in the Colonial or Revolutionary War or that of 1812. Their uniforms are patterned after those of the early wars. The incorporators are: William Porter Adams, Edward S. Rogers, Charles P. Bryan, Charles Cromwell, Willis Brown.

### United States Daughters of 1812.

MASTER BAYARD THOMPSON of Covington has been invited to be the standard bearer of Kentucky for the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812. This organization appeals to the State of Kentucky, as she sent so many brave boys into the field. The plan of work is a broad one, for in addition to restoring historic landmarks of 1812, and to honoring Jackson, a work will be published on Traditions of Early Kentucky.



THE new Pennsylvania Society of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 is growing rapidly, and will soon be thoroughly organized. The terms of membership are the same as those of the General Society, and the admission fee is only \$1; annual dues, \$2. Each State Society is officered by a President and seven Councillors. The Regents of local Chapters form the Board of Managers. The President of the Pennsylvania Society is Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, who will supply applicants with any desired information. The seal they have adopted was designed by J. E. Caldwell of Philadelphia.

THE General Council of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 was held in New York City on the 8th of January. At this meeting resolutions were passed advocating the formation of a

permanent International Commission to settle first the Venezuelan difficulty, and subsequently any other difference upon international questions. Mrs. Edward Roby, Honorary Vice-President General of the Society was delegated to convey a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of State, to be forwarded by him to the Queen of England. The resolutions were drafted by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, the founder of the Society.

### Descendants of Colonial Governors.

THERE is much interest manifested in the new organization, DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS. The membership is an honorary one, there being no initiation fee, or dues, and the plan of work broad in its patriotism. Any member can invite men or women to join who can prove that they are in direct line of descent from a Governor of a Colonial State prior to 1750. The member vouching must in all cases know the applicant, and state upon honor that he or she is worthy of admission. Bailey, Banks & Biddle have designed the pin, which is a golden star with the letters C. G. (Colonial Governor) in relief in scarlet enamel. The star is banded by the enamel, and held by a crown of filigree and enamel to a ribbon of scarlet and white. The bar to have the name of the Colonial State engraved, from which applicant enters.

### New England Women.

THE SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN held their January meeting on the 18th at the Windsor, New York. The topics were the Colonial sacred music, illustrated by a choir of eight young ladies, and some of the literature of the early days by New England writers.

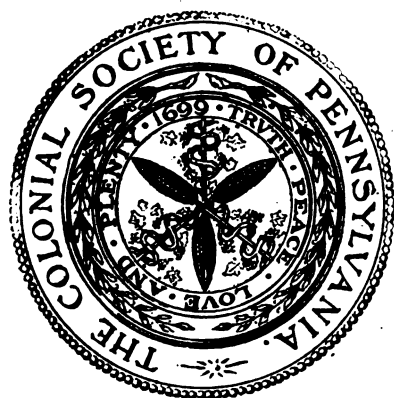
### Huguenot Society of America.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING ADAMS, who died recently at his home, "Irvingcroft," in Montclair, N. J., was a member of the HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA. He was related to the patriots of that name of the early days.

### Society of American Colonies.

A NEW Society has just been organized in Pennsylvania, with the above title. Its object is to collect and publish historical matter. Its Constitution says: "Any male person of good

character, who is lineally descended from a male or female actually settled prior to the year 1700 in any colony of America (now the United States), shall be eligible to membership. But whenever and as long as there shall be three hundred members, no one shall be elected. In all elections to membership, the candidates who are descendants of members, shall have precedence." The officers are as follows: President, John Woolf Jordan; 1st Vice President, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker; 2d Vice President, Joseph E.



SEAL OF THE SOCIETY.

Gillingham; Secretary, Henry Douglas Hughes; Assistant Secretary, Frank Earle Schermerhorn; Registrar, Francis M. Brooke; Treasurer, Joseph T. Bailey; Councilors, William Spohn Baker, Thomas Willing Balch, Henry T. Coates, Hon. Henry A. Du Pont, Thomas A. Glenn, Pemberton S. Hutchinson, Effingham B. Morris, Edward Shippen, Charles Williams; Committee of Publication, George M. Conarroe, Charles R. Hildeburn, Charles Henry Jones, Craige Lippincott, Charlemagne Tower, Jr.; Committee of Genealogy and Heraldry, Howard W. Lloyd, Eugene Zieber.

### The Patria Club.

THE PATRIA CLUB of New York City, whose work is to train foreign children into true American citizenship, is officered for the present year as follows: President, Ellis H. Roberts; Vice-

Presidents, William Ives Washburn, Prof. Francis N. Burdick and Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. Archibald N. Shaw, Jr.; Recording Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin; Treasurer, Stephen M. Wright; Executive Committee, Walter S. Logan, Col. A. G. Mills, Prof. Silas S. Packard, La Salle A. Maynard, James Talcott, George R. Bishop, Mrs. Charles H. Denison, Miss M. P. Pascal and Mrs. Esther Herrman. At a recent meeting, Miss M. P. Pascal of the Rhineland Industrial School, presented to the Club an embroidered silk American flag, containing 45 stars. It is four feet long by three wide, and was made by the girls of the school, whose ages average nine years. In accepting the flag, Mr. Roberts said: "This flag is the emblem of a nation whose glory is in its peace, but whose honor is above peace, and which places principle above everything—a nation which has asserted a great principle which it will uphold at all hazards."

### Washington's False Teeth.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 7, 1896.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In a recent issue of your valuable paper, in which the writer takes great interest, he noticed an article headed, "Relics of Washington at Tiffany's." Among the relics was a picture of Washington; describing the same, mention was made of a set of false teeth, worn by Washington. The following, I think, will explain the "teeth":

"1788. John Greenwood, a dentist, established an office in New York. He was the first dentist in the United States. In 1790, and again in 1795, carved a set of Teeth out of Ivory for General Washington, which were considered marvels of neatness and ingenuity.

Asa Wolcott Lay became a partner with John Greenwood, and made a set of ivory teeth for Washington for which he paid a guinea a tooth."

When Washington received the bill, it was signed by Asa Wolcott Lay. Washington, upon seeing the name of Lay, said: "I had a Captain in the Army by the name of Asa Lay; he was from Saybrook, in Connecticut. Do you know anything about him?" When Washington learned that this Asa W. Lay was a son of the Captain Lay he referred to, he, Washington, took the young man's hand and said: "Give my love to your father; I knew him well; he was a brave man." The services of the above-mentioned Captain Lay entitled me to join the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. HULL.

### Brief Mention.

THERE were on the American side, in the War of 1812, 471,623 men; and in the Report of the Pension Bureau of last June, the names of 21 survivors were given, among whom were 3 who were over 100 years old.

THE union of the two Societies of "SONS" in Ohio has been effected. The election of officers will take place at the annual meeting, February 22d. The President of the United Society will undoubtedly be Governor Asa Bushnell, and the 1st Vice-President Judge Follett. The other State officers will be elected by each Society as heretofore for this year.

THE oldest ex United States Senator living is Mr. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, Maine, who will be ninety-four years of age if he lives till next June. Two other men are living who were in the 30th and 31st Congresses with him. Mr. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Mr. Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, both born in 1804. All three have performed signal services to their country, and all three are in possession of health and faculties. Mr. Jones is about to publish his own autobiography.

### Gems of Oratory.

In the heart of every true man, of every true woman, there exists that love for the glorious, the patriotic, the heroic, which constitutes man and distinguishes the race from the brute. Unremitting attention to high duties was the characteristic of the Revolutionists, for they possessed that spirit of liberty, that devotion to the truth and right principles, that enabled them wherever they strayed on the frontier to preserve in its purity that sentiment of patriotism and righteousness and love of liberty which broke out in an unquenchable flame when the Revolution burst on the country.—Governor Griggs, of New Jersey.

## Our Book Table.

NEW LONDON, an illustrated pamphlet by Augustus Brandegee, of that city, gives interesting details of the early history of that very interesting locality. It contains numerous "half-tone" illustrations of grave stones prior to 1700.

A SKETCH OF OLD UTICA.—Mrs. B. D. Miller, a member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has published a 68-page profusely illustrated history of Utica, New York, containing especially its early history. Address the author at Utica, N. Y.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Massachusetts has issued two pamphlets of interesting historical and statistical matters. One of them contains as one of its features "the Diary of Nathaniel Drap," written during the second siege of Louisburg. They are important additions to the literature of the Society.

THE GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF RHODE ISLAND, by John Osborne Austin, gives full genealogical tables of all the permanent settlers in the State who came prior to 1690, carrying all of them through three generations and many of them through four. The plan of arrangement is simple, rendering it easy to refer to, with a complete index of names. For instance, in the pages devoted to Roger Williams, the Founder of the Colony, the first column gives a condensed but comprehensive sketch of his life, paragraphed by years, as: "1621, June 25, London. He was elected a scholar in Sutton's Hospital, and three years later took an exhibition there. \* \* \* 1682. He wrote Gov. Bradstreet, calling himself 'old and weak and bruised (with rupture and colic) and lameness on both my feet.'"

The 2d column is devoted to his children, the 3d to his grand children and the 4th to his great grandchildren; and so each family is treated. The book is very useful as a reference to any one interested in the persons and incidents of those early times, but particularly to those searching out their own family records. As the descendants of those old families are scattered all over the country, its value is not confined to Rhode Island. It is an indication of the growth of refinement and leisure in America that so many are interested in tracing their family records and proving that they "are somebody." Cloth, 448 pages, size 12x15, price \$10.50. Sold by J. O. Austin, P. O. Box 81, Providence, R. I.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR, by Rev. George Madison Bodge. The first edition of this work is now exhausted and out of print. As there is a demand for it, which is increasing with the increased interest in the patriotic Societies, and the desire to prove eligibility to them, the author has decided to prepare a new and much enlarged edition. Mr. Bodge has spared no pains and paused at no difficulties in his researches among old records, wills, archives and letters, to obtain authentic matter for the revised edition of his book. Among other things a full list of the grantees of the "Narragansett Townships" will be given, containing some 1,600 names, and affording positive evidence of participation in the fight with King Philip's Indians, 220 years ago, thereby rendering their descendants eligible to membership in the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. The book has made it easy for those making historical or genealogical researches into Colonial military records, as they can find between its covers what was before fragmentary and scattered. The work is commended by many well known authorities on the early history of this country. The book will be an octavo of over 400 pages, with complete indexes. It will be limited to subscribers, and each order will be numbered and recorded. As the edition is limited, those wishing to obtain it would do well to subscribe at once. Price, \$5; half morocco, \$6. Address Geo. M. Bodge, Leominster, Mass., who will send the books as soon as they are out.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND AND THEIR PURITAN SUCCESSORS, by John Brown, B.A., D.D., of Bedford, England, is a careful and exhaustive study of the Pilgrims, and not only of them, but of the conditions which produced this type of character. He says: "The modern movement of government by the people began, not as is sometimes supposed, with the eighteenth century, but with the sixteenth, and was religious in its origin. It was, indeed, the child of the Reformation. For the two principles by which the power of Rome was assailed were, free inquiry as opposed to the absolute authority of the Church, and the universal priesthood of all believing men as opposed to that of a clerical caste of priests." He shows how these two principles in their application reached every department of life, creating the idea of independent thought and research, and developing the principle of the sovereignty of the people in state matters as well as those of the religious life. These elements of democracy were, of course, in direct opposition to the prevailing

forces of aristocracy in England at the time, and the struggle which followed is shown to have caused first the clandestine escape of the Puritans to Holland, and later to America, where, at last, they found freedom to worship God according to their own belief, and where that same spirit of freedom was to permeate and mold the character of the mightiest nation on the earth. In the introduction to the book, written by A. E. Dunning, editor of *The Congregationalist*, he says: "This same spirit is ever bringing nearer the two peoples which once were one, which drew apart for a time, but which can never forget that they have the same ancestry, the same language and literature, and the same inherent love of liberty." The little, quiet country village of Scrooley, in England, is described as the cradle of this infant giant of free thought and action, and the story of the hardships undergone by the precursors of the Pilgrims is told. Their place of incarceration in the dungeon in old Boston, the port on the North Sea, in Lincolnshire, from which they tried to escape to Holland, and for which our Boston was named, is shown in a sketch by Charles Whymper, who has illustrated the book with a dozen fine drawings. The last half of the book describes the voyage of the *Mayflower*, the Plymouth Plantation, the early years of the settlers, the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut Valley settlements, and the United Colonies. It is characterized throughout by a sympathy for the Pilgrims, of whom his knowledge seems to be as intimate as if they had been members of his own family. It is truly a valuable addition to the literature referring to the early days of the nation. 368 pages, cloth; price, \$2.50. Published by Fleming H. Revell Co., New York.

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W. T. HARRIS,

U. S. Commissioner of Education.

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## Brief Mention.

THE 275th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated December 21st in many Massachusetts towns, and by New England Societies in Chicago and other cities. It was a great day in Plymouth, where Hon. George F. Hoar was the orator and Richard Henry Stoddard read of his own poem.

MRS. Phoebe (Wait-Sherman) Drake Cleveland, of Springfield, Ill., eighty six years of age, is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Her mind and memory are unimpaired, and she is a great reader of history. Her daughter, Miss Josephine Cleveland, is Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library.

"I NOTICED a curious fact at the Atlanta Exposition. The only special divisions of humanity which have buildings of their own are women and negroes. There is a 'Woman's Building,' and a 'Negro Building,' but no Man's Building, and no White Man's. Why not these, if the others?" — *Wayfarer in the Vermont Graphic*.

A RECENT report of the Commissioners of Pensions states that there were, last year, 12 widows of Revolutionary soldiers receiving pensions, the youngest being 77 and the oldest 95 years of age. There are 21 soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 who draw pensions, the oldest of whom is Hosea Brown of Grant's Pass, Oregon, 103 years old, and the next, Andrew Franklin of Burlington, Kan.

THE descendants of Col. Giles Jackson—one of the heroes of the Revolution that loyal Massachusetts sent out—have honored his memory by the erection of a fine monument at Monterey, Mass. The monument was the offering of his grandson and three great grandsons, all of whom are physicians. One of them, Dr. James H. Jackson of Dansville, N. Y., is at the head of the Jackson Sanatorium. Col. Jackson was a member of the General Court for fourteen years, and also of the State Congress which met at Watertown. He was General Gates' Chief of Staff at the Battle of Saratoga, and drew up the "Convention of Saratoga," under which Burgoyne surrendered.

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—*Phila. Evening Bulletin*.

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## Brief Mention.

DECEMBER 15th was the 126th birthday of St. George's M. E. Church of Philadelphia.

It is estimated that Rhode Island has \$80,000,000 invested in cotton and woolen mills. Her population averages 854 to the square mile.

FRANCIS A. LYTE, cashier of the First National Bank of Kane, Pennsylvania, is a great-grandchild of Sergt. Joshua Peeling, who was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine and shortly afterwards retired from active service. Sergt. Peeling was one of the force that crossed the Delaware with General Washington. He died in 1835 and is buried in Williamsport.

THE graves of the following named Revolutionary officers and soldiers have been officially marked by the town of Stow, Mass.:

Capt. Benjamin Monroe, Capt. William Whitcomb, First Lieut. Abraham Randall, Lieut. Joshua Brown, Second Lieut. Ephraim Russell, Luke Brooks, Josiah Brown, Daniel Conant, Isaac Conant, Peter Conant, Francis Everleth, John Everleth, Noah Gates, Samuel Gates, Silas Gates, Stephen Gibson, Bezaleel Hale, 2nd; Charles Hale, Israel Hale, Jacob Hale, Jonathan Puffer, Silas Randall, Samuel Sargent, Joseph Skinner, Ichabod Stow, John Taylor, Augustus Tower, Ephraim Wetherbee, Joseph Wetherbee, William Walcott, Abraham Whitcomb, Jason Whitney.

JUDGE ALEXANDER L. COLLINS, of Neenah, Wis., writes: "My father, Oliver Collins, was born in Wallingford, Conn., and at the age of sixteen enlisted at West Point, in 1778, and served until the disbanding of the Continental Army, in 1783. Soon after he took up land in Whitestown, near Utica, N. Y., where he lived until his death in 1838. He was also in the War of 1812, and was, as brigadier-general, two years in command at Sackett's Harbor." Judge Collins was born in March, 1811, and remembers many of his father's anecdotes of the two wars.

THE 200th anniversary of the organizing of Old Christ's Church, Philadelphia, was celebrated on the 17th and 18th of November. The silver communion service presented by Queen Anne was used, and the wonderful old bells were rung in peals. There are eight of these bells, which are said to be the only ones in America that are rung in peals. The expert ringer is David Head, who learned his art in England. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury. The pews where the Washingtons, Benjamin Franklin and Betsey Ross worshipped were decorated with flags, as was the one which members of Williams Penn's family sometimes occupied. Lafayette, Morris and many others who made history often gathered within its old walls.

THE citizens of Newburgh, N. Y., are beginning to agitate the idea of building a suitable building on the grounds belonging to the Washington Headquarters, for a historical museum, instead of storing the old house with things in no way connected with Washington. The late Enoch Carter, who was much interested in this important historical site, and contributed generously to its support, had this plan in view, and left several paintings to be placed in such a building. There are many relics, manuscripts, etc., belonging to the locality, such as the André papers, and others, that should be accessible to visitors there, that could not be risked in any but a fire proof building. There is said to be a fund of \$1,000 already on hand, which could be suitably applied to this purpose.

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## YEAR BOOK OF THE SOCIETIES.

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Head and Bust of Statue.

THIS statue of Washington was unveiled at Caracas, Venezuela, on the occasion of the opening of the railway from the coast to the capital. The Venezuelan Government was desirous of having this monument done entirely in the United States.

Among other works of interest executed at this establishment commemorating events of the War of the American Revolution are: The Tower of Victory, Newburgh, N. Y., with statue of Washington and four statues of officers and privates of the American Army; the Monument to the Captors of André, with statue of Paulding, Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Monument on the Battlefield of Oriskany, N. Y., with full-length portrait of Gen. Herkimer in bas-relief; the Monument on the Battlefield of Monmouth, at Freehold, N. J.; the Statues and Reliefs in Bronze on the Trenton Battlefield Monument, including statue of Washington, 13 feet high; Tablet on the Capitol, Washington, D. C., commemorating the centennial of the laying of its corner stone by Gen. Washington; Relief in Bronze in the Monument on the Battlefield of Saratoga.



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### Brief Mention.

YOUR paper is excellent reading for the young, to inspire them with interest in our early history; and for us who are ready to retire, to revive memories of incidents which we cannot get in any of our histories.—*Carlos W. Shane, Vancouver, Washington.*

ONE of the oldest constant readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 is Mr. Hiram Mabie, of Peekskill, N. Y. He is 89 years of age, is in good health and mentally vigorous. He is much interested in the concerns of the nation, present and past. His father and grandfather helped to make history in the last century.

AMONG the archives at Washington are the papers of Washington, in 336 volumes; the papers of Jefferson, 137 volumes; the papers of James Madison, 75 volumes; the papers of Alexander Hamilton, 65 volumes; the papers of Benjamin Franklin, 32 volumes; and the papers of James Monroe, 22 volumes. These six personal collections form a priceless library of 567 volumes on our early political history.

SECRETARY CARLISLE takes a great interest in patriotic societies. He is a direct descendant of Captain John McClure, the hero of Hanging Rock. McClure was wounded in the hip early in the action, but, plugging the hole with cotton, dashed in at the head of his men. He fell, and when some one near went to his assistance he bade them go, and it is said that his clear voice could be heard above the din of battle and shrieks of the wounded urging them on to victory.

### An Indian Story.

A WRITER in one of the Vermont papers relates the following story of adventure located at what is now Charlestown, New Hampshire. It was in 1754 a fort on the Connecticut River, known as "No. 4." In August of that year a party of fifty St. Francis Indians came across from Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, surprised the settlers, plundered and burned the village, carrying captive Captain Johnson and his young wife and two men named Farnsworth and Labaree. They started back toward the West after finishing their work of destruction, and on the first night of the march, August 31, in the wilderness, with only the two men and her savage captors, a baby girl was born to Mrs. Johnson. The savages resumed their journey the next morning, compelling the two men captives to carry the mother and baby on a litter. Her husband had escaped the first day, and he followed at a distance, hoping to find some means of rescue, till they reached the lake; but when they crossed he gave up hope and returned to civilization. The Indians took Mrs. Johnson to their village near Three Rivers, and after awhile sold her to a French officer in Montreal as a servant. She named her daughter "Captive." Four years of servitude found them in Frontenac, now Kingston, where the French officer was stationed. At that time the English and Colonists attacked and captured this place, and Captain Johnson was one of the attacking party. His delight on finding his wife and daughter (whom he had never seen) among the women and children can be imagined. The spot in the wilderness where the baby was born is now in the town of Cavendish, N. H., and is marked by a small monument. Miss Captive Johnson married Col. George Kimball, an officer in the Revolution, and she has many descendants living.

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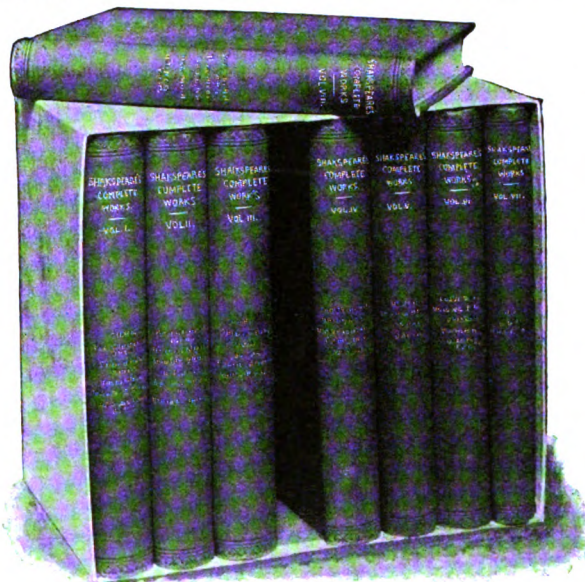
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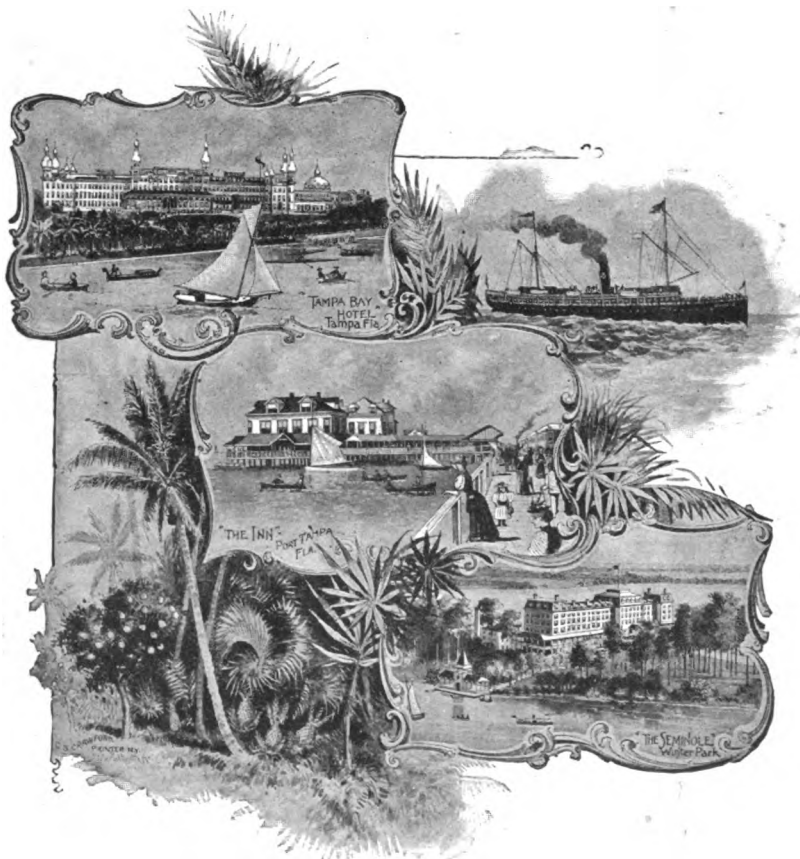
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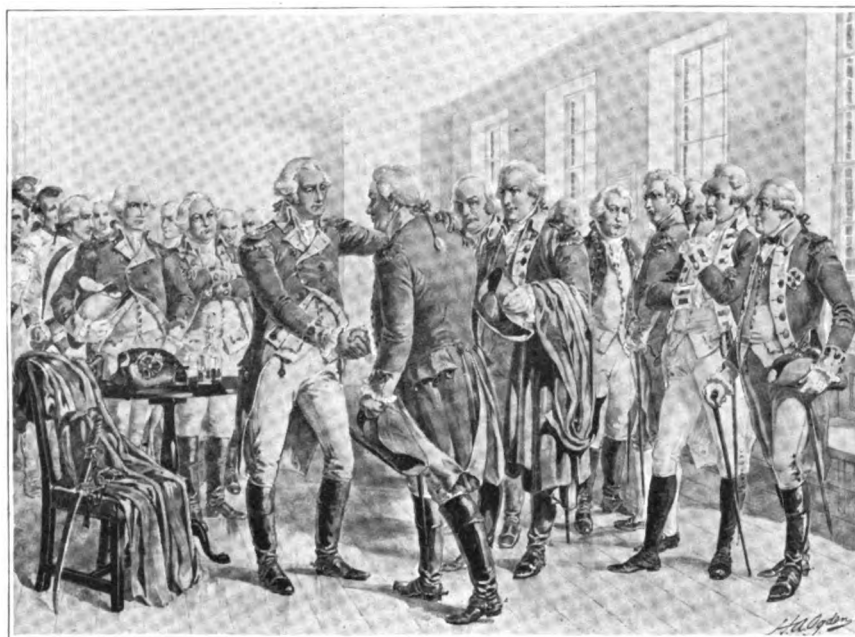
VOL. II. No. 7.  
WHOLE No. 19.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

MARCH, 1896.

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## WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS OFFICERS, DEC. 4TH, 1783.

The scene depicted above represents accurately one of the most touching events of the American Revolution. The artist is Henry A. Ogden, a diligent collector of mementoes of the War, and a close student especially of the uniforms of that period. It was Mr. Ogden who prepared for the Federal War Department the original paintings of all the uniforms of the American army and navy from Washington's time down to the present day. The scene in the long room of Fraunces's tavern is here accurately represented, and this is the only picture in existence which does so represent it. The only words spoken during the parting of

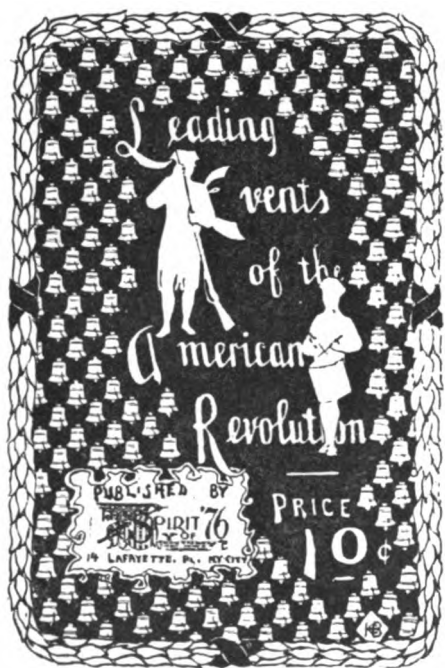
Washington from his officers, were uttered by the agitated Commander in Chief himself, and were: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take my hand." Washington and others were in tears. Not another word was spoken. Silently the last embraces were given and silently the officers followed Washington to the foot of Whitehall street, where he lifted his hat in silent adieu.

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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## THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. WHEN?

IF Washington left \$25,000 in his will to found a national university in the City of Washington, what has become of the money? Who is responsible for not administering the bequest?

It has been computed that \$25,000, placed at compound interest from 1799 to the present time, would amount to more than \$3,000,000. These queries, therefore, have seemed important, but THE SPIRIT OF '76 has found no ready answer, even from those actively promoting the recently revived enterprise. An independent search for the facts with reference to this matter has therefore been made in the library of Congress and among the "Washington papers" in the archives of the State Department. THE SPIRIT OF '76 is indebted to Dr. John W. Hoyt, S. M. Hamilton and Charles H. Stowell of Washington for valued aid in the search.

The history of the effort to found a great national university may be briefly outlined as follows: The first suggestion seems to have been made in October, 1775, to General Washington by Samuel Blodget, who said: "I hope after our war that we shall erect a noble *national university*, at which the youth of all the world may be proud to receive instruction." To this Washington replied: "Young man, you are a prophet, inspired to speak what I am confident will one day be realized."

The suggestion evidently produced a permanent impression upon Washington's mind, because, after the war, he said: "While the work of establishing a national university may be properly deferred until Congress is comfortably accommodated, and the city (the projected city of Washington) has so far grown as to be prepared for it, the enterprise must not be forgotten; and I trust that I have not omitted to take such measures (referring to his will) as will, at all events, secure the entire object in time."

General Washington's will contained the following clauses:

"It has always been a source of serious regret with me, to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed or they had imbibed an adequate idea of the happiness of their own; contracting, too frequently, principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which, thereafter, are rarely overcome.

"For these reasons, it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised, on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread sympathetic ideas through all the parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away with local attachments and State prejudices, so far as the nature of things would, or, indeed, ought to, admit from our councils.

"My mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect this measure than the establishment of a university in the center part of the United States.

"I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (value \$500 each) which I hold in The Potomac Co. toward the endowment of an university to be established in the District of Columbia, *under the auspices of the general government.*"

An effort was made in 1787, with the encouragement of Washington and Franklin, to incorporate some provisions for the university in the United States Constitution, but the measure was brought before Congress, as the preferred method of attaining the desired end.

### WASHINGTON SELECTS THE SITE.

Three years later, July 16, 1790, the site of the present city of Washington was fixed and, although the subject of the university was held in abeyance, Washington personally interested himself in securing for it the reservation of a fine site in the plans of the new city. The location he selected is now occupied by the Naval Observatory, fronting on the Potomac, and six streets north of the grounds of the present State Department. Its area is equal to about six of the ordinary city squares, the land rising to a pleasing eminence, well suited for the intended purposes.

This site had interesting associations for Washington, because there, while serving with Braddock's forces as an officer of the crown, many years before, he had encamped, giving to the hill the name of "Camp Hill." On this hill, also, more than a century earlier, Captain John Smith found an Indian village, whose inhabitants he thus describes: "Such great and well-proportioned men are seldom seen; yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, and with much ado restrained from adoring us as God."

### WASHINGTON URGED ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Before the death of Washington in 1799, a national university was the subject of several of his addresses and letters. Thus, January 8, 1790, in addressing Congress he concluded by saying: "Knowledge is the secret basis of happiness, and I am persuaded that you will agree with me in the opinion that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature." His correspondence with Thomas Jefferson, the Governor of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton and others upon this subject is important, as illustrating by his great interest, but is too voluminous to reproduce here.

It is well known that Washington refused all direct or indirect compensation for his personal services during the War for Independence, even when offered at one time by the Legislature of Virginia, accompanied with complimentary and appreciative resolutions. Some one, at last, thought of his absorbing interest in the founding of a national university, and hit upon the expedient of voting to him a portion of the shares of The Potomac Company, which the State then held, with the expressed permission that he might, if he so desired, apply them to this object. This was so delicately expressed, that with the understanding referred to, the shares were accepted by General Washington, and it was these shares which he dedicated by will to the founding of the national university. The act of the General Assembly of Virginia expressed "the desire of the legislature to testify their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington," and was dated January 5th, 1785.

### AN INTERSTATE ORGANIZATION.

The history of The Potomac Company, which is involved in this account, need not be given in full. It was organized for the purpose of building canals around the rapids in the Potomac River, and otherwise to improve the navigation of the river, and facilitate transportation to the West by way of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, a plan thought feasible at the time, and actively promoted by the States of Virginia and Maryland. Washington considered the fifty shares of stock in this company of value, as the following additional clause in his bill testify:

"My further will and desire is that, the profit accruing therefrom, shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia, or some other bank, at the discretion of my executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, *under the direction of Congress*, provided that honorable body should patronize the measure; and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock are to be vested in more stock, and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained, *of which I have not the slightest doubt*, before many years pass away."

These anticipations, however, were never realized.

George S. Washington and Lawrence Lewis qualified as executors in the Orphans' Court of Washington County, November 15, 1802. No record has been found of a sale, or attempt at sale, of this stock for the purpose of investing the funds as desired by Washington, and as would have been practicable at one time. Many of the records of Fairfax county were, however, destroyed during the Civil War.

A committee of the District of Columbia reported to the lower House of Congress, May 7, 1822, that The Potomac Company had expended \$311,555, received from sale of stock, all the tolls collected during more than twenty years, and \$174,000 borrowed from the State of Maryland and the banks of the District of Columbia; but that "it is universally acknowledged that the river is most defective. In all this period, the stockholders have received but one inconsiderable dividend, and their stock will not command in the market a moiety of its nominal value."

December 20, 1822, the President of the company—J. Mason—reported, "that of the whole sum received for tolls, only one dividend to the stockholders was ever made, to wit, in the year 1802, of \$3,890."

The Potomac Company being bankrupt, the Virginia Assembly incorporated the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., January 27, 1824, and authorized the transfer of the property and franchise of The Potomac Company to the new corporation, an act which was accomplished by deed dated August 15, 1828. This company, however, has now been in the hands of the bondholders for several years, by order of the court, and if the claims of the bond-



holders are ever satisfied, nothing will be left for the original stockholders.

It is not known whether the fifty shares left by Washington were ever sold for cash or transferred to the new company. Such books of both companies as would explain the matter have disappeared. Only one thing appears to be certain, and that is, that the original \$25,000—and the picturesque and possible \$3,000,000 and more—have vanished and seem to be beyond the reach of those now advocating the establishment of the national university by Congress.

#### INTERVENING HISTORY.

Memorials on the subject were presented to Congress January 10, 1803, and December 23, 1805; and, in 1806, Samuel Blodget dedicated the proceeds of his "Economica," to the benefit of the university "founded by George Washington in his will and testament." It is to be feared that the Treasurer of the United States was not greatly burdened by this trust.

President Madison, in his second annual message, December 5, 1810, called the attention of Congress to the subject, as he did also December 15, 1815, and again December 3, 1816. At the latter date he said: "The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a university within this District, on a scale worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it." The committee to whom this was referred made a long and favorable report, in which they said: "Under a conviction that the means are ample, the end desirable, the object fairly within the legislative powers of Congress, and the time a favorable one, your committee recommend the establishment of a national university." The committee also submitted a bill which provided for payment out of the United States Treasury, and the reservation of land within the limits of the city, which should in time afford an income for its support. This bill "failed to secure proper consideration."

Attempts in various ways were renewed in 1819, 1820, 1828, 1849, 1851, 1852, and after the war. In 1871 the National Educational Association created a committee, "to be charged with the duty of further conducting the enterprise to a successful issue." Dr. John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, was chosen chairman, and he has given continuous and earnest labor to the task allotted to him, from that day to the present.

#### IN THE HANDS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The story of the work of this committee (to a large extent the work of Mr. Hoyt) fills many hundreds of pages of print, and indicates the increasing efforts which have been made to secure the passage of a bill which would adequately provide for the important undertaking.

Dr. Hoyt has secured letters from the Presidents of many of the colleges of the land, and from educators, generally, in favor of the enterprise; and all this, with the mass of other favorable material he has collected, has been brought to the attention of each successive Congress, but thus far in vain. Dr. Hoyt is not easily discouraged, however, and from an office at No. 4 Iowa Circle, Washington, he is pressing this subject upon the present Congress.

#### NEW CHAMPIONS IN THE FIELD.

The patriotic Societies have now taken up the matter, and are giving it their cordial support. Three years ago the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION appointed a committee to co-operate with others. February 24, 1894, Josiah C. Pumpelly, of New York City, offered to the New York Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our first President, George Washington, left a bequest amounting, with compound interest to present time, to over \$4,000,000, for the purpose of endowing a national university, where the youths of the country might be educated in State craft, and teachers so trained that our present incomplete system of education should be fittingly crowned and an institution established in every way fitted to conserve our free institutions and add character and dignity, intellectually and morally, to the nation's capital;

WHEREAS, It appears from the records of history that the importance of such a university was urged by the framers of our Constitution, and that not only our most distinguished Presidents have pressed its early establishment as a patriotic duty, but the proposition to establish it has been thrice unanimously indorsed by that great body of American educators, the National Educational Association; and

WHEREAS, This Society feels it to be its sacred duty to aid in advancing the cause of education in patriotism, and of peace and liberal government, not only in America, but throughout the world.

Now, therefore, We, the New York Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, do heartily commend and approve the plan as in part outlined herein, and do request our President to appoint a committee to confer with the officers of the General Society, and having their approval, to transmit to the Hon. John M. Hoyt and Dr. G. Browne Goode of Washington, who have in charge the presentation of a bill in Congress upon the subject, such offer of co-operation with other patriotic Societies in our land as may to such committee seem proper in the premises.

Gen. Horace Porter recently wrote to a friend: "This is a capital idea and ought to have the hearty support of all patriotic people. It would be a grand thing if the project could be accomplished." Dr. George Brown Goode, of Washington, in a

review of this enterprise, ended by saying: "Unlike most of the governments of the old world, Congress supports no faculties of learned men whose duty it is to discover truth and give it to the world."

#### THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT.

It must be admitted that much that Washington desired has already been secured in the various colleges of the land; and yet it is true that, as the nation has developed in extent and resources beyond the most ardent anticipation, so the equally broadening demands of higher education have provided a field for the university, which is so peculiarly its own, that other institutions of learning may have no cause to regard the proposed national university inimical to their interests.

### A Home for Patriotic Societies.

IN various forms, the proposition to build or lease some structure to be devoted to the use of all the different local patriotic Societies in New York City, has been before the public for several years. Robert P. Roosevelt, while President of the Holland Trust Co., was interested in a plan for a clubhouse, wherein each Society should have its own room, and all by turns should make use of a large hall for meetings and banquets. The Societies were then fewer in number and smaller in membership than now, and the plan had to be abandoned.

Later, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle took up the matter with energy and called a meeting at the Hotel Normandie, March 4th, to act upon the same matter, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The patriotic and historical Societies of New York City, at the present time, have various headquarters and are located in many parts of the city; it is the wish of many of the said Societies that one location should be selected where all such Societies could have offices, meeting and committee rooms, and also room for a library and a museum for the safe keeping of Revolutionary and Colonial relics, the preservation of which is so important for the patriotic education of the rising and future generations of our sons and daughters:

"Resolved That a committee of thirty be appointed, with power to add to their number, of ladies and gentlemen representing the various patriotic and historical Societies of New York City, whose duty it should be to investigate and report at a future meeting:

"1. The advisability of having some general quarters in a fire-proof building for the use of all Patriotic, Historical and Revolutionary Societies of the city, and

"2. Also for a historical museum of Colonial and Revolutionary relics in the same building."

There are about thirty-five Societies in the city, who might be united in the enterprise. General Earle proposes a building to cost about \$400,000.

Another meeting of the promoters was held at the Hotel Normandie, Saturday evening, March 14th, which was attended by members of various Societies, and it was resolved to undertake the work and make an effort to raise the funds required.

There is another and very interesting movement on foot in this direction, however, originating with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in which Mrs. Le Duc, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Dunlap-Hopkins and others are extremely active. Whether the two plans conflict is to us unknown. These ladies proposed a building, some time ago, and a meeting was held by them at the Hotel Waldorf, March 9th, to perfect their plans. The ladies propose a National Historical Museum to be built in New York City, fire-proof and suitable as a depository for all historical treasures for all time. If we are not mistaken, the plan includes meeting rooms to some extent. New York is full of precious things, and they should be placed where the public can see them. The ladies hope that all the military, historical and hereditary Societies will join in this great work. A Committee of Thirteen has been appointed, and another meeting will be held in May to continue the work. The ladies do not doubt, and their well-known enthusiasm and energy gives much reason to believe that the project will be an assured success.

IN the old cemetery at Fitchburg, Mass., General James Reed was buried. The inscription on the plain slab reads as follows: "JAMES REED, Born at Woburn, 1723. In the various Military scenes in which his country was concerned from 1755 to the superiour conflict distinguished in our history as the Revolution, he sustained Commissions. In that Revolution at the important outpost of Lake George he totally lost his sight. From that period to his death he received from his country the retribution allowed to pensioners of the rank of Brigadier-General. Died at Fitchburg Feb. 13, 1807."

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ONE'S first impression on the opening day of the fifth annual Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Tuesday, February 18th, at 10 A. M., in the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C., was of an audience of over four hundred women, seated in an auditorium decorated with palms and flags, in pews which bore such unusual placards as "New York," "Massachusetts," "North Dakota" and "California," each delegation being placed according to its district. The gallery was crowded with visiting DAUGHTERS, who had the privilege of listening to the debates—without suffrage. Whether or not these members suffered taxation without representation, another Congress must decide, not I. May I, however, confess that the first entry on my note book was "Sleeves."

At the risk of being considered a frivolous fashion reporter, I will be sufficiently realistic to state that I estimated there must be at least twenty thousand yards of fibre chamois lining in the huge sleeves of the four hundred members, allowing a pair of sleeves to a member and five yards each to a pair. Moreover, these DAUGHTERS, whose ancestors, according to history, fought and bled for us in poverty and nakedness a century ago, appeared to-day in most gorgeous and elegant apparel to celebrate the deeds of the ragged regiments and beggared patriots of 1776. Who says the golden age is behind us, or that the times are hard?

More beautiful, however, than the costly furs and becoming laces worn, were the refined faces of those who wore them. While it would be too much to say that every woman present was handsome, one can say with truth that there were few in the Congress who did not bear the marks of refinement, elegance and high breeding.

Among distinguished guests, one noted the Marquise of Chambrun, the great granddaughter of General de Lafayette; Mrs. Donaldson, Vice-Regent of St. Paul Chapter, Minn., fifth great granddaughter of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Mrs. E. A. Eldridge of Colorado, great great granddaughter of Elisha Rockwood, one of Massachusetts' minute men; and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, whose ancestors and associations need not be mentioned; and there were many, many others, the names of whose ancestors are written in the red ink of the blood they shed for us and our country a hundred years ago.

After a prayer, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner,"—and, by the way, if the DAUGHTERS compelled their members to memorize this national hymn after the rule enforced in the Society of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the effect would be better—there was a roll call, followed by an excellent opening address by Mrs. Foster, the President-General, the main feature of which was a satisfactory summary of the year's work, with allusion to the success of the Atlanta Exposition and a recommendation to the Congress in favor of the creation of the office of Attorney-General.

Reports then followed from all the different committees, mere routine work in themselves, but rendered less dry than dust by a spirited discussion as to striking from the programme the words "*executive session*," which meant the opening of the doors to the world at large, and the press in particular. This motion was carried. When again brought up the following day, as a piece of new business, and in the absence from the room of Mrs. Donald McLean, New York's able Chapter Regent, and the

DAUGHTERS' most fluent speaker, the motion for a public session was lost. Consequently, on Wednesday, the reporters were conspicuous by their absence, and filled the papers with graphic accounts of all they did not hear. They said we were united on patriotism but divided on all else; that we sang "Hail Columbia," and acted it out; that we called ourselves "daughters," while we looked like grandmothers; and many other things likely to excite lovely women.

Nevertheless, the Congress continued its even way, the reports of the various committees were thoroughly discussed before acceptance, and if some of the fighting spirit of our ancestors was stirred within us, who was to blame? It is easy indeed to ridicule a large body of women, some of whom may, perhaps, sometimes relapse from parliamentary decorum into the early barbarism of their country sewing societies. Yet, looked upon as a whole, one felt proud to be associated with people whose only motive was pure-minded patriotism. The life of our nation depends for its perpetuation upon such sustenance as one gains at these meetings. Yesterday helps make to-day, and in turn, to-day, rightly spent, helps make to-morrow.

Thursday, we elected Mrs. Adlai Stevenson as our President General, and filled all the other offices, from Vice-President down to messenger girl. This part of the session was most animated, since women are born partisans, and by nature good lobbyists. The voting, however, was conducted fairly, and the results were most satisfactory.

The officers elected to direct the affairs of the Society for the coming year are as follows, all being residents of Washington, D. C., unless otherwise stated:

President-General—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

First Vice-President General—Mrs. A. G. Brackett.

Vice-President-General in charge of organization—Mrs. Philip Hichborn, 1707 N Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General—Mrs. Ira W. Dennison; Mrs. Ebenezer J. Hill, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Indianapolis; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Washington; Mrs. William S. Stryker, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Robert Stockton Thatcher, Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Haverford, Pa.; Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, Danvers, Mass.; Mrs. Stephen J. Field; Mrs. William Dickson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. H. V. Boynton; Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. F. W. Dickens, Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Robertson Buchanan; Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. William Lindsay and Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot.

Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue.

Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. John L. Mitchell, 32 B Street, N. E.

Registrars-General—Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, 715 Ninth Street, Washington, and Mrs. Albert B. Brackett, 711 Cameron Street, Alexandria, Va.

Treasurer-General—Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Historian-General—Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

Assistant Historian General, Miss Fedora I. Wilbur.

Surgeon-General—Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison.

Chaplain-General—Mrs. J. J. Bullock.

Librarian-General—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

A report showed that Mrs. Hichborn, Registrar-General, had received 1945 applications and presented 1795, while Mrs. Dennison, Registrar-General, had received 2,861 applications, presented 2,225 to the Board, and signed 1,958 certificates. In some newspaper accounts of the meeting these reports were incorrectly transposed.

Friday saw the completion of all unfinished business, such as the acceptance of the Building Committee's Report, the non-acceptance of any change in the position of "Old Glory's"



MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

stars, the refusal to select a national hymn for special use, from many submitted, and sundry other lesser matters.

At 11.30 P. M., just before the final adjournment, a gavel was presented to the Congress, sent by THE SPIRIT OF '76, made from the wood of Fraunce's Tavern on Broad street, New York, where Washington bade farewell to the officers of the victorious army of the American Revolution.

Now there are many things I have not reported, dear SPIRIT OF '76. There were teas and receptions without number, notably one at the White House, where the first lady in the land received, besides many other charming functions, given in private homes. There was a daily collation at the Church, where one heard pleasant gossip concerning the bravery of one's ancestors, and enjoyed salad and blood-curdling stories together. The Southerners were kind to the Northerners, and if "Dixey" was sung once or twice as a solo, "America" always brought out a full and hearty chorus. The Western delegations showed their usual pluck, and even

distant Nova Scotia and Hawaii had sent representatives. And then the dear children, led by Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts, made a most winsome showing. Last of all, the gallant SONS gave a banquet at the Arlington, which the most single-minded bachelor maid made haste to attend, attired in her best gown. No nation we read is stronger than its weakest part. Why then should we expect any convention of women to rise superior to its vanity? Moreover, is it not leap year?

And now we are at home, and the home people, the dear old stay-at-homes, ask us if all the flag-waving and American eagle screeching was worth the exertion and the noise.

"Tell us," they say, "and tell us true."

"Yes," we answer, "we have come home and we are glad to stay home, because we have learned to love our homes more, through learning what it cost our forefathers to make them for us."

ADELAIDE SKEEL.

## THE VAN CORTLANDT MANOR HOUSE.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, of the State of New York, recently applied to the Park Commissioners of New York City for the custody of the old Van Cortlandt mansion in Van Cortlandt Park, intending to restore, as far as possible, its Colonial character, and make it a museum for Colonial and other historical relics. The Commissioners have wisely acceded to their wishes, and on February 24th made over to the Society the control

burial place for the Indians, and at a later period for the few inhabitants of the region.

The house has many interesting architectural features. In the parlor is a beautifully ornamented high mantel of Colonial work. From the main hall a picturesque staircase rises to the second and third stories. At all the windows are the low, broad window-seats of that day, and in the windows still remain many of the original tiny panes of glass, which have taken on with time a peculiar iridescence that is very attractive.

The DAMES intend to make needed repairs and restore the original design, replace the new and inferior material of the door-ways with old stone Knickerbocker stoops, decorate the house anew in true Colonial style, and supply the place of the furniture which was removed when the house was sold, by Colonial and revolutionary relics which many of them own, and which they may gather from other sources.

July 23, 1781, while Washington and Rochambeau were on a tour of inspection through that part of the country, they dined at this hospitable mansion, and towards the close of the war, Washington passed one night there, the room where he is said to have slept being known.

There is room for a museum such as the DAMES have planned, because neither the collection of relics belonging to the New York Historical Society nor that of the Long Island Historical Society is adequate to the subject. Under the auspices of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES a much larger and better collection of objects will be brought



THE VAN CORTLANDT MANSION.

of the building. The old manor house stands in a large unimproved part in the extreme northern part of the corporate area of the metropolis, which is at present used as a military parade ground, but will eventually be improved by the city. The house itself is the headquarters of General Fitzgerald and his officers on the annual field day of the city regiments, but during the rest of the year is used only by the caretaker, who lives there and serves refreshments to visitors to the old landmark, and it is also a convenient resting place for bicyclists. The DAMES intend to develop this restaurant into a dainty and attractive place.

In the early part of the last century the land now covered by Van Cortlandt Park formed a part of the vast Philipse estate. The lord of the manor gave the land to Jacobus Van Cortlandt upon his marriage to Eve Philipse, but it was not built upon until 1748, when Frederick Van Cortlandt, son of Jacobus, erected the present house. From that time until 1889, when Augustus Van Cortlandt sold it to the city, it was the home of the succeeding generations of the family. It is one of the oldest houses in or near New York City, and appears nearly as strong as when erected by the old Dutch builders, twenty miles, or thereabouts, from the then small town of New York. A plain, now used as a parade ground, extends to Vault Hill, the old family burial place, nearly a quarter of a mile to the northeast. The field is now intersected by The New York & Putnam Railroad, but was once a



MANTEL IN THE VAN CORTLANDT MANSION.

together. The enthusiastic members of this Society have plans for patriotic celebrations at this spot, which they think will gain in interest from the surroundings, and be more picturesque when held in a place so full of historic interest. The contest for the medals offered by them to the Normal College, for American historical essays, which takes place near the end of March, could be held in the manor house, and the associations might prove an inspiration to the competitors. They would also like to have Flag Day celebrated for the public schools at the Van Cortlandt mansion.

With the original dignity and grandeur of the place restored,

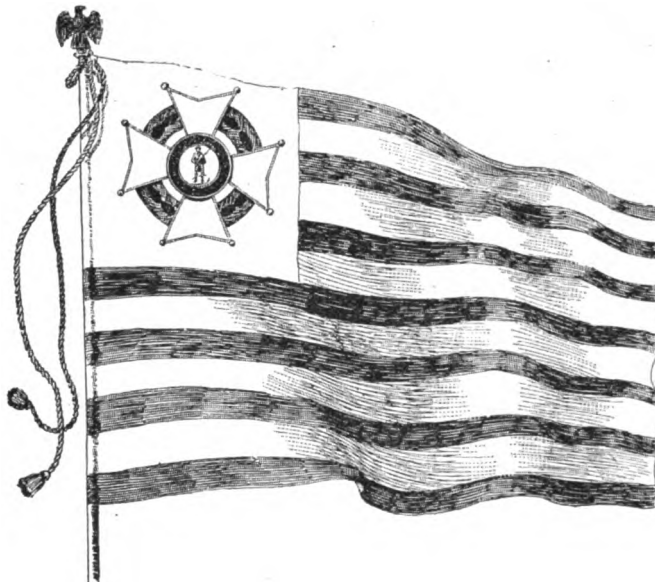
it will be a more fitting headquarters for General Fitzgerald when the troops are at the park.

Patriotic women elsewhere are doing much to preserve historic buildings. The Pittsburgh Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, after a long struggle, have secured possession of the old Block House at Fort Duquesne, where Washington once slept. It is in a low tenement district, surrounded by shanties. These are to be cleared away, the land laid out as a park, and the building, like the Van Cortlandt residence, used as a museum for Revolutionary relics.

## FLAG FOR THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has originated several enterprising ideas for the general welfare of the Society, the newest of which is one for a uniform flag for all the Societies. W. W. Kenly, of New York, was first in the Empire State Society to propose a standard flag for this purpose, a picture of which is presented in this issue. Mr. Kenly suggested the idea to the Managers of the Empire State Society, December 17, 1895, whereupon a Committee, composed of Mr. Kenly, William W. J. Warren and John Winfield Scott was appointed to consider and report. February 14, 1896, the Committee reported favorably on the plan, and Mr. Kenly, although not a member of the Board of Managers, was tendered the courtesy of the floor further to explain the design suggested by the Committee.

Mr. Kenly's plan is for a flag, in the proportion of 66 by 52 inches, consisting of thirteen stripes, alternately blue and white, and bearing in a white field, in the upper corner next to the staff, the cross of the Society's insignia. The eagle, which surmounts the badge of the Society, is placed in the design on the top of the flagstaff. In general form, the banner is patterned after the national flag, with thirteen stripes, typifying the thirteen original States—peculiarly appropriate to a flag representing the period of the American Revolution. The colors are those of the Society. The insignia, with the eagle, further symbolize the origin and purposes of the War for Independence, and of the Society which commemorates it. By changing the insignia, and retaining the stripes, the design could be made to answer equally well for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, if desired. Furthermore, the flag is not only beautiful



PROPOSED STANDARD FLAG FOR S. A. R.

but it has an individuality of its own. It could not be mistaken for any other flag now in existence, either draped, drooping or fully displayed in a breeze. There is ample opportunity for inscribing the title of the State Society on the white stripes, or the title, with names of famous local battles, may be placed on a streamer floating from the staff above the flag proper.

After listening to Mr. Kenly's explanations, the managers of the Empire State Society adopted a resolution authorizing the Delegate-at-Large, who should be elected at the annual meeting (and who has since proved to be Walter S. Logan), to present the matter to the next National Congress for adoption.

It is urged that the sooner the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION adopt a design for a flag the less diversity there will be in the standards chosen by different State Societies. At the National Congress for 1895, the Pennsylvania Society appeared with a handsome flag, nearly square, consisting of three stripes, vertical, the center one white, the other two blue. The Society's insignia appeared upon the middle stripe. At the dedication of the Maryland Monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, last August, the Maryland Society took pride in their own standard, which consisted of a blue banner, pendent from a crossbar, bearing on its face a large metal facsimile of the Society's badge. These two, and doubtless others, show the wide diversity which is likely to arise if the National Society does not take some steps towards uniformity. Compatriots of other State Societies desiring to commu-

nicate with Mr. Kenly can address him at 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

READING the articles upon this subject previously published in this magazine has led one of our correspondents, Mr. H. L. Bacon, of Lowell, Mass., to send us a letter copied from an old diary in his possession, written by his great grandfather, Hon. Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford (then in Massachusetts, now in Maine). He was Commissary of Prisoners under Major-General Sullivan in 1778. Now and then a word is too faded to read. It appears to be addressed to the British Commissary, and is as follows:

"PROVIDENCE, July 13th, 1778.

"SIR:—I am directed by Major-Gen'l Sullivan to send you the Inclosed Depositions and to acquaint you that I have his Positive Orders agreeable to a Regulation of Congress to make your Treatment of Prisoners the Rule of my Conduct in that respect, tho' \* \* \* the Task, yet Humanity to my Countrymen not only Justifies but demands it: Yesterday and the day before, I was at Bristol and Warren to get the inclosed Depositions \* their very looks convince me of the Truth of their

Declaration—twelve out of fourteen at Bristol have been and still are unable to follow their lawful Occupations and the \* \* \* are despaired of by reason of their long suffering.

"I would be glad to know how Capt. Martindale an Inhabitant of Bristol, taken the 25th of May at \* can be Exchanged.

I am Sir,

your Obedient, hum'l Servant,

JEREMIAH HILL,  
Commissary of Prisoners."

"CHAS. WALLER, Esq."

Congressman Hurley, of Brooklyn, thinks that the bill he has introduced at Washington stands a good chance of passing. It appropriates \$200,000 for a monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs. This measure, in different forms, has been presented to Congress many times. Gen. Spinola at one time pressed it with vigor.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

## Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 840 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House newsstand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.  
Washington—Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F streets.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

THE SPIRIT OF '76,  
14 Lafayette Place, New York. Telephone: 197 Spring.

MARCH, 1896.

CORRESPONDENCE and reports of celebrations and ceremonies of Chapters and Societies invited.

DATES OF LEADING EVENTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, formerly printed at the head of this page each month, have been grouped in a neat and attractive brochure, which will be mailed to any address, postage paid, for 10 cents a copy; fourteen copies for \$1.

BACK NUMBERS can now be supplied only for the months of September, 1894; January, March, May, August, October and December, 1895, and February, 1896. Price 10 cents per copy.

BOUND VOLUMES for the first year (September, 1894, to August, 1895) \$5 each. 100 copies per month of current issues are reserved for binding at the end of the second year; this file cannot be broken.

GAVELS—THE SPIRIT OF '76 has had made a few gavel, for the use of presiding officers, from the oak timbers of Fraunces's Tavern in New York City, in which building Washington bade farewell to the officers of the victorious army of the American Revolution. These will be supplied, express charges prepaid, for \$5 each.

## THE TWO SOCIETIES OF SONS.

THE South is to be honored this year with the annual conventions of the two leading hereditary Societies of SONS. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will meet in Savannah the latter part of April, and there will be a patriotic pilgrimage from the North and elsewhere to the most southern of the original thirteen States, the latest one settled by the white man, one, too, which felt the ravages of the War for Independence severely. Patriotic memories will be evoked during the visit to that fair and progressive State, now the scene of a business activity which promises to place Georgia among the brightest stars in the constellation of American commonwealths.

The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION hesitated long over the location of their annual Congress this year. Minnesota had cordially invited them to the Falls of St. Anthony, and would have surprised many from the East with a spectacle of imposing buildings, fine streets and busy industries, of which those who have not traveled have no conception. A very strong desire was felt to accept Minnesota's invitation; but America is so magnificent in its distances, that a trip from New England and the Middle States would require a full week of time, and these are not exactly the days in which every man can safely leave his business affairs to take care of themselves from one weekly pay day to another. After careful and friendly consideration, the National officers resolved to postpone the pleasure of a visit to St. Paul until another year, and meanwhile to accept the equally hospitable invitation of the Virginia Society. Virginia exerts a peculiar fascination upon the imagination of every true American. The valor of her sons in all wars, the planting upon her soil of the first permanent settlement in the wilderness of the new world, the extraordinary intellect of her statesmen and their commanding influence in public affairs, and the fact that upon the banks of Virginia's most noble river lies the tomb of

a man whom we all revere; these and many other things combine to render the name of the mother of Presidents illustrious, and to attract the visitor to her borders. In purely practical affairs, how many remember that Virginia gave to America the mowing machine which alone made possible the agricultural pre-eminence of the United States? Virginia is historic ground, and in Richmond, the capital city, the Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will meet April 30th.

Curiosity will be felt with reference to the possible action of the two conventions on the subject of consolidation of the two Societies. That the subject will be presented to one or both there can be little doubt. Several of the Societies of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have adopted resolutions in favor of union. The movers thereof appreciate the fact that the overture can best be made by their Society. It is well known that a strong sentiment in favor of a junction of forces exists also on the other side. How strong that sentiment is was illustrated on the 22d of February, when the two Societies in Minnesota and the District of Columbia celebrated the day in each other's company. In Ohio and Tennessee, as well as the other States, each Society has admitted the other to honorary membership. Many local observances of the day, in various parts of the country, took place in the same joint manner. Is it too much to say that there seems to be no real anxiety to maintain two different sets of Societies in any part of the United States, except in the hearts of a few SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York and Philadelphia? Is the feeling, which keeps the Societies apart, founded on anything tangible, or on any strong consideration which practical men need take into account? It may, of course, be said, and is no doubt true, that neither Society is absolutely in need of union with the other. Both are active, wideawake and growing in strength every day; and under the spur of a rivalry which neither admits but which both act upon, both are doing good work. But would not both do more and better work if there were a real union of hearts amid hands in one big and triumphant organization?

## TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WITH a view to make this magazine as directly useful as possible to all its readers, we take great pleasure in opening its columns to a certain set of questions. Perhaps it can be of service to those who are trying to perfect their lines of descent. Every officer of every Society, who is suspected of knowing something about old families, is in receipt of numerous letters every year asking for information as to who was the father or mother of some special person in the line of the inquirer. It is quite likely, while the bewildered officer cannot answer some of these questions, or even suggest where the information can be obtained, that there may be those among the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 who could do so. If secretaries, readers or their friends wish to do so, they can address these inquiries to the main body of our readers, and we will cheerfully print them, and it is possible that obscure points in some family lives may be cleared up in that way. THE SPIRIT OF '76 could not itself undertake to make researches; but we know that many men have unexpectedly proved eligibility in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION from the records of members in the hands of the very competent Registrar General in Washington, and this suggests the proposition made in this paragraph. Doubtless the excellent records of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and of other Societies have served the same purpose many times.

## IN THE MAGICIAN'S TOWER.

THE pages of THE SPIRIT OF '76 must remind the reader, sometimes, of one of those curious contrivances with which visitors are amused at a summer resort. In a little structure, looking like a huge sentry box, the visitors gather about a round table in the center of the room. The doors are shut, and as soon as one's eyes are accustomed to the darkness, in a twinkling,



upon the round table, there comes into view a picture in brilliant colors of the moving and shifting scenes in the outer world. Every being who passes the tower is seen in miniature upon the table. Before one moves a panorama in colors, in which is faithfully portrayed every object, every act, within the field of vision. The wave is seen to break in snowy foam upon the beach. The dainty maiden, her stalwart escort, the hustling business man, the plumes and silks of the woman of fashion, the flutter of the flags on poles and buildings, are shown upon the table, in miniature, indeed, but in the hues of life, all acting out their parts in the living picture. One feels as if he had invaded the magic tower of the old Spanish tale, whose possessor knew when his foe was approaching, and from what direction, by witnessing the figures of knights and foot soldiers upon a chess board at the window suddenly spring into action. THE SPIRIT OF '76 trusts that foes will never approach any of the patriotic societies; but at any rate, if any do, they will be duly heralded in the pages of this magazine; and meanwhile, readers, in no matter what part of the United States they may dwell, may discover from the round table of our news columns what is passing of interest to them in every part of the broad land. Certainly, if our friends continue, as we hope they will, to favor us as they have in the past, we will make the panorama of action to be found in these columns so complete, that nothing will take place of any importance which will not be exhibited in THE SPIRIT OF '76.

#### NEW YORK'S NOISY STREETS IN 1748.

NOTHING impresses the visitor from the quiet country towns to a metropolitan city so much as the noise. The incessant roar and rattle of the traffic in its busy streets, which never entirely ceases, and is only comparatively quiet for three hours or so in the dead of night, speak more strongly than even the splendid buildings, great institutions and rushing crowds of people, of the importance of the great centre of business whose commercial influence reaches the remotest parts of the continent, and even the opposite side of the globe. In a smaller place, one might say, "Come out for a walk; I have something to tell you." Not so in Chicago, Boston or New York. If you tell your friend "anything particular" on the streets, you must tell it at the top of your voice, to be heard above the roar. There is apparently no help for it until the city government compels the use of rubber tires on all wheels and rubber shoes on the horses. Noise seems always to have characterized New York, even when it was little more than a country village. In 1748 a Swedish traveler, Prof. Peter Kalm, wrote of it: "Besides numbers of birds of all kinds which make these" (the numerous trees in the streets) "their abode, there are likewise a kind of frogs which frequent them in summer. They are Linnaeus's *rara arborea*, and especially the American variety of this animal. They are very clamorous in the evening and in the nights (especially when the days had been hot and a rain was expected), and in a manner drowned the singing of the birds. They frequently make such a noise that it is difficult for a person to make himself heard." The citizens of New York in 1896 would find the noise of birds and frogs, which so troubled the visitor in 1748, a positive relief.

THE extent to which Washington's Birthday was observed, this year, by ceremonies in the public schools, by banquets addressed by the ablest men in the land, by social receptions, the presentation of flags and portraits, the public award of medals for essays, and other exercises, all under the direction or inspiration of the hereditary patriotic Societies, was almost astounding. Verily, the mustard seed bids fair to tower to the heavens above. Who could have imagined that such things would come about within such a short space of time? And yet this movement is really twenty years old. For nearly ten years, its original promoters struggled with public apathy and made slow progress. A few generous hearts in two States, California and New York, alone held fast to the faith. But even they never dreamed that the

movement they were fostering would sweep over the United States, as it has done this year, and fill the public press for a week with the stories of honors paid to the memory of him who was "first in the hearts of his countrymen" a hundred years ago.

The *Springfield Republican* fears that the formation of hereditary societies is getting a little overdone. From time to time one hears some one say that it would be better to have fewer and larger Societies. Why overdone? Why would fewer Societies do more? Most of the Societies have objects entirely distinct and apart from those of the others. The people of the United States, *en masse*, composed the original society for the promotion of patriotism, and what was the result? Little done by anybody, unless it were in the way of urging Congress or some Legislature to make an appropriation for something. It is true that a few great monuments arose before the hereditary Societies came like stars out of the nebulous void; but not a tithe of the work, which has been done since 1875, would have been performed had it not been for these Societies. Patriotism, so far as related to the erection of monuments and tablets, seemed confined for nearly one hundred years to our law makers; and it is doubtful if what these bodies have done would have been carried out at all, had it not been in part due to the mysterious charm exerted by the expenditure of public funds in the "destricts" of the legislators. It is the people, now, who have become patriotic. Is not this better? Do not talk about anything being "overdone" yet! Why, we have only just begun.

THE latest of all the Societies seems to have left no room for anybody to go back farther into American history in the matter of requirements for eligibility. THE ORDER OF PATRIOTS AND FOUNDERS starts from Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. That seems to be the North Pole of efforts in that direction. There is, indeed, a very interesting Society of descendants of a famous discoverer of the continent; but when one goes back that far he finds himself thinking of castles and belted knights and vassals and free rovers of the sea and all other figures prominent in the feudal ages, and of other things relating to systems of government, which our forefathers overthrew and which have only a European interest to an American. Perhaps some one can organize an American Society which will antedate the one named above. The lists are open.

THE publisher of this magazine will be glad to pay 15 cents each for any number up to 10 copies, of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for each of the months of October, November and December, 1894, and February, April and June, 1895. Copies for June, 1895, are particularly desired. Bound volumes of the first year of this magazine are now in demand for libraries and officers of Societies, but can not be supplied, unless the copies called for above are obtained. Readers who wish to preserve bound volumes of the first year of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and who can supply the numbers above referred to, can, if they choose, correspond with this office relative to the expense of furnishing the remaining numbers and the binding. We feel convinced that as a record of the origin and doings of the patriotic Societies, this magazine will hereafter be regarded as the most complete and valuable historical reference book in existence.

THE Lucretia Shaw Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has on its membership roll three living daughters of Revolution patriots, namely, Mrs. Charlotte A. Burbeck, the daughter of Maj.-Gen. Henry Burbeck, living in New London, Conn.; Mrs. Caroline Holt Clark, daughter of Ebenezer Holt, Jr., also a resident of New London, and Miss Aseneth Howe, of Stafford, Conn. Miss Howe is the daughter of Israel Howe, and a granddaughter of Solomon Washburn, an active patriot of the War for Independence. Miss Howe has attained the age of ninety-five years, but is yet able to enjoy life. These three living daughters have received the souvenir spoons presented them by the National Society.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to *Badley, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."*

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted, May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized, May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized, April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William E. Earle, No. 1710 I street, Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized, September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. L. Holbrook, No. 128 West 59th street, New York City.

**DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.**—Founded, January, 1896. *Members:* Male and female descendants of Colonial Governors. *General Secretary:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

**HOLLAND.**—Incorporated, May 12, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—Organized, April 12, 1888. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized, April 23, 1899. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—Instituted, December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted, July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer *Forward*, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized, February 23, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

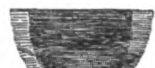
**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted, January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 117 West 89th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

The Kansas Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has, in its membership, a "living son," in the person of Wm. Thornton Scott. His father, Samuel Scott, became a "minute man" when seventeen years of age.



The only living son of a soldier of the American Revolution in Missouri is George Washington Mayfield, now seventy five years of age, and his son, Dr. William H. Mayfield, is a member of the Missouri Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

FRANCIS H. APPLETON, of Boston and Peabody, Mass., formerly State Senator and now President of the Essex Agricultural Society, is spoken of for high honors at the annual meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of the old Bay State.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., has a Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION large enough to hold annual banquets, and under the direction of A. H. Kirkham, President, the Chapter celebrated Washington's Birthday right merrily at the Massasoit House.

The faculty of Jackson Sanatorium, of which Dr. James H. Jackson, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is the head, gave a reception on Washington's birthday. A delightful programme of music and literature was enjoyed by every one present.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Washington, D. C., gave a joint reception to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on Washington's birthday, and attended service together on Sunday in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM M. FINDLEY, M.D., a public spirited resident of Altoona, Pa., lent interest to the Washington Birthday exercises at John A. Wright's public school in that city, by presenting to the school Stuart's portrait of Washington, with appropriate remarks. This was done in the name of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The late Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, a man of sound qualities and brilliant oratory, has honored the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that State on more than one occasion with an entertaining address. The Society has just sent to Mrs. Greenhalge a heartfelt expression of sympathy with her bereavement.

WILLIAM ALLEN MARBLE, of New York City, a member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, having discovered that the Hebrew Technical Institute, on Stuyvesant street, had no flag, presented it with a banner, 16 by 18 feet in dimensions, and a flagstaff, 35 feet high, on February 21st. Mr. Marble made a very hearty and patriotic speech to the children.

The pioneer Society in California continues to expand, and recently elected a number of new members. Its banquet on the 22d ult. was held at the Occidental Hotel. Recent accessions to the Society are Joseph W. Ward, great great grandson of Major-Gen. Artemas Ward, of distinguished memory; and Robert O. Collier, great great great grandson of Major-Gen. Israel Putnam.

The new Boston Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has issued a very handsome invitation to its first annual banquet, to be held at the University Club on the evening of March 17th, the anniversary of the evacuation of Boston. Boston yet leads New York City in the number of its American Revolution membership, but the latter city is making heroic efforts.

The Minnesota Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has recently sustained a loss in the death of one of its members, Gen. Wm. R. Marshall. At a recent meeting, his associates adopted resolutions in honor of his memory. Resolutions of regret were also adopted that their President, Hon. Albert Edgerton, who is a "living son," had found it necessary to resign his office. Five new members were admitted to the Society, among them Col. Samuel Appleton, grandson of Daniel Webster.

THE Washington Portrait Committee of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York have now presented 240 copies of Stuart's famous portrait to the public schools of New York City, while at least 100 more have been given to schools by the Chapters in Buffalo and Rochester and individual members of the Society. Every one of them bears upon the margin the seal of the Society. Edward Payson C  ne, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A., and James Loder Raymond constitute the committee.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, now number twenty-seven, and has been formally admitted to the National Society in the United States. It has only been organized seven months. A year book is soon to be published containing genealogies of all the members in Hawaii. The leading spirits in the new Republic, at any rate those of American descent, sought to establish their eligibility to the Society, and some have succeeded. Much praise is due to John Effinger, the secretary, for his enthusiasm and hard work.

It appears that the Citizens' Committee in Brooklyn, N. Y., had a little money left after the brilliant ceremonies of the dedication of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION monument there, last fall, and with it they have erected a bronze tablet, bearing this, among other inscriptions: "The Site of the Old Cortelyou House, on the Battlefield of Long Island. Here, on the 27th of August, 1776, two hundred and fifty out of four hundred brave Maryland soldiers, under the command of General Sterling, were killed in combat with British troops under Lord Cornwallis."

THE Western Reserve Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Cleveland, O., is growing so rapidly, and is so enthusiastic and composed of such splendid material, that Buffalo, N. Y., should fasten her eye upon Cleveland and see if there is anything going on there which threatens her prestige. February 22d the Western Reserve gave at the Hollenden Hotel the most notable banquet ever held in the city. The DAUGHTERS and other Societies were represented. At the business meeting in the afternoon stirring resolutions had been adopted in favor of international arbitration, and reports showed a rapid increase of membership. The old Board of officers was re-elected.

HISTORIC Richmond has received the prize of the annual Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which, in response to a formal invitation, will be held there April 30th. About thirty five Societies will be represented. The Congress had been cordially invited to Minnesota, and there was a very strong desire on the part of leading officers of the National Society to recognize the enthusiasm and success of the Minnesota Society by going to St. Paul. Inquiry was made, however, as to the probabilities of an attendance worthy both of the Minnesota and the National Society, and the decision was finally made in favor of the State which gave birth to Washington.

ERNEST E. ROGERS, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New London, Conn., writes that the preparations for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of New London are making such excellent progress as to assure a magnificent success on the 6th of next May. The city is justly proud of its founder, John Winthrop, and one of the features of the celebration will be the laying of the cornerstone of a fine monument to his memory. One of the patriotic citizens, Augustus Brandegee, has offered \$500 towards the expense, and headed the popular subscription.

THE SONS in Nebraska transacted their annual business February 22d, in the afternoon, electing W. H. Alexander, President; L. D. Richards, of Fremont, Senior Vice-President; J. R. Webster, Junior Vice President; Thomas R. McNair, Secretary; Paul W. Kuhns, Treasurer; L. E. Ware, Registrar; P. A. Crapo, Historian. A luncheon at the Commercial Club followed, L. M. Kuhns introducing the speakers, and addresses were made by W. H. Alexander, "The Inheritance of Liberty;" John W. Batten, "The Minute Man;" L. E. Ware, "The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION;" Clement Chase, "George Washington;" F. Washington Vaughan, "Martha Washington;" E. M. Bartlett, "Washington's Great Victories;" and John R. Webster, "Our Society."

WHILE one of the youngest of the Societies in the Order, the Utah SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are as practical, enthusiastic and progressive as any of their compatriots in "the States." At their meeting, February 27th, they elected Nat. M. Brigham, President, and Edward H. Scott, Secretary, and offered a prize of \$25 for the best essay upon one of the following subjects connected with the American Revolution, to be competed for by the students of the high schools, academies and preparatory schools of like grade throughout Utah: (1) "The Real Causes of the American Revolution." (2) "The Opening Battles of the

Revolution, Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill." (3) "The Services of Benjamin Franklin in the Revolution." The essays are to be submitted on or before May 1st.

Few, if any, of the Buffalo Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, attended the annual meeting of the Society in New York City, but they were out in force for their own annual meeting March 6th, and elected a corps of officers, including some of the most prominent men in the city, viz.: President, the Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding; Vice Presidents, Truman G. Avery, Clarence M. Bushnell; Secretary, William E. Otto; Treasurer, Elmer H. Whitney; Directors, Prof. Horace Briggs, Peter P. Burtis, S. M. Clement, George Gorham, William H. Hotchkiss, Josiah Jewett, William L. Marcy, Charles G. North, Porter Norton. The election consumed little time, and the Chapter listened, with pleasure, to addresses by William H. Hotchkiss, Prof. Horace Briggs, C. B. Hill and others.

Maryland celebrated the 22d of last month, of course, and the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps joined with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in so doing, and both made a special point of entertaining with true Southern hospitality a delegation from the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had taken an active part in dedicating the monument to Maryland's 400 in Prospect Park. The Brooklyn party consisted of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Gen. William C. Wallace, Col. John N. Partridge, ex Park Commissioner Frank Squier; Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club; George A. Price, William Berri and John Winfield Scott, of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff joined the pilgrims at their destination. Many very polite attentions were paid to the visitors during the day, and seats of honor were given them at the banquet in the evening at the Carrollton house. Col. William Ridgely Griffith, President of the Maryland Society, presided at the banquet. The oratory of the evening was entirely informal but very jolly and patriotic.

THE Iowa Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, one of the most careful branches of the Order, is prospering finely. At the annual meeting at Des Moines, February 20th, officers were elected as follows: President, Col. Albert W. Swalm, Oskaloosa; Vice-President, W. C. Wyman, Ottumwa; Secretary, Charles H. E. Boardman, Marshalltown; Treasurer, Herman Knapp, Ames; Chaplain, the Rev. Everts Kent; Historian and Registrar, Dr. E. H. Hazen, Des Moines; Managers, Col. L. B. Raymond of Hampton, Nathaniel A. Merrell of De Witt, Damon N. Sprague of Wapello, Eugene Secor of Forest City, George W. Wakefield of Sioux City, and Major F. H. Loring of Oskaloosa. The subject of union with the other Society of SONS was discussed by Judge Sprague, and the matter was referred to a committee composed of Compatriots Hazen, Sprague and Richardson. A successful banquet followed, at which remarks were made by President Raymond, Dr. Hutchins of the New Hampshire Society, Lieut.-Gov. Parrott, Colonel Swalm, Colonel Merrell, Senators Carney and Hotchkiss, Judge Sprague, Mr. Sage and Mr. Brown of *The Sioux City Journal*.

IN Minnesota the two Societies of SONS, which have elected each other to honorary membership and are fraternizing most amicably, united in an enthusiastic celebration of Washington's birthday at the Aberdeen in St. Paul. It is hard to say who presided. Both Presidents were there in seats of honor. President S. J. R. McMillan, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, called to order, however, and introduced Judge J. P. Rea, of Minneapolis, as toastmaster. Moses E. Clapp spoke on "Our Flag;" W. P. Clough, on "Washington;" Rukard Hurd, on "Citizenship;" H. P. Hall, on "News Distributors;" and the Rev. J. P. Egbert, a man of peace, on "Revolutionary Daring." Both Societies also united in a celebration in People's Church, in St. Paul, at 2.30 P.M., at which 1,000 school children sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Charles P. Noyes, President of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, awarded the prize medals for essays, and Gen. John R. Brooks, U. S. A., and Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleave, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, made addresses.

OLD Salem Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, numbers thirty-six members, and has eight applications in hand. The Chapter observed the 26th of February, the anniversary of the first forcible resistance to the king's troops. On the same day North Bridge Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, met and held exercises particularly adapted for the school children. Both Societies, together with Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, united to attend the banquet in the evening; this day was also the anniversary of the fight at Horse Neck, Conn., where the Americans were led by Israel Putnam, a Salem born man. Eben Putnam, of Salem, Registrar of Old Salem Chapter, has just published a list of soldiers

of Essex county, with maps compiled from original manuscripts of the late Mr. Gregory, of Marblehead, who was claim agent in 1820. This list gives the service, names and residence of those who took their "inventory oaths" in 1820. It is of great value. Price 50 cents. *The Salem Weekly Observer*, in its Historical and Genealogical departments, conducted by Eben Putnam, is publishing copies of the rolls of Revolutionary soldiers from Salem, taken from the State archives.

THE February 23d banquet of the Missouri SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, was graced by the presence of the officers of the kindred Society of DAUGHTERS, who were present by invitation. The Hon. George E. Leighton, President, and a most enthusiastic member of the SONS, directed the rhetorical exercises at the feast, and made an eloquent address on the significance of these Societies. The Rev. S. J. Nicolls, Dr. C. H. Hughes, John R. RoBards and Dr. Mayfield also spoke. The new officers of the Missouri Society are: President, Hon. Geo. E. Leighton; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Geo. H. Shields, Hon. Gaius Paddock, Hon. E. O. Stanard, Hon. J. L. RoBards; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Judge Samuel Treat, Hon. Nathan Cole, Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. Jefferson Clark; Secretary, John L. Bruce; Treasurer, Wayman C. McCreery; Registrar and Assistant Treasurer, J. M. Fulton; Historian, Horace Kephart; Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Nicolls; Managers, Edwin Harrison, Dr. C. H. Hughes, Hon. C. P. Walbridge, Jas. J. O'Fallon, J. B. C. Lucas, E. E. Souther, Geo. T. Cram, Geo. H. Shields, Ashley Cabell, Josiah Fogg, Isaac M. Mason, P. H. Skipwith, Jr., D. S. Harrison, M. C. Stearns, Gordon C. Reel, J. L. Bruce, J. M. Fulton.

CONNECTICUT is yet the envy and despair of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in other States, owing to the great size of her Society. Nearly everybody in the Nutmeg State served in the fight for Liberty, and her Society yet leads the way. The SONS in that State celebrated the birthday of the immortal George on February 23d, in Waterbury, in the City Hall. The Waterbury Club opened its doors for them also in the most hospitable fashion. The speeches at the dinner were of specially fine quality this year, and included the following: Gen. S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, introductory, as toastmaster; Jonathan Trumbull, lineal descendant of "Brother Jonathan," on the Connecticut Society; Justice A. H. Fenn, of the Supreme Court, on "Litchfield County in the American Revolution;" Walter S. Logan, a well known lawyer of New York, on the Empire State Society; Prof. Alonzo Williams, of Brown University on "Rhode Island in the American Revolution;" John Addison Porter, of Hartford, "A Plea for Old Put.;" Senator O. H. Platt, of Meriden, "The Continental Congress;" Congressman N. D. Sperry, "The Congress of the United States;" Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, "Washington's Farewell Address;" Colonel N. G. Osborn, of New Haven, "The Women of the American Revolution and Their Daughters To-day." The Connecticut Society will continue for the coming year the prizes for essays by public school pupils on historic subjects. The "Continental Congress" is the topic for High schools, and "Burgoyne's Campaign," for Grammar schools.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Maine have added 88 names to their rolls within the past year, and now have a membership of 233. At their annual meeting in Portland, the forenoon of February 23d, Dr. Henry S. Burrage, Secretary, read a most interesting report. He referred, among other things, to the adoption of buff, blue and white as the colors of the Society; the purchase, by the Maine Historical Society, of 350 copies of Nathan Gould's "History of Col. Edmund Phinney's 31st Regiment of Foot," the only complete record of a Maine regiment of the Revolution yet compiled; and the growth of sentiment in favor of union of the two Societies of SONS. Officers were elected as follows: President, Edward A. Butler of Rockland; Vice-Presidents, Jas. P. Baxter of Portland, Joseph Williamson of Belfast, Archie L. Talbot of Lewiston, Frederick N. Dow of Portland, Walter H. Sturtevant of Richmond, Everett R. Drummond of Waterville, John M. Adams of Deering, and Edward P. Burnham of Saco; Secretary, Henry S. Burrage of Portland; Treasurer, Eben Corey of Portland; Registrar, Josiah H. Drummond, Portland; Historian, Nathan Gould, Portland; Chaplain, Prof. Francis B. Denio of Bangor; Councillors, Warren H. Vinton, Gray; Marquis F. King, Brown Thurston, Edward S. Drake and Prentiss C. Manning of Portland. Delegates to the Congress were instructed to agitate for union. In the afternoon the Society were the guests of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at a Colonial Tea at Gilbert's Hall. The ladies were fascinating in powdered hair and beautiful gowns. Addresses were made by Mrs. Orrin Le Grow, Vice-Regent; Judge A. R. Savage, Prof. Denio of Bangor Seminary, Dr. Henry S. Burrage and the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond.

MICHIGAN was the Society which secured the honor of one of President General Porter's witty speeches this year, and the SONS in Detroit covered themselves with glory by the distinctly high character of the company, which assembled at their annual banquet, February 23d. Men of the highest standing from Detroit, Grand Rapids, Port Huron and other parts of the State were present, and the oratory was of the most noble description. The entertainment took place at the Russell House. Col. H. M. Duffield introduced the speakers, who were the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, who is preparing his papers for admission to the Society; William Savidge, of Spring Lake; Gen. Horace Porter, Dr. Rufus W. Clark, the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, who also is preparing his papers for admission to the Society, and Col. Frederick D. Grant, of New York. Gen. Porter was cheered enthusiastically. A gavel, made from an oak beam at Fraunces's Tavern, was presented to the Society by Gen. Porter, in behalf of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and upon the motion of Dr. Rufus W. Clarke it was resolved to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the raising of the American flag over the City of Detroit, July 11, 1896, and a committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of Frederick T. Sibley, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Thomas Jerome, J. C. Smith, jr., and Oliver H. Phelps. Mr. Duffield presented to the Society the picture of Mrs. Nancy D. Toll, born September 18, 1797, in Schenectady, who was a genuine DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The officers of the Michigan Society are: President, Henry B. Ledyard; Vice-President, R. Storrs Willis; Treasurer, Dr. Fitz Hugh Edwards; and Secretary, Henry S. Sibley; Managers, John N. Bagley, C. W. Hitchcock, W. M. Courtis, Rev. R. W. Clark, G. W. Bates, T. R. Chase, W. W. Meade, F. T. Sibley, F. T. Ducharme, Charles A. Ducharme, G. W. Duffield, J. T. Miller, L. S. Larabee, Rev. L. A. Arthur and Bishop Joseph H. Johnson.

THE new Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the State of Washington, is growing with astonishing speed, having now 82 members, and although less than a year old, felt strong enough to give no less than three celebrations February 23d; one in Seattle, in the Rainier Grand Hotel, another in Tacoma, and the third in Spokane. But this is the way they do things in the land where the fir trees are 300 feet high and Puget Sound so deep that ships cannot always find anchorage, even within a few rods of the shore, and where Mount Tacoma (or Rainier, which?) presents its majestic stature of more than 14,000 feet, all visible, to inspire the visitor with overwhelming awe. The Society started June 17, 1895, with 32 members, and now has Chapters in Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. In Spokane, the retiring President, Col. J. Kennedy Stout, was complimented with a badge, and in Tacoma the SONS held a joint meeting with Mary Ball Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs. The annual banquet took place in Seattle, where addresses were made by Col. S. W. Scott, Frank Hanford, W. H. Thompson, the Hon. John F. Gowey and Judge C. H. Hanford. Undoubtedly, the success of the Society in Washington is mainly due to the enthusiasm, intelligent care and diligent labors of the Secretary, A. S. Gibbs, and the Registrar, Dr. E. Weldon Young. Officers for the coming year are: Col. S. W. Scott of Seattle, President; Col. J. Kennedy Stout of Spokane, George Hunt Walker of Tacoma, Vice-Presidents; A. S. Gibbs of Seattle, Secretary; Dr. E. Weldon Young of Seattle, Registrar, Irving T. Cole of Seattle, Treasurer; Prof. W. F. Babcock of Seattle, Historian; Rev. A. N. Thompson, P. D., of Tacoma, Chaplain; Hon. John F. Gowey of Olympia, Hon. C. H. Hanford of Seattle, J. S. Bartholomew of Monte Cristo, Dr. Samuel J. Holmes of Seattle and Hon. B. D. Crocker of Walla Walla, Board of Managers; Hon. A. W. Dolan of Spokane and G. N. Alexander of Seattle, Managers.

THE Pennsylvania SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the Pittsburgh Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a joint reception in the theatre of the Pittsburgh Club. A committee of the DAUGHTERS, consisting of Miss M. W. Denny, Chairman, Mrs. James Gailey, Miss K. C. McKnight and Miss Grace Gormley, and a committee of the SONS, consisting of W. R. Sewell, Chairman, John A. Harper, O. O. Page, H. S. Sweitzer and J. D. Lyon, had the successful affair in charge. About 250 invited guests were present, and the brilliant toilets of the ladies, who were in the majority, made a spectacle which one New Yorker, who was present, declared rivalled any that he had seen at Sherry's, upon his own native heath. The orchestra was embowered in palms and potted plants, while on either side were draped the American flag and the handsome flag of the Pennsylvania Society. Col. Wm. A. Herron, who had been honored with re-election as President, presided. The Rev. Wm. A. Stanton offered prayer, and was followed by a song by the Lyric Quartet, consisting of four young ladies dressed in white, with finely cultivated voices, who rendered several difficult and pleasing four-part songs during the evening. Mrs. John A. Harper, the possessor of a rich, full-



toned, carefully trained voice, gave a dramatic rendition of De Koven's "Song of the Flag," and responded to an enthusiastic encore. Col. Herron made a brief address of welcome, and introduced in complimentary terms the "guest of honor" of the evening, Edward Hagaman Hall of New York. Mr. Hall spoke extemporaneously for half an hour on the subject of "Washington and Pitt." His address gleamed with occasional sparks of humor and was warmly applauded. Miss Kennard, another singer of unusual merit, followed the address with Schuman's "Two Grenadiers," and received a merited recall. The Rev. Dr. Richard Holmes, who had already made one patriotic address that day at a flag-raising, drew once more upon his apparently inexhaustible resources, and delivered a forcible, earnest and eloquent address upon the text, "Washington was a man." The Hon. Joseph D. Weeks, who made the closing address, was not inclined to rate the modern politician and statesman quite as low as his reverend predecessor, but heartily endorsed his eulogy of Washington. An hour of general sociability followed, during which refreshments were served.

THE Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a lively annual meeting in New York City, at the Hotel Normandie, February 21st, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice President, in the chair. The Society has gained about 300 members during the year, and has now reached the 800 mark. Polls for the election of officers were opened within half an hour after calling to order, and nearly the whole evening was occupied with the election, although the reading of reports and a collation came in as episodes. Two gentlemen were present by invitation of the Meetings Committee, expecting to speak on the character of Washington, but there was no opening for speeches, every one being absorbed in the elections. There were two tickets in the field, and several independent nominations to particular offices. The Society believes in rotation in office, but the four members of the old Board who had been dropped from the regular ticket, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A., Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Gen. Horatio C. King and Stephen M. Wright, happened to be men to whom special consideration was due for various reasons. The opposition, led by W. W. Kenly, James Loder Raymond, Richard A. Storrs and Ralph E. Prime, aimed to retain the four gentlemen named and rotate out of the Board a different set of men. A prolonged discussion took place over the legality of the proxies of out of town members, most of which were addressed to John W. Scott, Secretary. Mr. Prime thought that proxies so addressed should be rejected, but Walter S. Logan made an impressive speech on the importance of preserving good faith with those who had sent in the proxies; and the meeting then voted to accept them. The names of Mr. Depew, Mr. Roosevelt and other executive officers appeared on all the tickets, except that the opposition placed Stephen M. Wright in the field against John W. Scott. The opposition won by 53 majority, in a total vote of 321, the result being announced about 2.30 A. M. The new Board are: President, Chauncey M. Depew; Vice President, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt; Secretary, Stephen M. Wright; Treasurer, Ira Bliss Stewart; Registrar, Edward Hagaman Hall; Historian, Henry Hall; Chaplain, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge; Managers (in addition to the foregoing), Col. John C. Calhoun, Walter S. Logan, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Andrew J. C. Foyé, Gen. Thomas Wilson, William W. J. Warren, Gen. Horatio C. King, J. Lawrence McKeever and Richard Henry Clarke. Next day, ex-Secretary Scott promptly telegraphed his congratulations to Secretary elect Wright.

### United States Daughters of 1812.

MRS. VIRGINIA MOSS HARRIS VAN VOAST, granddaughter of General Taylor, wife of Col. James Van Voast, U. S. A., is appointed honorary Vice-President General for the State of Kentucky of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.



MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE, President of the New England Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, Mrs. George O. Ludin, Secretary, and Mrs. Alfred M. Judson, Treasurer, have made initial organization, and will advance the work, though it is not believed many UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 will be found in New England—but the few can find a fold.

MISS MARY CABELL RICHARDSON, President of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, Kentucky Society, with Miss McKee, Regent of organization, reports much interest in the Society. They are enrolling historic names to enrich the history of our country, and will publish the "Founding of Kentucky." Miss Richardson is a member of two other patriotic Societies.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS is President of the Mississippi Society UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812. As she is absent from her southern home so frequently, Mrs. Gen. Ferguson, Vice-President, has active charge of the work. Mrs. Sale, of Aberdeen, Miss., widow of the late Judge John B. Sale, is honorary Vice-President of the General Society.

MRS. HATCHET, wife of Hon. Robert Stockwell Hatchet, Reading-Clerk of the House of Representatives, is appointed President of the Indiana Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, and from that battlefield of 1812 much is expected. Mrs. Hatchet's official standing at Washington and social position in Indiana makes her a most desirable President and organizer of this Society in Indiana.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted the position of honorary President General, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, to give her aid and influence to increase the glories of Perry's victory, of which the DAUGHTERS of the Lake City are very proud. Mrs. Hinkle, of Cincinnati, has the same honor conferred upon her, and her interest will do much for the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 in the State of Ohio.

MRS. WILLIAM H. BREARLEY, formerly of Michigan, is appointed Honorary Vice President of the General Society of UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812; also, Mrs. Horatio C. King for the State of New York. From each State honorary officers are enrolled in the General Society and Historic Council, which is limited to organizing officers and honorary officers who have won special recognition. The Council is especially designed for historical work—the special fold for historians of the several patriotic and hereditary Societies.

THE organization of the Michigan Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, is progressing under Mrs. Alfred Russell, President; Mrs. Gen. John H. King, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Moran, Vice President; Mrs. Sterling, Secretary; Miss Frances G. Smith, Treasurer; Miss Madeline King, Historian. It is expected July 11th will be made anniversary day of Michigan, to commemorate the unfurling of the first American flag at Detroit, a city of unique history, interesting as it is varied, to all students of historical facts and domestic traditions.

MRS. LOUIS W. HALL, President of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Regent of Organization, are organizing very successfully, and it is believed Pennsylvania will become the leading State, North, for UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812. The badge is ready; orders to be sent to Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith, Historian General (Acting Secretary), 117 West 89th street, New York City; or with permit to George W. Grant, 45 Maiden Lane. The badge is to be obtained at manufacturer's price, \$4.50. Stationery can be ordered through State Presidents, or Acting Secretary General, from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia; The New York Printing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York City; Samuel Ward Co., Boston, Mass.

### Children of the American Revolution.

BABY MCKEE has joined the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE proposition of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop to form Societies of the children seems to have met with an instantaneous response everywhere. In Chicago, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland has undertaken the agreeable task.



THE first meeting of the New York City Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—Mr. Wm. Cummings Story, President—will be held Saturday morning, March 14th, at half after eleven o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, 417 Lexington avenue. Mrs. Wootton is one of the promoters appointed by the National Society, and has offered her house for the occasion. The Society is in a very flourishing condition, numbering about 100 members, among whom are children from some of the leading families of the city.

THE immense throng assembled in the church of Our Father to attend the first Congress of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were deeply impressed with the recitation of little Henry Breckinridge. He is only eight, and as he held the "Stars and Stripes," his beautiful face aglow with patriotic enthusiasm, one could easily realize that such boys were worthy of Revolutionary sires. He is a son of Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge. Mrs. Breckinridge is the President of the Washington City Chapter, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



A SOCIETY of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized in Danvers, Mass., July 4, 1895, at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, and named the Charles Warren Society, in honor of a lad ten years of age, who, at the battle of Bunker Hill comforted the thirsty American soldiers by carrying water to them, an act attended with danger. The Society has twenty-four members. The officers are: Mary C. Emerson, President; Margaret Wiltz Putnam, Secretary; Alfred Fellows Masury, Treasurer, and Mary Brown Hines, Registrar. This Society participated in the celebration of "Yorktown Day" with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; also in the observance of the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Israel Putnam, adding much interest to these occasions by the singing of patriotic airs.—*Mary C. Emerson.*

THE old Jumel mansion on Washington Heights, New York City, where Washington once lived for a time, and which was so closely identified with the early history of this country, was filled with the voices of children on the afternoon of February 22d. Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, who now occupy this historic house, entertained the Washington Heights Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Earle is President of the Society. Her four sons are charter members. Among those present were Mitchell Hall, Miss Flora Treat, the Misses Thomas, James Wooster, Lidwell Alexander, E. M. A. Kendrick, Jr., Miss Aimée Alexander, L. N. Ross, Jr., Lemuel Wells, Jr., Miss Edna Keeler Shaw, Payson Treat, Miss Mary Treat, Kenneth Hanson, Harold Shaw, Ward Belknap, Miss Susan Stanton, Miss Chamberlain, C. S. Bowman, and Miss Houghton. They all enjoyed the patriotic programme.

THE first national meeting of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Washington, was one of the prettiest celebrations of February 22d in all the broad land. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National President, who occupied the chair, called to order with a gavel made of oak from Fraunces's tavern in New York City, presented by THE SPIRIT OF '76, and announced that forty-one Chapters were already in existence. The most picturesque names of Chapters are, "The Little Powder Monkey," "Children of the Green Mountains," "Dolly Madison," and "Star Spangled Banner." Addresses were made by Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Mallett and Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee; and reports from the Chapters were read by the wee small people themselves. The blue-eyed, dainty little maiden, Margaret Lothrop, first charter member of the Society, read her report with great self-possession. Mrs. Cleveland received the children at the White House and graciously spent an hour shaking hands with them as they marched by, two by two. They were marshalled for the occasion by Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Mann, Miss Blount and Miss Rosa Wright.

## Sons of the Revolution.

THE SONS in Chicago held their annual celebration this year in Central Music Hall.

THE General Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has voted to hold the meeting for 1896 in Savannah, Ga., April 20th. This is the first national meeting of any of the Societies so far South. It is expected that twenty-eight States will be represented.



AT THE last meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of West Virginia, a resolution was adopted favoring consolidation with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The subject is to be presented to the meeting of the General Society in Savannah, in April.

THE medals offered by the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION as prizes for essays by high school pupils on "The Cause and Results of Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga," have been awarded as follows: First prize, gold medal, to Thomas B. Roberts, of the Ithaca High School; second

prize, medal of silver, to Dwight Comstock, of the Buffalo High School; third prize, medal, to Bryant H. Fleming, of the Buffalo High School.

The gold medal offered by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Colorado for 1896, has been won by Andrew S. Clark for an essay on "The Articles of Federation and Federal Union Adopted by the Continental Congress." Samuel Haines took the second prize. The awards were made at St. John's Cathedral in Denver, February 22d.

The agitation in favor of adopting a New York State flag, composed of buff and blue colors, with the State's coat of arms emblazoned thereon, originates with Asa Bird Gardiner, a very active member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York. It is suggested by THE SPIRIT OF '76 that the laws of heraldry and emblazonment should be carefully studied with reference to this matter. Buff stands for gold in heraldry, and metals should not be superimposed on metals.

THE SONS in Pennsylvania have adopted resolutions, calling on Congress to publish the records of Continental Congress, and appealing to the men of every State to favor the proposition. The exact history of the War of Independence may have been told by Bancroft, Prescott and others, but the public are not sure whether historical works contain the conclusions of the writers or the exact facts. The suggestion of the Pennsylvania gentlemen is worthy of serious consideration.

OVER 600 children in New Jersey wrote essays in competition for the three prizes, gold, silver and bronze medals, offered by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of that State the past winter, subject, "Washington's Campaigns in New Jersey." The laborious duty of reading this barrel full of manuscripts has been assigned to a committee, consisting of the Hon. William L. Dayton, Professor C. G. Rockwood, jr., of Princeton College, and Professor W. L. Jamieson, of Lawrenceville School. The competition ended February 22d.

THE winner of the prize awarded in the College of the City of New York by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION for the best essay on "The History of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of New York, 1777," is Aaron B. Salant of the junior class. In writing the essay it was necessary not only to give a succinct account of the adoption of the State Constitution, but also to show how far it was an outgrowth of the preceding Colonial system of government in New York. The prize is a gold medal of a pattern to correspond to the seal of the Society.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York City did not find their experiment of headquarters at the Hotel Waldorf entirely satisfactory, and finally gave up their room there. But the advantages of having some permanent headquarters uptown is so apparent, that a fund is being accumulated for the purpose. In matters like this the Society is able to accomplish some things denied to other bodies, because their dues and fees are large enough to provide a margin for saving something every year, over and above expenses.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Pennsylvania at their meeting in Philadelphia, February 11th, passed resolutions urging Congress to publish the official documents relating to the Revolution period, which are now in the hands of the Secretary of State at Washington. These documents are of the greatest interest to the nation, and are in constant danger of destruction so long as only a single copy of each exists. The confusion resulting from the burning of part of the Revolution records, during the War of 1812, exists to this day.

THE Minnesota Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has published a little pamphlet in buff and blue, containing the two essays by High School students on the Declaration of Independence, which took the prizes, and the one which received honorable mention. The silver medal was awarded to Edwin M. Grime, of Minnesota South High School; the bronze medal to Raymond A. Jackson, of St. Paul Central High School; Miss Helen M. Fox, of Minneapolis South High School, received "honorable mention." Mr. Rukard Hurd was chairman of the Committee on Award.

THE annual religious service of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York was held February 23d, in Grace Episcopal Church on Broadway. About 300 of the members marched to the church from 41 East 12th street, where they assembled, and seats were reserved for the SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, THE AZTEC SOCIETY, and the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Dr. Huntington preached the sermon of the day.

A SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has been started in the State of Washington within the past year, and although not yet a large one, did not omit to celebrate Washington's Birthday at the house of the Rainier Club. Feasting was followed by speaking, the poet being George H. Preston, and the orators George Donworth, Robert B. Albertson, Mr. Stedman, T. R. Shepard, E. E. Shepard, C. T. Conover and W. B. Goodwin. The officers for 1896 are: President, Josiah Collins; Vice-President, George B. Blanchard of Tacoma; Secretary, William B. Goodwin; Treas-

urer, Charles T. Conover; Chaplain, Charles E. Shepard; Historian, Robert B. Albertson; Poet, George Hyde Preston. George Donworth and Lieut. John L. Schon of Vancouver, Managers.

JUDGE CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D. C. L., member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and ex-President of the New Jersey Society of Cincinnati, was stricken with paralysis at the railroad station, in Trenton, N. J., March 3d, while on his way from his home at Mount Holly, N. J., to the State House to attend a term of court, and died the same day. A native of Pennsylvania, he had practiced law in Arkansas, Tennessee and New Jersey, sat in the Legislature of Arkansas, 1868-69, and served as American Consul at Ottawa. He was a Democrat and as such appointed to the bench of Error and Appeals in 1894 in New Jersey. A genial gentleman, a patriot, and one of the framers of the Constitution of the General Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, his death is a distinct loss to his associates.

DELMONICO'S was well filled on February 22d by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, of New York, who upon that date honored the memory of Washington with a banquet. Frederick S. Talmadge, President of the Society for thirteen years, presided. The banquet hall, which will seat, at a pinch, 250 guests, was crowded. Wm. G. Hamilton presented to Mr. Talmadge a Revolutionary hat, which he placed upon his head, amid applause, and speeches then occupied the time until midnight. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Little Red School House of Revolutionary Days," by Charles B. Hubbell, School Commissioner; "The Representation of the Thirteen Colonies in the Federal Constitution," by Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of New York City; "The Motive and Purpose of the Constitution are the Life of the Republic," by Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster of New York; "Ethan Allen," by Edward S. Isham, of Chicago; "The Pending Flag Bill in Congress," Henry Stanton; "Lafayette, the Friend of Washington," Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, and "Now and Then," the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

IN St. Louis the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION dined February 22d in company with their lady friends, at the Southern Hotel, nearly 300 guests being present. A bugle corps from the 8d U. S. Cav. marched into the hall with the Society's flag, the bugles blowing, and presented the flag to Bishop Tuttle, presiding officer. Three medals and three diplomas of merit were presented to as many High School children, who had written essays on "Ben. Franklin," and then there was a good deal of delightful oratory on patriotic topics, as follows: "The Revolution—More Than a Just Rebellion," by Rev. George Edward Martin, D.D.; "Washington With the Surveyor's Chain," by Israel Putnam Dana; recitation, "Independence Bell, July 4, 1776," by Edwin L. McDowell; "Washington, the First President, Blazing the Trail of Patriotic Duty," by Daniel Smith Alvora; "Washington, the Chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1787," by Selden Palmer Spencer; "Washington at Mount Vernon," by Arthur Lee; "The Spirit of '76: It Is Not Dead, but Sleepeth," by Dr. Robert G. Atkinson; "How Shall the Spirit of '76 Find Expression in '96?" by Halsey Cooley Ives.

## Society of Colonial Wars.

WITHIN the four years of the existence of the Society, the COLONIAL WARS have been organized in sixteen States.

IN Baltimore, the annual celebration this year took place on February 11th. It took the form mainly of a business meeting, at the Hotel Rennert, followed by a collation.



THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS held its first banquet and celebration to commemorate the anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, which was signed February 10, 1763. The affair was an unqualified success in every particular. The Governor, Rukard Hurd, presided. Every member of the Society was present, the decorations were beautiful, the menu choice, and the speaking excellent. A more distinguished company of men than this Society and its guests of that evening are seldom assembled.

BURLINGTON, Vt., extended her hospitality to the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS on the 22d of February. The prandial exercises fell to the lot of the proprietor of the Van Ness House, while the post-prandial consisted of an excellent patriotic programme, prominently portraying the personal power of Washington. The Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city and other noted men were speakers, and Dr. Webb also addressed the company. The

new officers are as follows: Governor, Col. William Seward Webb, Shelburne; Deputy Governor, Gov. Urban Andrain Woodbury, Burlington; Lieutenant Governor, Col. Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans; Secretary, John Grant Norton, Esq., St. Albans; Deputy Secretary, Col. Robert Jackson, Kimball, West Randolph; Treasurer, Col. Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans; Chaplain, Robert Noble, Esq., St. Albans; Historian, Col. George Grenville Benedict, Burlington; Registrar, Hon. Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier; Chancellor, Ex-Gov. William Paul Dillingham, Waterbury; Surgeon, Le Roy Monroe Bingham, M. D., Burlington.

IN New York City, the flourishing SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, having opinions which must not be compromised, celebrated the birthday of the Father of his Country on the 11th of February. Delmonico's was the place, and the Colonial warriors and their guests filled the room. A miniature Indian wigwam, flowers, the portrait of Washington, suits of armor and a profuse array of flags adorned the scene. Frederick J. De Peyster, the head of the Society, presided, and in his address dwelt upon the American character of the organization, and spoke of the love of the Knickerbockers for Holland, the land which gave birth to so many American families. He said they would ever exert themselves to the uttermost to prevent a war with Holland, but touched delicately on the subject of one with England, contenting himself with asking a few safe questions. Speeches were made to the following toasts: "The United States of America," Frederick J. De Peyster; "The Towne of Nieuw Amsterdam and City of New York," Fordham Morris; "George Washington, the Colonial Soldier," Charles Dudley Warner; "Our Colonial Wars," the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders; "The Army of the United States," Major-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger; "The Navy of the United States," Commodore Sicard; "Our Guests," Brayton Ives; "The General Society of Colonial Wars," Edward Shippler; "Our Sister State Societies," the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE Lecture Committee of the DAUGHTERS consists of Mrs. M. Wright Wootton, chairman; Miss Montgomery, Miss Drisler, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc and Mrs. E. A. Greeley.

It is declared that the Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Washington brought more fine-looking women to the national capital than any other convention of ladies for a long time.



THE Chapter in Milwaukee, Wis., held its monthly meeting in the Athenæum, March 6th, and made final preparations for a loan exhibit. The DAUGHTERS are already discussing the project of a permanent home in Milwaukee.

PROF. H. P. JOHNSTON, who occupies the chair of American History in Barnard College, will deliver six lectures this spring on "The American Revolution: Its Manifest Destiny," at Hamilton Hall. The first occurs at 5 P.M., March 16th, and the residue on successive Mondays at the same hour.

QUEQUECHAN Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Fall River, Mass., held a recent meeting at the home of one of its members, Miss Holmes of Pine street. A literary programme was enjoyed. Miss Holmes, Mrs. Cornelia Davol and Mrs. J. F. Henry were appointed delegates to the National Congress.

MERION Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Bala, Pa., which originated February 16, 1895, is composed of ladies who have provided themselves with Martha Washington costumes, a fact which gives spice to the occasions upon which they appear thus prettily clad. The membership grows steadily.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN entertained the DAUGHTERS at a reception at Sherry's, March 7th, with an interesting account of the recent Congress at Washington; and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc narrated in vivacious style the story of the trip to Mount Vernon. Other papers were read, the arrangements being under the direction of Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley.

MRS. HARVEY J. HOLLISTER, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been authorized to institute a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in that city. She is a member of the

Detroit Chapter, and was selected for the purpose on the advice of Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, of Detroit. Mrs. Hollister is a woman of fine position and admirably qualified for the work.

HENDRICK HUDSON Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hudson, N. Y., is now managed by the following officers: Regent, Mrs. F. J. Collier; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. W. Gillette; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. F. T. Beale; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary E. Jones; Treasurer, Miss Maud B. Skinner; Registrar, Mrs. Willard Peck; Historian, Miss Madaline O. Folger.

At the meeting of Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Boston, at the house of Mrs. C. S. Bond, on Commonwealth avenue, February 6th, Col. H. A. Thomas spoke informally, and urged a union of the two national Societies of DAUGHTERS. Mrs. J. W. Cartwright presided, and music was provided by Misses Lottie Mackay, Allie Hoyt and Mabelle Dearborn.

MISS SADIE GOODWIN, of the High School in Tacoma, Wash., received the prize offered by the Mary Ball Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for the best historical essay. It was a five dollar gold piece in a handsome jewel case, and was presented by Mrs. C. W. Griggs, Regent, who assured Miss Goodwin that hers was the honor of winning the first prize ever offered to a student in the State of Washington.

NOVEMBER 23D a Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized in Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Rebecca Motte Ryan is Regent, and Mrs. F. M. Jones, Vice-Regent. On December 12th Mrs. R. C. Bacon, State Regent, visited and addressed the Chapter, and was flatteringly received. The name of "Rebecca Motte," in honor of the famous Revolutionary heroine of that name, was bestowed upon the Chapter.

THE February meeting of the Dorothea Henry Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Danville, Va., was held at the residence of Mrs. James Penn. The Committee on Entertainment recommends that a series of historical sketches be prepared for the meetings. The first of the series, "Life of Benj. Franklin," was read by Mrs. Beadies, and proved intensely interesting. The Chapter is in a very flourishing condition. The membership numbers over fifty.—*Mrs. Stanley Mather.*

ONE of the social events of the season in Chicago was the reception given by Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, of Superior street, Chicago, in honor of Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, late in January. Beautiful women in beautiful gowns filled the attractive rooms, and the murmur of refined voices filled the air about the pink tea-table. Nearly all the guests were members of patriotic societies. The DAUGHTERS now have a membership of 350.

THE DAUGHTERS of General De Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette, Ind., Mrs. Georgia S. Hatcher, Regent, have had made a splendid silver "loving cup" for the battle ship *Indiana*. There are three handles, and the ropes and shells of silver which surround this handsome gift, do not disguise the warlike object which underlies it all, because an inscription reveals the destination of the cup, and upon one side there is a picture of the battle-ship.

THE Tuscarora Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Binghamton, N. Y., has voted that its members shall rise whenever the Country's Anthem is sung. It will also request permission to introduce a pledge of loyalty to the Flag in the devotional services in the public schools. The Chapter has also voted to give a prize of \$10, yearly, for the best essay upon some topic in American history in the academic department of the High School.

IRONDEQUOIT Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Rochester, N. Y., held its annual meeting February 1st, and elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. W. S. Little; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Arthur Robinson; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Edward Harris; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clinton Rogers; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lydia Rumsey; Treasurer, Mrs. William E. Hoyt; Registrar, Mrs. Rufus A. Sibley; Historian, Mrs. J. H. Stedman; Board of Managers, Mrs. James G. Cutler, Mrs. Frederic P. Allen, Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mrs. William W. Webb.

MISS ANN MERCER SLAUGHTER, of Alexandria, Va., is the "living daughter" of Capt. Philip Slaughter, of the Revolution. Her home was near the battlefield of Cedar Mountain, in the Civil War; and one of the vicissitudes of that war to her was the loss of some books from her library. Among others—the one most highly valued—was her father's diary, kept during the whole of the War of the Revolution. It would be of the greatest value to her now, and she would highly appreciate any informa-

tion which would lead to its recovery. Address her, care of Dr. F. S. Hall, Alexandria, Va.

THE Spirit of '76 Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the first one formed in Louisiana, held its regular monthly meeting March 3d, in New Orleans, at the residence of Mrs. John P. Richardson, Regent. The Chapter has been completely organized under the very influential management of prominent social leaders. The officers are: Mrs. John P. Richardson, Regent; Mrs. Charles A. Conrad, Vice Regent; Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby, Registrar; Mrs. Henry D. Forsyth, Treasurer; Miss Dora Labouisse, Recording Secretary; and Miss Evelyn C. Krumbhaar, Corresponding Secretary.

THE Columbia, S. C., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Cowpens (January 17th) in a most brilliant manner. Large numbers participated in their "Revolutionary Tea," arrayed in kerchief and cap and powdered hair, after the style of ye olden time. Besides many dainty viands of these later, and, for the sake of argument, degenerate days, the menu consisted of hoe cake, ash cake, seed cake and Johnny cake. The display of old furniture, old china, antique silver and colonial and Revolutionary relics in general, was extensive and interesting.

THE Campbell Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Nashville, Tenn., is doing valuable work in preparing for the approaching centennial celebration of the State's admission to the Union. At every monthly meeting a paper is read upon some person who was prominent in the early history of the State. Next month, they begin a careful study of the State history. This Chapter is called in honor of Col. William Campbell, who commanded the American forces at the ever memorable battle of King's Mountain, and the eight other officers and soldiers of that name, brothers and cousins, who participated in the battle on that day. The sturdy Scotch-Irish made brave soldiers.

DELAWARE County Chapter of the DAUGHTERS enjoyed a luncheon at the Acorn Club, Wallingford, Pa., February 23d, and certainly adorned the club house with their presence. Among those who attended were Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway, Mrs. Richard Peters, jr., Mrs. James Watts Mercur, Mrs. W. H. H. Robinson, Mrs. Bartol, Mrs. Walter Morgan Sharpless, Miss Mary Miller Lewis, Mrs. George M. Lewis, Mrs. Edward A. Price, Miss Lucy Brooks Price, Mrs. Louis Rodman Page, Miss Natalie Stacey, Miss Helen N. Denis, Mrs. Philip Mowry, Miss Margaret Little, Miss M. Richards, Mrs. Essig, Mrs. Jesse Baker, Mrs. L. F. Jack, Mrs. Longaker, Mrs. Edwin Cramp, Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Mrs. Ellis Campbell and others.

ON January 24th another Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in South Carolina, was organized—Mrs. Kate Cheatham, Regent, and Mrs. Ellen Youngblood, Vice-Regent. This Chapter is established on the historic ground of Edgefield, situated in the famous old Ninety-six district, in the vicinity of the old Star Redoubt Fort, the stronghold of Toryism in upper Carolina during the Revolution. The Chapter is christened "Andrew Pickens," in memory of the famous leader and general of that name, "the most powerful ally to the Whig cause" in that part of the country. The cause of the great patriotic order of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is growing throughout South Carolina.

Two men, not relatives, each named Rufus Moore, lived in Brattleboro Vt., and they married two sisters of the same name, Betsey and Rachel Moore. Both of these men were "minute-men" in the Revolution, and their fathers were Captains. Each of these couples has a daughter now living in Brattleboro. Mrs. Laura Moore Roberts, daughter of Rufus and Betsey, is 83, and Mrs. Emily Moore Nichols, daughter of Rufus and Rachel, is 88 years of age. The Brattleboro Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently gave them a reception, which pleased them very much, and they told many entertaining anecdotes of what they had heard in their childhood. Mrs. Roberts has received the gold spoon from the National DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Abigail Phelps Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met at the house of its Regent, Mrs. Chas. Pitman Croft, on Saturday, February 22d. The weather was propitious and delightful, and there was a full attendance of the members. The programme consisted of reading papers upon the life and character of Washington, with patriotic music interspersed. The house was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, the table with flowers and light refreshments. The Chapter now has forty-five members, two of them being actual daughters of Revolution soldiers: Miss Terry, who is ninety-three years of age, and a woman of rare intelligence and vigor of mind, and Mrs. Belden, eighty-eight years of age, and in the possession of all her faculties, a woman of delightful personality.

GREYSOLON DU LHUT Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Duluth, Minn., completed its organization on October 19, 1895. Officers are: Regent, Mrs. Dennison B. Smith; Vice Regent, Mrs. William C. Winton; Registrar, Miss Elizabeth Seldon; Secretary, Mrs. Flora Davey; Chaplain, Mrs. Cornelius H. Patton; Treasurer, Mrs. Julia M. Barnes. Other officers will be added as required. We have sixteen members, and several candidates are preparing papers, while the inquiry is often made as to the necessary steps to join the Chapter, so we deem ourselves in quite a flourishing condition. We are, many of us, eligible to the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, one of our number having been told that she had at least five ancestors in that direction. Our Chapter is named for the Frenchman to whom we are so greatly indebted for our lovely home by the largest "unsalted sea" in the United States.—*J. M. B.*

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated by the Seneca Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Geneva, N. Y., by a reception held in the Parish building of Trinity Church. The rooms were prettily adorned with flags, historic pictures and emblems. The guests, about one hundred in number, were received by the Regent and officers. Dr. H. W. Nelson, Rector of Trinity Church, made the opening address, and Dr. Converse, Chaplain of Hobart College, followed with a spirited eulogy of Washington. Copies of the "National Hymn," prettily tied together, were given as favors, and the hymn was sung most heartily by all. Dainty refreshments were served, after which Mrs. C. S. Burrall read a delightful paper entitled "Snap Shots at the Customs of Our Ancestors." The entertainment was a great success, and all joined in thanking the Seneca Chapter for this opportunity of showing their love for Washington and their country.

LETTIE GREEN STEVENSON Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bloomington, Ill., has nearly doubled in size the past year and now has fifty members. Among the number is Mrs. Lydia Partridge Clayes, who is in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Clayes is the living daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, who responded to the call when only fourteen years old and marched in his father's company of minutemen, his grandfather being a colonel of Massachusetts State troops at the same time. Thus Mrs. Clayes is a lineal descendant of three patriots in direct line on her paternal side, and she is the granddaughter and great granddaughter of two more on the maternal side. She is well and strong, reads and sews with ease, and takes the liveliest interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the nation. Mrs. Clayes has received a beautiful spoon from the National Society, which she prizes highly.—*Helen M. J. Little, Secretary.*

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was appropriately observed by the Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Ansonia, Conn., who placed a portrait of Washington in the highest room of each of the six public schools in this city. The portraits are photogravures of the celebrated painting by Gilbert Stuart. They are handsomely framed in quartered oak, and form so pleasing an ornament that they are highly appreciated by the recipients. The schools have also been remembered by the offering of two gold prizes, of five dollars and two and one-half respectively, for the highest standing in American History during the coming year, in the upper grade of the Grammar school. The medals are offered upon the fairer ground of a year's progress than upon a single essay. During the past year the Chapter has nearly doubled its membership, having at present fifty-four names upon its roll. Its representatives in the Continental Congress were the Regent, Mrs. Theo. P. Terry, Mrs. Emma Powe and Mrs. Dana Bartholomew.

WYOMING Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, composed of thirteen members, met February 18th, at the home of its Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey, Wyoming, Ohio, for organization. Other officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. Reuben Tyler, Treasurer; Secretary, Miss Fannie P. Tangeman; Registrar, Miss Edna Kinsey; Historian, Miss Eleanor P. Vance. The other charter members are Mrs. Helen Pabodie Conant, Mrs. Chas. G. Waldo, Mrs. Chas. S. Fay, Miss Mary E. Lawrence, Miss Mary Alice Paddock, Mrs. Fannie Hodge Nichols, Mrs. Eleanor P. Vance, Mrs. John B. Childs. After the business of the meeting was closed, an incident of the social collation which followed was the distribution to each member, as a souvenir of the organization, a china cup and saucer of delicate Colonial design. These souvenirs were decorated in the Society's colors, blue and white, the decoration and design being the work of Miss Clara C. Newton, of the Cincinnati Chapter.—*Miss Fannie P. Tangeman, Secretary.*

MORE and more interesting grows THE SPIRIT, and more and more necessary to us every month. It has become an organ for patriotism, whose grand music sweeps the continent and

echoes o'er the "Isles of the Sea." In it, therefore, I desire to record the fact that the Melicent Porter Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Waterbury, Conn., has reached a membership of seventy-five, and was represented at the Congress in Washington by three delegates. On the anniversary of the the Boston Tea Party, we gathered at the home of the Misses Spencer, on Church street, where DAUGHTERS, in the quaint garb of those days, served delicate refreshments, without any tea. A very worthy paper, by Miss Katherine Spencer, on the event we celebrated, was enjoyed by over sixty members present. The Rev. F. S. Child, of Fairfield, Conn., gave an account of the Colonial Pastors of Connecticut, which was duly appreciated. The house was decorated in Colonial style, and the dainty costumes carried us back to the "Brave Days of Old."—*Emily Goodrich Smith, Registrar.*

THE Saratoga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has designated the most important historic days for its stated meetings. The meeting appointed for Washington's birthday was held at the residence of Mrs. James Mingay, North Broadway, in the afternoon. A congratulatory telegram was received from Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Vice-Regent, who, in company with Miss Katharine Batcheller, Regent, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Hon. Vice President General, was in Washington attending the Continental Congress. An invitation was received from the Chapter in New York City to assist in the Loan Exhibit, the proceeds of which are to be used in erecting a monument to that patriot, whose memory is dear to every true American—Francis Scott Key—and it was resolved to send all the historic relics that we have or can get. A number of interesting historical papers were read in commemoration of the day, interspersed with appropriate music, and the exercises closed with the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Columbia." The next meeting of the Chapter will be held April 30th, in honor of the inauguration of Washington.—*Louise Hill Mingay, Registrar.*

THE Ann Story Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. W. R. Dunton, Regent, assisted by the Mercy Holmes Mead Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Washington's Birthday with exercises in Memorial Hall, in the room of the Ann Story Chapter. The programme arranged by Mrs. M. J. Francisco, President of the Rutland Society of CHILDREN, and Mrs. W. H. Baldwin of the DAUGHTERS, was as follows: Saluting the flag, members of the Mercy Mead Chapter. Reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, Secretary. Business of the day. Reminiscences of George and Martha Washington from old records, Mrs. H. Edward Dyer. The immortalization of Sally Grimes, a Colonial pastel, Don C. Francisco. "Old Glory Up to Date," with black-board illustrations, Mary Sherman Mead. Anecdotes of Washington as a Boy, Florence Montgomery. Apostrophe to our flag, Marion Gary. This was followed by a Martha Washington Tea Party. Four of the CHILDREN, in caps and kerchiefs, served the tea in antiquated blue china, and a birthday cake of generous proportions, presented by Mrs. J. A. Sheldon, was cut by Mrs. C. S. Caverly. A feature of the afternoon was the presence of one of "Ethan Allen's" youngest descendants—Dorothy Dyer, aged one year.

THE formal organization of the John Riley Chapter, of Hamilton, Ohio, took place on the afternoon of February 15th, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Estes George Rathbone. The following officers were appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Huntington; Registrar, Mrs. James R. Webster; Historian, Mrs. Henry C. Howells; Secretary, Mrs. William P. Cope; Treasurer, Miss Anna St. Clair Murphy. The charter members are: Mrs. Josephine Campbell Rathbone, Mrs. Harriet Wright Webster, Mrs. Mary Coggeshall Howells, Mrs. Rose Tilden Cope, Mrs. Ella Shaffer Huntington, Mrs. Ella Tracy Ross, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Ramsey Lieb, Mrs. Mary Perdue Elliott Murphy, Miss Clara Louisa Webster, Miss Grace Gray Shaffer, Miss Ruth Huntington. John Riley, the honored patriot for whom this Chapter is named, was born in Staunton, Va., in 1763. At the age of seventeen, he joined the Revolutionary army, and served eighteen months in the Southern Department under Major General Nathaniel Greene. Mr. Riley took part in four battles in 1781, those of Guilford Court House, Camden, the taking of the town of Ninety-Six (a long contested fight) and the engagement at Eutaw Springs in South Carolina, near the close of the war. He died in 1850 at the age of eighty-seven years. The members of this Chapter consider themselves fortunate in having Mr. Riley's granddaughter, Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, for their Regent.—*Mary C. Howells, Historian.*

DAYTON Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized February 4, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. S. R. Burns, Regent, in Dayton, Ohio, with seventeen charter members. It was named after one of the founders of the city,



Johnathan Dayton, Revolutionary soldier, statesman, Captain and Aide-de-Camp to General Sullivan. He served from February, 1776, to November, 1783. Elias Dayton, his father, was a Brigadier General in the Continental Line, and both Daytons were in New Jersey regiments. The Chapter will give a commemorative service, celebrating the centennial of the city of Dayton, in the spring of 1896. The charter members are: Mrs. F. L. Achey, Mrs. F. P. Beaver, Mrs. S. R. Burns, Mrs. Frank Conover, Mrs. O. F. Davisson, Mrs. David Gebhart, Mrs. M. O. Hawes, Mrs. Ambrose Hodge, Mrs. G. C. Kennedy, Mrs. R. N. King, Mrs. Harry Lytle, Mrs. I. M. Patrick, Mrs. B. B. Thresher, Mrs. J. E. Welliver, Mrs. E. S. Young and two star members, Mrs. Ann Dorsey and Mrs. Hannah Clark, both daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Dorsey's father, George Mathiot, enlisted when a boy of sixteen years. Mrs. Clark is eligible through five lines of descent. One of her ancestors was killed in the Wyoming massacre. The following officers were appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Louise Devreux Burns: Vice Regent, Mrs. Martha O. Hawes; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Anna K. Welliver; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harriet S. King; Treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Beaver; Historian, Mrs. Flora Lewis Hughes-Hodge; Registrar, Mrs. Sara Jerome Patrick; Chaplain, Mrs. Louise A. Kennedy; Committee of Safety, Mrs. G. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Daniel Gebhart.—*Flora L. H. Hodge, Historian.*

KATHERINE GAYLORD Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bristol, Conn., gave, at their December meeting, a character reading from "Standish of Standish," in observance of Forefathers' Day. Many of the characters, in Pilgrim dress, were taken by lineal descendants of those represented: Elder Brewster by Miss Briggs, who inherits the features of her illustrious ancestor, and who, in dress copied from a print, made a striking picture; Governor Bradford, by his descendant, Miss Root, Historian; Alice Bradford, by Mrs. Fairbanks, also a descendant; Dorothy Bradford, by Miss Hanson; Mary Chilton, by her family namesake, Miss Mary Chilton Peck. Mrs. Wyllys Ladd, descended from Dr. Fuller, assumed Governor Carver; Mrs. Grace Peck, descended from Governor Winthrop and Cotton Mather, presented Rose Standish; Miles Standish was given by Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Recording Secretary, a descendant of Thomas Hooker; John Alden was given by Mrs. Cook, descended from our Chapter heroine; Priscilla, by Miss Ellen Peck; Mrs. Grace White Rockwell, a descendant of Peregrine White, appeared with that youthful immortal in her arms; Miss May Merick, from whose ancestor the famous "Bunker" Hill was named, presented Mrs. Carver; Miss Florence Pierce gave Dr. Fuller, and Mrs. Louise Goodwin gave Mrs. Standish second. The reading proved intensely interesting and instructive, bringing in a realistic manner to the Chapter the spirit and endurance of the men and women who made our nation. The January meeting of the Chapter took the form of a reception to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, and Mrs. Coffin, wife of the Governor. The parlors of the Methodist Church were used, with the usual color decorations and refreshments. Short addresses were given by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Buck; by Mrs. Kinney, Miss Root, Miss Sessions, Miss Caldwell (a descendant of Patrick Henry), and the Regent. There was music by the Chapter Glee Club, assisted by Mrs. Welles, soloist.—*Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent.*

## Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES are justly proud of the restored Senate Chamber in Independence Hall, which is the result of their energy and patriotism.



A BILL is pending in the Virginia Legislature, introduced February 18th, to grant the sum of \$500 to the COLONIAL DAMES of that State, to copy and preserve the records and vestry books of over thirty Virginia parishes, now deposited in the Theological Seminary in Alexandria.

THE COLONIAL DAMES in Connecticut have resolved upon a Loan Exhibition in April or May in both New Haven and Hartford. If all Connecticut contributes to this affair, the exhibition will be worthy of a pilgrimage from other States to see. Old families in the State possess thousands of beautiful garments and other treasures of the ancient time.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of New Jersey joined Trent Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in enjoying the hospitality of Miss Mary M. Moore, of Trenton, N. J., March 5th,

and listened with very great pleasure to the reading of a paper entitled "An Old Virginia Lady and Gentleman," by Miss Anna Wharton, the Historian of the Pennsylvania Society of COLONIAL DAMES, and author of "Through Colonial Doorways" and "Colonial Days and Dames."

MRS. E. D. GILLESPIE, President of the COLONIAL DAMES in Pennsylvania, is one of those capable women whose influence and practical aid are often sought in voluntary work. The Emergency Relief Association of Philadelphia, which came into existence for a mission of mercy at the time of the Johnstown disaster, is yet kept together, and Mrs. Gillespie is its President. These ladies hold themselves in readiness to act in any other public emergency which may arise.

IN New York City, among the COLONIAL DAMES recent controversies have now come to an end, it is believed, and harmony will reign. Little or no harm is done by the contests which break out from time to time in various Societies. They all indicate a wholesome interest. Unfortunately, indeed, the Society in which nobody cares to fight for anything.

MISS HELEN WORTHINGTON, daughter of the ex-District Attorney of Washington, D. C., won the prize offered by the District SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES to the young ladies of Mrs. Flint's school, for the best essay on Colonial subjects. Her article was entitled, "A Comparative Study of Massachusetts and Virginia as Colonies," and was very creditably handled. Last year two prizes, a ten dollar gold piece each, were offered the boys and girls of the public schools. The prizes for the coming year will include all the public and private schools of the District.

WITH the consent of the School Commissioners, prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20, with silver medals, have been offered by the COLONIAL DAMES for the best three essays on American Colonial History at the New York City Normal College. A delegation of the ladies met at the Normal School, February 3d, arranged the matter with the commissioners and announced the prizes to the assembled school. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Chas. S. Fairchild, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. George F. Canfield, Mrs. L. M. Holt, Miss E. R. James, Mrs. Henry B. Livingston and others perfected the plan.

THE Commonwealth Club house in Richmond, Va., was invaded February 11th by the COLONIAL DAMES and their friends. A list of those present, too long for publication here, shows that the right people were present, and the reception, tendered to the ladies by their friends of the Club, was a very happy and agreeable affair. Charles Washington Coleman entertained the company with a discourse "Concerning Ye Family Tree," and a collation followed. The reception committee were: Mmes. Russell Robinson, Joseph Bryan, A. B. Camm, W. L. Royall, James Lyons, M. F. Pleasants, Herbert Claiborne, Lucy Kent, George Mayo, Charles Coleman, Charles H. Chalkley, James Dooley, W. T. Robins, Lucy Mayo, John Lottier, James Walker, G. Davenport, Meredith Montague, W. D. Thomas and Mary Lyons.

THE VERMONT SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, organized April 19, 1894, continues to exist, although not recognized by the National body, and, in February, issued an appeal to the women of Vermont to join the Society, if eligible. The Vermont DAMES have been denied, because their State was not one of the original thirteen, and they are asked to join Societies in other States. But these spirited DAMES propose to have their own Society, and protest against the injustice of the decision. Those who wish to join may correspond with Mrs. Anna C. Park, Bennington, Vt. The eligibility clause of her circular reads: "This Society shall be composed of women descendant through an unbroken line of worthy ancestors, from one who was resident in America before 1750; which ancestor, or one of his descendants in the line of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to the country before 1775, either as founder of the original New England colonies, including Vermont; or members of the Committee of Safety, State convention, or military troops raised for the defense of their rights, and who, by his unswerving patriotism, contributed to the establishment of this free, Christian Nation."

INDEPENDENCE HALL in Philadelphia was taken possession of on March 4th by the COLONIAL DAMES, who celebrated the second inauguration of Washington in the room in which it occurred. Certainly the company present made a brave show. Not only were the great throng of ladies in holiday attire, and the men well clad and deeply interested, but the City Troopers present added distinction to the occasion by their uniforms. Palms, flowers blue and gold bunting and flags enhanced the beauty of the scene. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie presided, and seats of honor were given to Mrs. Howard Townsend of New York, Mrs.



Banning of Wilmington, Mrs. William Bacon Stevens and Mrs. C. C. Harrison. Addressees were made by Mrs. Gillespie, Judge Pennypacker, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Mayor Warwick. The Reception Committee included Mrs. A. B. Meigs, Chairman; Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. H. Smith, Miss Meta Lisle, Miss Starr, Miss Anna Starr, Mrs. W. W. Curtin, Mrs. Alanson Hartpense, Mrs. John Brock, Mrs. Krumbhaar, Mrs. George E. Bartol, Miss E. Bradford and Mrs. Charles Williams.

THE Ben. Franklin statues, which gaze down benignly from their various pedestals in different parts of the United States, never lost their good nature for a moment while the recent fierce controversy over one of Benjamin's descendants was raging in New York City; but, now that the trouble is happily ended, they do seem to look happier than ever. It has been decided that Ben was, in fact, a gentleman as well as a scholar, and Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys, his great great granddaughter, is a COLONIAL DAME. It is to be regretted that Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Secretary of the Society in New York felt compelled to resign in consequence of this action, because she has been of great value to the Society. Mrs. Humphreys is the daughter in law of Solon Humphreys, an eminent banker, and her mother was a Miss Bache, a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, while her father was Rev. James Duane, an Episcopal minister and a descendant of one of New York City's earliest mayors, after whom Duane street was named. The Duane family have always ranked among the patricians of New York. This episode over Benjamin Franklin has given rise to thousands of newspaper paragraphs and even called forth the thunder of William Dean Howells in *Harper's Weekly*.

AT SHERRY'S, in New York City, March 12th, in the early afternoon, the COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York gave a reception and breakfast to delegates from each of the thirteen State Societies and several hundred guests attending. A number of men were present from the Societies of COLONIAL WARS, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS. The scene was a brilliant one, the whole of the second floor being given up to the function, and the rooms being handsomely adorned with Colonial, French, American and other banners. The DAMES who received the company were Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Miss Katherine D. Turnbull, Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. William Rhineland, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Van Cortlandt, Mrs. William Bedlow Beekman, Mrs. Henry R. Livingston, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Henry F. Pellew, and others. A table of honor ran along the side of the large room for the officers and special guests, while small tables were provided for the rest of the company, each presided over by a member of the local Society. Breakfast was served about 1 P. M. The exercises afterward began with a toast to Mrs. Townsend, drunk standing. Frederic J. De Peyster, Governor of COLONIAL WARS, then took charge as toastmaster, Perry Averill sang "The Fine Old English Gentleman," and Charles Dudley Warner spoke of "The Colonial Dames of the Past and Present." Speeches were also made by Edward Floyd De Lancey and the Hon. Henry E. Howland.

## Daughters of the Revolution.

THE Mercy Savary Chapter of the DAUGHTERS devoted a recent meeting to the "Memory of Washington," and the next to "Our Patriot Ancestors." Every member is expected to make a special effort to collate a complete record of her own ancestor and file it for record.



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in Boston have issued invitations to a reception at the Hotel Vendome, March 17th, which will be held also under the auspices of the DAUGHTERS and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The 120th anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston by the British troops will be joyfully celebrated.

VAN CORTLANDT Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Peekskill, N. Y., were paid the honor of a reception on the 12th of February by the Misses Kissam, at "Rock Crest." A large number of officers and members of the Chapter were present,

as well as many guests representing other societies, and the occasion was most delightful to all.

MRS. H. COURTNEY MANNING, Librarian-General of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, at the rooms in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is enthusiastic in her work of collecting articles for the Museum of Colonial

and Revolutionary Relics. Any one who feels disposed to donate historical works, old manuscripts, old letters, portraits, book-plates, reproductions of coats of arms, or relics of any kind pertaining to the early days of the nation, may be sure of an appreciative reception.

THE DAUGHTERS in Philadelphia have succeeded in their appeal to the Council's Committee on City Property, and secured the right to meet in the rooms on the second floor of Independence Hall. It appears that the SONS, in their pride of lineage and the ability to fight in case of war, held the view that the old Council's Chamber should be reserved for their own use. Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Regent of the DAUGHTERS, led her forces gallantly to the attack and won the Committee's consent. This action must be approved by the Council.

THE Society of Old Brooklynites is one of the honorable institutions of Brooklyn, N. Y., and at its recent meeting, March 5th, Stephen V. White, the man who failed for a million dollars a few years ago and paid his debts within about a year, appeared before the Society to awaken their interest in the project of a monument for the Prison Ship martyrs. The DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have taken up this project seriously, and Mrs. White, an active member, is deeply interested in the success of the movement. A vote of thanks and a round of hearty applause were given Mr. White for his effective and interesting address.

AN important special meeting of the Executive Board of the General Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held in New York City, February 24th, in the Presbyterian Mission Building. Mrs. Charles B. Yardley presided. There was almost a full meeting of the Board. A large number of changes in the Constitution were proposed, most of them minute in character, but all tending to increase the efficiency and influence of the organization. Among other suggestions was the consolidation of the two local Chapters, the Continental and Colonial, with a view to simplify the present system and develop one powerful body in New York City.

AN invitation was extended on February 24th by THE SPIRIT OF '76 to the officers of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, requesting a delegation to meet William H. Brearley at Fraunces's Tavern, to receive there a gift to the Society. This gift is a beautiful oak gavel made of the original wood of the tavern, which was built in 1685, and now stands on the corner of Broad and Pearl streets. Washington there bade good-bye to his generals. Twelve ladies met in the historic room, and the President, Mrs. Yardley, received the gavel on behalf of the General Society. Mr. Brearley made some brief remarks, quoting, in conclusion, Washington's suggestions as to speaking: "Do not speak too often nor too long, and do not be easily offended."

A meeting of the Avalon Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Baltimore, was held February 22d, at the residence of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill. Colonel Thomas S. Hodson, of the Advisory Board, read a delightful paper on "Women and War," which was greatly enjoyed by those present, among whom were a number of invited guests. Another paper, fully appreciated, was the one entitled "The Battle of the Oriskany," by Mrs. Charles K. Winne. The hero of that battle, which was fought August 6, 1777, was General Herkimer, an ancestor of Mrs. Winne. A quaint little paper, "A Romance of the Revolution," was read by Miss Caroline B. Bullock. The Chapter of Avalon is fortunate in having as a member a "living daughter," Mrs. Christina Graham. On the 22d, resolutions were adopted to be presented to Congress, urging that a pension be granted Mrs. Graham. Although over eighty years of age, Mrs. Graham is bright and active, and relates with animation many interesting incidents of by-gone days.

MRS. GEORGIA BEERS CRATER, Historian of the New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, made a stirring address at the February 22d celebration in Orange upon "the Flag." After eulogizing the flag she said that she wanted to see it made the duty of the authorities in every city, town, village and hamlet to have a flag-staff and a flag owned by the municipality, and that the flag should be one of the wheels of government. She wanted it to fly every day of the year, in storm or in shine, not as a mere decoration or something to show rejoicing, but an ever present inspiration and a vital necessity to the happy life of the place. She thought that the teaching of the young should include the history of the flag, its evolution, how the various changes came about, when it was first carried, who made the first one, that it was a woman who suggested the five pointed star, when it was adopted, what was used before it, what the colors mean, what the stars and bars represent, and that no one should say after such study that thirteen was an unlucky number. She closed by reciting with excellent effect the poem, "The School Flag."

A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was held February 10th at their new headquarters, with a full attendance. The Committee of Admission reported on thirty-eight new names. It was moved and seconded that the Executive Board of the General Society no longer recognize the magazine, *Daughters of the Revolution*, as the official organ of the Society. It was also voted that Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, be requested to send a book of subscription for the Monument Fund, to be kept in the rooms of the Society. Mrs. White has already collected \$5,000 for the monument to the martyrs of the Prison Ships, and subscriptions are rapidly coming in. The monument is to cost \$10,000, and to be erected at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, L. I. A special meeting of the Board of Managers is called to work on the revision of the constitution which, with a rapidly increasing membership, is now greatly needed. It was decided that a celebration be held to commemorate the Battle of Lexington, and that representatives of different patriotic Societies be invited to be present.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, took place March 9th at their headquarters, 156 Fifth avenue, New York. Mrs. Charles B. Yardley presided. Reports were presented by the various committees. One hundred and fifteen members from different parts of the Union have been admitted to the Society during the last month. It is decided to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington by a reception at Delmonico's, Monday evening, April 20th, officers of other hereditary Societies being present. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle moved that Mrs. Elizabeth Van Winkle Anderson, of Vancouver, be appointed organizing Regent for Washington. This was carried. Letters from New Hampshire show a great interest in the early formation of one or more Chapters in that State. The Committee on revising the constitution reported favorable progress. It was decided that the names of all members, whose applications antedate December 31, 1895, should be published in the *Ancestral Register* this spring. The Librarian General reported the gift of several valuable volumes during the last month; and the House Committee acknowledge the charming gift from the editor of the *American Historical Register*—C. H. Browning—a complete set of finely engraved and tinted insignia of the different hereditary and patriotic Societies. They have been framed, and adorn the wall between the portraits of General and Martha Washington, lately presented by Mr. Elson, of Boston.

THE work of the New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION during the past year suggests important fields of usefulness for other patriotic Societies, large and small. The support of an aged daughter of a Revolutionary soldier has been assumed, and is met by the voluntary contributions of the State Society. The Summit Chapter offered two prizes of \$5 each for the best essay on American History, the subject for the High School grade being, "New Jersey During the Revolution," and that of the grammar grade either "Israel Putnam" or "Benjamin Franklin." The competing essays were of such uniform excellence that awarding the prizes was difficult. The Montclair Chapter has begun the circulation of three small libraries. The books are loaned to villages and remote hamlets where new books seldom find their way. The clergyman of the village is their custodian, and after six months or more they are sent on to their next destination. Who can estimate the good done by these little circulating libraries? One Chapter has been formed at Bridgton, and another will soon form at Passaic. Most of the Chapters have monthly meetings, and the regular business meetings of the State Society are held three times a year. The Battle of Princeton was celebrated by a delightful social gathering at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chas. B. Yardley. Washington's birthday was appropriately observed at Union Hall, Orange, under the auspices of the Montclair Chapter. The officers for the new year for the State are: Regent, Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, Summit; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chas. B. Yardley; Recording Secretary, Miss Gail A. Treat; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George E. Adams; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel K. Dawson; Historian, Mrs. Georgia B. Crater.

MRS. MERCY FOSTER CLARK, widow of James Clark and daughter of Joseph Foster, a Revolutionary soldier, is a member of the New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Her history is interesting. She was born in Sandersfield, Mass., May 14, 1817, and is, therefore, seventy-nine years old. Through many vicissitudes, she came to the Newark Almshouse, and was taken thence to a "Faith Home." The inmates of this home were comfortably cared for, for a time, but misfortunes came and they actually suffered from cold and hunger. Later, a new management took charge, and better times followed. Mrs. Clark, however, was unhappy. "She was the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, and she ought to be cared for." "The soldiers' widows of the late war were helped by the Government, and she ought to be." Her

persistence conquered. She wrote to the President General, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who referred the matter to the Regent of the New Jersey Society, with the result that she was made a member of the Society. According to their Constitution, Mrs. Clark became their ward, their care. She has been placed in the House of the Good Shepherd, an Episcopal home in Orange, and her board is paid by the New Jersey Society. She is very happy now, and feels that she is receiving the degree of consideration which is her due. Her mind is clear and her faculties well preserved. She is very fond of sewing. She claims to be a relative of Daniel Webster, through her mother, who was Honor Smith. Her father was born in Connecticut, and served in the 3d Connecticut Line, in the regiment commanded by Col. Samuel Wyllys. Mrs. Clark says that he also served in the War of 1812 as a soldier, and later as one of those who inspected the beef and provisions furnished the army. She is frequently visited at the Home by members of the Society, and they always receive a very cordial welcome.—*Georgia Beers Crater, Historian, New Jersey Daughters of the Revolution.*

## Order of Colonial Founders.

THE ORDER OF COLONIAL FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS, 1607-1857," has been instituted in New York City, and at a meeting held March 9th, in the Hotel Endicott, it was resolved to incorporate at once and complete the formal organization. Among those who appear as first members of the new Society are John Quincy Adams, Clarence L. Collins, George W. Livermore, H. S. Robbins, Matthew Hinman, Ralph E. Prime, W. I. Lincoln Adams, W. W. Goodrich, E. N. G. Green, C. B. Wilkinson, H. L. Morris, Howard Marshall and Henry Hall. Since the original SOCIETY OF SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY Sires was instituted in California in 1875, orders of many kinds have come into existence, some of them going back farther than the Revolution in their terms of eligibility. The latest to start goes back the farthest, in fact as far as any one can go in America. The interest already excited bids fair to bring the new order a prosperous membership. Incorporation papers were signed March 16th.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars.

A MEETING of the officers and Companions of the Council of New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, for the purpose of organizing the National Commandery of the Order, was held March 11th in the Governor's room of City Hall, New York City, the use of which had been granted by resolutions of the Board of Aldermen. The City Hall was draped, and from the flagstuffs floated the national and city flags.



The Order was instituted in December, 1894, by the organization of the New York Commandery. The original idea of the Order was conceived by Frank Montgomery Avery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who suggested the desirability of such an Order to James Henry Morgan, of that city, who took up the work of organization with enthusiasm. In this way the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES was founded.

The Order, as its name implies, is a military order with patriotic objects. It stands for the honorable principle of national defence against foreign aggression. The conditions for companionship are of the highest, and are carefully

restricted, companionship being conferred upon those who are selected by the Council for the honor.

Companions are either veteran or hereditary, and the Order is composed of commissioned officers and descendants of commissioned officers who served in one of the four wars embraced in the institution: the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War. This Order differs from other patriotic organizations in that every Companion either performed actual service as a commissioned officer in one of those wars, or is descended in the direct male line from, and bears the name of, a commissioned officer therein.

There were present at the meeting from the New York Commandery: David Banks, Commander; James Henry Morgan, Vice-Commander; Robert Webb Morgan, Secretary; George Livingstone Nichols, Treasurer; Frank Montgomery Avery, Judge Advocate; Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf, Registrar; Dr. Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, Surgeon; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D.D., Chaplain; Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U.S.A.; Maj. Gen. John Porter Hatch, U.S.A.; Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, U.S.A.; Col. Irving M. Avery, U.S.V.; Fellows

Davis, Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U.S.N.; J. Kensett Olyphant and Jacob T. T. Van Wyok. From the Pennsylvania Commandery: Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, D.C.L., LL.D., Commander; Rear-Admiral John W. Worden, U.S.N., Vice-Commander; T. Willing Balch, Treasurer; Charles Este, Secretary; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.N., Registrar; Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U.S.N.; Edward S. Sayres, Charles H. Hutchinson, William Churchill Houston, Jr.; Louis Alexander Biddle and Effingham B. Morris. From the Connecticut Commandery: Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Commander; A. Floyd Delafield, Vice-Commander; Rev. Henry W. Wayne, D.D., Secretary and Registrar; Hon. Erastus Gay, Treasurer; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Chaplain; Col. Henry Churchill Morgan, U.S.A.; and Frederick J. Huntington.

The following general officers of the National Commandery were elected:

Commander General—Major-Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, U.S.A., of New York.

Secretary General—James Henry Morgan of New York.

Treasurer General—Edward S. Sayres of Pennsylvania.

Judge Advocate General—Frank Montgomery Avery of New York.

Registrar General—Rev. Henry M. Wayne of Connecticut.

Historian General—Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.N., of Pennsylvania.

Chaplain General—Rev. Charles Stevens, D.C.L., LL.D., of Pennsylvania.

Recorder General—Frederick J. Huntington of Connecticut.

The Institution of the National Commandery was signed by the officers and companions of the Council of the several State Commanderies.

A proposed national Constitution, drafted by Judge Advocate Avery, and approved by committees from the State Commanderies, was read and adopted section by section. After the meeting, the visiting companions were entertained at dinner by the officers of the New York Commandery, and in the evening a reception to the newly elected general officers was given at the Brevoort House by the New York Commandery.

Among those present at the reception were the gentlemen above named and Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U.S.A.; Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N.; Admiral Richard M. Meade, U.S.N.; General C. C. Augur, U.S.A.; ex-President Harrison; Gen. S. Van Vliet, U.S.A.; Admiral Steven B. Luce, U.S.N.; Gen. D. C. Rucker, U.S.A.; His Honor Mayor Strong, Hon. John Jeralomon, President of the Board of Aldermen; Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N.; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Hon. Chas. H. Murray, Col. John C. Calhoun, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, Allen Arnold, David Banks, Jr.; Ira Barrows, Lieut. Charles E. Bonesteale, U.S.A.; H. A. Bostwick, Col. E. A. Chittenden, John C. Edwards, Col. De Lancy Floyd-Jones, U.S.A.; E. Fellows Jenkins, William Linn Keese, Acosta Nichols, Col. Robert Olyphant, George W. Olney, Col. Charles E. Thorburn, Edward Frenchard and others.

The next regular meeting of the National Commandery will be held March 11, 1899, at New York City.

A meeting of the National Council was held immediately after the meeting of the National Commandery. The following State Secretaries were appointed: For Vermont, Col. E. A. Chittenden of St. Albans; for Georgia, Capt. E. P. Stevens, U. S. A., of Macon; for Ohio, Gen. Thomas Wood, U. S. A., of Dayton; for District of Columbia, Gen. David S. Stanley of Washington; for Mississippi, Henry St. Leger Coppeé, Esq., of Greenville; for California, Prof. Edward J. Holden of Lick Observatory, California; for Maine, Gen. Francis Fessenden, U. S. A., of Portland.

A design for diploma, from the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., was submitted, and approved, as was also a design for the seal of the National Commandery.

The New York Commandery has resolved hereafter to admit companions only by invitation of the Council, which plan was also adopted by the Pennsylvania Commandery. A companion cannot now propose a person, but may suggest his name to the Council, which investigates the person and, if found eligible and desirable, he is invited to become a companion, and, upon his proofs being found correct, companionship is conferred upon him.

## Doings in Other Societies.

A SOCIETY OF AMERICAN COLONIES exists in Philadelphia.

THE DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY now have a membership of about 4,900, divided into seventy councils.

The New York Society of DESCENDANTS OF THE SOLDIERS of 1812 met for their annual banquet, February 18th, in the Brevoort House, a hotel dear to all old New Yorkers, and situated

at the lower end of Fifth Avenue, which has yet resisted to some extent inroads by business houses. The anniversary was that of the proclamation of peace in 1815. The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, presided, undisturbed by the fact that the now nearly 10,000,000 descendants of Anneke Jans are being stirred up by unknown lawyers to claim a division of the millions of real estate belonging to the Trinity Church corporation; David Banks was chairman of arrangements. The company was not a large one, but the evening passed off enjoyably. Four old veterans of the war were among those invited.

THE SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE INDIAN WARS is the title of a new organization now in process of formation. It is not a hereditary Society, however. Its membership is to consist of "any past or present officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, of good moral character and reputation, who has served in the army of the United States during an Indian War, and who has actually been in service in the country occupied by hostile Indians, and whose services terminated honorably, and who can furnish suitable certificate of such services." Enrollment fee, \$2; yearly dues, \$1. W. Thornton Parker, M.D., of Groveland, Mass., is the Secretary.

THE DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES in New York are preparing for an historic exhibit at Easter time. Without doubt, these ladies will organize a most curious and attractive display of artistic, quaint and wonderful articles, thoroughly redolent of the olden time, Dutch to the fullest extent and representative of the refinement of the good old days, when New Amsterdam lived under the rule of the original Knickerbockers and their descendants. There are shiploads of interesting things in the city and the Hudson river valley. The DAMES to make their exhibit complete should bring down two or three or more from the Hudson river country, who can speak Dutch as "she was spoke" a hundred years ago. There were many up there before the war.

THE CINCINNATI of Delaware met on the 22d of February at the rooms of the Historical Society in Wilmington. Reports showed that twelve applications for membership had been received since the Society organized a year ago, and that the original fund had been fully restored. The Society hopes for formal admission to the General Society at the triennial meeting in Philadelphia in May. The following delegates were elected: Hon. Leonard E. Wales, James William Latimer, Colonel McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., Philip Howell White (late U. S. N.), and Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A. Alternates, Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, Jacob Bowman McKennan, Thomas David Pearce and William Henry Kirkpatrick.

## The "Sons" Unite in Minnesota.

RECENT Minneapolis papers give full details of the uniting of the "SONS," one of the journals using the following headlines:

### REALLY JOIN HANDS.

*Sons of the Revolution and American Revolution  
Practically United.*

This action was the result of many conferences, ending in the final adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Society heartily approves of the union of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of Minnesota without unnecessary delay.

*Resolved*, That we favor affiliation based upon the election to the honorary membership of each Society, without additional initiation fee or additional annual dues of all members of the other Society in good and regular standing, whose proofs of eligibility through lineal descent from a Revolutionary patriot are mutually satisfactory to the Boards of Managers and Registrars of both Societies.

*Resolved*, That until the union of the two General Societies is effected we recommend that the two Minnesota Societies shall unite in all ceremonies and celebrations.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly desire the union of all direct descendants of the heroes of the Revolution in one Society, and direct our Board of Managers to memorialize the General Society to take such steps as will secure this end, and also to instruct our delegates to the next convention or congress of the General Society to take such measures as will accomplish this result.

The same paper reported that:

When both Societies had taken action, the members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION came into the rooms where the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were assembled, and for half an hour the members mingled together, exchanging congratulations upon the action taken. Short addresses were made by Bishop Gilbert, C. F. Noyes, S. J. R. McMullen, Rev. E. C. Mitchell and others. The remarks were to the effect that the action just taken was one which had long been desired by the members of the Societies, that they were of such a nature that it was proper that they should unite, and that it was hoped that the national organizations would take the same step.

### A Suggestion to the Daughters.

GEORGE B. HALSTED, of Minnesota, does this magazine the honor to send the following list of nine widows of soldiers of the American Revolution who, he says, are now living. He thinks it would be a graceful courtesy for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to make them honorary members in their respective States:

NAME.	AGE.	NAME OF SOLDIER.	SERVICE.	TOWN.	STATE.
Aldrich, Lovey	95	Aldrich, Caleb	N. H. and R. I.	Los Angeles	California
Cloud, Nancy	82	Cloud, William	Virginia	Chum	Virginia
Damon, Esther S.	81	Damon, Noah	Massachusetts	Plymouth Union	Vermont
Jones, Nancy	81	Darling, James	North Carolina	Jonesboro	Tennessee
Mayo, Rebecca	82	Mayo, Stephen	Virginia	Newbern	Virginia
Richardson, Patty	94	Richardson, Godfrey	New York	East Bethel	New York
Snead, Mary	79	Snead, Boudoin	Virginia	Parkley	Virginia
Turner, Aenath	90	Durham, Samuel	Connecticut	Manchester	New York
Weatherman, Nancy	85	Glascok, Robert	Virginia	Limeback	Tennessee

### "American Notes" of 1771.

THE following notes are extracts taken from the American Notes of the *Ladies' Journal*, published in London in 1771. Besides the department of "American Notes," there were three other departments, viz.: Literary Department, Department of Poetry and Department of Foreign News. These were made up of articles supposed to interest the "fair sex." The magazine was published monthly:

Extract from a letter from New York, July 9, 1771:

"A return having been made to the Committee of Inspection of the inhabitants of this city, whether to import everything except tea, or any other article subject to duty, or to abide by the present non-importation agreement, it appears there is a great majority in favor of importation, and the inhabitants will govern themselves accordingly; but that it is expected they give strict orders to their different correspondents, masters of vessels, and others, not to ship or take aboard any tea or any other article whatsoever, which is now or may hereafter be subject to duty for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, on pain of incurring their highest displeasure."

The following seems to have been an important piece of news as it was printed in large type:

"Arrived at Cawes, the 7th of September last (1771), William Gerard De Brahm, Esq.; His Majesty's Surveyor General for the Southern District of North America, from his survey of the Gulf Stream, etc., the Longitude from Cape Florida to the Start Point."

American Note, October 22, 1771:

"The value of the late Lord Baltimore's property in America is estimated at a million sterling. The places in the proprietary's gift are very numerous and very lucrative. Maryland is, besides, already well peopled, and if Dr. Franklin's calculation is right, which doubles the American population every twenty-five years, that province, in the course of a century, will be greatly superior in wealth and numbers to many dominions on the continent of Europe."

The following relative to Lord North appeared:

"Lord North, we are assured, is now in such great esteem with his Sovereign, that nothing can displace him but his own voluntary intreaty, which at present is as likely to take place as the payment of the national debt."

"Among the gentlemen, at a certain party, Lord North was the best dressed, tho' Prime Minister; and it is not a little remarkable that Mr. Charles Fox had red heels on his shoes, tho' that fashion has been exploded above a half a century."

B. S. HARVEY.

### A Monument for All Wars.

THE town of Canton, Conn., lying to the northwest of and not far from Hartford, Conn., proposes to build a monument to the memory of her heroes of all wars since the American Revolution.

The people there have formed an association and appealed, first, for perfection of the list of names of those who served from Canton in the War for Independence, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the dreadful civil conflict of thirty years ago. The shaft is to stand on the village green in Collinsville. W. E. Simonds of Collinsville is President of the Association, Emerson A. Hough and Jasper H. Bidwell of the same place, Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and Benjamin F. Case of Canton Centre, Assistant Secretary. The lists printed in their circular of men who served in the two wars first above named contain the names of 23 members of the Barber family and 33 of the Case family.

This movement is only one of the many which may be credited to the sentiment awakened by the formation and celebrations of so many patriotic Societies. A noble thought and a patriotic purpose once expressed become the property of the people, and is adopted by thousands, and, some day, the members of these Societies will understand that they have liberated a force in America which is destined to produce tremendous results for good.

### Pottery Club.

THE American Ceramic Club, having for its object the publication at regular intervals of pieces of American patriotic pottery, has been founded by Dr. Edwin A. Barber, of Philadelphia, Pa., of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, of New York City, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, the SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS and the GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812; Dr. G. Brown Goode, of Washington City, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS; Dr. Walter Hough, of Washington City, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mr. E. A. Weaver, of Philadelphia, Pa., of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION; Mrs. William Earle, of Washington, D. C., of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the COLONIAL DAMES; Mrs. Marcus Benjamin, of New York City, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, of New York City, of the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and COLONIAL DAMES, of the State of New York; Mrs. William G. Rice, of Albany, N. Y., of the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES. Membership in this Club is to be restricted to fifty persons, each one of whom must be a member of some patriotic Society. It is proposed to issue free to each member of the Club four pieces of American patriotic pottery a year. As a few extra pieces of pottery will be published, it may be possible that there are other persons who would like specimens, and all such would do well to send their addresses and desires to Dr. Benjamin, now at the Smithsonian Institution.





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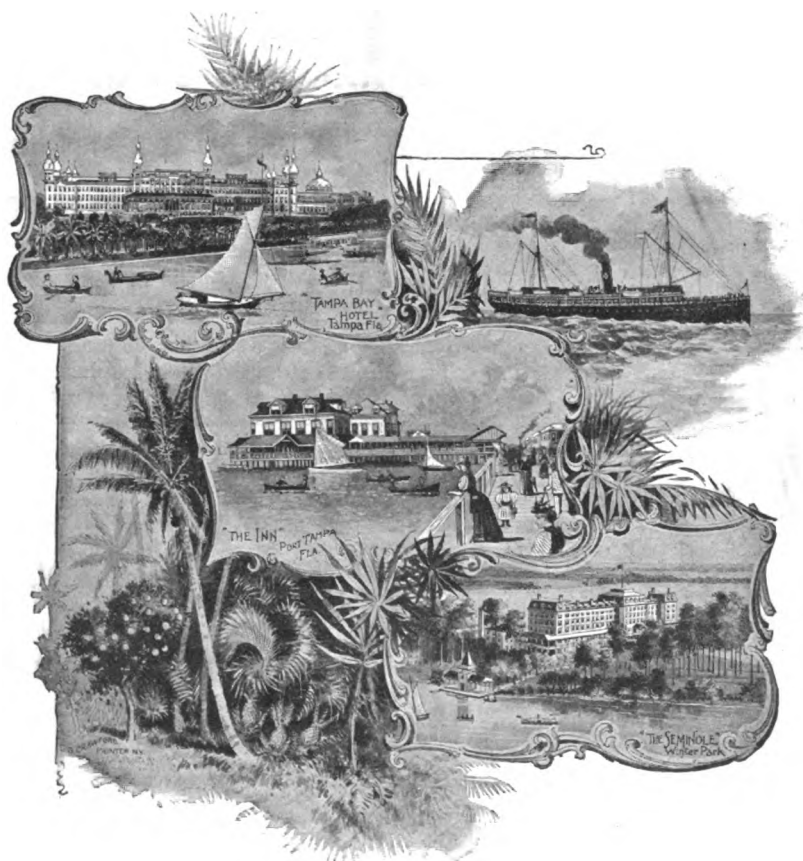
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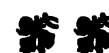


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VOL. II. No. 8.  
WHOLE No. 20.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

APRIL, 1896.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.

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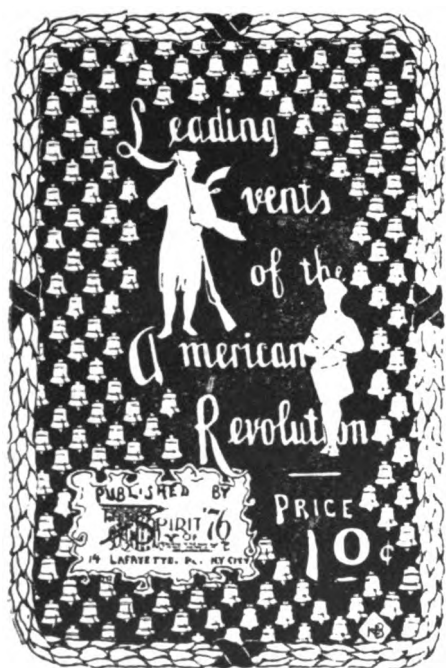
WILLIAM PORTER ADAMS,  
SECRETARY OF THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

A Popular Magazine for all the Societies.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

NOWHERE else in the United States can a reader obtain, each month, such a complete, entertaining, and valuable collection of the news of the various patriotic hereditary Societies, as in THE SPIRIT OF '76. The reports of the ceremonies, receptions, banquets, and other acts of the Societies are obtained largely from the members of the different orders and are supplemented by the diligent work of the editor of this magazine. Every effort is put forth to make the news pages of each number accurate, fair and useful. That which the reader obtains for a dollar a year costs many thousand dollars to collect; and we have already had ample proof that public libraries and private individuals, who wish to collect and save what is of more than mere ephemeral interest, have come to regard THE SPIRIT OF '76 as an authority of value. It is the hope of the editor, that the pages devoted to topics of general import may supply the reader with some entertainment and information, and play their part in promoting a spirit of patriotism and teaching the gentle reader a better idea of the services and sacrifices of the heroes of the early time in America.



**“LEADING EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.”**—This is the title of a little brochure, carefully compiled and printed by THE SPIRIT OF '76. The illustration herewith, in larger form, adorns the front cover of the brochure. The contents give the dates of more than 500 battles and incidents connected with the American Revolution. They are arranged first chronologically and afterward alphabetically. It is believed that this little pamphlet is the first substantially exact and exhaustive list of dates, connected with the War for Independence ever published.

Its preparation has been a matter of much labor, because histories conflict on many points, and careful independent investigation and thorough revision by authorities have been necessary. The lists should prove invaluable

for societies, schools, writers, publishers and all who are interested in their country's history.

Price 10 cents per copy; 14 copies to one address for \$1.00. In both cases postage paid.

**THE SPIRIT OF '76,**

**14 Lafayette Place, New York.**

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

No. 20. [Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

APRIL, 1896.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.

## WHERE THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR BEGAN.

WHERE does *anything* begin in this world? That is difficult to determine. It is customary to say that the Mississippi has its source in Lake Itasca, that the Reformation began with Henry VIII., that the Renaissance commenced in the latter part of the Fourteenth century, that the American Revolution dates from 1775, that the oak originated in the acorn, that the chicken began in the egg. But Itasca is fed by Elk and other lakes; Luther and Calvin were reformers before Henry VIII. fell out with Clement VII.; Dante and others heralded the Renaissance; the American Revolution can be traced back to 1215, and as much beyond Magna Charta as one likes; the acorn had a parent oak; and the egg certainly sprang from lineal ancestors. The zealous evolutionist, beginning with the most advanced specimen of humanity, the "new woman," traces her descent back through common man, the anthropoid ape, plain monkeys, and a variety of walking, flying, crawling and swimming creatures, until, fetching up, with nearly exhausted breath and wholly exhausted vocabulary, against some indescribable wriggling thing, he declares that he has not even yet reached the beginning. Whatever may be the truth about the consanguinity of the man and the monkey, and whether the former be evolved from the latter (or the latter from the former), the reader will doubtless agree that History is one of the most evolutionary things which exist. It is the story of "The House that Jack Built," *ad infinitum*.

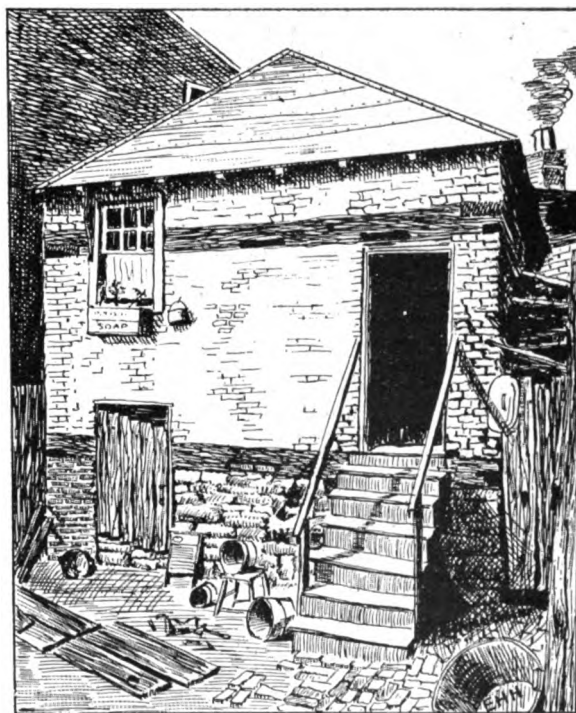
Some things do begin, however,—among them magazine articles. Let us go back to the beginning of this one then. The writer had it in mind to remark, that the beginning of a thing is what people commonly agree to designate by that name; and, speaking after the manner of men, the French and Indian War began at Pittsburgh, Penn., where an exceedingly interesting historical relic has been rescued by the Pittsburgh Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION from—but this will be told later.

The selection of Pittsburgh as the theatre for the opening scene of that great historic drama came about in this wise: The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 failed to establish the boundaries between the English and French colonies in America. Enterprising Frenchmen had explored the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and had even had the forethought to plant, at various places, leaden plates asserting their claims to ownership. One was planted August 3, 1749, at the forks of the Oyo river, now spelled Ohio, formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela. The French occupation, which was only nominal, but which France began to enforce with a line of forts extending southward from Lake Erie, was regarded by the English as encroaching upon their own territory, particularly upon the prerogatives of The Ohio Company. The Company referred to had been formed in Virginia about 1748 under royal grant, for the purpose of trading with the Indians. Among those interested in its operations was a youth of no especial repute at that time, but who became somewhat widely known later—one George Washington. In the modern newspaper phrase, these gentlemen "viewed with alarm" the aggressions of the French, and despatched young Washington, with a half dozen companions, to demand what the Frenchmen meant by overstepping the Schomberg line, as it were. Washington obtained little satisfaction from the intruders, and the Virginians, determined to check their greedy neighbors, sent a party to the forks of the Oyo—otherwise known as the Beautiful, or the Fair river—and in 1753-4 built a fort there. A few months later, Contrecoeur suddenly appeared before the fort. The little garrison, with the urbanity of Spanish Dons, said, "Our house is yours," and on April 16, 1754, they surrendered without firing a shot. With this first overt act of hostility began the great French and Indian War, bloodless in its commencement, but terribly sanguinary in the seven years which followed.

The French strengthened the fort and named it Duquesne, after the Governor-General of Canada. The pen which writes this sentence is guided by a piece of one of the original timbers of that stronghold, for the possession of which hundreds of brave Americans and Englishmen laid down their lives, and from the gateway of which issued scores of butchering parties of Frenchmen and barbarians to ravage the neighboring settlements.

The bloodless surrender of the fort on April 16th reserved for Washington an interesting distinction. While the capture is naturally called the beginning of the war, the first shot had not yet been fired. The first gun was discharged, in the first armed collision, by George Washington's order, in his successful conflict with Jumonville, May 28, 1754—the prototype of the shot fired at Lexington and "heard round the world." Washington's capitulation at Fort Necessity, July 4, 1754, Braddock's terrible defeat within seven miles of the coveted fort, July 9, 1755, and Major Grant's ill-advised and unfortunate engagement at the Loyalhanna, September 14, 1758, only served to increase the determination of the English to obtain possession of Fort Duquesne. That fort, however, was never captured by siege or assault. Its occupants, whether English or French, never regarded it as a powerful defense; and as the English surrendered it without a shot in 1754, so the French gave it up in 1758—with this difference: The English had waited until the French had reached their ramparts before they surrendered, but the French, hearing of the approach of General Forbes's army in November, 1758, did not wait to identify even the color of the uniforms of the invading forces. They took "French leave," on the night of the 24th, and over the smouldering ruins which they left behind, the English, on the cold, crisp morning of the 25th, planted once more the cross of St. George. From that event dates the downfall of Latin supremacy on the North American continent, and thus was the Gateway of the West opened forever to the domination of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The name uppermost in English and American minds at the time was that of Pitt, and with one accord the place was named

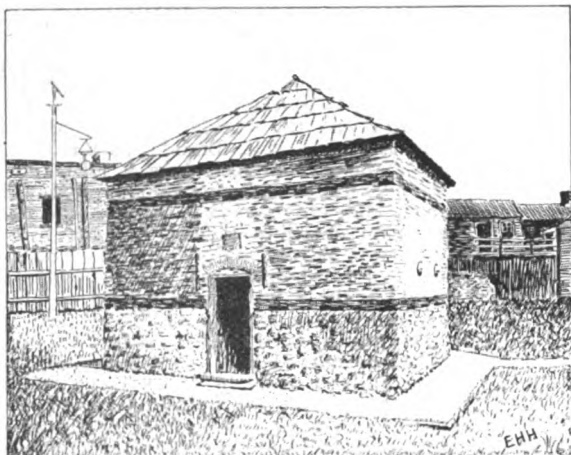


FORT PITT BLOCKHOUSE AS A TENEMENT.

Fort Pitt or Pittsburgh. New and extensive fortifications were built on the site, one feature in which was the blockhouse, or redoubt, erected by Col. Henry Bouquet in 1763-4, of stone, brick, oak and black walnut—as an authenticated piece of the latter on the writer's table partially attests. Two cities, with a total population of more than 840,000, have sprung up around this historic

point of land; and all the original fortifications, save the blockhouse alone, have disappeared.

The blockhouse has been disfigured by the cutting of windows and doors, and desecrated by occupancy as a tenement. But it has now been rescued from decay and misuse through the generosity of the owner of the property, Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, of London, England, and the instrumentality of her agent, Col. William A. Herron, President of the Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. It has been given to the Pittsburgh Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and these ladies have restored the ancient structure to its original condition as nearly as possible, and thrown open its door to visitors.



PORT PITT BLOCKHOUSE RESTORED.

The writer of this article is indebted to John A. Harper, of Pittsburgh, for facilities for making the accompanying sketches, as well as for other courtesies in connection with historic Pittsburgh. The old blockhouse is a five-sided building, measuring about fifteen feet on a side. The height from the ground floor to the eaves is 20 feet. It has a stone foundation and a brick superstructure, in which latter are two courses of heavy timbers, pierced with narrow slits or port-holes, shoulder-high as one stands on either of the two floors. There is only one opening other than these loop-holes, namely, the door, over which may be seen the original stone tablet, bearing the date "A. D. 1764," and the name of the builder—the gentleman of Swiss nativity, an English military title, an American reputation, and a French and fragrant name, "Coll. Bouquet."

### Mr. Hurd's Plan for Union of the Sons.

RUKARD HURD, of St. Paul, has addressed a circular letter to the general, National and State officers of the Societies of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION asking their earnest and patriotic consideration of a plan for the reorganization and union of the two Societies.

Mr. Hurd, a man of prominence in several of the patriotic Societies, whose opinions are entitled to respectful attention, has thought out and formulated a plan which he believes to be practical, and which, he says, meets with the approval of many members of the two Societies to whom he has already presented it.

He suggests that a congress be held in Independence Hall, on July 4, 1896, to organize from the two old Societies, a new one to be called THE SOCIETY OF THE REVOLUTION. While the two Societies would become Chapters of the new, each should retain its own membership and insignia, manage its own finances and arrange its own celebrations, but as part of the larger organization.

His plan provides for the election of general officers and a Board of Administration, and the adoption of a "general constitution which shall provide for membership of lineal male descendants of Revolutionary patriots," and the acceptance by the General Registrar of properly certified copies of the records of present members. He thinks there should be no honorary officers or members; believing it productive of better feeling for all to begin on an equality.

As the seals and insignia of the two Societies are different, Mr. Hurd suggests that these be kept as "corps badges," and that no more be issued, but in their places new ones shall be adopted.

The seal proposed is a portrait of Washington, encircled by thirteen stars and the inscription, SOCIETY OF THE REVOLUTION. The suggestion is made that the insignia and button shall be of bronze from captured British cannon, no other metal being allowed nor any jewels used. The insignia should be a portrait of Washington, moulded in relief, with the name of the Society underneath, bearing on the reverse the National number and name of the Society through which the member is admitted, this to be suspended from a buff ribbon. The button should also be a portrait bust of Washington in high relief, no wider than the rosette of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, having on the reverse the name of the Society and the National number of the member. The plan provides for an equitable allotment of numbers to present members by an impartial drawing, while new members will receive their number in the order of their election to the General Society. Applicants for membership should be elected through the nearest Chapter of a State Society, the formation of Chapters and other details being also considered.

Mr. Hurd expresses a wish that this matter should be presented for approval to the General Societies of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, when they hold their meetings in April.

### Death of a Hero.

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY WATKES, who died March 8, 1896, at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., after a brief attack of the grip, was born in 1808, on the plantation in Princess Anne County, Virginia, which was owned for several generations by his ancestors. His father, Anthony Watkes, removed to Ohio in 1820, settled near Chillicothe, and afterwards became very prominent in the State, serving five terms in the Legislature as Representative and two terms as Senator. Henry Watkes entered the Navy in 1827, and in a short time gave evidence of his markedly heroic character. While attached to the *Ontario*, she was blown by a severe storm almost on her beam ends, and volunteers were called for to "go aloft and furl the main-topsail." He was the only officer who volunteered, and with seven or eight men performed the difficult service that saved the ship. As executive officer of the *Vesuvius*, he was present at the surrender of Vera Cruz. During the War of the Rebellion his career was brilliant, his gun boats were always in the front of battle, and he was often the leader in victory. Perhaps his most distinguished exploit was taking the gunboat *Carondelet* past the batteries of Island No. 10, under a sharp storm of shot and shell, to guard General Pope's army on its way from the Missouri shore.

He was made Rear Admiral in 1870, but retired, voluntarily, the following year for the benefit of younger officers.

### Painted in a Barn.

MRS. PETER B. SIMONS of San Francisco, a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, writes that recently, in looking over some old magazines, she was especially attracted by an article in the first number of THE SPIRIT OF '76, on the Athenæum portrait of Washington, as she had received a short time before a letter from a venerable cousin in Lebanon, Penn., containing a reference to that very portrait. In writing of her own and Mrs. Simons' Ashmead ancestry, Mrs. S. A. K. Diller says: "You must not forget that Gilbert Stuart painted his celebrated portrait of Washington in our barn, that same barn in which you so often used to swing when you visited us. From 1797 to 1800 that barn was Stuart's studio. He lived in my grandfather's house, which adjoined ours." At the time of which she writes, Mrs. Diller was living in Germantown, where the portrait was painted. Her grandfather was captain of a company of infantry during the Revolution, the certificate of his appointment to its command, together with other interesting relics of the times, being in her possession.

### An Original Son.

ONE of the most familiar characters in the northern part of Cook County, Ill., is Paul Pratt, of Evanston, who settled there in 1839 and engaged in farming. He was born in Weston, Middlesex County, Mass., Sept. 11, 1807, and is a son of Paul and Lydia Gates Pratt, both of whom lived and died in Weston. His father, one of the sturdy minute men who rushed from "every Middlesex village and farm" when Paul Revere made his famous ride—defended his country valiantly at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

### Wanted.

The address of Mr. Hopkins, who bought Joseph Spencer's picture at the Fossard sale.

E. C. BRUSH, Zanesville, Ohio.



## THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

A NEW hereditary Society, the first to establish national headquarters in the city of Chicago, is THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD. It differs from other organizations, kindred in name, in being much more exclusive in its terms of eligibility.

There are five incorporators, Col. Charles Page Bryan, Col. Willis Brown of Upper Alton, Ill.; Lieut. William Porter Adams, Lieut. Edward Sidney Rogers and Charles Cromwell. These gentlemen belong to various social organizations of good repute, and Messrs. Bryan and Adams are members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Messrs. Adams and Cromwell are SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and members of the COLONIAL WARS, while Messrs. Bryan, Adams and Cromwell are members of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812. They are all well known gentlemen.

The charter was granted January 31, 1896, and membership is to be limited strictly to members of the Societies above mentioned, and to those who are eligible to said Societies.



It is proposed to form in Chicago a military battalion of three companies, dressed, one in a uniform characteristic of the American Revolution, and another in Colonial attire, the third being apparelled in the style of 1812. Members will be assigned to the several companies according to their ancestry, with this additional provision, however, that a member who traces descent from more than one of the military periods referred to may choose

which company he shall join. A feature of interest is the fact, that, although honorary members otherwise eligible will be admitted who desire to take part only in the social functions of the Order, yet when the armed companies have reached their limit of membership, new active members will be admitted only to take the places of those who have died or resigned.

Uniforms will be rich and attractive. The principal insignia adopted is illustrated herewith, and is exceedingly handsome, an effort having been made to design something in the best of taste and not surpassed in splendor by the badge of any other organization in the United States.

Although the Order has made an announcement of its scope and terms of eligibility only at a very recent date, its purposes have commended themselves so strongly to the hereditary Societies and to others that applications to join are pouring in rapidly, and there is every promise at the present moment of a large membership. Applications should be sent to Lieut. William Porter Adams, 278 East Madison street, Chicago. It is worthy of note that fifty per cent. of the applicants are eligible to the Societies named, but have never joined, the new Order being the first which enlisted their interest.

It is the design of the founders to introduce THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD into other States; in fact, to make it a national body. The only organizations at present in existence which correspond to this newcomer upon the scene are the "Old Guards," of New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. But these companies, each of which has an impressive uniform, does not limit its membership to the descendants of patriotic sires.

Undoubtedly, the formation of military companies among the patriotic Societies will have an excellent result in one important respect. There is a divided opinion in the Societies as to the propriety of considering themselves marching organizations. The spectacle of a collection of eminently respectable and dignified citizens, of Revolution, Colonial and 1812 pedigree, trying to march in serried phalanx in the public streets, is not always one of an edifying character. No matter how lofty the sentiment which animates the descendants of ancient and patriotic sires, the inability to keep in line and preserve the touch of the elbow, not to speak of the difficulty of even keeping step, sadly mars the success of their march, viewed merely as a public show. A procession of untrained civilians is all well enough in a political campaign, but as a thing of beauty, the march is lacking in æsthetic effect. The heroic sons of heroic ancestors will find in these companies a field for full expression of their martial spirit; and the parade of richly uniformed companies will add a picturesque and extremely dignified feature to our public celebrations. THE SPIRIT OF '76 wishes the new movement all prosperity.

The formation of THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD is interesting from yet another point of view. It reveals the growing tendency toward co-operation among patriotic Societies.

## AN ANCIENT CHURCH NEAR HERKIMER.

I wonder if many of the travelers on the New York Central ever notice the picturesque old stone church in the beautiful Mohawk Valley, about midway between Herkimer and Little Falls? It lies on the south side of the river, and looks like some Old World church, with its square tower and Gothic windows. It was very dear to the old Dutch settlers in years gone by, and their descendants have taken good care of the old building.

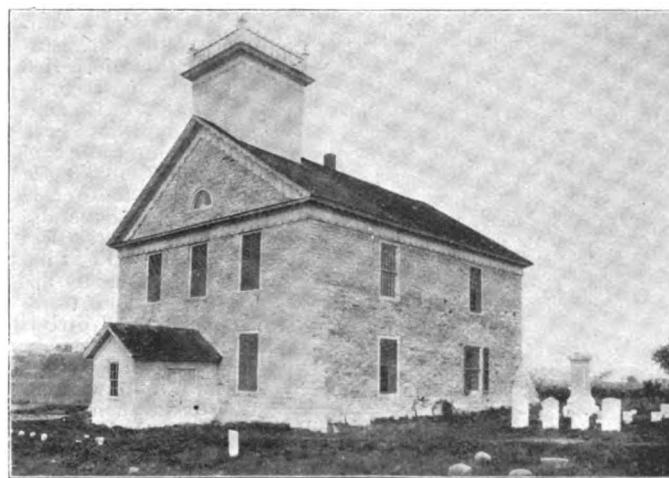
The church was located on the site of old Fort Herkimer, of which no trace now remains. Many of the stones of the old fort were used in building a lock in the Erie Canal near by. In 1752, Sir Admiral Clinton granted the Palatines permission to build a church at Fort Herkimer. The first pastor of the old church was the Rev. Abraham Rosenkrans. He was installed pastor of the church, and remained there until his death in 1796, when his remains were deposited beneath the high pulpit. He was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Spinner (the father of the late Treasurer Spinner), who preached in German exclusively for twenty years, and afterward in English and German alternately. He died in May, 1848. In the old church yard may be found an old grave stone lying flat near the old church, almost hidden by the tall grass, with this inscription: "Here lies the body of John Ring, Esq., of the kingdom of Ireland, Captain of one of his majesty's independent companies of this province, who departed this life on the 20th day of September, 1755, in the 30th year of his age." Who was this John Ring, who for 140 years has been at rest in this peaceful spot, so far from his home, who died so young and holding important rank? The stone is quite large, and different from any that I could find in the old church yard.

I find in the "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution" these items:

"While Braddock was making his fatal march against Fort Duquesne at the junction of the Ohio and Monongahela in 1755, Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, with a force of about 1,500 men, composed of Provincials and Indians, was on the march from Albany to Oswego for the purpose of making an attack simultaneously upon Niagara and Frontenac. His march through the wilderness was perilous and fatiguing, and when he arrived in Oswego in August, the troops were reduced by sick-

ness and dispirited by intelligence of Braddock's defeat. Perhaps John Ring was with this expedition.

The interior of the old church has not been changed. The high old pepper box pulpit, with its canopy or sounding board,



and the high square boxed pews remain. In the gallery were the pews for the slaves—little square boxes, so high that the occupants could scarcely see over the top—a good place for them to take a nap during a long and dry sermon. They certainly could not be detected by the worthy dominie. The old church receives many visitors, and the family living near by seemed pleased to show us about the quaint old building.

C. V. WHEELER.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 4, 1896.

## A BUCCANEER'S GIFT.



**THE KIDD PITCHER** is a highly prized family relic which is known to be nearly two hundred years old. Captain Kidd presented it to the children of the family occupying Gardiner's Island at the time of his visit to that island in 1699. It has been

handed down from that date to the present time in one branch of the Gardiner family from John Gardiner, 1661-1738, the third proprietor of the Island, and his first wife Mary (King) Gardiner, through the female line by intermarriages with the well-known families of Saltonstall, Christopher, Mumford, Thatcher, and Perry, of New London, Conn. The present custodian of the relic is Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, born Lucretia Mumford Perry, of New York. The tradition which has come down with the Kidd pitcher runs in this fashion:

One evening in June, 1699, the family at Gardiner's Island were surprised by the sight of a sloop with six guns, riding at anchor off the island. Two days later John Gardiner, then the third proprietor of the island, went aboard to inquire the purpose of its visit. He was unexpectedly presented to Captain Kidd, who received him with the customary politeness of a bold buccaneer, and said he was going to take his sloop to Boston and desired a few supplies from the island to make the trip. The supplies were furnished to him, and he paid liberally for them, besides making generous gifts to the proprietor's wife and children. As the acquaintance warmed between them, Kidd asked Gardiner if he could spare a barrel of cider. Gardiner said he could. At the parting, Kidd presented Gardiner with a bag of sugar, and fired four guns, and stood away for Block Island. The story connected with the Kidd pitcher is that it contained East Indian sweetmeats which Kidd presented to the children of the island family.

The Kidd pitcher is of stoneware and it has the peculiar exterior known as the "ostrich-egg finish," and is hooped with silver bands at the top and at the middle, while the entire bottom is encased in silver. The silver bands and the engraving on the middle band were put on a few years ago to preserve it from destruction and to secure its identity.

C. C. GARDINER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4, 1896.

## AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

THE report of the Vice-President General, in charge of organization of Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, contains many interesting details, and is too important not to find a place in our pages. We give it verbatim:

When one year ago the Congress did me the honor of electing me to the high office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization,



MRS. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON,  
Vice-President General, in Charge of Organization of Chapters, National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

remaining States and Territories (Alaska, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada) in which no organization has heretofore existed; but

there were in existence 141 organized Chapters; now there are 228, an increase of 87 during the year. During the same period 7 State Regents and 132 Chapter Regents have been appointed and confirmed, making a present total of 47 State Regents and 371 Chapter Regents. Of the State Regents appointed four (Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts and West Virginia) were to fill vacancies, and three (Indian Territory, North Dakota and Utah) were original appointments. It was my hope, and it has been my earnest endeavor, to perfect organizations in the four

in this I have not succeeded, owing to my inability to find suitable persons who were willing to undertake the work. I am, however, able to report the very gratifying fact that we now have Chapter Regents in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in Geneva, Switzerland; and but for the non-receipt of a letter, and consequent delay, I would have been able to report one in Hawaii also. I am advised that there is already a Society of SONS in Honolulu, and the prospect for the establishment of a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS there in the near future is encouraging.

During the incumbency of my office I have received 623 and written 905 letters. I have also prepared and issued 142 commissions to State and Chapter Regents, and have mailed 130 constitutions and circulars.

The method adopted during the year for keeping a more accurate Chapter record is a most excellent one, and if the information necessary to complete it is furnished, as it should be, it will without doubt prove of very great assistance and value.

I have had some correspondence with regard to the union of the Societies of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and while nothing definite in that direction has been accomplished, and could not be accomplished without your sanction, you will, I am sure, be pleased to know I am reliably informed that there is a very general sentiment among the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in favor of union. There are good grounds for believing that at an early day overtures looking to the union of the two Societies will be made by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and as assurances have been given by me that in the event of such action on the part of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, any committee that may be appointed by that Society to confer with our Society in relation to the matter will receive a cordial welcome from us.

My intercourse with State and Chapter Regents, and others with whom I have been officially associated, has been to me of the most pleasant character, and it is with sincere regret that I now relinquish the duties of my office. If these duties have been discharged in a manner to merit your approbation, and if I have contributed in however slight a degree to the success of the Society whose interests we all have so much at heart, I shall feel well repaid for my labors.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY KATHARINE JOHNSON.

## AN HUMBLE PATRIOT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ON the 19th of April, 1775, when horsemen rode furiously through the streets of nearly every New England village and hamlet, proclaiming "the war had begun, the regulars are marching to Concord," there was one who heard the alarm and joined the ranks of those who left the ploughshare and workshop to answer the roll call on the green at Framingham, Mass., a colored man, Peter Salem. He had been a friend and companion of Crispus Attucks, who was killed at the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1775, the first significant conflict between the British soldiery and American citizens. His birthplace is unknown, but it was probably outside New England.

In the Massachusetts Historical Society's collections, 4th Series, Vol. IV., page 334, is the following: "There shall never be any bond servitude, villenage, or captivite unless it be lawful captives taken in just wars, and such strangers as willingly sell themselves or are sold to us." Consequently, there never was a person native born, who could have been lawfully held as a slave in Massachusetts after 1640.

Slavery before the American Revolution was practised to some extent, but the condition of those held in bondage was much ameliorated by their treatment, and after the adoption of the Constitution in 1780, while every slave in Massachusetts was declared free, a large proportion of them continued to reside in the families of their former masters.

Peter Salem was a slave originally owned by Capt. Jeremiah Belknap of Framingham, who had been in service during the wars of 1732 and 1757, dying in the year 1774. Major Lawson Buckminster bought Peter before the Revolution, and probably he was free when he served as a minuteman in Capt. Simon Edgell's company on that memorable morning, as no slave could be mustered into the army. One can read the muster roll and find his service as a minuteman mentioned as lasting four days. On the 24th of April he enlisted in Capt. Thomas Drury's company for eight months' service; re-enlisted for three years, Jan-

uary 1, 1777, and again April 16, 1782, for a like term. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. During the action he, with others, was sent from Captain Drury's company as a support to Colonel Prescott in the redoubt, just as Prescott's men had spent their last powder, and with a single charge in his gun. At that time a British officer came up with much pomp and cried out, "Surrender, you ——— rebels," but Prescott made a motion with his hand, and that was the last word the Briton ever spoke. He fell at once. The testimony of eyewitnesses leaves no doubt that this shot was fired by Peter Salem, and the officer, Major Pitcairn, who gave the order to fire at Lexington at an earlier date, fell into the arms of his son, who bore him off to a boat, and thence to a house in Prince street Boston, where he died.

Peter served faithfully the term of his enlistment, seven years, and at the close of the war in 1783 married Katy Benson, a granddaughter of Nero Benson, who had been a trumpeter in Capt. Isaac Clark's troop in 1725. In the year 1792 he went to reside at Leicester, Mass., where he built a cabin, cultivated a garden, made and sold baskets, earning a precarious living. To-day the highway running by his former home is called the Peter Salem road, and many a youth of the town, fifty years ago, was told of the patriotism of this colored soldier by his father who had heard the story from the lips of Peter himself. He was of a military bearing, obedient and polite, and always had earnest listeners to the recital of his experiences, when he was out with Massa Nixon's regiment. Age with its infirmities came at last; his resources grew smaller and smaller, and as his settlement was in Framingham, the good people of that town took early measures for his removal thither. He was provided for with care until his death, which occurred August 16, 1816. The town has erected a monument over his grave, and a marker also will be placed there on the next memorial day.

S. S. JOHNSON.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 7, 1896.

## A PARTY OF HESSIANS TRICKED.

Until recently there stood in the township of Garfield, N. J., the ruins of an old grist mill which was said to have ground grain for the Colonial troops under General Washington. An old farmer who lives near its site tells the following story of a trick his grandfather and the miller, whose name was Muller, played on a party of Hessian soldiers:

One day his grandfather, who had taken a load of corn to the mill, stood watching the great stones as they ground the grain, when Muller, who was in the hopper loft, called to him to come up, and pointed out to him a group of Hessians making camp in a grove across the Passaic. Later in the day some of them crossed the ford and approached the mill, whereupon the two men managed to hide themselves in one of the feeders, so that while secure they could see what was going on in the mill. Soon about twenty of the Hessians entered the mill, and seeing no one believed the miller had run away at their approach. They then brought in a quantity of things they had stolen, valuable dresses,

trinkets and lace curtains. After emptying sacks of meal on the floor, they filled the bags with their booty, piled them up outside of the mill, and then brought in jugs and kegs, jars and bottles of brandy and other liquors, and proceeded to hold a regular carousal, after which they all fell asleep. Perceiving their condition, the two men crept out of the feeder and lowered themselves from a window to the ground, and as they did not dare kill the horses or run away with them, for fear the Hessians would burn the mill in revenge, they decided to play a trick on these plundering soldiers. They emptied the rich contents of the bags back of the woodshed, and filled them with corn trash and stones, afterward piling them so they should look as they did before, and then hastened away to the neighboring houses.

In the morning the Hessians started down the road, each with a bag of corn trash and stones slung over his saddle, and it is said they did not discover the deception till they had nearly reached Trenton.

## Son of one of Andre's Captors.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT PAULDING died Wednesday, March 11, 1896, at Peekskill, N. Y., at an advanced age. He was born September 21, 1818, at Shrub Oak, and was the posthumous son of Captain John Paulding, one of the three captors of Major André. Mr. Paulding was a carpenter, and until three weeks ago, a very active man, creating great surprise about two years ago, on his seventy fifth birthday, by walking from Peekskill to New York, a distance of forty-eight miles. One brother still survives him, and he leaves four sons and a daughter.

## Her Father Was at Valley Forge.

MRS. CAROLINE BARTLETT, a daughter of Moses Long, of Hopkintown, N. H., who was with Washington at Valley Forge, and who took part in the battle of Monmouth and other battles, is now living in Orange, N. J., at the advanced age of ninety-two. For four years she has been confined to the house by rheumatism, but her mind is clear, and she is a cheerful and useful member of the family. During the past

few months, besides doing the weekly mending for the family, she has knit and distributed twenty-one pairs of bed-socks, some of which were sent to the hospitals, some to the poor-house and others to persons who are feeble or sick. She is interested in the plan of an Improvement Society to establish a training school for cooks, and is to make flatiron holders and dishcloths for use in the school. Mrs. Bartlett is the sister of Colonel Stephen N. Long, for whom Long's Peak in the Rocky Mountains was named.

## Death of a Genuine Daughter.

Mrs. Sophronia Wood died in Chicago, Ill., on March 9th, at the age of ninety-seven. She was born in Montpelier, Vt., and was the daughter of a surgeon, named Hutchinson, who served during the Revolution. Her marriage to Thomas R. Wood took place at Grafton, Mass., and after several changes of residence they went to Chicago to live, where the death of Mr. Wood took place in 1867. Of her thirteen children only one survives, Mr. Frederick W. Wood, with whom she made her home, but she leaves several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

**\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.**  
**\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.**  
**10 cents per Single Copy.**  
**Advertising Rates supplied upon application.**

### Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 840 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House news stand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.  
Washington—Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F streets.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,  
**THE SPIRIT OF '76,**  
14 Lafayette Place, New York. Telephone: 197 Spring.

APRIL, 1896.

CORRESPONDENCE and reports of celebrations and ceremonies of Chapters and Societies invited.

DATES OF LEADING EVENTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, formerly printed at the head of this page each month, have been grouped in a neat and attractive brochure, which will be mailed to any address, postage paid, for 10 cents a copy; fourteen copies for \$1.

BACK NUMBERS can now be supplied only for the months of September, 1894; and January, March, May, August, October and December, 1895. Price 10 cents per copy.

BOUND VOLUMES for the first year (September, 1894, to August, 1895) \$5 each. 100 copies per month of current issues are reserved for binding at the end of the second year; this file cannot be broken.

GAVELS—THE SPIRIT OF '76 has had made a few gavel, for the use of presiding officers, from the oak timbers of Fraunce's Tavern in New York City, in which building Washington bade farewell to the officers of the victorious army of the American Revolution. These will be supplied, express charges prepaid, for \$5 each.

## SHALL DUES BE LARGE OR SMALL?

IT IS noticed that many Societies and Chapters organize with by-laws which provide for annual dues not exceeding \$1 or \$2 a year. The expectation of the projectors is, that no expense will be incurred in the management of the Society, other than the cost of a trifling amount of stationery and postage, and that an annual income of from \$50 to \$150 a year, at the start, will provide amply for all needs. THE SPIRIT OF '76 believes that this is a serious mistake.

Every one of the hereditary bodies, except, indeed, the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the AZTEC CLUB and the HOLLAND and HUGUENOT SOCIETIES, is in the formative period of its existence. Each one wishes to grow and to increase its membership. But growth is dependent on work, action, perhaps the publication of a handsome Year Book, perhaps of maintaining a regular headquarters, and, certainly on holding a few celebrations each year. But expense attends every one of these demonstrations. A Society or a Chapter which begins its career timidly, with a small initiation fee and a small annual due, is handicapped, in some respects, from birth. There are a hundred things which it cannot do. In order to form funds which might be respectable, the original members of the CINCINNATI subscribed, each man, one month's pay. It is hardly necessary, in this day and generation, to tax a member of an hereditary Society as energetically as that, although, in spite of its absurdity, it is worth while to muse for a moment on what would happen if that were the rule, and if members could be induced to submit to it. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York State, who once had William Waldorf Astor for a member, and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the same State, who now have John D. Rockefeller and George W. Vanderbilt for members, not to mention other striking cases in other parts of the country, might

possibly each have an endowment by this time of a million dollars. What triumphal arches, what monuments of bronze, what buildings of dignity and beauty would lift their heads were the Societies equipped like that financially! But we are not now dealing with such tremendous figures as a million dollars. We are discussing something far less dazzling and pretentious, but, nevertheless, quite as practical.

The argument for a small annual due is, that membership can be more rapidly increased. If a reader of THE SPIRIT OF '76 will assert positively, from personal knowledge, that in his own special community or State, a small due proves of advantage in this respect, we must defer to his better knowledge; and yet, we hesitate. We should like to see his Society try the experiment of a larger due. We believe, sincerely, that in most cases membership would advance even more rapidly with \$5 a year, than on a basis of \$1 or \$2. When the income of a Society or Chapter is so small that stationery, circulars, notices and postage are alone provided for, there can be no ceremony or celebration, no tablet or monument, without virtually passing the hat. A few enthusiastic souls bear all the expense, or at least the main part of it. The membership at large escape. Is this right, when the celebration redounds to the prestige of the whole Society, kindles the interest of those who have not yet joined, and rapidly recruits the muster roll and enhances the pride of every member of the Order? This is the evil of a small income, that the leading spirits of the Society are disproportionately taxed financially. Why is it not the better plan to make the dues \$5 or more a year, at first, and reduce them, if necessary, later, when the field has been finally covered and the limit of membership reached.

## AN S. A. R. MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHETHER any of the Americans who have enlisted in the armies of the Cuban patriots are of the lineage of '76 is not known to the editor of this magazine. Presumably some of them are. But at any rate, in the Transvaal, one American at least, of patriotic blood, shouldered a rifle at the time of Dr. Jameson's expedition into the Boer republic. Without pronouncing any opinion upon the merits of the controversy there, THE SPIRIT OF '76 will give the facts:

George H. Clapp, a member of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, now a resident of Johannesburg, South Africa, joined an organization "to fight for the Transvaal flag and a true republic against the Boer government." It was the George Washington Corps, composed entirely of Americans, 130 strong, and was regarded by many as the best corps of men in Johannesburg in sympathy with Dr. Jameson's movement. During the anxious days between January 1st and 8th, the Americans held themselves in readiness to join the Scots, Irish, English, Australians, Afrikanders and other Uitlanders in defence of the principles set forth by the Transvaal National Union, which, one correspondent asserts, are "much like what George Washington fought for." Every man in the corps wore a little flag with 13 stars, and thought quite as much of that as he did of the National Union.

At this distance from the scene of Jameson's raid, public opinion is apt to regard that now historic expedition as an outgrowth of the land-grabbing propensities of the Englishmen of modern times, and, as such, to condemn it. But it is interesting to note that 130 Americans at Johannesburg chose to look upon the movement as a struggle for liberty.

It appears probable, from recent advices, that the question of union will come up at the annual national meeting of both Societies of SONS this year. At the meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Savannah, April 16th, it is said that Ohio, Massachusetts, West Virginia and Minnesota, perhaps other States, intend to be heard. Last year influences were brought to bear which prevented any public discussion, there being among the

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, as there always will be in every matter of importance in every Society, two sides to the subject, and two parties, each maintaining with some show of reason its own view. Should the convention in Savannah adjourn without action on this question, it is believed that the subject of union will be brought up in some form at the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION meeting in Richmond. Massachusetts, Ohio, Maine, the District of Columbia, Minnesota and Illinois are expected to present suggestions; and it is believed that some mild resolution, friendly in tone and indicating that there is a pipe of peace among the assets of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION which awaits only the application of the match by the other Society of SONS, will be adopted.

In the discussions relative to union of the Societies of SONS and DAUGHTERS, one leading sentiment is apparent. Each Society is attached to its name, its colors and its organization. Each wishes to retain all those things. To part with any one of these vital elements of an independent existence seems likely to dishearten many who have been splendid workers so far in their respective organizations, and really to lessen the total sum of patriotic work which is performed, rather than increase it. This is probably the most delicate subject with which negotiation for union will have to deal. It may be, in the end, that the plan now followed in several States by the SONS may seem the true solution of the difficulty. "In union there is strength," but there can be a union like that between the States. Each is independent, so far as the others are concerned; each retains its name, colors and organization. But they all co-operate under one National organization. It might almost be said that every citizen of Illinois is an honorary citizen of Massachusetts, and every resident of Massachusetts an honorary citizen of Illinois. And so on throughout the Union. This is a possible solution of the whole difficulty.

THE formation of a new Order in Chicago, the OLD GUARD, again points to a possible solution of the vexed question of union between the Societies of SONS, namely, co-operation. In the new Order, members of both Societies of SONS find it comfortable and agreeable to join in carrying out the purposes of the organization. If the month of April does not witness the initiation of actual proceedings looking toward a consolidation into one Society, THE SPIRIT OF '76 will take up this question during the following twelve months, and analyze the subject of union in all its bearings, and will invite a full, frank and free discussion in these columns, by its friends, of the advantages and disadvantages of merging the two Societies in one, and, further, the advantage and disadvantage of a union of the DAUGHTERS. There can be no harm in such an analysis of a much mooted question, and one result will undoubtedly be a clearer understanding, and, perhaps, a more intelligent public opinion. Heretofore there has been too much timidity about discussing the question at all.

THE DAUGHTERS occasionally ask THE SPIRIT OF '76 for the names of plays and charades suitable for the entertainment of a social meeting of their Societies. The ways of woman are not so well known to the masculine managers of this magazine as they ought to be; and truth compels us to make the awful confession that we do not know. The point is an interesting one, however, and if the DAUGHTERS and DAMES who are informed on this subject will give THE SPIRIT OF '76 the benefit of their knowledge, we will guarantee to make the facts known from Maine to California.

THE Publisher acknowledges the receipt of several back numbers called for, to enable him to make up bound volumes, and has paid fifteen cents each for them all. Copies for June, 1895, are particularly desired. The notice of last month is now repeated in modified form: THE SPIRIT OF '76 will pay fifteen cents

each for copies of October, November and December, 1894, and February and April, 1895; and twenty five cents each for ten copies of June, 1895.

### To Perfect the Family Tree.

**Pilcher.**—Information is solicited regarding the founders of the Pilcher family in the United States, supposed to have immigrated to Virginia about 174-. What was the given name of the Pilcher who married Phoebe Fielding in Virginia or North Carolina about 1750, and what were the given names of his father, brothers and children, and where can their descendants be found? What was the given name of the father of Joshua Pilcher, who was born in Culpepper Co., Va., and removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1793, and what were the names of his brothers? Where can be obtained information of the date of immigration from Wales of the colony with which Joshua Pilcher's father came to America, and names of companions? Any early information relative to the Pilcher family solicited.  
P. S. PILCHER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 28, 1896.

**Leonard.**—Names and dates for the Leonard family genealogy, begun by Manning Leonard, of Southbridge, Mass., are desired. We desire to know: (1) Your full name. (2) Full name of your father. (3) Full name of your grandfather. (4) Full name of your great-grandfather. (5) Where were the last named two from? If you have any letters or papers of member of the Leonard family, which will supply facts and personal traits, and if you will send them to me, they will be read and interesting facts will be copied, and the letters returned.  
BERNARD A. LEONARD.

DE PERE, Wis., April 2, 1896.

**Hall.**—Mrs. A. P. Linn Cochran, Springfield, O., would be glad to receive any information, which any reader of THE SPIRIT OF '76 can give her, relative to the ancestors of Mary Hall, born in 1740, daughter of Mrs. Anna Griffin Hall, who married Nathan Edson, of Bridgewater, Mass., in 1764 or 1768. It is believed that the father lived in Boston at one time or enlisted there.

**Bogardus.**—Where can be found the family record of Cornelius Bogardus, who was a soldier in Colonel Brinkerhoff's Regiment, Captain Van Wyck's Company, Dutchess County, N. Y., commissioned October 17th, 1775? Whom did he marry and what were the names of his children?  
J. C. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1896.

**Van Covenhoven.**—Information is asked by the undersigned in regard to the Van Covenhoven family. He says "Jos Conover was born August 12, 1730, and died April 6, 1814. This is as far as has been traced, but he is supposed to have been one of the Van Covenhoven family."  
J. WINTHROP CLAGHORN.

WAYNE, PENN., February 27, 1896.

[If our correspondent will address Peter Flint, Hotel San Remo, New York City, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and a Covenhoven descendant, he may possibly obtain useful information.]

**Rush.**—Information is desired of Jacob Rush, who came from Germany and settled somewhere in Virginia before or during the French and Indian War. He had several children, some of them settled in Pennsylvania and some in Indiana.

**Johnson.**—Information is also desired of the family of Eleanor Johnson, who was born December 6th, 1741, and is supposed to have lived in Maryland, as she married in that State.

IDA FARRELL MATTHEWS.  
(MRS. ALBERT MATTHEWS.)

HILLSBORO, O., April 2, 1896.

### Union Sentiment in Illinois.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—There seems to be no good reason why the two Societies in this State should not unite. There is the very best feeling between them, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have no collaterals to make trouble, have been most careful in the admission of its members, have published a Year Book in which not only the names of all its members and their ancestors, together with their services, appear, but also gives the authority for each service. While the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have not published their records, it is supposed that they could do so if they desired, and that they have been most careful in the admission of members. The Boards of Managers of the two Societies propose to meet together at some time in the near future and discuss the matter. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have been particular to state that they want the suggestion to come from the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. This seems perfectly proper. The first step has already been taken, and a very large number of the members of both Societies are glad of it, and hope it will result in the union of the two bodies in this State. If all the Societies of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the several States, printed Year Books giving the authority for the service of the ancestors of the members, there would not be so much difference of opinion as to which of the two Societies was the stricter in the admission of members.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3, 1896.

### Her Father 72 When She Was Born.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Kindly allow me to correct a mistake found on page 146 of your February issue, concerning Mrs. Avery, a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, wife of Elisha B. Avery, is a member of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Willimantic, Conn. She is only fifty-six years old. Her father was seventy-two when she was born, having enlisted in 1779 or 1780, when about fourteen years of age.

MINNIE POMEROY COOLEY,  
Registrar.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 26, 1896.



## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to *Booley, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."*

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted, May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 31 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized, May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized, April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William E. Earle, No. 1710 I street, Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 438 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized, September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. L. Holbrook, No. 123 West 59th street, New York City.

**DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.**—Founded, January, 1896. *Members:* Male and female descendants of Colonial Governors. *General Secretary:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

**HOLLAND.** Incorporated, May 12, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 106 East 22d street, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 223 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized, April 23, 1899. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—Instituted, December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* Robert Webb Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted, July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer Forward, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized, February 23, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted, January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 117 West 89th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

IN commemoration of the 120th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, a reception was given under the auspices of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Massachusetts, at the Hotel Vendome in Boston, on March 17, 1896, and during the afternoon over fifteen hundred guests assembled in the parlors and halls set aside for their use. There were flags everywhere, and upon the breast of everyone was a knot of red, white and blue, besides the emblem of the Societies, making a most attractive picture. During the hours of the reception, the inspiring strains of patriotic airs were played by an orchestra, bugle calls were given by a trumpeter, and, most thrilling of all, an old Colonial fifer and drummer marched through the rooms, playing "Yankee Doodle," in a rousing manner. The members of the Reception Committee, who stood at one side of the large banquet hall to greet the guests, were Mrs. N. V. Titus, Mrs. L. C. Wead and Mrs. G. F. Daniels, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION; Mme. Karl Von Rydingsvaard, Mrs. Julia G. Davis and Mrs. J. A. Remick, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Edwin S. Barrett, Nathan Appleton, Abijah Thompson, F. H. Brown, M.D., G. E. Bowman and W. K. Watkins, of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. An address of welcome was made by Mr. Barrett in behalf of the Committee, and after reading a letter of regret from Mrs. Sarah White, Mrs. Titus welcomed all in the name of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A letter of regret was read from Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, and speeches were made by Mme. Rydingsvaard, the Rev. W. E. Barton, the venerable Mr. Luther H. Angus and Dr. William G. Frost, of Berea College. All who were there expressed the sentiment that the celebration was a great success.



THE first annual banquet of the Boston Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held in March at the University Club in Boston, Mass. The guests of the Chapter were Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, Hon. Winslow Warren, Collector, and President of the CINCINNATI, Henry Ware Lyon, U. S. N., Francis E. Abbott, Ph.D., Governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and Edwin S. Barret, President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. President W. D. Richards introduced Mayor Quincy as the first speaker, who began his address with congratulations to the Chapter on its formation and growth. Collector Warren was then introduced and made some graceful remarks in regard to his being a perpetual guest of the Societies SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and referred to what he considered the dangers of Revolutionary Societies. The Historian of the Society then read an interesting paper, and was followed by Mr. F. E. Abbott, who spoke for his SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. Henry W. Lyon, U. S. A., spoke for the Navy, and the Hon. E. S. Barrett, President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, presented congratulations to the Chapter and spoke in favor of amalgamation with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. At a business meeting previous to the banquet the following officers were elected; President, Henry Durfee Pope; Vice President, George Francis Pierce; Secretary - Treasurer, George Ernest Bowman; Historian, Edward Webster McGlenen; Board of Directors, Rev. William Eleazer Barton, D.D., William Douglas Richards, Charles Sumner Parsons, William Meserve Jordan, Charles Payson Loring.

THERE are now 290 members in the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and local Chapters are located in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Zanesville and Xenia. At the annual meeting of the Society, held February 22d, delegates were elected to the National Congress, and were instructed to use their influence in behalf of union with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The Society also passed a strong resolution favoring such union, and instructed its delegates to present them at the meeting of the National Congress. On March 14th occurred the organization of the Cincinnati Chapter. The following officers were elected: Presi-

dent, George Kinsey; First Vice-President, Prof. Thos. H. Norton; Second Vice President, Colonel John W. Harper; Secretary, the Hon. Thomas D. Rhodes; Treasurer, Col. James A. Collins; Managers, Col. Arthur L. Fogg, Joseph B. Foraker, Jr., G. Mortimer Roe, Edwards Ritchie, and Gen. H. M. Cist. The Ohio Society is one of those which came into existence in 1889, having been initiated April 11th of that year in the office of Gov. Joseph B. Foraker, in Columbus, and formally organized June 4th. Although comparatively inactive for a few years, it is now under the direction of men of affairs, and is making decided progress. The following new members have been recently admitted: The Hon. William F. Conley, Tamah; Lieut. Edw. Chynoweth, Columbus Barracks; Thomas Daniel Rhodes, Woodlawn, Hamilton County; Edward Darius Parsons, San Francisco, Cal.; and Joseph Knowles Wing, North Bloomfield.

THE Arkansas Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a banquet at the Capital Hotel in Little Rock, which was one of the most noted occasions in the history of that Society. The members assembled in the hotel parlors for a business session of one hour, at which new memberships, finance and other matters were considered, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The most important business matter was a resolution, unanimously adopted, favoring a union with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, upon such terms as may be satisfactory to the two Societies, or to those having the matter of the proposed union in charge. In the musical exercises Mr. Fay Hempstead, Secretary of the Society, sang a national song, the words and music of which he had written for the occasion. The song was received with great favor, and arrangements were made for having it sung at future meetings of the Society. At the banquet patriotic speeches were made in response to a number of toasts, among which were "The Patriots of the Revolution," Col. Sam. W. Williams, President of the Society; "Lafayette," Joseph M. Hill; "The Women of the Revolution," George F. Rozelle; "Gen. Francis Nash," Dr. Charles E. Nash, and "Gen. George Rogers Clark, the Conqueror of the Northwest Territory," Mr. Fay Hempstead. This Society numbers among its members an own daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, Mrs. Sarah E. McGill of Camden, Ark., whose father, William McIntosh of Sumter County, South Carolina, enlisted under Gen. Francis Marion, at the age of sixteen, and took part in the battle of Eutaw Springs.

IN the Indiana Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which meets annually, applications for membership are passed upon by the Board of Managers and receive attention as fast as they come in, instead of at monthly intervals. The last applications approved are those of the following gentlemen: Thomas Lutz Stitt, Wabash; Inman H. Fowler, Spencer; Charles Oliver Stimson and Richard Carpenter, Lafayette; George Ellis Townley and William C. Thompson, Indianapolis. The Society held its annual meeting in Fort Wayne on February 25 to commemorate the famous exploit of Colonel George Rogers Clark, in the reduction of Fort Sackville at Vincennes, after his long and perilous march from Kaskaskia with only 130 men, who experienced extreme suffering in the low, wet lands of the Wabash river. At the banquet which followed the business meeting Charles McCulloch presided as toastmaster. The speeches in response to the toasts were happily expressed and interesting; some were humorous, some were brilliant, and there was much enthusiasm on the part of the listeners. The State officers of the Society are: President, S. B. Brown, Fort Wayne; Vice-President, William E. English, Indianapolis; Secretary, Charles W. Moores, Indianapolis; Registrar, Duncan T. Bacon, Indianapolis; Treasurer, Cincinnati H. McDowell; Honorary Vice-Presidents, W. E. Clark, Crown Point; Samuel C. Meredith, Indianapolis; and Robert S. Hatcher, Lafayette.

THE Wisconsin Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has awakened to renewed vigor after a long period of inaction, and is making an effort, deserving of all praise, to carry out the purposes of the Society to keep alive the spirit of the men who achieved American independence. Believing that the children of the State should be encouraged to make a thorough study of the greatest event in our history—the War of the Revolution and the causes which led to it—the Board of Managers has recently offered in the name of the Society, a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold for the best essay on "The Causes and Events which led to the War of the American Revolution." The competition for this is to be open to the members of all classes which shall be graduated from any high school in Wisconsin during the year 1896. A committee selected by the Society will pass upon the merits of the essays submitted, which are to be judged by composition, historical facts and literary style. A copy of the resolutions offering the prize, which were adopted by the Board of Managers, and of the rules which will govern the contest, has been sent to the principal of every high school in the State, asking its co-operation in the matter.

THE Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will hold its annual meeting in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, April 20th, and partake of a banquet at the Hotel Vendome in the afternoon. The following members were admitted to the Society, March 6, 1896: Walter R. Fales, Wrentham; Curtis Guild, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Louis A. Phillips, Samuel E. Tinkham, Boston; Frank B. Carleton, South Groveland; Arthur D. Colby, Lowell; Walter C. Bates, Roxbury; Edward H. Bush, Dalton; Charles H. Cogswell, M.D., Boston Harbor; Waldo A. Martin, Milton; Charles Greenwood, Malden; George L. Allen, George H. Allen, Salem; Harry S. Kimball, Haverhill; Edward H. Shattuck, Lowell; Josiah F. Bly, Danvers; Alfred M. Blinn, Boston; Thomas F. Hunt, John Robinson, Salem; Benjamin Hale, Jr., Joshua Hale, Cyrus K. Hale, Newburyport; James S. Conant, Dorchester; Samuel P. Hadley, Lowell; Ray G. Huling, Cambridge; Henry K. Wight, Indian Orchard, Springfield; Howard K. Sanderson, Lynn; Charles P. Clark, Jr., G. F. Agent, N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R., Boston; Albert W. Martin, Jamaica Plain; Edward Bigley Pratt, Hingham; Solomon S. Higgins, Somerville. Massachusetts now exceeds all the other States in membership, with Connecticut second and New York third.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, President General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is in receipt of intelligence of the formation of a Society of the SONS in Florida. Lieut. James H. Bull, United States Navy, located at the Navy Yard in Pensacola, accepted the responsibility of organizing the movement, at the request of the National Society, and has met great success. The claims to eligibility of the charter members have been carefully examined and approved. Officers were elected on March 14th, as follows: President, Lieut. James H. Bull, United States Navy, Pensacola; Vice-President, W. H. Milton, Jr., of Marianna, Surveyor-General for the United States in Florida; Secretary, W. O. H. Shepard, Pensacola, Assistant Division Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; Registrar and Treasurer, ex-Judge J. C. Avery, lawyer; Managers, C. A. Choate, of *The Florida Citizen*, Jacksonville; W. T. Cogswell, a merchant of Tallahassee, Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, Pensacola; Delegate, A. M. Avery, merchant, of Pensacola. Membership in the Florida Society is limited, as it is in all branches of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to lineal descendants of the armed forces and active patriots of the War of Independence.

THE District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its monthly meeting in the hall of the Builders' Exchange, Washington, the evening of March 18th, at which, besides their own members, there were present, by invitation, members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. The papers of the evening all bore upon the acquisition of the Northwest and the struggle with the Indians and Great Britain up to and during the War of 1812. The following applicants have been admitted to membership in the District of Columbia Society in 1896: Harry Weston Van Dyke, Ensign Cleland Davis, U.S.N.; Francis Patterson Morgan, M.D.; Everett Hayden, U.S.N.; Sidney Ingraham Besselièvre, John Elfret Watkins, Jr.; William Bartlett Whipple, William Francis Alden, Philip Walker, Francis Charles Van Horn, Charles Edwin Lyman, Benjamin P. Watrous, Erwin Franklin Mason, William Mallory Dickson, Walter Harvey Weed, U. S. Geological Survey. The committee in charge of the publication of the new Register of the Society has reported that one-third of it is in type, and the entire book will be completed within two months.

THE Washington Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, desiring to stimulate patriotic thought and study on the part of students in the schools of the State, to the end that the deeds of the heroes of 1776 may not grow dim with years, and that the sacrifices which they made and the principles for which they fought may be kept before their minds, has through a committee offered two prizes, one of twenty five dollars, the other of ten dollars, to the pupils of all high schools, normal schools and colleges in the State of Washington (except the State University) for the best and second best composition on the subject "The Principles and Lessons of the American Revolution." The State University is included in a similar offer by the National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The members of the committee having charge of the competition, appointed by the Board of Managers of the Society, are: W. F. Babcock, Irving T. Cole, Dr. Samuel Judd Holmes, Arthur Newton Thompson, D.D., and Colonel J. Kennedy Stout. Professor Mark Harrington, President of the State University, has consented to act as Chairman of the Examining Committee.

THE Michigan Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, enjoys the membership of some of the best men in the State, and Henry S. Sibley, the Secretary, Fitz Hugh Edwards, the Regis-

trar, and their associates, are adding new names to the rolls every month. Both are extremely careful, and they are keeping the Society on a high plane. Among the recently elected members are: R. H. L'Hommedieu, Kirke Lathrop, R. G. Lathrop, S. A. Courtis, Gouverneur Morris, W. K. Anderson, Ed. L. Woodruff, Hon. T. W. Palmer, T. S. Jerome, W. H. Burtenshaw, John Davis, W. G. Goldsmith, T. G. Fletcher, Oliver Goldsmith, J. B. Molony, W. G. Williams, Jr., R. H. Fyfe, F. W. Robbins, C. A. Davison, R. H. Bissell, G. B. Remick, E. S. Barbour (2nd), J. Palmer, Jr., Alfred Russell, J. S. Farrand, Jr., Detroit; F. A. Maynard, Lansing; H. G. Barnum, Port Huron; E. L. Maddox, Grand Rapids; H. T. Stanton, Grand Rapids; W. L. Jenks, Port Huron; G. P. Savidge, Spring Lake; W. Shattuck, Saginaw; D. E. Johnson, Grosse Ile.

THE National Congress SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will be held in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va., April 30th. The President of the local Society, William Wirt Henry, who is a descendant of Patrick Henry, endeavored to obtain the use of the hall of the House of Delegates for the session of the congress, but the Governor was not able to grant permission for this, as it has been the custom not to allow the hall to be opened for such purposes during the recess of the Legislature. Arrangements for the meeting are in the hands of an able local committee composed of J. A. White, Chairman, Virginius Newton, T. N. Rutherford, Thomas Atkinson, and A. T. Harris. The Secretary-General, Franklin Murphy, of Newark, N. J., and the Treasurer-General, C. W. Haskins, of New York, were recently in Richmond, conferring with the committee, and it is expected that arrangements will soon be completed.

THE applications of the following gentlemen have been favorably acted upon by the Board of Managers of the Hawaiian Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: Warren Goodale, of Kawaiui, Hawaii, Grandson of Abner Goodale of Captain Gates' Company, of Marlborough, Mass., who turned out on the 19th of April, 1775; Warren Chamberlain, William Warren Chamberlain, great grandson and great great grandson of Wilson Chamberlain, who marched to Bennington at the first alarm, and was in Capt. Samuel Hubbard's Company, August 18, 1777; also descendants from Joseph Chamberlain, a Continental soldier of 1780; Sidney Miller Ballou, descendant of Eleazar Jencks, of Colonel Matthewson's regiment of Rhode Island troops. The Board of Managers have elected as a member of the Board Col. William Fessenden Allen (vice Henry Wild Severance), to serve until the next election.

DURING the campaign of 1781 in South Carolina, General Greene had no forces on whom he could rely more surely than those of the Maryland line. A SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York City, William W. Kenly, has the proud distinction of lineal descent from one of these heroes. His grandfather, Gassaway Watkins, was an officer in that famous line from January, 1776, till January, 1783, and took part in many severe engagements. When the attack was made on the strongly fortified and well-garrisoned fort of '96, where a third of the storming party were killed, and not one in six escaped unhurt, Gassaway Watkins was in the midst of the fight, close to Captain Benson, whom he received into his arms when he fell wounded.

THERE will be a public meeting of the New Jersey SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, on the evening of April 20th, to commemorate the battles of Lexington and Concord. Addressees will be made by Horace Porter, the hard working and brilliant President-General of the Society, and other prominent speakers. Ex-Governor McKinley has been invited. Patriotic music will be rendered, and the exercises will be followed by a collation. The Committee of Arrangements are William R. Weeks, the Hon. John Whitehead, the Rev. S. Edward Terry, Thomas W. Williams, Walter S. Nichols and William Hunt.

THE Empire State Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by its Board of Managers, has issued a charter to a new Chapter, instituted in the city of Rome, N. Y. Rome is in the Mohawk Valley, a region hallowed by the blood of patriots and the scene of many stirring events in Colonial and Revolutionary times. The officers of the new Chapter, which has adopted the name of Gansevoort Willet, are: President, Hon. Edward Comstock; Vice-President, John S. Wardwell; Secretary, Edward L. Denio; Treasurer, J. Millard Brainard; Registrar, Oswald P. Backus; Historian, Eugene A. Rowland. Managers, Thos. H. Stryker, Franklin A. Ethridge, Prof. Edward B. Nelson, and George A. Clyde.

THE Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will hold their annual church service at four o'clock on the afternoon of April 19th, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and 57th Street, New York City, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington. The Chaplain, the

Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach. One half of the seats in the centre of the church will be reserved for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who have been invited to attend in a body. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Stephen M. Wright, Walter S. Logan and Andrew T. C. Foyé.

AT the meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held in Concord, N. H., March 11, 1896, the following candidates for membership were admitted: Herbert E. Haley, of Newmarket; Phineas R. Gould, of Littleton; Ernest G. Hatch, of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Jacob W. Moorar, of Manchester; Arthur C. Bradley, of Newport; Charles H. Stewart, of Concord; Eugene F. Carpenter, of Concord; and George R. Kimball, of Haverhill. Arrangements for the holding of the annual meeting April 22 were completed.

GEN. JOHN H. KEATLEY, one of the organizers of the Iowa Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and a gentleman of ability, is a veteran of the late war and was at the time the Iowa Society came into existence in charge of the Soldiers' Home in that State. Since early in 1895, Gen. Keatley has been the editor in charge of the *St. Paul Dispatch*, a thriving newspaper, whose politics we will not mention in order to keep politics entirely out of this magazine. He writes that the two Societies of SONS in Minnesota have so arranged affairs that the two are practically one.

AN enterprise that will be a welcome addition to the business of the town has been initiated at Richmond, Va., by Colonel William R. Griffiths, of Baltimore, and Mr. David C. Mayo, of Richmond. They have begun the erection of a large tobacco factory, to be equipped with modern machinery, which will give employment to many hands. Colonel Griffiths is President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Maryland, and it was largely to his influence that Richmond secured the annual convention of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is planning for the permanent preservation of the historic battleship *Constitution*, which next year reaches her hundredth year. Besides keeping her as "an illustration of the original type of warship which made the power of the American Navy both felt and respected," it is proposed to utilize her as a museum of Navy relics. New Hampshire people are very unwilling to have "Old Ironsides" removed from Portsmouth harbor to Washington, as has been proposed, but that is a point for Congress to decide.

STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, new secretary of Empire State SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is Secretary Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Secretary, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen; Secretary and Treasurer Building Trades Club; Secretary and Treasurer Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders; Director for New York of National Association of Builders; Secretary of Patria Club; Secretary of "The Goats," and Vice-President of SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Company.

THE Pennsylvania SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have a library of nearly fifty volumes of archives, records and works of similar character, placed in charge of the Registrar of the Society, Henry Downes Sellers, of Pittsburg, at his office, No. 77 Fourth avenue, where it is open to all members of the Society. The members are urged to present to the library any books which would be of use to the Society, and with which they would be willing to part. The Society received an accession of twenty-six members during the past year.

AMONG the latest additions to membership of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is Mr. George W. Christian of Phoenix, Arizona, a great grandson of David Williams, who, with John Paulding and Isaac Van Wait, captured Major John André on the 23d of September, 1780. Williams was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., October 21, 1754, and died in Livingstonville, August 2, 1831. He enlisted in 1775, served under General Montgomery at Quebec, and continued in the army till 1779, when he retired on account of disability caused by sufferings at Valley Forge.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Kentucky Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Louisville, on March 20th, the following gentlemen were admitted to this Society: R. R. Burnam, Clay Keen Shackelford, W. R. Shackelford, John Blackwell Chenault, Christopher David Chenault, William Francis Barret, Eugene C. Warren, George L. Bacon, C. W. Huggins, Stewart Sanders, R. H. Barker, C. D. Thompson, Lindsey Hugh Blanton.

THE Old Middlesex Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lowell, Mass., held a meeting at the residence of its President, Mr. Charles Elisha Adams, in Wilder Street of

that city, on the evening of March 24th, at which meeting six new members were elected and a committee appointed to arrange for the commemoration of the anniversary of the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, May 9th (the 10th being Sunday), by fitting ceremonies.

AMONG the thirty men of military ancestry admitted to membership by the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in March, are John D. Rockefeller, George W. Van Siclen and Homer Lee, of New York; James J. Belden, of Syracuse; Henry O. Holland, of Buffalo; Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Pettus, of the Navy, and Lieuts. Hugh B. Wise and Charles H. McKinstry, of the Army.

THE Old Essex Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has recently been organized in Lynn, Mass., with the following officers: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, President; Rufus Kimball and George H. Rich, Vice-Presidents; Representative H. K. Sanderson, Secretary; Frank L. Earl, Treasurer, and John L. Parker, Historian. A history of Lynn's part in the Revolution is to be one of the works of the Chapter.

AMONG the new members of the Iowa Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are Bryant W. Russell, of Lipscomb; Samuel Bisbee, of Keokuk; W. H. Forbert, of Dubuque; and W. C. and J. W. Logan, of Waterloo, all of Iowa. The Iowa Society has reached a greater strength within the first year or so of its existence, than, ten years ago, some Societies did in several years.

THE gentlemen whose names are here given have recently joined the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Topeka, Kan.: Norris Lancaster Gage, Robert S. Thompson, Francis B. Woodruff and George Dick, Topeka; Selden J. Woodman, North Topeka; Frank Matthew Nelson, Burlingame; John Evans Junkin, Sterling, and Edwin W. Thrall, Hamilton.

THE following members were admitted to the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION during the month of February, 1896: Judge Jacob F. Burket, Judge of Supreme Court of Ohio, Findlay; John Edward Ensign, Cleveland; Eli A. Turney, North Amherst, Lorain County; Hon. George Washington Allen, Cleveland.

THE Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Maryland, is one that is strong in good works. It is increasing in number, some new names being added to its list every month, and it now counts one hundred and sixty members.

THOMASTON, Me., March 30th, voted to instruct the selectmen of the town to place at the grave of General Knox a marker such as has been adopted by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE increase in membership of the Nebraska Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, during the past year is equal to the total increase of the preceding four years.

## United States Daughters of 1812.

There will be a meeting of the General Council, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, early in May to perfect their organization. Permanent committees on Constitution, Seal and Insignia, Auditing, and Entertainments, will after the May meeting unitedly comprise the Executive Council. The General Council is constituted of the President of each State Society, and will meet annually January 8th. The following ladies have been selected by the founder and Director General, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, to act until January 8th, 1900, Mrs. Darling being ex officio chairman of each committee: Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Kentucky; Mrs. Louis W. Hall, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York; Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Stephen A. Webster, and Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith, New York, and Mrs. William Judkins, Ohio. Others, for Celebrations and Entertainments, are yet to be selected.

CALDWELL & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., are sole agents to furnish the insignia of the General Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, as well as seals for the various State Societies. Bailey, Banks & Biddle of Philadelphia are the stationers of the General and State Societies. Permits are given to members by Presidents of States, who receive their authority from the General Society.

LOUISIANA, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan now have Societies of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, and others are being organized. The work

in Pennsylvania began the first of the present year, but Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Sullivan Johnson are diligently at work, and it is hoped to effect an organization this month.

## Sons of the Revolution.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held in Trenton on the morning of March 24th, at the historic Trenton House, where, after a business meeting of unusual interest, lunch was served to the members of the Society. Resolutions were adopted requesting Congressmen and Senators of New Jersey to urge upon the National Legislature the printing of the manuscript records of the Revolutionary Continental Congress. The Society also discussed the printing of a year book, the purchase of Washington's headquarters at Rocky Hill, and the tablet upon "Old North" at Princeton. The report of the Essay Committee, of which the Hon. William L. Dayton was Chairman, was of great interest. The essays, which were sent in to compete for the three prizes offered by the Society to the schools of New Jersey, for the best essay of 1,896 words on "Washington's Campaigns in New Jersey," were well written and showed remarkable research and careful presentation of data. The Hon. G. D.

W. Vroom, President *pro tem.*, announced the result of the competition. The first prize was adjudged to Russell Taylor of the Rockaway Public School, the second to Eugene Watt of the Seventh Street School, Newark, and the third to Robert T. Kent of Passaic High School, Passaic. Among the new members elected is Benjamin Fisher Lee, Clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court. The officers elected are: President, Col. S. Meredith Dickinson, Trenton; Vice-President, Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem; Secretary, John A. Campbell, Trenton; Treasurer, Hugh H. Hamill, Trenton; Registrar, Foster C. Griffith, Trenton; Historian, Thomas Jones Yorke, Salem; Chaplain, Rev. Charles H. Perkins, Salem; Corresponding Secretary, Francis B. Lee, Trenton; Board of Managers, Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton; Bayard Stockton, Princeton; Schuyler C. Woodhull, Camden; Gilbert Collins, Jersey City; Malcolm Macdonald, New York City; Dr. William Elmer, Trenton; Hon. A. Q. Garretson, Jersey City; Hon. William L. Dayton, Trenton; Richard S. Stevens, South Orange; Leroy H. Anderson, Princeton.

THE Colorado Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a gathering at the Brown Palace Hotel, in Denver, at which, together with the members of the Society DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, they listened to some fine music and eloquent addresses. An extremely interesting feature of the entertainment was the presentation of a magnificent silk Colonial banner to the Society. This was the gift of ex-Governor James B. Grant, on whose behalf it was presented by District Attorney Henry M. Blackmer, of Colorado Springs. As he concluded his brilliant address, Dr. P. M. Cooke released the cords which supported the covering cloth, and the banner was revealed to the assemblage, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Besides the members of the two Societies, there were present some members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which there is no Society in Colorado. At a business meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION earlier in the evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Ralph Vorhees, President; A. K. Shepard, Vice-President; Dr. P. M. Cooke, Secretary; W. D. Todd, Treasurer; R. Heber Smith, Registrar; the Right Rev. F. S. Spalding, Chaplain. Board of Managers, W. G. Fisher, H. D. Blackmer, of Colorado Springs; Dr. F. J. Bancroft, J. R. Schermerhorn, E. M. Ashley, J. C. Butler, Col. A. W. Jackson, John M. Maxwell, of Leadville, E. C. Gilman. The following were also elected delegates to the National Convention of the Society at Savannah, Ga.: N. P. Hill, R. S. Little, Dr. W. W. Grant, C. L. McIntosh, W. S. Cheesman; Alternates, T. H. Edsall, S. B. Belford, S. K. Hooper, Herbert J. Ross, Henry E. Wood. A Committee was appointed on the award of the prize medal for the coming year, another to arrange for the next celebration of Flag Day, and one consisting of Bishop Spalding, J. B. Vroom and S. C. Hinsdale, to devise ways and means for uniting in one organization the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THERE was an excellent attendance at the annual meeting, recently held, of the California Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at which there was an election of officers for the coming year. The retiring President, H. O. Collins, who was re-elected,





presented his annual address, in which he referred to the gratifying progress of the Society, now in its third year, and the difficulty with which it had to contend in the necessity of sending East to verify many applications for membership. During the last year the Society was not financially strong enough to rent and furnish headquarters, but it will probably be able to do so this year without incurring any debt. Mr. Collins also called attention to the additions to the library and to the collection of historical relics belonging to the Society. E. J. Hardin, the Registrar, made a report, in which the membership was shown to be sixty six, a gain of twenty-six during the year. The reports of the Secretary, A. B. Benton, and of the Treasurer, B. W. Lee, were also read. There is a balance in the treasury, and the affairs of the organization are in a very satisfactory condition. The following officers were elected; President, B. O. Collins; Vice President, W. A. Elderkin, U.S.A.; Secretary, A. B. Benton; Treasurer, B. W. Lee; Registrar, E. J. Hardin. The same gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors.

THE Maryland Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met in Baltimore on March 16th, the 115th anniversary of the battle of Guilford, N. C., in which Maryland troops played a conspicuous part. They held their annual election of officers, with the following result: President, Hon. John Lee Carroll; Vice President, McHenry Howard; Secretary, Robert Riddell Brown; Registrar, Henry Oliver Thompson; Treasurer, William Bowly Wilson; Chaplain, Rev. William Meade Dame. Board of Managers: William Mozart Hayden, Wilmot Johnson, William Fairfield Lockwood, M.D., John Thomson Mason, R. Patrick Macauley Birkhead, Ogden Arthur Kirkland, Thomas Pugh McCormick, M.D. The delegates to the triennial convention at Savannah will be William Bosly Wilson, Thomas William Hall, James Wilson Patterson, John Izard Middleton and Henry Oliver Thompson. The alternates will be Julian Henry Lee, Dr. Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell, William Shepard Bryan and C. Morton Stewart, jr. Mr. Henry Oliver Thompson, the Registrar, received a vote of thanks for his careful work in the compilation of the year book of the Society, and was complimented on its artistic features.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held at the New Century Drawing Room, Philadelphia, April 3, 1896. The following gentlemen were elected as officers, managers and delegates: President, William Wayne; First Vice-President, Richard McCall Cadwalader; Second Vice-President, William Henry Egle, M.D.; Secretary, Ethan Allan Weaver; Treasurer, Charles Henry Jones; Registrar, Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A.; Historian, Josiah Granville Leach; Chaplain, Rev. George Woolsey Hodge. Board of Managers: James Edward Carpenter, William Spohn Baker, Hon Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, L.L.D., George Mecum Conarro, William Macpherson Hornor, Isaac Craig, John Woolf Jordan, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Thomas Hewson Bradford, M.D. Delegates to the General Society: James Edward Carpenter, Charles Henry Jones, Josiah Granville Leach, Harman Yerkes, Edward Morrell. Alternates: William Potter, James May Duane, John J. Pinkerton, George Wharton Pepper, S. Davis Page.

AN interesting award of diplomas was made March 6th at St. Joseph, Mo., to Lilian Janet Strong, Charles M. Guthrie and Mae A. Clarke, pupils in the St. Joseph High School. The Missouri Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, had offered prizes to the public school scholars of the State for the best essays on "Benjamin Franklin, the Patriot," and there were more than two hundred competitors. The first prize went to St. Louis, the second to Kansas City, and the third to Kirkwood; but there were still three essays of such merit that the committee of award decided that they must have honorable mention, and it was for these that the diplomas mentioned above were presented by Henry Cadle, Secretary of the Missouri Society, to the three St. Joseph pupils. Mr. Cadle's excellent address was followed by some bright remarks by Henry K. White, and then there was enthusiastic singing of patriotic songs by the school. Mr. Cadle devotes most of his time to the work of the Society, and hopes that a Chapter of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION will be formed soon in St. Joseph.

THE Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, on March 17th, formally surrendered the keys to the rooms in the old State House, which it has occupied conjointly with the Philadelphia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, for nearly a year. The joint path of the two Societies has been beset with difficulties since the Councils granted privileges to the DAUGHTERS equal to those bestowed some time previous on the SONS. The SONS were strongly opposed to the use of these historic rooms by the DAUGHTERS, and as they were unable to bring about a repeal of the privilege bestowed on the latter they decided to withdraw, which they have now done. The DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION now have full possession, and will endeavor to restore the rooms to their

original condition, having \$5,000 to expend for the purpose. The wish has been expressed by many persons that after the restoration is completed the building shall not remain in private hands, but shall be returned to the care of the official to whom the city entrusts such property.

SINCE the original call for the formation of the Society was issued on February 22, 1876, the career of the New York State Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has been one of continuous prosperity, its roll now bearing the names of 1,748 members, among whom are four sons of soldiers of the Revolution. In its membership are also included descendants of eighteen signers of the Declaration of Independence, of five Governors of the period of the Revolution, and of at least one member of the Continental Congress from each of the Colonies. All of the united Colonies are represented by the ancestors of members, Connecticut standing first in number of ancestors, Massachusetts second and New York third, with smaller representation from the others. Since the organization of the New York State Society, similar Societies have been organized in twenty-nine States, and have become a confederation under the title of the GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, with a total membership of nearly 6,000 descendants of Revolution soldiers and prominent civil officers.

THE Philip Livingston Chapter, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, are to hold a religious service in St. Peter's Church, Albany, N.Y., on April 19th, in memory of the Battle of Lexington. It is intended to make this act of worship impressive and worthy of the Order. The committee appointed by the Regent, Major Harmon Pumpelly Read, to take charge of the service is composed of the following gentlemen: Major William Watson, Chairman; Edgar C. Leonard, W. H. Griffith, Henry Harmon Noble, Assistant Historian of the State; George W. Pierce, Professor Whitmore and G. C. Baker. The Governor and his staff, State officers, the Mayor of the city, and members of all patriotic hereditary organizations are to be invited to attend and wear their insignia. The place of worship chosen is one of the old historic churches of the city. The Rector of St. Peter's, the Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall, will preach the sermon, and it is understood that other clergymen will take part in the services.

THE presentation of the silver and bronze medals awarded by the New York State Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, as second and third prizes for essays on "The Cause and Results of Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga," took place at the High School in Buffalo, March 11th. Dwight Comstock and Bryant H. Fleming, students at the school, were the proud recipients of the medals. Henry R. Howland presented them, and in his remarks referred to the fact that a year ago one of their number had received a medal as victor in a contest that included all the high school scholars of the State. Speeches were also made by Sheldon T. Viele, past President of the Buffalo Society, by C. K. Remington, Secretary, and by Superintendent Emerson, the exercises closing with "America," sung heartily by the pupils.

ETHAN A. WEAVER, Secretary Pennsylvania Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has recently presented to George Taylor Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Easton, Pa., a gavel made of interesting historic wood. The head of the gavel is from original timber of Independence Hall, and the handle is from an original rafter of the house at Easton, Pa., wherein George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence lived, and wherein he died. This house (now the oldest in Easton) was built and occupied as a residence, until his death, by William Parsons, the Proprietaries' founder of Easton, who was also a member of Franklin's Junto Club, Member of Assembly, Officer of Provincial Forces and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, who died in 1757 and is buried at Easton.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is indebted to a member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York State for the information that the Society's headquarters in the Hotel Waldorf were not abandoned as unsatisfactory, but in order that the Society might establish itself in much larger and more accessible rooms in the Mutual Life Building at No. 146 Broadway, where it is gathering relics of the Revolution. Many valuable pictures are upon the walls. The Secretary's table is made of wood taken from the original Fraunces's Tavern, and his desk of oak from the "Sugar House." The Society is making constant additions to the beauty and attractiveness of the premises. It forms a most agreeable meeting place for the 1800 members. Besides being the headquarters of the New York Society, it is the office of the General Secretary.

THE newspapers in St. Paul were supplied with a handsome design, two columns in width, to publish over their report of the joint celebration of the two Societies of SONS, February 29d. It was composed of the great seals of the two Societies, a short distance apart, and the space between filled with a scroll, inscribed "United They Stand," with a sun-burst, entitled "Washington's



Birthday," and cords connecting the two seals. This joint celebration was brought about by the co-operation of many, but Ruhard Hurd of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was active in the work.

THE engraved certificate of membership issued by the General Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, bears the coats of arms of the thirteen original States, the great seal of the Society, a picture of Independence Hall, and, at top, the Minute Man, surrounded by 13 stars, the American eagle soaring overhead. The design is by Stanford White, and the plate is etched by William Sartain. The cost of these certificates to each member is \$5, and each member who wishes one must apply through the Secretary of his own State Society.


THE frontispiece of the Year Book of the New York Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, is a process photograph of the portrait of George Clinton, by Trumbull, which hangs in the Governor's room of the City Hall. In the body of the book other portraits are reproduced. The membership of the Society now reaches 1,748. The Year Book is well printed, and is bound in buff and blue.

By invitation of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Illinois, the Managers of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in that State met the Managers of the Society first named at a conference in Chicago, April 2d, to discuss the subject of union. The result of their deliberations is expected to be made manifest at the national meetings of the respective Societies this month in the South.

AT THE adjourned meeting of the Nebraska SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Omaha, March 21st, the by-laws proposed by the Committee appointed at the previous meeting were discussed section by section and adopted. The Society has a membership of forty-eight, double that of a year ago, and is in a prosperous condition.

THE monument which the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are to erect in front of the new library of Columbia College to mark the battlefield of Harlem Plains, is to be a simple monolith, which will harmonize in design with the architecture of the building.

### Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL JOHN COCHRAN, the distinguished President of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in the State of New York, referring to Fraunces' Tavern, in a letter to THE SPIRIT OF '76, says: "To the Societies founded by the descendants of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and consisting partly of their descendants, the place which witnessed the separation of those officers from their Commander in Chief must be invested with a commemorative interest. But, with a far deeper feeling must it be contemplated by the descendants of those very officers who, as their eldest male posterity, were appointed by them to be, as members of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, which they themselves founded, the especial depositories of their friendships and the guardian of their memorable achievements." General Cochran is the possessor of one of the gavels, made by THE SPIRIT OF '76, from the oak timbers of Fraunces' Tavern, and is thoroughly devoted to the interests of his Order. The pamphlets which he occasionally produces on matters relative to his Society are models of fresh, original and vigorous American, and afford un-  


failing pleasure to all who are fortunate enough to receive them, both from the interest of their contents and their masculine literary form.

ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, died March 18th, at his home, 5 Gramercy Park. Mr. Belknap was born in New York, July 23, 1848, was a graduate of Columbia College, a successful business man and a devoted philanthropist, giving a large portion of his time to charitable work. He was Colonel in the Seventh Regiment, being promoted to that rank, and Chief of Staff in 1876, and was also member of many clubs and other organizations.

THE funeral of the late Ambassador Runyon, in Newark, N. J., February 24th, was attended by prominent members of the CINCINNATI, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and a very large and distinguished company of public men.

THE Tories have found a champion in E. D. Robbins of Wethersfield, Conn., who read a paper entitled "The Tory View of the Declaration of Independence," at the March 3d meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, in Hartford. One judges from Mr. Robbins' remarks that the Tories did not think much of the "Declaration." No one can blame them.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized at the residence of Gen. Joseph H. Barnes, in East Boston, Mass., on the afternoon of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday. The hall and parlor were tastefully and appropriately decorated with the National colors. Streamers of red, white and blue were festooned in one doorway, and over the large flags that served as a drapery to the others; and flags, large and small, were clustered about the chandeliers or on the walls. A bunch of carnations bloomed under a flag-draped portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and ribbons of buff and blue adorned an engraving of the old hero of the Revolution, for whom the Chapter is named. Among the decorations were the silken flag and baton carried in the procession at the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Com-



mon. A fine portrait of Mrs. Mary Anne McQuesten, eighty-eight years of age, a member of the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the daughter of Samuel Bradley, a soldier of the Revolution, was much admired. Gen. Benj. Lincoln, for whom the Chapter is named, was born in Hingham, Mass., January 24, 1733. At the opening of the Revolution he was in command of the 3d Suffolk Regiment, and in 1775 was a member of the Provincial Congress, of which body he was Secretary. February 8, 1776, he was commissioned Brigadier General by Massachusetts, and later in the same year, Major General. The movements which finally drove the enemy from Boston Harbor in 1776 were planned and commanded by him. In 1777 Lincoln was commissioned Major General in the Continental service, took part in the expedition against Ticonderoga, and while serving under General Gates, received a severe wound in the leg, laming him for the remainder of his life. In 1778 he was placed in command of the Southern Department. Serving under Washington at the siege of Yorktown, as a special honor General Washington deputed him to receive Lord Cornwallis' sword upon the surrender of the British army, October 19, 1781. A few days after, Congress appointed General Lincoln Secretary of War. In 1787 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; was Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1788, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1789, Washington appointed him the first Collector of the Port of Boston, which office he held twenty years. General Lincoln was one of the first members of the Academy of Art and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also President of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI from its organization until his death. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1799. In a quiet part of the cemetery in Hingham, overlooking the town, lie the mortal remains of this soldier of the American Revolution. A stone, plain and massive, erected by his descendants, marks the spot.—Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, Regent.

A THOROUGHLY delightful entertainment was given in Easton, Penn., on Washington's Birthday by the George Taylor Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A programme of tableaux, recitations, music and a romantic drama held the enthusiastic attention of those who were fortunate enough to witness it. The Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, assisted by Mrs. C. L. Hemingway, Mrs. Frank Reeder and Mrs. John Eyerman, received the invited guests, who found the room provided with seats facing a platform that gave promise of something interesting. Tea was served in the adjoining apartments. The guests having found seats, a series of seven dramatic tableaux was given, over which the audience was wildly enthusiastic. In these, America was personated by Miss Frances Rodenbough, who made an ideal picture; Washington by Mr. Charles Rodenbough, Lady Washington most admirably by Miss Laura Drake, while Mr. F. H. Knight represented a Continental and Mr. L. C. Michler, a Union soldier. Miss Ethel Marsh, daintily costumed, charmed her listeners by a spirited recitation, "A Relic of the French Revolution," and then followed a most amusing burlesque, "Washington and the Cherry Tree," with little Stewart Baum as *Father Washington*, and little Elizabeth F. Maxwell as *George Washington*. After this, "Paxinosa and Winona," a romance of the Delaware, was successfully presented. Its gifted authoress, Mrs. Frank Reeder, is a member of the Chapter, and in her romance is perfectly true to local history. The music for the song of the Indian hero was

composed by George B. Nevin, of Easton. Mr. Maurice Clemens took the part of Paxinosa, Miss Frances Michler, of Winona, Miss Emily Pomp, Miss Reeder and Miss Julia Michler of other Delaware Indian maidens. After this the little Misses Goldberg executed a Spanish dance, and the entertainment was brought to a close by a recitation of "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," by Miss Grace Simon, granddaughter of Mrs. R. B. Dawson, who represented the Chapter at the recent Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Washington, D. C.

THE Fifth Continental Congress, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on February 21st, adopted the three recommendations of the Committee on Promotion of Objects by the National Society. After a preamble setting forth the danger of destruction of the priceless records and papers of the Continental Congress, there follow two resolutions, one endorsing the efforts that are making to insure the publication of these documents, and another which we give in full. "Resolved, That the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION urgently appeal to the members of the Patriotic Hereditary Societies, who are members of the present Congress, and to the members of Congress in general, to use their earnest efforts to bring about the accomplishment of this desirable measure, which will result in perpetuating the invaluable records of the Revolutionary period for all time to come." It is believed that each Chapter will readily endorse these resolutions of the National Society. In accordance with the second recommendation the National Society has offered prizes for the best biography of a woman of the period of the Revolution, which shall be written by a DAUGHTER. The judges will be Historians, who are DAUGHTERS, and the prizes will include a life membership DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the insignia with bar pin. The awards will be made at the Continental Congress of 1897. In the third place it is proposed to promote interest in American products, and to disseminate knowledge of historic places, persons and events by presenting every year some new object which would be of interest to DAUGHTERS. For this year an eleven-inch plaque has been ordered from the pottery at Corona, Long Island, which bears in Delft blue a view of Mount Vernon, Va., the insignia of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in blue, gold and silver, and a Colonial border. The price of these plaques is \$2.50, and orders for them will be taken by the Curator, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 902 F street, Washington, D. C., prior to February 22, 1897.

THE members of the Fort Armstrong Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and a few of their friends were the guests of Mrs. S. S. Guyer and Mrs. J. R. Kimball at the home of the former, in Rock Island, Ill., on Washington's birthday. It was a truly patriotic festival, celebrated in a manner to kindle memories of the trying days when the colonies were fighting for liberty. An immense National flag waved over the Guyer mansion, where the guests were received by Mrs. Kimball, beautifully costumed as Martha Washington, assisted by Miss Hope Curtis, who personated Nellie Custis. The decorations of the parlors harmonized with the character of the entertainment. Mrs. J. Frank Robinson delighted her listeners with her spirited rendition on the piano of "Yankee Doodle," "America," "Hail Columbia," and other patriotic airs. Most of the guests were attractively garbed in the fashion of the period of the Revolution, and six of the DAUGHTERS represented characters of that time. The others were asked to guess the characters each represented, and to Mrs. D. T. Robinson, who guessed the greatest number correctly, the hostesses presented a solid silver spoon, designed especially for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Each guest was presented by Mrs. Kimball with a DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION pin. The characters represented were Mistress Saunders (Mrs. Frank Mixter); Dame Batterick (Mrs. E. G. Frazer); Mrs. Lindley Murray (Mrs. Adair Pleasants); Lydia Darrach (Mrs. S. J. Keator); Molly Pitcher (Miss Whitman); Emily Geiger (Mrs. Rose). After an interesting address by Mrs. Kimball on "Patriotic Revolutionary Societies," delicious dainties in the fashion of the olden time were served, including hot English muffins, tea, brown bread, orange marmalade, gooseberry tarts with clotted Devonshire cream cup, custard, with pound cake and sponge cake. In the evening several members of the Fort Armstrong Chapter were the guests of Mrs. S. M. Hill, who entertained the Moline DAUGHTERS.

THE following programme was arranged by Miss Root, Historian, for the March meeting of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bristol, Conn., the subject being "The Women of the Revolution." "Prominent Women Whose Husbands or Brothers Held Important Places in the Revolution," Mrs. George Scott; "Organized Bodies of Revolutionary Women," Mrs. L. G. Merick; "Women Rulers Who Took Some Part in the American Revolution," Mrs. E. E. Newell; "Heroic Southern Women," Miss Florence Pierce; "Women of

Romantic Connection With the Revolution," Miss Anna Tuttle; original story, "A Stay-at Home Heroine," Mrs. Katherine Arms Gaylord; original poem, "The Women of the American Revolution," Miss Katherine Hanson; Glee Club. The regular meetings are now held the last Friday of each month, in the pretty carpeted and decorated O. U. A. M. hall. The Chapter recently voted to assume the work of caring for the neglected "village green," a spot of local historic interest. At a meeting last summer it was voted that the Chapter members should display the national flag upon certain historic or national days. The dates selected were: April 19th, Battle of Lexington and Concord; May 31st, Memorial Day; July 4th, Independence Day; December 22d, Forefathers' Day; February 22d, Washington's Birthday, and upon whatever other good day of the year they might choose, no objection being offered to showing the colors every day, if desired. The Society is the owner of a blue and silver "Regent's Pin," consisting of the letter "K," with silver ribbon engraved with the Chapter name, and a bar for the Society colors. This is to be worn by each succeeding regent, but owned by the Chapter.

THE anniversary of Washington's birthday was fittingly observed by the Moline, Illinois, Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by giving a Colonial tea for their husbands and friends at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Hill. The house was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting, with portraits of George and Martha Washington, and illuminated by candles in true Colonial style. The DAUGHTERS were attired in Colonial costume with powdered hair, many having genuine old costumes worn by ancestors of a century ago. The programme rendered was very interesting. A paper on George Washington was read by Miss Grace Hall, and one on the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Mrs. Julia M. Dunn. There were recitations by Mrs. Geo. Walker and Miss Florence Gould, an "old-fashioned song" sung in the "old fashioned way," by Mrs. S. S. Crompton, while at appropriate intervals National hymns were sung by a quartette of gentlemen, and the Mandolin Club dispensed sweet music. The Regent, as "Mrs. Martha Washington," presided at the tea-table, and as a souvenir each guest received a little hatchet bearing the emblem of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and tied with a little bow of red, white and blue ribbon. The interest and enthusiasm shown by each one present was proof of the abiding and serene love of country which exists in the soul of all good citizens, and which will blaze out wherever is heard the song of home and native land.

MRS. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of Trenton, N. J., gave on March 10th a most delightful reception to the Buff and Blue Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At the business meeting which was held earlier in the day some interesting papers were read. Miss Mather, of Elizabeth, Regent of the Chapter, assisted Mrs. Dayton in receiving her guests, among whom were some of the society people of the place in addition to the members of the Chapter. The decorations of the table were extremely dainty, with a color scheme of buff and blue. In the center was a huge cluster of jonquils, tied with a blue satin ribbon, and each guest received a jonquil tied with blue. The officers of the Chapter, which numbers thirty five members, are: Regent, Miss Edith Mather, of Elizabeth; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Hillborne Roosevelt, of New York; Treasurer, Mrs. Coleman E. Kissam, of Orange; Secretary, Mrs. Ferris, of Newark; Registrar, Miss Helen G. Green, Trenton; Historian, Miss Embrie, of Elizabeth. The Trenton members are Mrs. William L. Dayton, Miss Helen G. Green, Miss Robeson, Miss Charlotte B. Green, Miss Stephens, Miss Elinor Green, Miss Wood, Miss Wetherby, Miss Van Syckel, Miss Moses. Mrs. Coleman E. Kissam, of Orange, and Mrs. George W. Burleigh, of New York, both of whom formerly lived in this city, are also members.

ONE of the earlier contributors to the Columbian Liberty Bell, with a number of other patrons, ordered a souvenir bell for the High School in Waterbury, Conn. The bell was paid for and all formalities complied with, March 1st, and arrangements were made to present the souvenir at the ceremonies of graduation at the High School, April 1st. But the bell failed to arrive. Great disappointment and some embarrassment were the result. How could it be presented, when not at hand? However, Editor Chapin, of the *Waterbury American*, was fully equal to the occasion, and, in an admirable speech, explained the circumstances and paid a tribute to the late "Peter Parley," which warmed the cockles of many a heart in the audience, and did faithful honor to his memory. One of the donors intends that a library shall accompany the souvenir, and has started it with a copy of Ethan Allen's drama, "Washington and the Revolution." This work, in two volumes, displays great research, and the story it tells is so clear in its arrangement, that the whole scene of years of patient struggle against injustice, and of final revolt of an indignant people, moves like a panorama before the reader.

At the regular monthly meeting of Wiltwyck Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, N. Y., held at the residence of Mr. A. H. Bruyn, March 5, the ladies listened to the report of the delegates to the Fifth Continental Congress, which proved very interesting. The delegates, Miss Katharine A. Young, Regent's Alternative, Mrs. James D. Wynkoop and Mrs. Henry B. Snyder brought back with them and presented to the Chapter a beautiful gavel made of boxwood from Mt. Vernon, heavily mounted in silver and appropriately engraved. The ladies were also entertained by the reading of several able papers, and finished the afternoon with an hour's social intercourse. Wiltwyck Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, N. Y., not only increases in numbers, but in patriotic interest. At the April meeting three excellent papers were read—"Peter Minuit," by Miss P. B. Forsyth; "Peter Stuyvesant," by Mrs. Phillip Elting; and "New York under the English, 1664," by Mrs. H. C. Soop. The Chapter received an invitation to attend the presentation of the charter to Hendrick Hudson Chapter, of Hudson, N. Y., on May 2d. Wiltwyck Chapter gave up five of its members to form the Hudson Chapter, and their interest is thereby doubled.

The re-election of Miss M. I. Forsyth as Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York State is a tribute to an excellent officer, her work during the past year having been admirable. The Chapters organized during the year in the State are the following: (1) Tuscarora, of Binghamton, Mrs. Henry Oliver Ely, Regent; (2) Astenrogen, of Little Falls, Miss Clara Hale Rawdon, Regent; (3) Kekeshick, of Yonkers, Miss Kate Prime, Regent; (4) Melzingah, of Fishkill, Miss Katharine R. Walcott, Regent; (5) Fort Stanwix, of Rome, Mrs. William H. Bright, Regent; (6) Swakatee, of Ogdensburg, Miss H. L. Hasbrouck, Regent; (7) Hendrick Hudson, of Hudson, Mrs. F. J. Collier, Regent; (8) Owahgena, of Cazenovia, Miss Amanda Dows, Regent; and (9) Sago-ye-wat-ha, of Seneca Falls, Mrs. H. R. Sanford, Regent. Five Regents have been commissioned to organize Chapters, but have not yet completed their work, viz.: Mrs. John Osborne, of Auburn; Mrs. M. H. Tuckerman, of Johnstown; Mrs. George F. Conant, of Camden; Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, of Bath; and Mrs. Louis Lansing, of Watertown. One recognizes the musical language of the Iroquois and Delaware in some of the names.

MOLLY STARK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Manchester, N. H., held its monthly meeting, March 9th, at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke. Nearly fifty members were present, and the meeting was full of interest. The reports of the delegates to the Continental Congress at Washington, D.C., Mrs. P. C. Cheney and Mrs. D. Arthur Taggart, were presented and read by the latter, Mrs. Cheney being kept at home by illness. Mrs. C. E. Dodge entertained the members present by a charmingly-rendered song, "Stories," and an excellent paper on "The Costumes of Colonial Times" was read by Mrs. George Warren. The Society appointed a committee to draw up a set of resolutions for presentation to the next Legislature, proposing the erection of statues to the prominent Revolution generals, General Poore and General Cilley, of New Hampshire.

THE New York Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have presented to Mrs. A. Heron Crossman a hereditary life membership badge of the Martha Washington Monument Association, meeting for that purpose in the parlors of Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, the first Vice Regent. The speech of presentation was made by Mrs. John S. Wise. The Chapter is soon to hold an exhibition of historic relics for the purpose of raising funds to help defray the cost of the monument to be erected to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," at Frederick, Md. The exhibition will be opened on the evening of April 20th, in the hall of the United Charities Building, at Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York City, and will continue for the following five days. Most of the relics shown at the Atlanta Exposition will be exhibited, together with many other interesting ones, which their owners feared to trust so far from home.

WATAUGA Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Memphis, Tenn., held its annual meeting March 21st, in Memorial Hall. Reports of officers showed the Chapter to be in a flourishing condition, with sixty-four enrolled members, and a record for fine patriotic and historical work, their standard for this being high. The election of officers for the present year resulted in the unanimous re-election of most of the officers who have served so efficiently for the past two years, as follows: Mrs. Keller Anderson, Regent, re-elected; Mrs. Thomas R. Boyle, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Dabney M. Scales, Recording Secretary, re-elected; Mrs. Clarence C. Selden, Corresponding Secretary, re-elected; Mrs. Thomas Day, Registrar, re-elected; Mrs. Luke E. Wright, Treasurer, re-elected; Mrs. Richard J. Person, Historian, re-

elected; Mrs. Charles N. Grosvenor, Poet; and Mrs. Jourdan W. Morris, Chapter Vocalist.

THE March meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Cincinnati, O., was an unusually interesting one. After the business was transacted, Mrs. Mary Patton Hudson, who ranks high among the literati of the Queen City, read a very able paper on "The Star Spangled Banner and the White Flag." It was a splendid effort and worthy of her gifted pen. Mrs. William Judkins, the Regent, then read a report of the Fifth Congress. The word report generally means a dry recital of tiresome details, but the assemblage of the most notable body of women that ever convened in Washington was not an ordinary occasion to "report," and Mrs. Judkins' versatile pen was equal to it. In happiest vein she pictured its many pleasures, both intellectual and social, and that the Chapter enjoyed her was evinced by their hearty applause.—*Mary Cabell Richardson, Recording Secretary.*

A NEWSPAPER announcement that the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION had sent to Carlisle, Pa., as their representative a gentleman who endeavored to obtain permission to remove the body of the famous Moll Pitcher, the gunner's wife, to the battlefield of Gettysburg, where the Society wishes to erect a monument over her remains, has brought out many protests against the removal. The purpose of the Society to honor the memory of this patriotic woman is to be commended; but it is asked why the monument cannot be erected in Cumberland County. The dauntless woman who with such skill and courage discharged her husband's duties at the Battle of Monmouth, after he fell dead, lived and died in Cumberland County, where she now lies buried. Many deem it most unfit that her remains should be taken elsewhere.

THE office of Librarian General, created by the Continental Congress, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of 1896, is filled by Anita Newcomb McGee, M.D., of Washington, D. C. The National Society has a library of over a hundred volumes, and to increase its value each Chapter and each National or State officer is requested to send at least one book to the Librarian. The principal object of the library is to assist the Registrars General and Historian General in their work, and it is desired that each Chapter should see that the State records, town histories and family genealogies, in which it is most interested, are on the shelves. To avoid duplication, the Librarian is willing to inform inquirers whether any a specified work is already in the library. Americana, works of American history, biography and genealogy are especially desired.

THERE was a full attendance at the meeting of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on March 9th, in Portland, Me. A final report was made by the Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday, and their bills ordered paid. Interesting accounts of the sessions of the Continental Congress were given by the delegates, Mrs. John E. Palmer and Mrs. Franklin Robinson, and a paper was read by Miss McDonald descriptive of patriotic Societies of Revolution times. Mrs. Palmer, having been appointed State Regent, resigned her position as Chapter Regent, which Mrs. J. B. Shepherd was elected to fill. Three new members were elected, Miss Amy Gardiner Glidden, of Gladispen, Newcastle; Miss Charlotte Augusta Baldwin, and her sister, Miss Margaret Josephine Baldwin, of Bangor.

THE Bonny Kate Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Knoxville, Tenn., held their regular meeting in February at the home of Miss Mary B. Temple, Regent of the Society. A discussion on Colonial history was led by Mrs. Sneed, Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Perkins. February 25th, Miss Temple received her friends in honor of the delegates to the State Federation, and the visiting and resident members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The members of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION were present in a body. Miss Temple was assisted in receiving her distinguished guests by the ladies of the Bonny Kate Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The house was profusely decorated with trailing vines, Florida moss, palms and flowers, together with many National flags.

AN appeal intended to reach all patriotic Societies has been issued by Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn, N. Y., Chairman of a committee to secure the erection of a monument to the prisonship martyrs who perished so miserably during the American Revolution, in the ships used as prisons in New York Harbor. This appeal was read before the Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Washington, D. C., and is now printed for general circulation. It alludes to the terrible sufferings of these brave men, eleven thousand of whom perished in one pestilential hulk—the *Jersey*—and emphasizes their fidelity in preferring death in these frightful places to the freedom

offered them if they would renounce the patriots' cause and espouse that of the king.

THE reports of the Chapter delegates, who had just returned from Washington, were presented at a meeting of the ILLINOIS DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held in the parlors of the Washington Hotel, Chicago, in March. The well written report of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Penoyer Sherman, was full of information and incident. Mrs. Fred. Becker, the Secretary, imparted a charm to the figures and facts she presented, and Mrs. James H. Walker made a delightful address followed by some amusing verses by another DAUGHTER. The Illinois Chapter now boasts of three members more than the New York body, and owing to the efforts of its Regent, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, bids fair to outstrip most of the other and older Chapters.

THE Rockford, Illinois, Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is rich in possessing as one of its members, Mrs. Melinda Jane Perham Roberts, whose father, Ezekiel Perham, fought in the War of the Revolution. On April 17, 1896, the Rockford Chapter will celebrate the midnight ride of Paul Revere and the Battle of Lexington, at which time a souvenir spoon will be presented to Mrs. Roberts, which is now being properly engraved by Caldwell & Company of Philadelphia. The officers of this energetic Chapter are: Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Regent; Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Carrie S. Brett, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Registrar; Mrs. Luther Derwent, Treasurer.

THE citizens of Saratoga, N. Y., and the local Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have sent formal invitations to the General Societies of DAUGHTERS and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to join with them in a celebration of next Independence Day. The invitation to the DAUGHTERS was accepted at their recent Congress in Washington, D. C., while it is expected that that to the SONS will be acted on when they hold their general meeting in Richmond. There is to be a reception July 3d, at the United States Hotel, and on the Fourth, patriotic speeches, in Convention Hall; where, on the following day, which will be Sunday, there will be religious services. Excursions to various points of interest are planned for the Fourth.

THE graceful hospitality of Mrs. Hamilton A. West, of Galveston, Tex., was extended to the George Washington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on Washington's Birthday. There was a full attendance of the members of the Society, who, after the transaction of business, were served with refreshments in "Old Virginia" style. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine; Vice Regent, Mrs. Allen J. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Maria Cage Kimball; Registrar, Mrs. Edwin Bruce; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. Harris; Historian, Mrs. Thomas J. Groce; Librarian, Miss Lillian Seelgson; Curator, Miss Maggie Jones.

THE Loan exhibition given in Milwaukee by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has come to a close. It has been very successful, and much regret is expressed that it could not be held longer. The exhibition was a treat to lovers of rare and beautiful objects, and was of great educational value, considered from a historical point of view, and also made money for the use of the DAUGHTERS in their work. The Milwaukee Chapter is considering the plan of finding quarters for a permanent collection of historic relics. A committee will shortly be appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, to confer upon the subject.

THE Tennessee Chapters, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, through Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, of Memphis, have applied to the officials of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition for space to make a patriotic display of relics and heirlooms. They also ask that the Chapters may be allowed to celebrate October 7th, the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, and that October 19th may be set apart as a "National DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Day," when a congress of the DAUGHTERS might be held, and the surrender of Cornwallis be recalled.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are fortunate in their choice, as Historian-General, of Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, of Washington, D.C. She has compiled a remarkable work—"George Washington, Day by Day"—in which are given the events of his life from birth to death, under date of the day of the year on which they happened. The work has been carefully and tastefully prepared, and it will be of value to those who desire to become familiar with the styles of many writers, and to learn the world's estimate of George Washington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is making ample amends for slowness in beginning the work of forming Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by her present activity in that direction. Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, the State Regent, reported at the National Congress that besides five fully formed Chapters, several were nearing completion, and that the number of DAUGHTERS in

the State has doubled within a year. In addition to this there were flattering prospects for the work of forming Chapters of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION throughout the State.

THERE was a special meeting on March 7th of the Pittsburg Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the Twentieth Century Club House, Pittsburg, Pa., to listen to the reports of the Delegates to the National Congress at Washington, D. C. An interesting account of pleasant social features of the Congress was given by Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, and reports of different meetings were read by Mrs. Sullivan Johnson and Miss Mary Painter, the latter being delegated to present the report of her mother, Mrs. Park Painter.

A PENSION has been granted to Juliette Betts, a daughter of Hezekiah Betts, a soldier of the Revolution, who was present at the surrender of the British at Yorktown. Miss Betts is ninety-one years of age and lives at Norwalk, Conn. Her intellect is clear and she has a keen interest in the events of the day. When a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was formed at Norwalk, she was made an honorary member and presented with one of the souvenirs reserved for actual daughters of the Revolution.

THE St. Louis Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were recently entertained by the State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. James O'Fallon, in her beautiful and spacious home. The rooms were handsomely decorated, and one was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. O'Fallon's grandfather, Gen. James Taylor, who was the financier of the War of 1812, and who is said to have used his private fortune to maintain the American army, at a time when there was no money in the National Treasury.

THE Melicent Porter Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Waterbury, Conn., at the annual meeting elected for officers: Mrs. S. W. Kellogg, Regent; Mrs. H. C. Griggs, Vice Regent; Mrs. E. G. Smith, Registrar; Mrs. Irving Chase, Treasurer; Miss S. E. Hill, Secretary; Miss K. A. Prichard, Historian; Miss Katharine Spencer, Reporter. The anniversary of the Boston Tea Party was celebrated by a Colonial tea, given by Miss Spencer at her residence in Church street.

THE monthly meeting of the Columbia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Washington, D. C., Miss Lipscomb, Regent, was held in the red parlor of Ebbitt House, March 10th. The parlor was beautifully decorated with flowers and the national colors. There were addresses by Prof. Otis Mason and others, music by Mrs. Ridgeley Walton, and singing by Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan. The latter also read an interesting paper on the "Origin of the English Language."

BY invitation of the Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Prof. J. W. Bromwell read a paper on "The Real Thomas Paine," at the regular monthly meeting of the Society, in the parlors of the Riggs House, Washington, D. C., March 16th. The paper was received with great attention, the interest excited being intensified by the ease and distinctness of its delivery. The Regent of this Chapter is Mrs. Minnie Ballinger.

A VERY successful loan exhibition has recently been held by the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Willimantic, Conn. "Old Windham" has many priceless heirlooms from Colonial days and the period of the Revolution, and they were freely lent for this Exhibition, one member sending seventy eight and another fifty articles, owned by her ancestors and those of her husband in the time of the Revolution.

THE Nova Cæsarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Newark, N. J., gave an informal reception, March 25th, at the home of Mrs. William L. Hazen, in Mount Pleasant avenue. Mrs. Hazen was assisted in receiving her guests, some of whom came from neighboring towns, by Mrs. David A. Depue, Regent; Mrs. Charles Borchertling, Vice-Regent; Miss Runyon, Secretary; Mrs. Henry F. Starr, Registrar; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Treasurer; and Mrs. Edward H. Wright, the newly elected State Regent.

THE following is the unusual record of a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Danvers, Mass., Mrs. Charles H. Masury. Admitted to membership March 7, 1895, she received her commission as Regent of Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, April 4, 1895, was elected State Regent of Massachusetts, September 25, 1895, and Vice President General of the National Society, February 20, 1896. During her State regency she appointed nine Chapter Regents.

QUEQUECHAN Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Fall River, Mass., will meet socially at the residence of John W. Flint, Esq., on April 18th. This Chapter was represented at the National Congress by the Regent, Mary J. Conant



Neill, delegate; Cornelia W. Davol, alternate, and Mary L. Holmes, visitor. At that time the members of the Chapter were 24 in number.

THE Mercy Warren Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Springfield, Mass., has offered three prizes to the seniors at the high school for the best essays on "The Part Taken by Massachusetts in the War of the Revolution," the essays to be ready on or before April 1, 1897.

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON, Regent, presided at a recent meeting of the Mohawk Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Albany, N. Y., at which an interesting report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress was read.

WORD comes from Lincoln, Neb., of the prospective organization of a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in that city.

## Daughters of the Revolution.

A LARGE company of ladies listened with closest attention to historical papers at the meeting of Avalon Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Baltimore, Md., on the afternoon of March 20th. The Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill, called the meeting to order with the usual devotional exercises. Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson read a graphic account of some of the many self-sacrificing deeds of patriot women in aid of the struggle for Independence. Miss Anna Bryant Hill contributed a carefully prepared paper describing the condition of the American troops in the South under the command of Major General Greene, and the history of the battle of Guilford Court House. Mrs. Jordan Stabler presented a deeply interesting sketch of the early Spanish mission settlements in California, at the very time of the sanguinary events occurring among our American Colonies in their stern fight for National freedom. The meeting closed

with the singing of a patriotic hymn, followed by social converse.—H. L. W. H.

A charming reception was given on March 9th, by Mrs. DeVolney Everett, at her residence, 1931 Madison Avenue, New York City, to the members of the Colonial Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. A business meeting preceded the reception, at which it was decided to ascertain, if possible, what has become of the cornerstone of the proposed monument to George Washington, which was laid in Hamilton Square, October 19th, 1845. This square was between Third and Lexington avenues, extending from Sixty-fifth to Sixty-eighth street, a spot now covered with tenements. The Colonial Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, which is in a very prosperous condition, has the following officers: Mrs. Abraham Steers, Regent; Mrs. DeVolney Everett, Vice-Regent; Mrs. R. R. Smith, Secretary; Mrs. Pierre Thomson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William Graham, Treasurer, and Miss Vermilye, Librarian. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Monday, April 13, at the residence of Mrs. Hanford, No. 28 West 128th street.

THE second of the Colonial Teas of the Long Island Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was given at the residence of the Registrar, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, 270 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, March 11th. The topic which occupied the attention of the members, "Old Time Courtship and Marriage Customs," proved a most delightful one. Papers were read by Mrs. J. P. Geran, Mrs. Bleecker Bangs, Miss Terry, and the Regent, Mrs. Henry Earle, which were most amusing as well as instructive, and certainly went far to prove that many of our ancestors were as earnest in the art of love-making as of home defending. Many valuable heirlooms were loaned by members in illustration of the theme. Tea, made brilliant by the gleam of Colonial silver, was served by candle-light, and each member felt upon leaving that a charming afternoon had been passed, despite the storm and gloom without.

MRS. CHRISTINA GRAHAME, a veritable daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Wensel Laurentz, of Baltimore, Md., died at her residence in Baltimore, March 30th. She was a member of the Avalon Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Mrs. Thomas Hill, Regent. Through their efforts a bill was before the House of Representatives awarding her a pension. Her patriotism was very great. Her father, husband, sons and brother were soldiers in the wars of this country during the last hundred and twenty years. Mrs. Grahame, too, served as nurse at Fort McHenry during the Civil War. It is with profound interest that the General

Society DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION records and makes known to the Chapters throughout the country, through the courtesy of THE SPIRIT OF '76, these facts concerning the life and distinguished services of this daughter of the Revolution.—*Maria Huntington Elwell, Historian-General.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the officers of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, took place March 14 at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Thirty-eight members were admitted. A letter from Mrs. Ransom, giving an interesting account of the formation of an Army and Navy Chapter, was read, and her sister, Mrs. Raymond, was appointed Organizing Regent for Delaware. A motion was passed that printed slips descriptive of Mr. Sonnerkalb's Quartettes should be sent out to the various Chapters. A Committee was appointed to confer with Walter L. Hervey, President of the Teachers' College of New York, regarding a prize offered to the graduating class by the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. The Committee is composed of Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, Chairman; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle and Miss Adeline Sterling.

VAN CORTLANDT CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, recently gave a charming entertainment at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford R. Knapp, in Peekskill, N. Y. Members of the Chapter, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and friends were present in large numbers, and were received by Miss Westbrook, Regent of the Peekskill Chapter. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by Miss Knapp, Miss Johnson and Mr. Hill, prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the Chapter, the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, and a well-written paper on the life and character of George Washington was read by the same gentleman. When refreshments were served a small American flag stood upright in each block of cream offered to the guests. It was an exceedingly pleasant affair, and reflected credit on the DAUGHTERS and the kind host and hostess.

THE plans for a celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New York City have been completed. The DAUGHTERS will give an evening reception at Delmonico's on Monday, April 20th, at which it is expected that the officers of most of the patriotic societies will be present. At a meeting on March 23d, the DAUGHTERS admitted about fifty new members, and decided to offer a prize for the best essay on some subject connected with American history, to be competed for each autumn by the advanced students of the Teachers' College. The Regents of all the Chapters of the State will be called together in April, to take definite action in regard to revising the Constitution.

At a tea given in East Orange, N. J., by the New Jersey Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in honor of Washington's birthday, a silver service, 150 years old, was used, from which tea was once served to the Father of his Country by the grandmother of Mrs. L. D. Garrison, the present owner of this unique treasure. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and many other distinguished guests, were present, among whom was Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The Society adopted resolutions favoring the movement for the formation of a permanent Anglo-American Court of Arbitration, and directed that a copy of the resolutions should be sent to the leaders of the movement.

A BUSINESS meeting and reception was held at the Hotel Waldorf, on March 10th, by the New York State Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. At the business meeting several applications for membership were passed upon before sending them to the General Society. Among those who were present were: Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, the Secretary of the State Society; Miss Mary A. Phillips, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Mrs. Samuel A. Maxwell, Mrs. Hunadon, Mrs. Townsend C. Van Felt, Mrs. John F. Berry and Miss Carville.

THE Rensselaerwyck Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Troy, N. Y., is now under the presidency of Mrs. Charles L. Alden, Regent, and with her are associated other executive officers, who are fine women in every sense of the word. An impetus has been given to the membership roll by the new regime, and applications are pouring in. THE SPIRIT OF '76 takes pleasure in reporting that friendly relations are being cultivated with the other Society of DAUGHTERS in Troy.

THERE is to be presented to the New York State Legislature, at its present session, a memorial from the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, asking an appropriation for a suitable monument to commemorate the ratification by the State, of the Constitution of the United States.

CONTINENTAL CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of New York City, held its regular monthly meeting, March 27th,





at the residence of the Treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Fernald, jr. The meeting was entirely devoted to business.

A. W. EDSON, Esq., of Boston, Mass., has presented to the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York City life-size engravings of portraits of General and Martha Washington.

## Children of the American Revolution.

THE first Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the Pacific coast was organized in San Francisco, Cal., in February, and, together with many invited guests, met to celebrate Washington's Birthday in the public parlor of the Occidental Hotel.



After a prayer by the Right Rev. F. Nichols and a song, well rendered by L. A. Larsen, the President of the Society, Mrs. Hubbard gave a most interesting account of the formation of the National Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, stating that the object of the Society is to inspire the spirit of the rising generation with patriotism, and to teach to the young American, history and reverence for the flag. The Registrar of the new Society, Helen A. Hallowell, a great great granddaughter of Valentine Holt, told in a sweet, clear voice why the Society was named for her relative, who at thirteen years of age showed such fearlessness and patriotism that he was chosen by his brother-in-law, Captain Benjamin Farnham, to be the bearer of dispatches, a position usually given to men of mature age. Col. J. C. Currier, in behalf of Mrs. Leland Stanford, presented to the Society a handsome flag, which was placed in the keeping of Color Bearer Herbert Ross Baker. There were some fine recitations, delightful singing and a lecture on "American Shrines," after which the audience sang "America" before dispersing, and a benediction was pronounced by Bishop Nichols. The officers of the Society are Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, President; Sara Cone Bancroft, Vice-President; David Staples Painter, Recording Secretary; Flora May Walton, Corresponding Secretary; Isabel Dennison, Treasurer; Helen A. Hallowell, Registrar; Ralph Watts Wardwell, Historian; Herbert Ross Baker, Color Bearer.

A MEETING to organize the New York Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held March 14th at the home of Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, 417 Lexington avenue. A hundred and fifteen children attended whose applications for membership had already been accepted by the National Society. The youngest member was not present, being only a few weeks old. Her application had been made when her age was only four days. She is Marie Clinton Coe, a great great great granddaughter of Governor Clinton. John Spencer LeDuc and Lewin Bell LeDuc, descendants of Gen. James Clinton, were the first ones registered. Gertrude, Anna and Newbold Herrick, of Revolutionary ancestry, are descendants of brave Captain Lawrence, who, when mortally wounded on the ill-starred *Chesapeake*, in the War of 1812, called to his seamen, "Don't give up the ship." Other children of famous ancestry were there, among them Harold and Hazel Dunning, Peter B. Olney, jr., Allen and Harold Story, William H., Christopher K., and Dollie Trafton; Helen Elsie Weed, Elsie Postley, Stirling Postley, the Treasurer of the Society; Chester Hyde, Louise M. Bostwick and Thomas Meekins. A prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Cleveland of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and addresses were made by the President of the children's Society, Mrs. William C. Story, by Mrs. Wootton and Mrs. Donald McLean. Mrs. Story offered a medal to the one who should bring in the greatest number of applications for membership before May 1st. Recitations were given by Mr. Weed and Mr. Metzler.

THE first Louisiana Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was formed in New Orleans, March 25th. A number of children, eligible to membership, met at the residence of Mrs. Warley, in Coliseum Street, where the method of organization was explained to them by the promoter of the work of the National Society, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. As it was necessary that the officers should be members of the older organization, Mrs. John Scannell and Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were chosen as President and Vice-President. After this the name for the Chapter was debated by the children, who decided upon that of George Washington. Mrs. John P. Richardson, Regent of SPIRIT OF '76 Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was then appointed chairman of the committee for the children's organization. The following children were admitted to membership: Joseph H. Oglesby, William Elliot Labouisse, Edmond Richardson, Edward Scannell, Sam

Shortridge, Margaret Shortridge, Julia May Morse, Albert Withers Morse, Helen Warley, Seymour Hadden, Callender Fayssoux Hadden, Virginia Osborn Farrar, Isaac Henry Charles, J. B. Charles.

A CHAPTER of the Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was formed at Manchester, N. H., on February 22d, in connection with the Molly Stark Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that city. The children were invited to meet at the house of Mrs. T. Foster Campbell, who had been appointed President of the CHILDREN'S Society, and sixty-three responded to the call, in ages ranging from three to sixteen years. The Regent of the Molly Stark Chapter, Mrs. David Cross, at whose suggestion the CHILDREN'S Society had been formed, assisted Mrs. Campbell in the organization, and welcomed the young people in behalf of that Chapter. The exercises consisted of reading of the Constitution of the Society, and explanation of its objects, by Mrs. Campbell, singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and saluting the flag, by the children, followed by extracts from the "Life of Washington," and recitations on the same theme. After partaking of a collation the meeting closed with music and singing of patriotic songs, amid the enthusiastic delight of the CHILDREN, who meet again on the 19th of April. Many names have since been added to the list, and the first Society of the CHILDREN, in New Hampshire, bids fair to be one of the largest in the country.

A MEETING of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Covington, Ky., was called a short time ago upon the death of Mrs. Lucien Dickerson, an honorary member of the Order. The love of children was a marked trait of her beautiful character. She attended all the meetings of the young patriots, and felt the deepest interest in them, expressing the hope, during her last illness, that she might become well enough to get the children their flag. The Chapter adopted the following resolution: "That we, the members of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have heard with inexpressible sorrow of the death of our most honored member, and while we cannot but estimate this loss as incalculable and irreparable, we feel that it is of one who, when living, entitled herself to our love and admiration, and now, when at rest, to our tears. To us she has bequeathed a legacy more precious than jewels—the example of a noble, beautiful life." And they also by resolution extended their tenderest sympathy to Mrs. Maurice Thompson.

THE Adam Dale Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Memphis, Tenn., now numbers eighty-four enthusiastic members, ranging in age from *one day* to eighteen years. Though the Society is only three months old, the members have already entered upon an admirable plan for the study of American history. Their motto, "I'll try," carries them successfully through all undertakings. They have been entertained twice during February—on the 14th by their Registrar, Jean Keller Anderson, with a valentine party, and on the 22d by the Confederate Memorial Association, in celebration of Washington's birthday. Their junior member is Francis Pillow Kline, "aged one day," who established lineal descent from seven soldiers of the Revolution.

MRS. E. G. PUTNAM and others have been instrumental in forming a Chapter of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Elizabeth, N. J. It will bear the name "X Rays Chapter," as it is still an unknown quantity to be developed from the latent power of childish patriotism.

## Colonial Dames of America.

THE New Jersey Society of COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA and the "Trent" Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were entertained by Miss Mary M. Moore at her residence, 177 Greenwood Avenue, Trenton, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, March 5th. The event of this occasion was the reading of an article entitled "An Old Virginia Lady and Gentleman," by Miss Anne Wharton, the Historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the COLONIAL DAMES and author of "Through Colonial Doorways," "Colonial Days and Dames," etc., etc. Miss Wharton delighted all with this reading of her sketch of General and Mrs. Washington, and interspersed as it was by many little anecdotes hitherto unknown by many, it was more than interesting. The DAMES of New Jersey have now their own Society rooms in Trenton, to which all members of the Society can have daily access from 9 A.



M. until 6 P. M. The rooms were formally opened on Saturday,

March 14th, with a "tea" from 3 to 6 P. M. Many of the members were present and greatly admired the new articles of furniture. The Society has the nucleus of a valuable library, and subscribes to a number of historical and genealogical magazines, all of which are for the use of the members.

SOME very beautiful tableaux were given in the large ball room at Sherry's, New York City, the afternoon of April 6th, by the COLONIAL DAMES, for the purpose of raising funds for the care of Mount Vernon. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and Mrs. Joseph Choate. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and the presentation of the tableaux was excellent. One of the most effective was the figure of America, personated by Mrs. Stanford White. Miss Polly Whitier and Miss Winthrop Gray were charming in Winter, Miss Alice Wilmerding made an exceedingly graceful Psyche, and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, as June, was greatly admired. St. Cecilia was personated by Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, and Marie Antoinette by Miss Edgar. Mrs. Leslie Colton was a flower girl; Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, a butterfly charmer; Mrs. J. Lee Teller, a bird charmer; and Miss Caroline Washington Bond, a lineal descendant of Col. Samuel Washington, was posed most successfully as "A Thing of Beauty."

THE Colonial talk and reception, March 30th, at the club-rooms of the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, in Baltimore, Maryland, was in charge of Mrs. William Woolsey Johnson. Mrs. M. Gillet Gill, Mrs. Iredell Iglehart and Mrs. Henry P. Goddard assisted Mrs. Johnson in receiving. The rooms were tastefully decorated with pink carnations, and elegant services of old Colonial silver glistened on the tea tables. Early in the afternoon Mrs. Johnson read an exceedingly clever paper on "Colonial Architecture." She said that the work of research had been greatly increased by the fact that few early Colonial buildings now remain. The interest in the paper was much enhanced by a very valuable collection of copies from old prints and drawings of the Colonial buildings of Maryland and Virginia, which were arranged upon the walls and on screens, and which Mrs. Johnson had been at much trouble to obtain, in order to illustrate her subject.

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, resident in the State of Ohio, met to organize at the residence of Mrs. Herman Groesbeck, Chairman, on the Grandin Road, in East Walnut Hills. Leaving the noisy city far behind, one comes upon "Nemreh House," with its tall Colonial pillars, beautiful in the classic simplicity of its architecture, and could easily fancy, in retrospect of over a hundred years, just such a home graced by the presence of the men and women whom the DAMES honor to day. There are now twenty-eight DAMES in the State of Ohio, and the number will increase rapidly, for the interest is widespread. Mrs. Groesbeck appointed her officers for the year, and over the teacups plans for the future welfare of the Society were enthusiastically discussed.—*Mary Cabell Richardson.*

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES in San Francisco, Cal., spent the afternoon of March 3d at the residence of Mrs. Maddox in Sacramento street, where they discussed the affairs of the organization. The invitations were very dainty, written on vellum in old English and sealed with antique stamps. The Society is perfectly harmonious, and grows rapidly, new members being admitted at each meeting. Two of the new members are Mrs. William T. Coleman, from the Massachusetts Society, and Miss Elizabeth M. Jones, from the Society in Pennsylvania.

WHILE engaged in revising their Year Book at Albany, two members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York were fortunate enough to unearth three thousand old Dutch wills, a mass of material of deep interest in these days of genealogical study. With great enthusiasm the Society determined to translate and publish these treasures, and have entrusted the work to Professor Berthold Fernow, the distinguished Dutch scholar, and the work will be issued in a short time.

It may be of interest to many of our readers to know that any descendant of Thomas, Nathaniel and John, sons of John Putnam the first (Danvers, then Salem, 1640), are eligible to membership in the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS by virtue of such descent. As nine-tenths, or more, of the name in America are of this family, and as John Putnam left no descendants except through these three sons, this is a fact worth knowing to his thousands of descendants in male and female lines.

THE Pennsylvania Society, COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, finds that its membership is fast outgrowing its accommodation in the old Senate Chamber of Independence Hall, which it has fitted up so beautifully. If all of its four hundred members were to attend a meeting there would not be room for them in this apartment, and as their grant from the City Councils is of the

"apartments used by the Senate," they begin to think they are entitled to the whole of the second floor."

THE Connecticut SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES will hold their Loan Exhibition in Hartford the third week in April, and in New Haven the first week in May. They are industriously collecting old Colonial treasures of the period prior to 1783. Laces, silver, wearing apparel, fans, jewelry, miniatures and articles of like nature are desired for the collection, but not old furniture, unless of unusual interest on account of its peculiar shape or its association with some historic personage.

A MINNESOTA Society, COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, has recently been organized at St. Paul by Mrs. D. R. Noyes. The charter members are Mrs. George R. Metcalf, Mrs. J. Q. Adams, Mrs. E. C. Mason, Mrs. E. H. Cutler, Mrs. C. P. Noyes, Mrs. G. B. Young, Mrs. R. M. Newport, Mrs. C. E. Furness, Mrs. H. Hale, of St. Paul; Mrs. G. H. Christian, Mrs. H. A. Lee, Mrs. E. McC. Reeve, Mrs. C. A. Bomp, of Minneapolis.

## Order of the Founders and Patriots.

THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA is the full title of the new Society recently instituted in New York City. The preamble adopted by the nine founders reads as follows:

Recognizing Almighty God as guiding our ancestors to this land, to establish of their descendants, not a colony, but an independent sovereign Christian nation, destined by Him to occupy a commanding place among the nations of the earth, and to protect and defend liberty in all the western hemisphere, and recognizing that the foundations of the nation were laid in the perils and hardships of the first fifty years by our ancestor settlers of that period rather than in the years that followed, and recognizing that necessary to that end, for which our ancestors came, was a patriotic progeny in the time of the Revolutionary struggle, out of which our country came to be independent and our nation came into being; for ourselves and those who may associate with us, we have formed a Society founded on descent from such ancestry and through their patriotic descendants.

It is proposed that membership shall be granted to those who are eligible substantially by invitation. The objects and terms of eligibility are as follows:

OBJECTS:—To bring together and associate congenial men, whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in this land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War.

To teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism, of the founders of this country and their patriotic descendants.

To teach that the purpose of the founders could have had no lasting result but for their patriotic sons.

To inculcate patriotism in the associates and their descendants.

To discover, collect and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments and history relating to the genealogy and history of the first Colonists, and their ancestors and their descendants.

To commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colony and the Republic.

Other historical and patriotic objects and purposes.

ELIGIBILITY:—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, is eligible to membership in the Order, who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies, now included in the United States of America, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13th, 1607, to May 13, 1657, inclusive, and whose intermediate ancestors, at the call of the Colonists, adhered as patriots to the cause of the Revolutionary War that followed.

FEES:—The initiation fee is \$5, and the annual dues \$5.

The Society was incorporated March 18, 1896, and this is the date of the beginning of its official existence. A few informal meetings for organization were held before that time. H. S. Robbins, Hotel Endicott, New York City, is Chairman of the Membership Committee. The following are the committees of the Society:

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws: Messrs. Prime, Goodrich, Morris, J. Q. Adams and Wilkinson.

Membership Committee: Messrs. Robbins, Prime, Greene, Hall and Collins.

Committee on Stationery and Printing: Messrs. Greene, W. I. L. Adams and Marshall.

Committee on Application Blanks: Messrs. Prime, Robbins and Morris.

Committee on Insignia, Rosette, Seal and Diploma: Messrs. Greene, Marshall, Livermore, Collins and Morris.

Committee on Historical Research: Messrs. Morris and Wilkinson.

Nominating Committee: The nine incorporators.

Committee on Arrangement for Annual Meeting: Messrs. Morris, Prime and Greene.

The gentlemen first named are Chairmen of their respective Committees.

There have been, to date, about one hundred and fifty applications for membership, and the proofs of eligibility of about seventy-five have been examined. It is expected that during

April the directors will arrange for admitting all who have made their title clear and are acceptable. Among those whose applications have been approved are George W. Van Siclen, S. Victor Constant, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Clarence Lyman Collins; the Hon. James J. Belden, Syracuse, N. Y.; John Winslow, John H. Washburn, Daniel G. Thompson, Matthew Hinman, Henry B. Davenport, Stillman F. Kneeland, Frederick W. Livermore, Charles S. Kellogg, J. H. Hoadley; William G. and Gilbert M. Tucker, William H. McClure, William C. Sanger and Chauncey P. Williams, of Albany; Edward E. Sill, New Haven; John E. Morris, Hartford; Frank W. Mix, Stamford; Edward P. Chapin, Springfield; Thomas W. Bicknell, Providence; James H. Lindsley and George L. Hutchings, East Orange; William H. Clapp, Northampton, Mass.; the Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, Kearney, N. J.; Gen. W. H. Watson, Gen. Charles W. Darling and William L. Watson, of Utica; William A. Halsey, Newark, N. J.; Edward Carroll Lee, Philadelphia; George N. Mackenzie, Baltimore; the Rev. William Durant, Saratoga Springs; Daniel W. Robinson, Burlington, Vt.; B. C. Wise, Richmond, Va.; Prof. A. F. Fleet, Mexico, Mo.; Dr. C. A. Ward, Bridgeport, Conn.; William A. Mitchell, George D. Peet, Frederick G. Swan, George W. Case and George W. Case, Jr., Horace W. Carleton, Edward J. Chaffer, Ernest Conant, E. L. Partridge, George C. Rockwood, Col. Ethan Allen, Lancaster Morgan, Charles E. Beale, Albert C. Angell, Irving Angell, Frederick Angell, William B. Baldwin, George C. Batcheller, Edward Payson Cone and Francis D. Nichols. Those whose residence is not stated are of New York City.

### Society of Colonial Wars.

THE fourth General Court of the Maryland SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS was held at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, Md., on the evening of March 25th, in celebration of the two hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the landing of Gov. Leonard Calvert and the first colonists on Maryland soil. After the business meeting, the members and their friends listened to an interesting address by A. Leo Knott, which was a story of the territory of Maryland, and of the Colonial boundary disputes of Maryland with Pennsylvania and Virginia. The following gentlemen are the officers of the Society for the coming year: Governor, McHenry Howard; Deputy Governor, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent; Lieutenant Governor, James Gulian Wilson; Secretary, George Norbury Mackenzie; Deputy Secretary, John Collins Daves; Treasurer, John Appleton Wilson; Historian, Dr. Bennet Bernard Browne; Registrar, Col. Henry Ashton Ramsay; Chancellor, Henry Stockbridge; Surgeon, Dr. Walter Brewster Platt; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Henry Watkins Ballantine; Gentlemen of the Council, Edward Austin Jenkins, Richard Curzon Hoffman, Benjamin Howell Griswold, Thomas Marsh Smith, John Livingston Minis, John Shurman Tapscott, Andrew Cross Trippe, John Izard Middleton; Standard Bearers, National, Francis DuPont Balch; Maryland, C. Hopewell Warner; Colonial Wars, Spalding Lowe Jenkins; King's Colors, Robert Burton.

WILLIAM HOLCOMB WEBSTER, one of the Gentlemen of the Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, Washington, D. C., died suddenly of heart disease at his home on March 22d. Mr. Webster was born at Burlington, Conn., January 24, 1839. After his graduation from Trinity College in 1861, he at once enlisted as Second Lieutenant of Company I of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, and being honorably discharged for disabilities in 1863, returned to his native State and became Provost Marshal. In 1869 he was appointed Chief of the old War and Navy Division of the Pension Bureau, and in 1886 succeeded Mr. Lyman as Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, which position he held at the time of his death. His intelligent and capable discharge of duty commanded the esteem of his official superiors, and his affability to others won him many friends. As a resident of Washington he took much interest in local affairs, and his death will be sincerely deplored by all who were in any way associated with him.

A DINNER to commemorate the First General Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in California was given at Los Angeles, March 7th. A brief business session preceded the dinner, at which a set of by-laws was adopted. December 20th was fixed as the date for the annual meetings, and Judge E. W. McKinstry was elected to membership. The Governor of the Society, Holdridge O. Collins, made the first address after the dinner, and was followed by Dr. John Randolph Haynes, Major Frank C.

Prescott and others. The menu cover was extremely artistic, bearing on the front the badge of the Society in blue and gold, and the smoking pipe of peace, and on the reverse, the California bear.

THE Committee on the Collection of Historical Documents of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, Washington, D. C., wishes the members and their friends to present to the Society original documents, muster rolls, papers or pictures connected with Colonial History. It is expected that the Year Book of the General Society for 1896 will be ready for distribution early in April. The Society in Washington now numbers fifty seven.

### Daughters of the Cincinnati.

MONEY has already been received by the Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, towards their first great work, the erection of a monument in honor of Gen. Philip Schuyler. The Society is interested in General Schuyler, not only as one of the first three generals appointed by Washington, but also on account of the personal relationship of several of the members. The President of the Society is one of his descendants. The historical papers read at the monthly meetings of the DAUGHTERS relate to the ancestors of the writers, and throw many interesting side lights on history. The last meeting of the Society was held at the home of General Hillhouse, 78 Park Avenue, New York, upon which occasion the paper of the day, upon Maj. John C. Tenbroeck, her ancestor, was read by Miss Hillhouse.

THE following is a list of the officers elected at the annual meeting of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI: President, Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend; Vice-President, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt; Treasurer, Miss Frances D. Booraem; Historian, Miss Fanny Schuyler; Registrar, Miss Helen F. K. Shelton; Secretary, Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

### Among Other Societies

A BRANCH of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES was formed a few weeks ago in Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Charles Washington Coleman, of Williamsburg, Va. The first meeting was held at the house of Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, where officers of the Society were elected. Mrs. Coleman read an interesting paper, in which she paid a handsome tribute to the College of William and Mary, where at one time her grandfather, and later her father, was Professor of Law. Since its organization in 1889, the ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES has purchased the old powder magazine in Williamsburg, which it is converting into a museum for Colonial relics; the home of the mother of Washington, in Yorktown; and the historic home of General Nelson, in Jamestown in 1698. The site of Jamestown of May 13, 1607, has been given to the Association by Mr. and Mrs. Barney, but, although Congress has appropriated \$10,000 towards its defense against the water, there is danger that the tides will completely obliterate it.

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF DELAWARE, of Philadelphia, Pa., held their first quarterly meeting of this year, March 7th, having for their chief business the consideration of an amendment to the By-Laws relative to honorary and non-resident members. After the business of the evening was finished there was a very pleasant incident, the presentation to the Society of the portraits of prominent deceased Delawareans. Dr. W. G. Chase pronounced a brief eulogy upon their late Vice-President, Professor James E. Garretson, while presenting his picture; W. W. Smithers, Esq., in a few well-chosen remarks, presented the portrait of the late Hon. Nathaniel Barratt Smithers; Avery D. Harrington, Esq., followed, giving that of the late Rev. James Hepburn Hargis, D.D., and, lastly, Richard Fisher, Esq., in the name of David Hazzard Wolf, presented the portrait of David Hazzard, Governor of Delaware from January, 1830, to January, 1833, and Judge from 1844 to 1847. Professor George B. Hynson recited an original poem, "Old Sussex County of the Little State of Delaware," which he had dedicated to the SONS OF DELAWARE.

THE STUART FUND ASSOCIATION has inaugurated a movement looking to the erection of a memorial to the eminent painter whose brush gave us the true likeness of our first President. In a circular issued by the Association a brief sketch is given of the career of Gilbert Stuart, who achieved distinction as one of the first painters of his time, but whose memory has been almost

forgotten, although he gave the ripeness of his powers to America. Believing, as its members do, that Stuart's work was of National importance, and that his name should be associated with that of Washington, as well as with the arts of the Nation, the Association wishes to interest citizens in all parts of the country and to obtain from them sufficient funds to erect the memorial. Those who desire to contribute to the fund are invited to send their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Frank Gair Macomber, 115 Water St., Boston, Mass, or to any member of the Association.

GENERAL EDWARD F. JONES, for several years Lieutenant Governor of New York, but more widely known in the business world as the owner of the scale works at Binghamton, N. Y., where "Jones, he pays the freight," is the founder of the Order DEFENDERS OF THE FLAG. This Order has no officers or dues, and hitherto all the expense of its extension, limited to the cost of cards and their distribution, has been met by General Jones. The purpose of this Order is to bring the knowledge of the FLAG to the youth of our country, with the hope of inspiring them with patriotism. Any one may become a member of the Order by placing the right hand on the heart, repeating and signing the obligation. If any wish to help the cause, cards for distribution can be obtained from General Jones for the bare cost of the postage, which is five cents for every twenty five cards.

COMPANIONSHIP in the New York Commandery, MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, has recently been conferred on the following gentlemen: Lieut. James M. Andrews, Schenectady, N. Y.; Clinton E. Braine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lieut. James H. Bull, U.S.A., Pensacola, Fla., and De Witt Clinton Falls, Mandeville Mower; Fellows Davis and Daniel T. Worden, of New York. The New York Commandery has elected the following gentlemen to represent it in the National Commandery: Vice Commander General, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N. Delegates: General Francis E. Pinto, U.S.A.; Col. Robert Olyphant, Fellows Davis, Jacob T. Van Wyck, Robert Webb Morgan, Alternates: Capt. James M. Andrews, Clarkson C. Schuyler, M.D., Hon. Charles H. Murray, George W. Olney and William Decatur Parsons.

IN correction of an erroneous statement in a Washington newspaper, May Whitney Emerson, Secretary of the ORDER DE SANCTO-CLARO, publishes a card, denying descent from Leif Ericson, but confessing to the honor of being, in common with Madame von Rydingsvaard and about 6,000 other persons in the United States, lineally descended from Goengu Hrolf, or Rollo, the Norse conqueror, and first Duke of Normandy, whose son, Bjarni, was, in 893, the first white man recorded in history who reached America from the northeast, and who stands as its first discoverer. As Eric Roede was own cousin to Hrolf, the ganger, Leif, son of Eric, came into line only as a kinsman, and second on the roll of discoverers. All members of the ORDER DE SANCTO-CLARO are such only by virtue of descent from Hrolf of Normandy.

AN interesting meeting of the DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1813 took place March 17th at the residence of Mrs. Félicité Gayoso Tennent, New Orleans, La. The Society, with Mrs. Mathilde A. Bailey in the chair, listened to the reports of various committees. Interest centred in that of the Chalmette Monument Committee, from which the ladies learned that an old cabin which formerly obstructed the view of the monument had been removed to one side of the grounds, that trees had been trimmed to open up the view, and other improvements made. It had been found necessary to guard against relic-hunters by placing an iron door at the entrance to the monument, and by having the entrance gate to the grounds properly guarded. The organization is growing, and will soon consider bids, which have been ordered, for the badges of the Society.

THE Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn, N. Y., will soon be called upon to consider a resolution adopted by the SOCIETY OF OLD BROOKLYNITES, petitioning it to have the same sort of work done for Brooklyn in the preservation of material for the early history of the city, that was done for New York in the publication of the Valentine Manuals. The Brooklyn histories now extant are imperfect, and deal in oral traditions given as facts. The OLD BROOKLYNITES do not suggest that the city authorities shall make a new history of Brooklyn, but that the materials for it be collected from the four corners of the earth, where they are now scattered, and be selected with care and preserved in compact and convenient form.

AMONG the relics of the hero displayed at the time of the dedication in the Capitol grounds at Hartford, Conn., of the memorial to Col. Thomas Knowlton of Knowlton's Rangers, in the War of the Revolution, was the famous gorget, said to have been presented to him after the battle of Bunker Hill, where he commanded a company of Connecticut infantry. The gorget is

of polished brass, and, as its name indicates, was worn below the throat. There is no evidence that it was with him at the time of his death, in the battle of Harlem Heights. It has been guarded with great care by his descendants, and now belongs to Newman K. Chaffee of Rutland, Vt. The Connecticut Historical Society hopes at some time to secure possession of it.

THE Poe Memorial Association has been organized by Mrs. Fay Peirce of New York, to prevent, if possible, the removal of the Edgar Allan Poe cottage, on the Kingsbridge road, from its present site. A bill is before the Legislature authorizing the city authorities to remove the cottage to a proposed park across the street. This the Association oppose earnestly. Interested in the movement with Mrs. Peirce are Miss Vanderpoel, Vice-Regent of the Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Miss Mary A. Bascher, Col. James A. Goulder, Professor Dundon of the Normal College, and Gen. N. H. Morris.

THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY in Cleveland, O., already possesses historical collections of great value and importance, sheltered in a commodious fire-proof building in the choicest part of Cleveland. There is said to be only one collection west of the Alleghenies of greater interest, that of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Many of the most active promoters of the Society have now passed away, and other hands must continue the work so well begun.

A NEW Society, to be known as the HOLLAND DAMES OF NEW YORK, is established. Its aims and purposes are similar to those of the HOLLAND SOCIETY. The membership will be composed of ladies who are descendants of the early Dutch families who were prominent in the history of New York prior to the year 1685. The managers for the coming year are Mrs. Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, Mrs. William Budd, Mrs. William Gihon and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel.

THE Probate Records of Essex County, Mass., are to be printed. This valuable work is undertaken under the auspices of the Essex Institute, Salem, and is to be edited by Mr. Eben Putnam, a member of the Society. Persons wishing to join the Colonial Societies will do well to secure these volumes as they appear, as but a small edition will be printed. Price, \$5 per volume, issued in monthly parts.

THE Maumee Valley Monumental Association of Ohio, asks Congress for an appropriation of \$60,000, to purchase and suitably mark the historic grounds in that valley. Fort Meigs, Fort Miami, Fort Defiance, Fort Wayne, Fort Industry, and the battle ground of "Fallen Timber," would thus be perpetuated and honored.

WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, of Newport, Rhode Island, is an authority upon the early history of that city and state. Several of his addresses have been published by the Rhode Island Historical Society.

#### Homeward Bound.

The cliffs of England fade from view,  
The travel's past and Westward Ho,  
The steamer cleaves the waters blue  
For that dear Land that fears no foe.

How small these kingdoms here appear  
In contrast with our grand domain;  
Their fairy lakes—our inland seas—  
Our Mississippi—and their Seine.

The Atlantic heralds in the morn  
Three hours before Pacific's call,  
Bids Phoebus send one golden ray,  
To light a Flag that waves o'er all!

For that loved Flag six million men,  
Soldiers from birth, would rise as one;  
And on each sea and o'er each wave,  
Hark! to the privateersman's gun!

The woods of Maine could shape the masts,  
Our Southern fields the sails unfold;  
The Keystone State the cannon forge,  
And California yield her gold.

Oh! loyal men keep watch and guard  
O'er the great gift from sire to son;  
Our star-gemmed flag, though battle-scarred,  
Floats o'er the Land our fathers won.

The weak find shelter 'neath its folds,  
Its stars are beacons for the free;  
One voice, one heart its honor holds,  
A sacred trust from sea to sea.

PARIS, January 13, 1896.

JOS. CHARLES DUNCAN,

## A Pertinent Suggestion.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Sir:—I have been greatly interested in your article in the March SPIRIT entitled "The National University: When?" This recital of details and the pertinent suggestions concerning that historic legacy will stimulate interest in the great educational project so earnestly presented by Washington, and which, in more elaborate form, is now being pressed for national endorsement by Dr. Hoyt and others.

Your article has inspired the belief that if a National University is to be established, its corner-stone should be the legacy from that wise and generous patriot who originated and dignified the project.

The Potomac Company stock was given to Washington by his grateful constituents as a valuable testimonial, and it was accepted with equal gratitude by the distinguished patriot upon the tacit understanding that it should be the initial contribution to a National University.

It may not be possible to determine, nor advisable to inquire, where responsibility should be fixed for the unfortunate negligence which permitted so valuable a legacy to lose its intrinsic significance, and which defeated the purpose and shattered the hope of the generous giver. It is pertinent, however, to discuss a plan for the renewal of at least the original value of Washington's bequest, and to make it the initial factor in whatever scheme may be developed.

There are a great many members of American patriotic Societies, and by equal apportionment it should not be difficult to raise \$25,000, and substitute it for the now worthless Potomac stock. This fund could be then tendered to Congress as Washington's contribution toward the founding of a National University, and in addition appropriations could be asked of Congress for the development and maintenance of the great institution.

If this suggestion is worth considering, I should be glad to hear from others, in the hope that Washington's pet scheme, if ultimately carried out by Congress, shall in some way give prominence to his own personality.

Respectfully,

WM. H. ALEXANDER,

President Nebraska Society, SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION;  
Deputy Governor Nebraska, Society Colonial Wars.  
OMAHA, Neb., March 28, 1896.

## State Names.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: I have been interested to compare the State names in the February number of your magazine with the list in John Fiske's "School History of the United States," and also with that in "Anderson's School History." On the meaning of the State names, Anderson differs on the following: Arkansas, California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Wisconsin. A comparison with Fiske yields the following results:

Alabama—Doubtful.  
Arkansas—Doubtful.  
California—No origin given.  
Dakota—"The allies," not "allied."  
Illinois—No origin.  
Indiana—No origin.  
Iowa—Prefers "across" or "beyond" the Mississippi (from Algonquin *ajawa*).  
Kansas—"Southwind people," not "smoky water."  
Kentucky—Probably "hunting land," not "dark and bloody ground."  
Massachusetts—"At the great hill," not "the place of great hills."  
Michigan—"Great sea," not "lake country."  
Mississippi—"Great river"—"Father of Waters" a mere fancy.  
Missouri—"Great muddy," not "muddy waters."  
Oregon—Perhaps "beautiful water," not "wild marjoram."  
Rhode Island—Name from Isle of Rhodes, not from Dutch "rood."  
Tennessee—"Crooked river," or "bend in the river," not "river with the great bend."  
Wyoming—Probably "broad valley."

These differences may interest you. I suppose Fiske's derivations are as reliable as any.

I am interested in your editorial on the COLONIAL DAMES and Franklin's descendant. Mr. Howells made some excellent fun of the COLONIAL DAMES and this episode in *Harper's Weekly* for February 15. His humorous suggestion of the institution of an order of nobility was taken seriously by a paper in this neighborhood, which proceeded to prove the incompatibility of Mr. How-

ells' ideas with American institutions. It was very funny. But I think from a note he wrote me about it that Howells was as sorry as amused by it.

Very truly yours,

HORACE L. WHEELER.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 7, 1896.

## Flag of the Sons of the American Revolution.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I have been a member of the Massachusetts Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for several years, and have been deeply interested in the good work of the Societies all over the country. I think a flag for the Societies an excellent idea, but I think the design for the flag suggested in the March number of your excellent magazine has not enough significance to warrant its adoption by the National Congress of the Societies. I think the flag that Congress adopted June 17, 1777,—"thirteen stripes of alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field," should be the standard of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with the insignia of the Society on top of the staff. This flag, under which our Revolutionary heroes, through long suffering and brave deeds, achieved our national independence, and laid the foundation of the greatest nation upon earth, should be the banner of the sons of these honored sires. The difference between that flag and our flag of to-day is sufficient to distinguish it. This difference will be made more conspicuous as more stars are added, for, no doubt, we shall have sixty stars in our flag at some future day. Let us, as connecting links between the eventful past and the unknown future, pass this noble banner of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes down to posterity, with its good name untarnished and its beauty unblemished.

O. L. FRISBEE, A.M.,

Member Mass. Society, S. A. R.; Member Mass. Commandery of  
the Naval Order of the U. S.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 26, 1896.

## Titles on Tablets.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir: Do we best serve, in the true American spirit, our purpose to commemorate patriotism when, in erecting tablets or other memorials for perpetuating the names of our patriots, we inscribe with the name, also the title of the patriot? May not plain John Smith have been as truly a patriot as "Capt." or "Gen." John Smith? Is it not the patriotism rather than the ability to win the title which we desire to commemorate? Records they should certainly be of the ability of the patriot, which records the country should be proud to keep; but, on a tablet on which are inscribed other names without titles, the tablet itself being in commemoration of patriotism, is there not a deeper significance in the plain name of the patriot? As one of the members of a Chapter charged with the erection of a tablet, I sincerely wish an expression from others on this point.

A DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

February 24th, 1896.

## Authorities Say Otherwise.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I note that you say the name of the State of Iowa was taken from that of an Indian tribe, "Aouwys." Are you certain as to this? It runs in my mind that the name was given to the State by the Sac and Fox tribes, who came to the banks of the Great Father of Waters, after a long and hard journey across the continent, fleeing from the enemies of their nation, the powerful Iroquois, and looked from the high bluffs on the Eastern side, across to where the rolling prairies lay sleeping in the sunlight. "Iowa," "Iowa," they exclaimed, or in their tongue, "Beautiful, Beautiful Land," and made it their home. This is the way I have always heard it. It is not more than my recollection of the Indian tradition. The remnant of the Sac and Fox tribes lives some twenty miles from here and are known as the "Musquakies."

C. H. E. BOARDMAN.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA.

## Maryland Records.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—T. F. Spangler, of Zanesville, Ohio, will probably find records of Maryland ancestors at the Land Office, Annapolis, Md. The researches there are made thoroughly and for trifling charges.

JAMES C. CRESAP, U. S. Navy.

NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA.



## Another Living Daughter.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Ruth Hart Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Meriden, Conn., is honored by the membership of Mrs. Betsey Parker Jeralda, eighty-eight years of age, daughter of Stephen Parker, a Revolutionary patriot, of whom she says:

"My father, Stephen Parker, often related to his children incidents connected with his life as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. At one time when his regiment had been two days without food it was learned that a ship-load of turnips had arrived by the Hudson river. My father, Stephen Parker, was selected as the most trustworthy to go and purchase a part of this tempting food. Arriving at the banks of the Hudson, his purchase was soon made, and so hungrily did he look upon his precious store that the owner of the load presented him with two small ones, and often have I heard him say that never in his life had anything tasted so sweet to him as those two raw turnips. He was present at the execution of Major André, and his face would glow with pride as he told his children of the three young men who captured him, and though they were poor, would not release him for any bribe that was offered and sell their honor and their country for gold. The name of George Washington was always sacred on his lips, and he never tired of telling us of the great and brave Father of our Country, as he paced the floor and sung:

'Old England, forty years ago,  
When we were young and slender,  
She aimed at us a mighty blow,  
But God was our defender.'

"My mother, who was Rebecca Ray, was living with her mother in New Haven when the British entered there. Their house was plundered of everything valuable, and the gold beads were stripped from her mother's neck and the silver buckles from her shoes, while a British officer stood with a drawn sword, threatening her life if she made any resistance."

Hon. Charles Parker, eighty-six years old, brother of Mrs. Jeralda, and a living son, recollects with her their father's thrilling accounts of army life in those early days.

Our Chapter roll includes, also, six members whose grandfathers fought to establish American Independence, one of whom, the ancestor of the writer of this article, enlisted when sixteen in the Continental Line, served three years, enduring the hardships of the dreary winter at Valley Forge. There is, also, in possession of the family of the writer, the commission of her great grandfather—"signed the twenty-fifth day of May, 1757—in the thirtieth year of the reign of George the Second—by Thomas Fitch, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut."

ELIZABETH HALL UPHAM,  
Registrar Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden, Conn.

## An Interesting Visit.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—My son having just joined the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and naturally subscribing for THE SPIRIT OF '76, I have been interested in many of the articles which have appeared. It has occurred to me that some of your readers might be interested in a reminiscence of my own, connected indirectly with Washington.

In the city of Providence, R. I., on an unfrequented street, stands an old mansion, surrounded by a quaint garden and orchard. At the time I visited it, this garden was laid out with walks, bordered with box, which here and there had been allowed to grow into great bushes, the wonder of all beholders, for they were more than a century old. In the beds, between the rows of box, were all the sweet old-fashioned flowers which our great grandmothers loved and planted.

The house, too, is as quaint and interesting as the garden. It was built before the Revolution by Colonel Olney, the beloved and trusted friend of General Washington. It yet remains in possession of the family, though rapidly going to decay under this roof. Colonel Olney had often entertained his friend, the great General, and other celebrities of '76. I was full of pleasant thoughts as I was seated in the quaint parlor, with its old furniture and queer portraits. Imagine my delight when on being ushered into the dining-room, I was told, "In this room General Washington dined, a guest of Colonel Olney. From this very tablecloth and from these same dishes he was served." The cloth was in excellent preservation, and the dishes were of the old, blue Canton china so well known to our ancestors. This dinner I can never forget. My hostess, a charming lady, is the mother of two sons, the lineal descendants of Colonel Olney. The eldest, a member of the CINCINNATI SOCIETY, was at the table that day. In this congenial and delightful company, amid these historic surroundings, I seemed to feel more fully the reality of Washington.

LINDENHURST, N. Y., March 31, 1896.

J. H. N.

## Two "Sons" in New Hampshire.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Noticing that in recent issues of your magazine, several Societies have been calling attention to the fact that they have among their members actual sons of soldiers of the Revolution, I wish to enter the claim of the New Hampshire Society to a share in such distinction. We have two members whose fathers served in the Revolution.

Jeremiah Smith, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and now Professor in the Harvard Law School, was born in Exeter, N. H., July 14, 1837, and is now only fifty-eight years of age. I think he must be the youngest living son of a Revolution soldier. His father, Jeremiah Smith, a native of Peterborough, N. H., and born Nov. 20, 1759, was wounded at the battle of Bennington, and became a very prominent man in his day. He was a member of Congress, 1790-97; U. S. District Attorney for New Hampshire, 1797; U. S. Circuit Judge, 1801; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, 1802-9, 1813-16; and Governor of New Hampshire, 1809.

Henry H. Buzzell, of Lakeport, N. H., our other "son," was born in Middleton, N. H., April 9, 1829, and is therefore not quite sixty-seven years old. He is the son of Henry Buzzell, who was born in Madbury, N. H., Feb. 14, 1760, and went to sea at eleven years of age, serving in this manner about five years. He then came ashore and served in Capt. John Brewer's Company, Col. Pierce Long's regiment of New Hampshire troops, in 1776-77, and in Capt. Joshua Woodman's Company, Lt.-Col. Daniel Reynolds's regiment in 1781.

OTIS G. HAMMOND,  
Secretary, New Hampshire S. A. R.

CONCORD, N. H.

## Asks an Exchange of Prisoners.

THE following interesting extract is from a journal kept by Jeremiah Hill (afterward Adjutant General of the Penobscot Expedition), while Commissary of Prisoners under Major General Sullivan, at Rhode Island, in 1778. The journal is in possession of his descendant, Horace S. Bacon, of Lowell, Mass.:

PROVIDENCE, September 29th, 1778.  
SIR:—I have General Sullivan's Direction to request the exchange of James Guppy & Wm Kielle, Lieut's—Edward Snell, Master—John Griffin, Gunner—Joseph Pitman, M. at Arms—Benj. Kenny, Ms. Mate—Jere Tibbetta, Boatswain—Wm. Priest, Timo. Roberts, Willm Nowell, Wm Gowdy and Benja. Skedgell, Seamen—for Geo. Babb, Wm Simmons and Phillip Meserve, Masters—Geo Cornish, Mate—James Connors, Geo Willson, Jo Nonworthy, Patrick Wall, Jo Lewis, Christn. Prothford, John Tapper and John Gray Seamen. The above are now on board the *Flagg* and were sent from the State of New Hampshire at the expense of Private Persons to effect the Exchange of their Friends, Prisoners with you, although they are not all of equal Rank, yet I hope you will not stand for petty Distinctions. I assure you they will not be insisted on by me. I also send you for Exchange one Mate and five Seamen and have to request that John (name illegible; looks like Byket) and a John Seaward (if in your possession) may be among the exchanged. I am Sir

your very hum' Serv't  
JERE. HILL  
Commissary of Prisoners.  
P. S.—SIR: I have also to request the Exchange of Samuel Waters of Salem Henry Hofman and Joshua Tripp, Seamen. J Tripp is on board the *Unicorn*, as to the Mate, I have no one in particular to request for him.  
I am Sir  
Yours &c  
C. WALLER, Esq. J. HILL.

## Can Anyone Give a Different Answer?

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Sir:—"LAZARO LAZARINO LEGITIMO," these are the exact words on an old gun. In my childhood days I heard the gun called "an old French gun," but I do not know what the words mean. My great grandfather was a soldier in Gen. John Winslow's regiment, 1755, in the expedition to Nova Scotia, and was at capture of Ticonderoga, 1759, afterward a master mariner. Among a lot of old buttons my grandmother's sister let me have in 1853, were some with "Whigs of '76" on the face and "R. R. & Co." on the back of them. In 1873 I had left four of these, which I had nickel-plated. When were such buttons as these worn?

DE PERE, Wis., March 25, 1896.

[The words are Spanish and signify "A Genuine Leprous Beggar," which was probably the name of the gun, as formerly it was the custom not only to bestow much careful work on the exterior decoration of cannon, but also to engrave upon them a name by which they were known, our Government owning many trophies of war which bear such names. The name given above will not seem quite so strange if we recall the fact that a religious order of a semi-military nature—The Order of St. Lazarus—existed from the time of the first Crusade until recent times, whose primary object was the care of the leprous.]

## A Living "Daughter" in New York City.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I learn from a copy of your valuable paper that special note is made of living daughters of soldiers of the Revolution. I would like to add the name of Mrs. Martha Terhosa Manwaring, of New York City, who is the daughter of Henry Terhosa, who ran away from home at the age of sixteen and enlisted under the name of Henry Bush in the Ulster County Regiment, and granddaughter of Captain Nicholas Brower, of the Second Regiment, Dutchess County; Dierck Brinckerhoff, Colonel. This family not only gave their services to the great cause, but their money, their time and their energies, which showed their loyalty and patriotism.

Very sincerely,  
EMILY E. STEWART,  
DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1896.

## Is She Not Entitled to the Spoon?

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—As an item of interest, I have to inform you that my great great aunt, Miss Lavinia Broadus, youngest daughter of William Broadus, Second Lieutenant, First Virginia Regiment, 1778-1781 (died October 2, 1830), is yet living in Charleston, W. Va., in full possession of her faculties, at eighty years of age. In connection with this matter, I have also to inquire if she is not entitled to the "souvenir spoon" given by the National Society?

KATHARINE BARKER STORM,  
Dolly Madison Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1896.

## Resemblance to Houdon's Statue.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—The head and bust of Washington in THE SPIRIT OF '76 for February satisfies me in regard to his looks. Last November I visited the Capitol at Richmond, Va., and saw Houdon's statue, finished in 1788, while Washington was yet living. It is said that it looks as he did, and I think this picture, as to face and head, looks precisely like the statue. I shall cut it out and put it inside of Loewig's "Mt. Vernon and Its Associations." I wish that we could get some history of the old Senate House at Kingston, N. Y.

S. W. C.

## A Song of Liberty.

THE song printed below was sung publicly for the first time on February 22d last, at the anniversary exercises of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Chicago, Ill., upon which occasion, by invitation, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION joined in the ceremonies. In many of the public schools of Chicago, on the same day, this anthem was sung by the pupils, and the school authorities of the city have not only given their full approval of the song, but have ordered the musical instructors to teach it in all the schools, and provide that it be sung on public anniversaries. The words are founded upon the motto of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the song has, therefore, been dedicated to them, and the Illinois and other State Societies have adopted it for their own uses.

### "LIBERTAS ET PATRIA."

(Dedicated to the Sons of the American Revolution.)

Words by ALBERT JUDSON FISHER.

Air: "LAUREL." *Allegro*

1. "Lib - er - tas et Pa - tri - a," Fed - e - ra - tion glo - rious,  
 2. "Lib - er - ty and Fa - ther - land"—Thus our fa - thers bat - tled,  
 3. Sons of worth - y sires are we; Worth - y let us be then;

Watch-word of A - mer - i - ca, O - ver wrong vic - to - rious;  
 Pray - ing, with their swords in hand, Where the mus - kets rat - tled;  
 Cher - ish - ing sweet Lib - er - ty, Won by blood of free - men;

Bat - tle - cry in shock of war, Free - dom's foes as - sail - ing,  
 Cast - ing off the yoke of years, Tyr - an - ny's ef - front - 'ry,  
 On her ho - ly al - tar lay Love that knows no turn - ing;

And in peace our guid - ing star, God and Right pre - vail - ing.  
 Pur - chas - ing with blood and tears "Lib - er - ty and Coun - try."  
 Pledge to ev - er and al - way Keep her watch - fires burn - ing.

4 Fatherland, to thee we bring  
 Earnests of affection;  
 Under the Almighty wing,  
 May thou have protection;  
 May thy banner never lower,  
 Emblem of dominion,  
 Freedom's flag to heaven soar,  
 Borne on eagle's pinion.

5 Foes shall threaten us in vain,  
 Tyranny hath perished,  
 Patriot sons will e'er maintain  
 Rights their fathers cherished.  
 "Libertas et Patria"  
 Be our watchword ever;  
 "Liberty and Fatherland,"  
 Nothing these shall sever.

Words copyrighted, January, 1896.

### Brief Notes.

THE Hotel Normandie by the Sea is managed by one of the best known hotel men in New York City, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, who is one of a family of hotel men, all of them successful. General Earle conducts his house on the New Jersey coast in such manner that, to the enjoyment which every one experiences in a healthful and delightful summer resort, is added the comfort of a good hotel, full of the right kind of guests, and a table which is not surpassed on the coast. Last summer a large number of fastidious New Yorkers inscribed their names on the hotel register and spent the summer there. The spot is so near New York that every one can go and come, and if they prefer the route via Sandy Hook, as most people do, then the heat of the city is left behind the moment the city itself is.

A HANDSOME marble tablet has been erected in the courtyard of the old military prison on Citadel Hill, Quebec, to the memory of General Montgomery's soldiers who fell in the Siege of Quebec, in 1776. It has been done through the efforts of two little girls, Frances and Constance Fairchild, who live at their father's beautiful country seat, "Ravenscliffe," near Quebec. The inscription reads as follows:

Beneath this tablet repose the remains of 13  
 soldiers of General Montgomery's  
 Army, who were killed in the  
 assault on Quebec,  
 December 31, 1776.  
 Placed to their memory  
 by  
 several American children.

THE village of Easthampton, L. I., is improving its Town Pond. The reeds and grasses have been cleaned out, and it is proposed to make a clear sheet of water of it—a miniature lake—surrounded by a well-kept lawn. In 1650 the early settlers built their little homes around it, and near it were the first town meetings held. The treaties with local tribes of Indians were also made there. Its peaceful surface was also sometimes troubled when the "common scold" of the settlement had to be disciplined on a ducking-stool.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller of the State of New York, has discovered, hidden away in the files of his department at Albany, a mass of original archives of the Revolution. Pay rolls and muster rolls, with original signatures of 64 Colonial and Continental organizations and four privateers, are among these papers, and Mr. Roberts, who is a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has secured an item of \$5,000 in the general appropriation bill for indexing and preserving these valuable records.

WHAT'S this, what's this? Is it true that the COLONIAL DAMES in Philadelphia are going to force the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION to make a record, by proposing for admission to the latter Society an apple woman at the Girard Bank Building and a sewing woman who makes shirts at 49 cents a dozen? It is calmly asserted that such is the case. The persons referred to are said to be eligible. The suspense we must endure until this bolt falls is awful.

ON Bunker Hill Day, June 17th, the town of Sudbury, Mass., will publicly dedicate its fine granite monument, now being constructed, in honor of its Revolutionary patriots, of whom there were many. A committee of eight has been chosen by the town to take charge of the celebration. The Chairman is Nahum Goodnow, and the Secretary, George E. Harrington.

One  
of  
our  
After-  
Dinner  
Coffee  
Pots.



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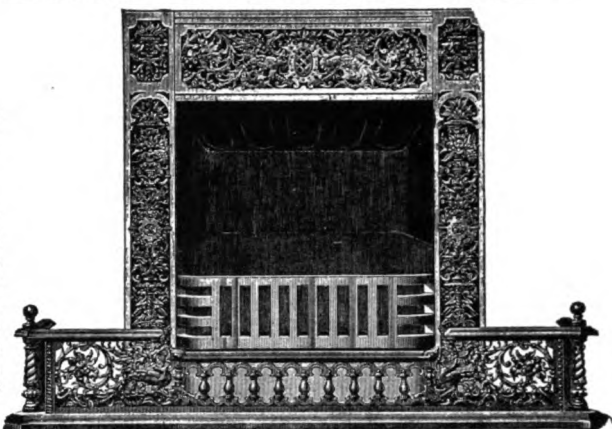
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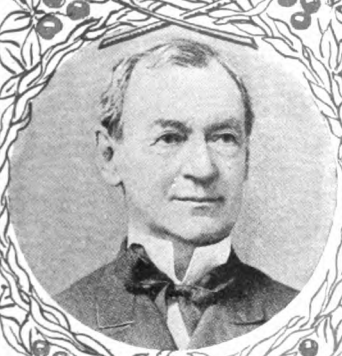




Special  
Convention Number.

NATIONAL CONVENTION  
Sons of the Revolution,  
Savannah, Georgia, April 20, 1896.

NATIONAL CONVENTION  
Sons of the American  
Revolution,  
Richmond, Virginia,  
April 30, 1896.



# THE SPIRIT '76 OF

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

General Horace Porter

President-General  
Sons of the American Revolution

Hon. John Lee Carroll  
Ex-Governor of Maryland

President-General  
Sons of the Revolution

VOL. II.

MAY, 1896.

No. 9.

Containing, in addition to full reports of the National Congress of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, interesting miscellaneous news concerning the

Sons of the American Revolution,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
Children of the American Revolution,  
Society of the Cincinnati,  
Society of Colonial Wars,  
Order of Foreign Wars,  
Society of Mayflower Descendants,

Sons of the Revolution,  
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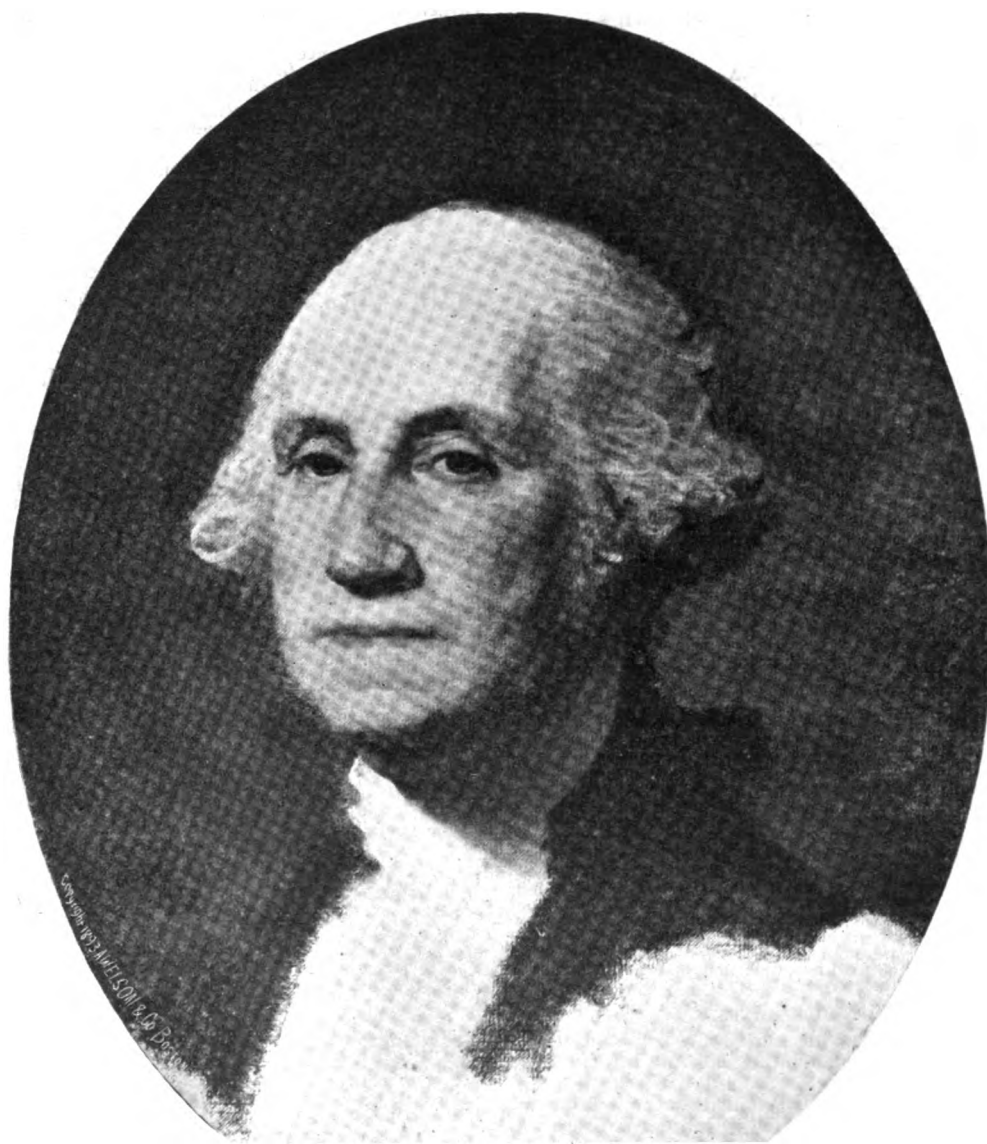
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES, INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76. AND COLONIAL TIMES.

VOL. II. No. 9.  
WHOLE No. 21.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

MAY, 1896.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.



THE FOREMOST VIRGINIAN.

From Gilbert Stuart's Atheneum portrait of Washington.  
By permission of A. W. Elson & Co., Boston, Mass.

## CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE seventh annual Congress of the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held on the 30th of April, upon the cordial invitation of the Virginia State Society, in the beautiful city of Richmond. It was an entirely harmonious affair, and one of the most successful in the history of the Order. The people of Richmond welcomed the Congress with unreserved and unaffected cordiality, and lavished upon the visitors every possible attention which cultivated minds and a spirit of genuine hospitality could suggest.

The first to arrive in Richmond was Secretary-General Murphy, who charged himself with the duty of making sure that arrangements for the Congress had been completed. On the evening of the 29th, the first detachment of delegates arrived, about forty strong, who, without any concert of action, had nevertheless, at different points along the route, taken the same train to Richmond. Other delegates arrived on the 30th. All were cordially welcomed to Richmond by Dr. Joseph A. White, Hon. William Wirt Henry, Rosewell Page, Thomas M. Rutherford and others of the Virginia Society. Headquarters were established at the new Hotel Jefferson, a building so imposing in size and magnificent in its appointments as to elicit exclamations of admiration from all the visitors, and many compliments to the public spirit of that leading citizen of Richmond to whose enterprise and civic pride the hotel is due.

## A WELCOME TO VIRGINIA.

The Congress was called to order at 10:30 A. M., April 30th, in the spacious hall of the Chamber of Commerce on Main street, which had been placed at the disposal of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Gen. Horace Porter of New York, President-General, occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago, Chaplain-General.

William Wirt Henry, President of the Virginia Society, tall, intellectual and dignified, then arose amid loud clapping of hands, and from the dais welcomed the Congress to the Capital of the Old Dominion in the name of the local Society and all the good people of the city. Nothing, he said, could stir the hearts of Virginians so much as the visit of so many men of Revolution blood. He recalled the fact that there met at Jamestown, in 1619, the first representative assembly which ever sat in America, and that among its acts was a petition to the London company from the Governors of the Colonies, that no orders should be enforced in Virginia, except with the approval of the Virginia Legislature. Then and there was planted the seed which burst into flower in the American Revolution. He referred to Virginia's repeated protests against tyranny and her co-operation with Massachusetts in opposition to all acts hostile to the Colonies. Let us, he said, stand shoulder to shoulder in preserving that great boon, above all price, which our forefathers won and committed to us. (Applause.)

At the suggestion of Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts, the Congress rose and gave Mr. Henry three hearty cheers.

Gen. Horace Porter responded in behalf of the National Society, and eulogized the State of Virginia and George Washington, being repeatedly interrupted with applause. He continued:

And now, compatriots, the last year has been in some respects the most memorable in our history. We have had more recruits than in any other year. In that respect, it has been the banner year of our existence. We have organized a new Society here, one in Florida and one in distant Hawaii, and hope to set one on foot in France. You will find in the report of the Secretary-General that a most interesting document has been received, extending, on the part of our kindred patriotic Society, a cordial invitation to unite with them in one grand patriotic Society. (Long continued applause.) As one of the first and I think, one of the most ardent advocates of union, I cannot help but feel a great satisfaction that this has occurred. Union is the universal law. It is the touch of the elbow which gives strength. If you buy a coupon ticket, the coupon reads, "Not good if detached" (Laughter), and as one of the members of our Ohio Society has said, we do not want upon our banners "E pluribus bonum," but "E pluribus unum." I know that we want a union, if such a thing can be brought about, and want it on terms which are absolutely just and honorable, not only to this Society, but to our kindred Society.

## NINETY-SEVEN DELEGATES.

Henry Hall, Charles W. Haskins and John D. Vandercook were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and an informal recess was taken, pending preparation of the roll. Upon the Congress being called to order, the roll was called by the Secretary-General, all present at the Congress being indicated below in italics:

President-General.—Gen. Horace Porter.  
Vice-Presidents General.—Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Edwin S. Barrett, Hon. John Whitehead, Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Cushman K. Davis.  
Secretary-General.—The Hon. Franklin Murphy.  
Treasurer-General.—Chas. W. Haskins.  
Registrar-General.—A. Howard Clark.  
Historian-General.—Henry Hall.  
Chaplain-General.—The Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney.

CALIFORNIA.—E. W. McKinstry, Sidney M. Smith, Lt.-Col. E. Hunter, U. S. A., Capt. J. E. Sawyer, U. S. A., C. O. Upham, John W. Moore, U. S. N., Lieut. James C. Cresap, U. S. N. Alternates: Daniel Cleveland, Horace Davis, M. L. Requa, George T. Folsom, T. W. Hubbard.

CONNECTICUT.—Jonathan Trumbull, Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, H. W. Lines, Henry B. Harrison, Edgar M. Warner, Frank J. Naramore, Col. Russell Frost, John H. Perry, Hon. Samuel E. Merwin, Alfred H. Chappell, Henry Woodward. Alternates: Hon. O. H. Platt, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, Burrill W. Hyde, Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, E. S. Henry, N. D. Sperry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Dr. G. Brown Goode, Gen. O. B. Willcox, Noble D. Lerner, Hon. John Goode, Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., Charles F. T. Beale. Alternates: Charles W. Coombs, Admiral James A. Greer, F. E. Grice, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Dr. Frank Baker, P. R. Carrington, John E. Watkins.

DELAWARE.—Leonard E. Wales, Andrew J. Woodman, Howard D. Ross. Alternates: Lawrence B. Jones, James M. Griffin, Spottwood Garland.

FLORIDA.—Lieut. James H. Bull, U. S. N., Hon. W. H. Milton, Jr., A. M. Avery. Alternates: Miles T. Phillips, Prof. John P. McGuire, Dr. Benj. B. Minor, F. E. Grice, J. Elfreth Watkins.

HAWAII.—Peter B. Fairchild, Capt. A. M. Matthews, Augustus B. Clarke.

ILLINOIS.—Henry S. Boutell, Samuel E. Gross, Hon. Henry M. Shepard, Hon. Lambert Tree, William A. Bond, Hempstead Washburne, Col. H. L. Turner, F. T. Simmons. Alternates: John D. Vandercook, Bishop Charles E. Cheney.

INDIANA.—Seneca B. Brown, Hon. William E. English, Robert S. Hatcher, Mortimer Levering, Clark Fairbank. Alternates: Charles M. Moore, Robertson J. Fisher.

IOWA.—Hon. Alfred W. Swalm, William C. Wyman, Damon N. Sprague. Alternates: N. A. Merrill, Eugene Secor, G. H. Richardson, W. H. Wheeler, C. H. E. Boardman.

KANSAS.—George D. Hale, Frank H. Betton, Hon. Avery Washburn. Alternates: T. C. Harrison.

KENTUCKY.—Capt. Lewis Buckner, Hon. George D. Todd, George T. Wood, Commander C. C. Todd. Alternates: C. H. Bacon, J. Ross Todd, James C. Bryant, John R. Proctor.

MAINE.—Hon. Edward A. Butler, Archie Lee Talbot, Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D.D., Dr. Charles E. Banks, John M. Glidden. Alternates: Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Col. John M. Adams, Nathan Gould, Hubbard W. Bryant.

MARYLAND.—Col. Wm. Ridgely Griffith, Gen. Joseph L. Brent, Albert C. Kenly, Hon. Edwin Warfield, Edgar G. Miller. Alternates: John Gilpin, Hon. Francis P. Stevens, William H. Gill, John Warfield, Charles E. Shanahan.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, Charles M. Green, Nathan Warren, Levi S. Gould, Gardner A. Churchhill, Rodney Macdonough, George E. Bowman, William A. Webster, William Barrett, Charles E. Adams, Grenville H. Norcross, Shepard D. Gilbert. Alternates: Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Moses G. Parker, Josiah L. Hale, John M. Keyes, Eugene F. Endicott, Arthur H. Chester, Charles S. Parsons, Thomas L. Motley, John A. Remick, J. Alba Davis, Moses P. Palmer, Willis C. Hardy, Charles B. Holman, John Homans.

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MISSOURI.—Col. George E. Leighton, Gaius Paddock.

MONTANA.—Dennis S. Wade, John C. Dent, Rev. Cephas C. Bateman, U.S.A. Alternates: John R. Barrows, James L. Rogers, Cornelius Hedges.

NEBRASKA.—William H. Alexander, John R. Webster, jr. Alternates: Lucius C. Richards, Col. Champion S. Chase.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—William W. Bailey, John M. Hill, John B. Smith, Daniel C. Roberts, Harry P. Hammond. Alternates: John H. Oberly, Joab N. Patterson, Charles R. Conning, Charles B. Spofford, Christopher H. Wells.

NEW JERSEY.—Hon. John Whitehead, Franklin Murphy, William H. Murphy, Frederick H. Harris, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Charles Burrows, Eugene Vanderpool. Alternates: Flavel McGee, Douning Benjamin, John J. Hubbell, Peter B. Fairchild, Andrew W. Bray, William M. Deen.

NEW YORK.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Walter S. Logan, Capt. Hugh R. Gardin, Col. Frederick D. Grant, John Winfield Scott, Edward Hagaman Hull, Edward A. Sumner, Andrew J. C. Foy, Trueman G. Avery, Colgate Hoyt. Alternates: William W. J. Warren, William E. Otto, Frederick W. Hyde, Guy Du Val, Stephen M. Wright, Walter B. Atterbury, Rufus A. Sibley, Alex. C. Chenoweth, D. O. Haynes, Edward P. Cone.

OHIO.—Hon. John F. Follett, Hon. G. E. Pomeroy, Hon. George L. Converse, Hon. Elroy M. Avery. Alternates: Hon. R. B. Dakin, Col. J. W. Harper, George Kinsey.

OREGON.—Henry C. Cabell. Alternates: Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Thomas M. Rutherford.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Col. William A. Herron, Wyman R. Sewall, Dr. J. W. Elder, M. L. Lockwood. Alternates: Hon. Joseph D. Weeks, Park Painter, Arthur L. Bates, Robert C. Hall.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—William Maxwell Greene, *Hon. Royal C. Taft*, *Hon. J. C. B. Woods*, *Nathaniel F. Davis*, *Hon. William T. C. Wardwell*, Alternates: *Arthur P. Sumner*, *James H. Tower*, *George I. Hart*, *Joseph Balch*, *Joseph H. Kendrick*.

**UTAH.**—*Nathaniel M. Bingham*, *X. M. Bailey*, *Solathiel Ewing*, *W. I. Ferris*, *C. C. Goodwin*.

**VERMONT.**—*Daniel W. Robinson*, *Olin Scott*, *Hon. F. A. Chittenden*, *William E. Hawks*, *Henry D. Holton*, Alternates: *Myron M. Parker*, *Hugh H. Baxter*, *C. A. Piper*, *Col. Charles S. Forbes*.

**VIRGINIA.**—*Hon. William Wirt Henry*, *Dr. Joseph A. White*, *Judge Walter R. Staples*, *Capt. William H. Murdaugh*, Alternates: *Peter H. Mayo*, *Samuel H. Pulliam*, *James W. S. Butt*, *Rosewell Page*.

**WASHINGTON.**—*Col. S. W. Scott*, *Col. J. Kennedy Stout*, *Arthur S. Gibbs*, *Addison A. Lindsley*, Alternates: *George A. Virtue*, *H. G. Foster*.

**WISCONSIN.**—*W. C. Swaim*, *U. O. B. Wingate*, *Wyman K. Flint*, *George H. Noyes*, Alternates: *N. L. Burdick*, *E. W. Frost*, *H. G. Underwood*, *George W. Wing*.

Several distant States did not send credentials. Twenty-six were represented by ninety-seven delegates and officers.

#### MEMBERSHIP, 7,783.

The report of the Secretary-General was then read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,  
NEWARK, N. J., April 27, 1896.

The Secretary-General is able to report that the flourishing condition of the Society, which was noted a year ago, has continued throughout the year. Since the meeting of the last Congress in Boston, new Societies have been formed in Florida and Hawaii; and Societies are in process of formation in Arizona and South Dakota; new life has been infused into some of the older State Societies, notably those of West Virginia and Tennessee; and, in the grand old State in which the Congress meets at its present session, the local Society has not only more than doubled its numbers, but has shown a desire to avail itself of the abundant material which is at its hand for making it one of the largest and most useful of all our State Societies.

The growth of the organization in the larger States is notable. Massachusetts has the largest State membership, its number being 967. Connecticut comes next with 875; and then New York with 808. The District of Columbia Society is fourth on the list with a membership of 440; Illinois follows closely with 411. Then comes Minnesota with 375; New Jersey, 352; Vermont, 256; Maine, 223; and New Hampshire, 212. The other Societies have memberships of less than two hundred.

Since the meeting of the last Congress in Boston, 1,906 application papers have been approved by the Registrar General; and the total membership, which at that time was 5,878, has grown to be at the present time, 7,783.

The silver medal of the Society was awarded to students in the various colleges throughout the country, for the best essays on the "Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution." Copies of the successful essays, which had won the silver medal, were carefully examined by a Committee of the Board of Managers, appointed by the President-General; and the gold medal of the Society which is given for the best silver medal essay was awarded to John Calvin Coolidge, of Amherst College. The offer of the Society's medals is a continuous one, and it is hoped that the number of colleges that compete for the gold medal will increase from year to year. In many of the States, the Societies have offered bronze medals for essays on similar subjects to the pupils of the public schools. This movement is, in the opinion of the Board of Managers, one to be encouraged in every way, as being instrumental in causing the young people throughout the land to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with the interesting details of our War for Independence.

A notable feature of the work of the year has been the organization of local Chapters in most of the larger State Societies. This movement, starting with the organization of the Elizabethtown Chapter of the New Jersey Society, with Walter Chandler as President, on the 20th of September, 1895, has now become very general, and in some States not less than six Chapters are already organized. These Chapters greatly increase local interest in the work of the Society, and, perhaps more than any other single cause, are instrumental in its growth. A committee on the form of organization of Chapters was appointed at the last Congress, and will doubtless report at this session.

The one subject upon which the Secretary-General expected to devote the main portion of his report, was that of union with THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The necessity for any extended statement in connection with this interesting and important subject is, however, done away with by the action of the General Society of THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at their recent meeting in Savannah, at which time resolutions were passed by that organization, favoring union upon terms which, if not in all respects satisfactory to your Society, were passed in such a spirit as to make union possible at an early day. A copy of these resolutions was sent to him, which at the proper time he will place before you. He feels it, however, his duty to say in this report, without entering into any discussion of the question, that nearly all the State Societies of this organization, at some time or other, and in some way or other, during the past year have signified an earnest desire for union with THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, providing such union could be secured on a satisfactory basis.

The duties of the Secretary-General in looking after the details of the work of the organization, which require daily attention, are constantly increasing. Your present Secretary has found ample compensation to him in the pleasure which the work affords. He rejoices with you, not alone in the stimulus to patriotic sentiment which has already resulted, but in the largely increased opportunity for patriotic work which is just at hand.

FRANKLIN MURPHY,  
Secretary-General.

#### TREASURER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer-General was then read, as follows:

#### CASH STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL, YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1896.

Balance cash on hand May 1st, 1895..... \$1,750 70

#### RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, 1896.....	\$1,628 75	
..... previous years.....	118 00	
Certificates.....	1,061 00	
Application blanks.....	293 30	\$3,092 05

#### EXPENDITURES.

Stationery and printing.....	\$489 12	
Engraving certificates (Am. B. N. Co.).....	444 00	
Expenses, Office Registrar-General.....	779 20	
Year Book, 1896.....	513 50	
5,000 copies SPIRIT OF '76 as per resolution of Convention, 1895.....	195 00	
Expenses Convention, 1895.....	108 25	
Die for School Medals.....	300 00	
Medals, 1895.....	461 50	
Expenses, Organization Committee.....	100 00	\$3,380 57

Excess, expenditures over receipts..... \$288 52

Balance, cash on hand, April 30th, 1896..... \$1,471 18

C. W. HASKINS,  
Treasurer-General.

The Registrar-General, A. Howard Clark, a favorite officer of the Society, and a regular attendant at previous Congresses, was absent upon this occasion by reason of illness in his family. No report was received.

#### UNION WITH THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Secretary-General then read the following letter:

#### GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY,  
146 Broadway, New York, April 23d, 1896.

To Franklin Murphy, Esq., Secretary-General National Society, Sons of the American Revolution,

SIR:—At a regular triennial meeting of the General Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held in the city of Savannah, Ga., on the twentieth day of April, 1896, certain resolutions, with preamble, were adopted, and I was directed to transmit to you a duly certified copy thereof, as I have the honor herewith to do. I am,

Very respectfully  
JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,  
General Secretary SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The resolutions (which are printed in full on another page of this magazine) were then presented, beautifully engrossed, and were read by Secretary-General Murphy. The reading was followed by long continued applause.

Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut was recognized, and addressed the Congress briefly, saying that various members of the Committee, which had conducted negotiations with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION three years ago, and a number of gentlemen who had called to present their respects to the President-General, had met in the parlor of the latter the previous evening, and that representatives of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION who were present had assured those present of the unanimity, good feeling and cordiality with which the resolutions for union had been adopted at Savannah. At that informal and unpremeditated conference, a set of resolutions had been agreed upon, and Mr. Hill had been instructed to present them to the Congress. They were not perfect, nor were they such as any member of the conference would have preferred if left solely to himself. The propriety of rehearsing the history of the Society to justify ourselves had been considered, but it was deemed a good time to forgive and forget, and to meet the brother Society in the same spirit in which they had come to us. Recitations of history had therefore been omitted.

Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, asked what were the points upon which the two Societies failed to agree three years ago.

Mr. Hill replied that there had been a full concurrence three years ago, but as an afterthought a new question had then been raised, which this Society refused to consider. The resolutions were then read as follows:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION notes, with sincere gratification, the growing sentiment in favor of a union with the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, upon terms which shall be well considered and equitable, and which shall tend to promote the honor, dignity and largest usefulness of the Societies and the patriotic and public-spirited objects for which both are organized; and

WHEREAS, The General Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in Triennial meeting assembled in the city of Savannah, Ga., April 20th instant did adopt resolutions, extending a sincere and fraternal invitation to the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to unite with them in a single Society; and

WHEREAS, The National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is heartily, sincerely and fraternally desirous of a consolidation of the two Societies, upon a well-considered basis, and is anxious to submit its rolls of membership to a most rigorous and searching examination by a competent and disinterested tribunal, in order that it may, once for all, in the eyes of all men, supply the indubitable proof of the eligibility of all its members, as lineal descendants of Revolutionary ancestors; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in annual Congress assembled in the city of Richmond, Va., April 30, 1896, that we do hereby send our most fraternal and cordial greet-



ings to the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and declare, without reservation, our strong, sincere desire for a consolidation of the two Societies into a single Society, upon a well considered basis of union.

*Resolved*, That we do hereby instruct the General officers of this Society to submit the membership rolls and the original credentials and applications, on which membership has been granted, for a fresh examination to a competent and disinterested committee, so constituted by mutual agreement of the General officers of both Societies as to command the entire confidence of both the uniting Societies, said committee to indicate the person or persons in each Society who shall not have indubitable proof of lineal descent from a Revolutionary ancestor, in accordance with the plan of consolidation agreed to by the Committees of Conference in 1893, but now voluntarily amended by the Sons of the Revolution by omitting the paragraph which provides for the admission of "collaterals;" and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution does hereby pledge itself to erase from its rolls of membership the names of all persons, indicated by said committee as not having indubitable proof of lineal descent.

*Resolved*, That we hereby empower the General officers of this Society to appoint a committee of able, competent and disinterested men, who shall confer with a like committee of equal size, appointed by the General officers of the Sons of the Revolution, to agree upon a basis for the union of the two Societies, to the end that said plan of union, together with the report of the Committee on Revision of the Membership Rolls, may promptly be transmitted by the General officers of both Societies to their respective State Societies for approval, so that when a majority of the State Societies of each organization shall have approved the same, said General officers may cause a special Congress of the United Societies to be elected, upon the basis of the new Constitution to form a national organization. And, further, we do hereby pledge the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, heartily and sincerely, to labor for the removal of every possible cause of disagreement between the two Societies, and to effect a satisfactory union at the earliest possible date.

*Resolved*, That the President-General and the Secretary-General of this Society are instructed immediately to communicate this preamble and accompanying resolutions to the officers of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with the assurance of our fraternal regard and our desire that a union of the two Societies may speedily be effected.

Archib L. Talbot of Maine suggested that the President-General would be excluded, under the resolutions, from serving on the Committee of Conference.

General Porter replied that under parliamentary law the President-General would be a member of the Committee ex officio.

Joseph D. Weeks of Pennsylvania asked for an explanation of the operation of the resolutions.

President-General Porter explained that when a majority of the States had ratified the terms of union, all would elect delegates, on both sides, and would come together in one large Congress to consummate the union.

Mr. Weeks raised the question as to what would constitute a majority in favor of union—a majority of the whole membership or a majority of the separate State Societies. Mr. Weeks thought that a small State Society should not have an equal voice in the matter of union with a large one, like Massachusetts, for instance.

A brief discussion took place over this point, during which it was made clear that a majority of the separate State Societies was contemplated.

Henry Hall said he thought it would be agreeable to the Sons of the Revolution to proceed on that basis. It was his impression that in their General Society the States have equal or nearly equal representation.

Mr. Webster of Nebraska suggested that during the revision of membership rolls an opportunity be given for the perfection of any incomplete credentials.

The President-General stated that the examination of 18,000 applications would necessarily consume some time, and that he presumed neither Society would object to giving a member time to complete his eligibility.

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt of New York then offered a substitute for the resolutions, submitted by Mr. Hill, which, after quoting the preamble and resolutions adopted at Savannah, concluded as follows:

*It is Resolved*, That the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution cordially accepts the proposition for the consolidation of the two Societies on the terms indicated, it having been always opposed to the admission of any but lineal descendants of Revolutionary ancestors; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five to meet a similar committee of the Sons of the Revolution, with full power to agree upon terms for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Hill declared that there are serious and growing objections, why the plan of union, proposed in 1893, should not be adopted. The experience of the last three years had shown those who worked long and faithfully on that plan that some things should be changed and modified. Even the Sons of the Revolution have voluntarily made one change, and there are some other changes which they will no doubt accept.

The President-General explained that the plan of union of 1893 proposed that the annual Congress should be held on the last Wednesday of April, not an historic day; that it made no provision for a Registrar General; that the discovery had been made that the seal had been in prior use by another organization, and that some verbiage needed to be corrected.

Elroy M. Avery of Ohio seconded the original resolutions. We have yielded one point, he said, to the Sons of the Revolution;

they should yield to us one point. The Ohio Society has favored union for months, but we should not be reckless, and it would be prudent to adopt the original resolutions.

Mr. Roosevelt withdrew his resolution, with a few pleasant remarks, and was rewarded with applause.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted by a standing vote, amid much applause.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Upon motion of Hon. John Whitehead of New Jersey seconded by John Winfield Scott of New York and Mr. Benjamin of New Jersey, each of whom made brief remarks, the following was unanimously adopted:

*To the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:*

Thirty-eight State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, in National Congress assembled, in Richmond, Va., appeal to you to do all that lies in your power to facilitate the passage of the Bill, making an appropriation for the Maryland monument.

Mr. Griffith, President of the Maryland Society, thanked the Congress for its action.

John Winfield Scott presented the following report, which was spread upon the minutes:

Your committee begs leave to report that considerable work has been done by your committee, in consulting with the Navy Department, which heartily approves of the plan to restore the old ship *Constitution*, and maintaining her as a national naval museum at Washington, and in collecting historical data concerning the ship and in ascertaining the difficulties likely to be encountered in promoting the plan. The Navy Department has co-operated by assigning another historic old ship, the *Enterprise*, to the Massachusetts Naval Reserve, thus removing a very great difficulty, as Boston very naturally desired the locating of the *Constitution* in a harbor the history of which is rich with incidents connected with the *Constitution*. It is due to patriotic Boston to say that it concedes the greater claim of all America to the typical vessel which represents the period when America ruled the waves, and carrying the flag of the free into the ports of the world, inspiring men of many tribes to loftier devotion to the claims of humanity. Other preliminary work has been done, so that your committee believes that the work of methodically organizing the movement for the old ship's restoration and preservation can shortly be pursued with every hope of a triumphant success resulting also in a national patriotic revival.

Your committee reports progress and advises the continuance of the committee.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, Chairman,  
FRANKLIN MURPHY,  
EUGENE VANDERPOOL.

The Committee was continued.

John Whitehead of New Jersey reported progress with regard to form of a Charter for Chapters, and the Executive Committee were empowered to adopt and publish the Charter, prepared by Judge Whitehead's Committee.

Adjournment was then had until 2.30 P. M.

#### FLAGS AND COLORS.

At the afternoon session, Walter S. Logan of New York presented a design in colors of a flag for the Sons of the American Revolution, adopted by a Committee of the Empire State Society, and, with a few remarks, moved that the National Society do adopt a flag, and proposed that the design thereof be the one suggested by the Empire State Society. Mr. Logan stated that his Society wished to present the National Society with the flag.

Mr. Page of Virginia, Mr. Gould of Massachusetts, and Mr. Weeks of Pennsylvania, all suggested the propriety of referring the matter to the Committee on union of the Societies, and the matter was left undisposed of.

A vote of thanks to the Empire State Society was passed, on motion of Mr. Page.

Mr. Talbot, of Maine, read a set of resolutions which had been adopted by his Society as follows:

*WHEREAS*, The uniform of the armies of the American Revolution, with few exceptions, was blue coat, white waistcoat and breeches, which, with the officers' coat with buff facings embraced the three colors, buff, blue and white; and

*WHEREAS*, The colors blue and white, adopted and thus far used as the colors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, were adopted by the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and are still used as the colors of that distinguished and honorable Society, the only material difference in the two being in the shades of the blue, and

*WHEREAS*, It is desirable, so far as may be consistent with our rights in the premises, to have colors different from any other Society, so as not to infringe upon any, especially the venerable and honorable Society of the Cincinnati; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the three colors, buff, blue, and white are most desirable and appropriate for the colors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and

*Resolved*, That no Society has a better right to use these three colors than the lineal descendants of the patriots who achieved American Independence, whose National Society was organized and established on the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, the immortal Washington, the matchless general of the armies of the buff, blue and white; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the color buff should be added to the colors blue and white now used, making the tri-colors buff, blue and white the colors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the rosette, the badge, and ribbons on the diploma.



The President-General ruled that a change of colors would involve an amendment of the Society's Constitution, and could not therefore be considered at this Congress.

#### OTHER NEW BUSINESS.

A communication was received from the Wisconsin Society, suggesting that all living sons of Revolution soldiers be exempted from initiation fee and annual dues.

The President-General ruled that the suggestion must take the same course as an amendment to the Constitution.

A communication was received from the Saratoga Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the citizens of Saratoga, N. Y., cordially inviting all the Societies, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to join with them in celebrating the 4th of July, 1896, with a ball on the 8d, at the United States Hotel in Saratoga, a convention and excursion to the battlefield on the 4th, and a religious service on the 5th.

Upon motion, the invitation was unanimously accepted in behalf of all members who might find it convenient to attend.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution from a Committee of the Empire State Society, favoring legislation for the establishment of a National University as proposed by George Washington.

After remarks by Mr. Hill of Connecticut, Mr. Gould of Massachusetts and Mr. Weeks of Pennsylvania, the matter was referred to the general officers.

Mr. Avery of Ohio then rose and extended a cordial invitation to the National Society to hold its next Congress in Cleveland.

The Rev. R. W. Clark of Michigan, seconded by Dr. Fitz Hugh Edwards and Bishop Cheney, invited the Congress to Detroit, and Mr. Whitehead of New Jersey invited it to Morristown.

The subject was referred to the General Officers.

On motion of Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts, resolutions of thanks were unanimously voted to the Virginia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the Old Dominion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1896-97.

General officers were then elected as follows:

*President-General*—Horace Porter, LL.D.  
*Vice-Presidents-General*—Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., John Whitehead, William Ridgely Griffiths, William Wirt Henry.  
*Secretary-General*—Hon. Franklin Murphy.  
*Treasurer-General*—Charles Waldo Haskins.  
*Registrar-General*—A. Howard Clark.  
*Historian-General*—Henry Hall.  
*Chaplain-General*—Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D.D.

General Porter expressed his thanks in a brief address, pledging his utmost efforts in upholding the dignity and success of the Society.

Mr. Hall, Historian-General, called attention to the fact that while the vast amount of labor performed by the President-General is widely appreciated, the members do not all know the extent of the assiduous, painstaking and successful labors of the Secretary-General, Mr. Murphy; and he moved that a vote be made upon the minutes of this Society's great appreciation of the services of the Secretary-General during the whole time he has held the office.

The President-General said that he was glad to add a word to what had been said. Few knew the amount of labor performed by Mr. Murphy and the business-like talent brought to bear by him in the discharge of his duties.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously, with much applause.

The Secretary-General thanked the Society for its handsome expression of confidence. He said he did the work because he liked it, and because, while a practical business man, he had always had a certain amount of sentiment, with regard to it, which, he said, he was glad to say did not disappear as time went on.

The Congress then adjourned *sine die*.

Immediately after adjournment, a meeting of the National Board of Managers was called and the Executive Committee of last year re-elected.

#### A BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

In the evening the Congress was entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Jefferson by the Virginia Society.

It is not too much to say that this banquet was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held in Virginia. It is the universal comment that nothing like it had ever before been known in the State. Two of the three sections of the great dining hall of the hotel, separated from each other and the hallway by archways, were set aside for the celebration, and more than 200 members and delegates sat at the beautifully decorated tables. The arch-

ways around the diners were filled with chairs, and about two hundred of the best known ladies in Richmond honored the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by their presence in these reserved seats. Vice-President Stevenson and many other distinguished men were present. William Wirt Henry presided with great success, and the various speakers were rewarded for their efforts to entertain by the most enthusiastic applause. Addresses were made by Gen. Horace Porter on "The National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Inspired by the Patriotism Taught Us by Washington;" Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, "The Daughters of the American Revolution;" Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, "The Continental Army, the Heroes of the Revolution;" Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, "New England;" Hon. Walter R. Staples, "Virginia, the Mother of Colonies and of States;" Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States, "The Federal Constitution;" Walter S. Logan, "Yorktown;" and Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia, on "The Old Dominion." Col. George E. Leighton, Bishop Cheney and Dr. George Brown Goode were to speak, but the hour was late and they were not called.

#### A RECEPTION BY THE DAUGHTERS.

May 1st, the Congress was entertained by the local Society in various ways, and the visitors were driven in carriages to all points of interest in the city.

In the afternoon, the famous Westmoreland Clubhouse was taken possession of by the Old Dominion Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, profusely decorated with colors, plants, flowers and palms, and a reception was tendered to the visiting "Congress" men. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State Regent; Mrs. Barton Wise, Chapter Regent; Mrs. James Lyons, Mrs. James Dooley, Mrs. James Pleasants, Mrs. William D. Thomas, Mrs. Junius Morris, Mrs. L. L. Lewis, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Belle Perkins, Mrs. J. R. V. Daniel, Miss Mary Newton, Mrs. Stephen Putney, Mrs. C. W. P. Brock, Mrs. James Welsh and Mrs. Hunter McGuire.

The clubhouse was packed with visitors and charming women for several hours, and the reception was voted by all an entire success.

Some of the delegates to the Congress remained a third day in the city and attended a fox hunt.

#### Last Revolutionary Links.

THUS far, it may be said, we have been in almost direct touch with the Revolution, but we have reached the "divide" where the last links are breaking, and where the great epoch, and the great men and women who acted their noble parts therein, are becoming merely historic.

The late Mrs. Mary Harrod Campbell, of Washington, D. C., who was so deeply regretted by the best people of that city, as well as in New Orleans and in Boston, was a good illustration of our closeness to the Revolution.

When Lafayette visited the United States in 1794, he was received in Elizabeth, N. J., by his old compatriot in arms, Gen. Elias Dayton, Commander of the Jersey Brigade, as the first President of the CINCINNATI of New Jersey. When Lafayette again visited the United States in 1824, General Dayton was dead, but his son-in-law, Governor Williamson, gave a dinner to the great Frenchman. When the cloth was removed, Mrs. Mary Harrod Campbell, then a little girl—granddaughter of General Dayton—was brought into the dining room and presented to Lafayette, who took her on his knee and talked to her lovingly of his old friend, and of his regret at not being able to see him again.

#### A Leader at Concord.

ON the old battleground of Concord stands to-day the home of a lineal descendant of Captain John Hayward, who led the charge of the minute men across the bridge at Concord, and drove back the British. She is Mrs. Laura Emerson Barrett, a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and wife of the Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, President of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. When Captain Isaac Davis, Commander of the Acton minute men, fell on the spot where a monument now stands, his lieutenant, John Hayward, took his place and led the men to victory. Strangely enough, scarcely a word is recorded of Lieutenant Hayward's part in the victory, although it is said, on what purports to be good authority, that he was the first man to spring upon the bridge, closely followed by his men and the other companies. After the Concord fight he was promoted to a captaincy, and not till the end of the war did he return to his native village and resume the arts of peace. His well-worn sword is a treasured relic in the Concord home of his great-great granddaughter, Mrs. Barrett.

## TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN accordance with appointment and upon the cordial invitation of the Georgia Society, the triennial meeting of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution for 1896 was held, April 20th, in the city of Savannah, Ga.

The delegates from New England and New York embarked at New York City for their destination upon two special Pullman cars, attached to the regular passenger train, leaving New York at 4:20 P.M., April 18th. Other delegates joined them en route, comfortably filling both cars, and the whole party enjoyed a pleasant trip through the Coast States. The progress of the Society in the different States, the vexed question of union with the other Society of Sons, and a number of other topics of interest were informally discussed, during the run to the sunny South. The train arrived in Savannah at 7:30 P.M., April 19th, about two hours and a half late.

The visitors were met at the station by a Committee of Reception, led by Col. John Screven, President of the Georgia Society, composed of Judge William D. Harden, J. F. Minis, George L. Appleton, George W. Owens, Pope Barlow, E. R. McKethan, E. S. Elliott, W. R. Leaken, T. B. Chisholm, M. D. Louis Le Hardy, G. M. Gadsden, F. F. Jones and Henry McAlpin. The Sons were hospitably escorted to their hotel, the De Soto, in carriages.

### AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

After a hurried removal of the dust of the journey, the Sons proceeded to St. John's P. E. Church, and attended services especially arranged in their honor, which began at 8.30 P.M. The rector, the Rev. Charles H. Strong, who is a member of the Georgia Society, was assisted upon this occasion by the Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, Bishop of Georgia. It had been expected that the following would also take part in the services, the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Minnesota and Vice-President of the Minnesota Society; the Rev. Walter Delafield, President of the Illinois Society; the Rev. Alfred L. Erwin, Chaplain of the New Hampshire Society; the Rev. John H. Frazee, Chaplain of the Tennessee Society, and the Rev. Laghlan C. Vass, Chaplain of the Georgia Society. These clergymen telegraphed at the last moment that they would be unable to be present. Bishop Whipple arrived, however, later.

The services at the church varied to some extent from the ritual, special responses and a special collect having been provided. One of the hymns, "Our Father's God, to Thee," was sung to the tune of "America," and W. A. Reeves sang a tenor obligato solo, "Seek Ye the Lord." Mr. Strong preached a glowing sermon from the text, St. John viii, 32, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

The interior of the church presented a beautiful appearance, the altar, chancel and organ being profusely decorated with Easter lilies, roses and evergreens. Seats of honor, on the middle aisle in front, were occupied by the delegates, and behind them were massed the members of the Georgia Society and members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES and the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Every one present was charmed with the services.

### A WELCOME BY COLONEL SCREVEN.

In the forenoon of Monday, the delegates gathered in the large banquet hall of the De Soto Hotel, and were called to order at 10:30 A.M., by the Hon. John Lee Carroll, General President. Col. John Screven, President of the Georgia Society, welcomed the Sons to Georgia in the following words:

*Mr. President and fellow members of the General Society:*

It is my high privilege and great pleasure to offer you the welcome of the Georgia Society of the Sons of the Revolution to the foundation city of the State of Georgia. There can be, perhaps, no more appropriate place for your triennial assemblage. Within bowshot of the hall where you now sit was shed the first patriotic blood in the Revolutionary struggle in this the youngest and feeblest of the American Colonies. Within rifleshot, nay, upon the very spot where on your arrival, you disembarked from the trains, fell Jasper and Pulaski, in the brave but vain effort to retrieve the fall of Savannah. Within a few miles hence, Anthony Wayne of Pennsylvania fought the last battle for freedom on Georgia soil, and won the keys of our then ruined and desecrated city; and again, yonder, within rifleshot, in the old cemetery of Christ Church, where the Wesley's and the Whitefields had pronounced the rituals of the dead, the dust of Nathaniel Greene of Rhode Island honors the soil he had endowed with his masterful strategy and heroic courage. You rest, then, fellow members, on consecrated ground. But we would not offer you welcome to such associations only, excellent as they may be for the descendants of the founders of this great country, this majestic empire of the people; but, open wide, Savannah flings her gates, she lays her keys in your friendly hands, and bids you welcome, welcome to her all.

Ex-Governor Carroll responded in behalf of the Society, saying that all felt a deep sense of pleasure in assembling in the beautiful city of Savannah. He paid a warm tribute to Southern

hospitality, and said that he was sure that the delegates would find it in Savannah in its highest sense. But the Society, he said, had come for business as well as pleasure, and there was work before it. He referred to the fact that many of the most distinguished heroes of the Revolution were from the South, and that many of their descendants there are eligible to become members of the Society. It was the wish of the Society to add them to its ranks.

Governor Carroll's pleasant sentiments were warmly applauded.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, then opened the meeting with prayer.

### ROLL OF THE DELEGATES.

The roll was called by the Assistant Secretary, W. Hall Harris, those present being named in italics, as follows:

**ALABAMA**—Delegates: James E. Webb, Robert Daniel Johnston, Thomas Jefferson Hickman, Edward Ennis Graham Roberts, Dr. William M. Owen, Jesse K. Brockman. Alternates: John McQueen, James F. Johnston, Dr. Frank Prince, James L. Sandefur, Dr. E. P. Lacey, Thomas M. Owen.

**CALIFORNIA**—Delegates: Frank Wilbur Burnett, Col. Sherman Otis Houghton, *James Mortimer Montgomery*, George Smith Patton, Spencer Roane Thorpe. Alternates: Edward Rogers Cleaveland, Ben Goodrich, John Randolph Haynes, M.D., Harry Woodville Latham, Willard Atherton Nichols.

**COLORADO**—Delegates: Nathaniel Peter Hill, William West Grant, M.D., Richard Sullivan Little, Charles Lyon McIntosh, Walter Scott Cheesman, R. S. Butler. Alternates: Thomas Henry Edsall, Shadrach Kemp Hooper, Samuel Wiley Belford, Herbert Isbell Ross, Henry Ellsworth Wood.

**CONNECTICUT**—Delegates: Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Col. George Bliss Sanford, U.S.A., Satterlee Swartwout, *Augustus Floyd Delafield*, Henry Lincoln Rowland. Alternates: Col. Henry Walton Wessells, Rev. N. Ellsworth Cornwall, Robert Clark Morris, D.C.L., Robert Peel Wakeman, Walter Henry Tilton.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—Delegates: W. Howard Clark, *Albion Keith Paris*, Charles T. F. Beale, Henry G. Kemp, *William B. Gurley*.

**FLORIDA**—Delegates: Dr. George Troup Maxwell, Hon. George Washington Wyllie, Samuel C. Thompson, E. F. Gilbert, *Charles Sherman Hammett*, Alternates: Archibald Hague, Sr., J. C. Getzin, Charles D. Miller, Dr. J. N. D. Cloud, James Bacon Way.

**GEORGIA**—Hon. *William Dearing Harden*, *William Harden*, Wm. W. Gordon, F. G. Du Bignon, *Col. John Screven*. Alternates: Thomas Pinckney Huger, J. M. Kell, Dr. R. R. Carrington, F. S. Lathrop, *Hugh V. Washington*, G. W. Owens.

**ILLINOIS**—Delegates: Thomas Floyd Jones, Charles Cromwell, *Geo. Reed*, John Crocker Foote, Rev. Walter Delafield, D.D., Samuel Clifford Payson, *Col. George Mayhew Moulton*. Alternates: Lloyd Milnor, Jas. Frank Kelley, Horace Kent Tenny, Walter Channing Wyman.

**IOWA**—Delegates: Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Bishop of Iowa; Hon. George Martin Curtiss, Wm. Perry Brady, *Gen. Henry Cadie*, William Clement Putnam, Artemus Lamb. Alternates: Clifford Dudley Ham, Edward Seymour Hammatt, Rev. Samuel Newell Watson, D.D., James Blaine Mason, James Madison DeArmand, M.D.

**KENTUCKY**—Delegates: James Duane Livingston, Col. Wilbur B. Smith, Maj. H. B. McClelland, John T. Shelby, Major O. Tenney, Louis De Cognets.

**MARYLAND**—Delegates: *William Bowly Wilson*, Thomas William Hall, W. Hall Harris, *Jas. Wilson Patterson*, John Isard Middleton, *Henry Oliver Thompson*, J. A. Wilson. Alternates: Julian Henry Lee, Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell, M.D., Yates Pennington, Wm. Shepard Bryan, Jr., Charles Morton Stewart, Jr.

**MASSACHUSETTS**—Delegates: Francis Ellingwood Abbot, George Reed Richardson, Philip Reade, Capt. U.S.A.; Thomas Talbot, Henry Dexter Warren. Alternates: Hon. William Franklin Draper, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Benjamin Franklin Stearns, John Hoffman Collamore, William Henry Webster.

**MICHIGAN**—No delegates.

**MINNESOTA**—Delegates: Charles P. Noyes, Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D.D.

**MISSOURI**—Delegates: *Gen. Henry Cadie*, Prof. Halsey Cooley Ives, Thomas James, Arthur Lee, Iunis Hopkins. Alternates: Thomas Dukey Kimball, Charles McIntosh Cuthbert, Hon. Amos Madden Thayer, Lieut. Parker Whitney West, U.S.A., Paul Trapier Gadsden.

**MONTANA**—No delegates.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**—Delegates: Rev. Henry E. Hovey, Stephen Decatur, Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, Harry Bouton Cilley, Thomas E. O. Marvin.

**NEW JERSEY**—Delegates: Thos. J. Yorke, Jr., S. Meredith Dickinson, E. R. Walker, Gilbert Collins, *Frank Obadiah Briggs*, Richard Fowler Stevens. Alternates: Malcolm Macdonald, Hugh Henderson Hamill, John Alexander Campbell, Schuyler Colfax Woodhull, Foster Conarroe Griffith.

**NEW YORK**—Delegates: Robert Olyphant, Col. Gen. Bliss Sanford, U.S. A., John Canfield Tomlinson, *Charles Hornblower Woodruff*, John Hone. Alternates: Louis Joseph Allen, U.S.N., Geo. Wm. McLenshan, T. E. V. Smith, Wm. Carpenter, Jesse C. Woodhull.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Delegates: Alphonso Calhoun Avery, LL.D., Graham Daves, Alexander Charles Holladay, *Heriot Clarkson*, Bosworth Clifton Beckwith. Alternates: Peter Evans Hines, M.D., Herbert Worth Jackson, Richard Dillard, M.D., Alexander Boyd Andrews, Jr., *Marshall DeLancey Haywood*.



## RECAPITULATION.

## General Fund.

Cash balance, April 19th, 1895.....	\$379 50
Receipts.....	2,172 01
Expenditures.....	\$2,551 51
General Fund—balance.....	1,913 48
	\$638 08

## Certificate Fund.

Received from General Secretary.....	\$1,000 00
Interest.....	87 50
	\$1,087 50
Paid for U. S. Bond.....	1,171 25
Balance due General Treasurer.....	133 75
Cash balance.....	\$504 83

RICHARD M. CADWALADER,  
General Treasurer.

April 20th, 1896.

## A NUMBER OF OTHER REPORTS.

The report of the General Registrar, John Woolf Jordan of Philadelphia, announced that there have been filed with him duplicate applications for membership from nearly all the State Societies.

The committee on securing the erection of a statue of John Paul Jones, in the national Capitol, reported that bills looking to that end had been introduced in both houses of Congress, and that it was believed they were being given favorable consideration, and would be passed before adjournment.

Chairman Draper of the Committee on Publication of the Revolutionary Archives was not present, but a report was made to the effect that Mr. Reyburn of Pennsylvania had introduced a bill in the House, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of publishing these archives. The report was received and the committee continued.

Chairman G. D. W. Vroom of the Committee on the Publication of a Year Book was not present, and no report was made upon that subject.

## NEW GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Woodruff of New York made a report relative to certain amendments to the Society's constitution. The amendment relative to creating the offices of second General Vice President, General Registrar and General Historian was certified to, as having met with the approval of all the State Societies, and it was formally entered on the minutes.

## DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

A letter from Capt. Philip G. Reade, U.S.A., embodying a resolution against the improper use of the flag or coat of arms of the United States, was then read. Objection was made therein to the use of the flag in trade mark, or for mercantile or business purposes. Captain Reade's resolution called upon Members of Congress for a law which should make such use of the flag or coat of arms a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor more than 100 days' imprisonment. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Mr. Gurley, of the District of Columbia Society, reported that a bill had already been introduced in Congress by Congressman Hausbrought, prohibiting desecration or misuse of the flag.

## UNION WITH THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The most interesting topic of the day was then brought forward by Mr. Abbot of the Massachusetts Society, in obedience to the instructions and in the name of that Society; and Mr. Abbot offered a resolution, with preamble, inviting the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to unite with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The text was as follows.

WHEREAS, The existence of two separate Societies, with identical objects and nearly identical names, where one strong Society alone ought to exist—to wit, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—is an anomaly which perplexes the public mind, excites distrust of both Societies, provokes injurious comment, alienates the sympathy of very many descendants of Revolutionary ancestors whose aid is needed, and seriously interferes with the patriotic work to which both these Societies are sincerely and equally devoted; and

WHEREAS, Consolidation of these two Societies in a single Society, on the basis of a constitution and plan of union which had been previously agreed upon at separate meetings of the General Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the City of New York, February 16, 1893, failed on account of disagreement as to the submission of the original credentials and applications of all the members of all their respective State Societies to a fresh examination and revision, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution agreed upon, as a necessary preliminary to enrolling members of the new consolidated Society; and

WHEREAS, The necessity of this preliminary examination and revision, if the proposed new Society is to be exclusively composed, and known to be exclusively composed, of actual descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, ought to be self-evident; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the General Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, convened in Savannah on the 20th of April, 1896, hereby proffer, sincerely and fraternally, a standing invitation to the National Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to unite with us in a single General Society, according to the terms of union which were harmoniously agreed upon at the separate meeting of the two existing Societies in New York, February 16, 1893; provided that, prior to such actual union, the membership rolls of all the State Societies of both the existing Societies, together with all the original credentials and applications on which membership has been granted, shall be submitted for fresh examination and revision to a competent and disinterested committee, so constituted by mutual agreement of the general officers as to command the entire confidence of both the uniting Societies; and provided, further, that this committee shall be empowered and instructed to erase the name of any member, on the roll of any State Society, by whose credentials and applications it would appear that he is not entitled to membership under such requirements of Article third of the Constitution agreed upon at New York, February 16, 1893, as relate to direct lineal descendants; to the end that membership in the consolidated Society shall be indubitable proof of descent from one or more Revolutionary ancestors.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of the National Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION with an expression of our hope that they will be received in the same frank and kindly spirit in which they are sent.

The reading of the resolutions was followed with applause.

Mr. Abbot said it gratified him very much, as a representative of the Bay State, that the delegates sympathized with the spirit in which the resolutions were conceived, and the aim toward which they were directed. There should be a common friendly spirit, he said, among all the descendants of those who fought in the Revolution. Many gentlemen who are eligible want to become members of the Society, but would not do so, he said, as long as the arbitrary division line and apparent feud should exist, which cuts off the support of many of the best men in the community. The time has come, he said, for the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to extend a friendly hand, bearing the olive branch; and the resolutions were merely an invitation to unite on fair and solid terms, the requirement being proof of Revolutionary ancestry. If that principle is not recognized, he said, then let us remain divided until the crack of doom.

Mr. Olyphant said that under instructions from the New York Society and its Board of Managers, the delegates from that State most cordially seconded the resolutions.

Bishop Whipple, speaking for the Northwest, said that the members of these two Societies are brothers and should come together. It is our duty, he said, to perpetuate with our children and with our children's children, the lessons of the fathers of the Republic, and the days will come when we will have to read anew these old lessons. He urged that the meeting should take a stand upon the principles for which the Society is founded, and that everything possible be conceded in the interests of harmony.

The delegates from Pennsylvania, through Mr. Jones, and from Maryland, then seconded the resolutions.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio asked that they be made even stronger by incorporation of the words, "actual lineal descendant." He said that the Ohio Society requires this, and that there is not a member in that Society who cannot stand the most rigid inspection.

Mr. Beale spoke for the District of Columbia Society, and strongly favored the resolutions. He was directed to use union under one name and one constitution. He called attention to the fact that four of the five delegates from his Society were members of both Societies, and that there are thirty-four members of both Societies in the District of Columbia. Mr. Beale said that many people do not want to join a Society with a schism, and he was satisfied that the resolutions would be cordially received by the members of the other Society.

Mr. Floyd Jones of Illinois said that his Society had adopted resolutions similar to the one offered, but he would assent to those of Massachusetts.

Mr. Paris of the District of Columbia read two communications from President Goode of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, one favoring union, and another denying that any of the members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were not descended either from a Revolution soldier or patriot.

## NO "COLLATERALS."

Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania offered the following amendment to be inserted after the words, "New York, February 16, 1893:"

As amended by striking therefrom the third paragraph of Article III., which provides for the admission of collaterals.

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Abbot, and brought out the first differences, which had appeared with regard to the resolutions.

Judge Harden of the Georgia Society objected strongly to the amendment. He thought that such a resolution would be retro-active and would exclude certain gentlemen now members of the Society who are collateral descendants of illustrious Rev-

lutionary heroes. He mentioned especially a great grandson of Gen. Francis Marion's sister, who is now a member of the Society, and who is of the same blood as would have been Gen. Marion's grandson, had there been such a grandson.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio injected a little humor into the debate by saying that John A. Logan, jr., had been admitted to the Ohio Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, upon the ground that he is a great grandson of Gen. Francis Marion, although Mr. Pugh had a life of General Marion, which states that he left no issue, and having been written by Wm. Gilmore Sims of South Carolina is presumably correct.

Judge Harden retorted to the effect, that, if that were the case, it sustained the contention that gentlemen are admitted to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION who have no right whatever in the Society. Judge Harden declared himself satisfied with the resolutions, provided that it should be distinctly understood they should not go backward, but should apply only to the future. He did not want to exclude any of those already properly members.

Mr. Woodruff of New York said the new Society would have to be governed by the new constitution, and that those who could not qualify should not be admitted.

As a vote was about to be taken by States on the resolutions as amended, Col. Gordon of Georgia asked to be heard. He said that he wished to call attention to the practical view of the matter. The spirit manifested at the meeting was such, he said, that a union with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION would never be brought about. Colonel Gordon declared that the Society should yield a little to the views and prejudices of the other side and to those of some in our own ranks. A provision excluding "collaterals" would be all right for the future, he said, but it should not be made retroactive.

The debate was continued by Mr. Olyphant of New York, Mr. Paris of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Clarkson of North Carolina. The latter took a humorous view of the situation, and said that he personally knew 100 descendants of Gen. Francis Marion's sister, and believed there are something like 10,000. He did not believe the Society should authorize the admission of such collaterals.

Mr. Paris of the District of Columbia delegation expressed himself as surprised at the stand Georgia had taken. It was claimed, he said, that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION admitted only direct descendants and that the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION admitted collaterals. Now, he said, we find that it is just the other way. The change proposed may affect a few, but it will be for the lasting good of the many. Every member should be able to show his lineal descent, and all should be made to walk a chalk line.

During further debate, it was explained that the new Society would not interfere with membership now existing in the State Societies, but that the provision against "collaterals" was simply against the admission hereafter into the United Society of any except direct lineal descendants of Revolutionary patriots.

The roll of States was then called for a vote on the resolutions. The Georgia delegation was called last, all of its members not being present when the call began. Every State voted "Aye." When Georgia was called again, Judge Harden answered, saying that Georgia, seeing the unanimity of the meeting, would acquiesce in the wishes of the majority and vote "Aye." This declaration was received with cheers.

Mr. Abbot tendered the thanks of Massachusetts to the Georgia delegation for their magnanimity, and said he was heartily glad the vote was made unanimous.

#### FURTHER ROUTINE BUSINESS.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of the farewell address of George Washington, and its distribution among the members.

A resolution was adopted asking the press generally to publish at a given time, at least once a year, the Constitution of the United States.

The Committee on Accounts reported that it had examined the accounts of the General Treasurer and found them correct, and recommended an annual assessment of fifty cents per capita upon all of the Societies, no Society to pay over \$300. The report was adopted.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS FOR THE NEXT TERM.

President Carroll appointed Messrs. Harden, Floyd-Jones, Briggs, Butler and Peters a Nominating Committee to suggest general officers for the ensuing three years.

Judge Harden reported for the Committee, saying that any change in the present officers would be unadvisable and unfortunate, but that three of them had positively declined to serve.

The officers nominated and unanimously elected for the next three years were as follows:

General President—Hon. John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.  
General Vice-President—Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, Trenton, N. J.  
Second General Vice-President—John Screven, Savannah, Ga.  
General Secretary—James Mortimer Montgomery, No. 146 Broadway, New York.  
Assistant General Secretary—William Hall Harris, No. 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.  
General Treasurer—Richard McCall Cadwalader, 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
General Assistant Treasurer—Gen. Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.  
General Chaplain—Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D.D., LL.D., Faribault, Minn.  
General Registrar—Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Cambridge, Mass.  
General Historian—Gaillard Hunt, Washington, D. C.

In accordance with the order of the convention, the General Secretary cast one ballot for the officers named, and they were declared elected, amid cheers.

General President Carroll returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by re-election.

Invitations for the next triennial meeting were received from the cities of Denver and Cincinnati, but were referred to the officers of the General Society.

Upon motion of Mr. Carpenter, the usual sum of \$250 was appropriated for the expenses of the Savannah meeting.

The thanks of the General Society were cordially tendered to their Georgia hosts, and the triennial meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

#### A BANQUET AT THE DE SOTO.

In the evening the delegates were entertained by a banquet at the De Soto Hotel by the Georgia Society, Judge Harden presiding. The dining hall was decorated with palms and wild bamboo, behind one panel of which sat the Hungarian band, which played throughout the evening. The speakers and toasts were as follows: John Lee Carroll, "The Sons of the Revolution;" Major P. W. Meldrim, "The Daughters of the Revolution;" Charles H. Jones of Philadelphia, "The Close of the Revolution in Georgia;" Charles T. F. Beale, Washington, "The 19th of April, 1775-'83, the Day we Celebrate;" Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, "The Growth of the Thirteen," and John C. Foote of Illinois, "Posterity." Gen. Henry Cadle, Heriot Clarkson, Dr. Francis E. Abbot, Judge Falligant, and Charles H. Woodruff also made brief addresses.

While the delegates lingered in the city of Savannah they were the recipients of many attentions. The Savannah Volunteer Guards and the Commercial Club opened their doors to the visitors, and by invitation of Judge Harden and others, the delegates were escorted to Telfair Art Academy, Bonaventure, Thunderbolt, the Hermitage and other places of interest in and around the city. No kindness which could contribute to the entertainment of the General Society was spared, and the delegates departed for home on Tuesday the 21st, well pleased with their trip to Savannah.

#### Badge Proposed by Mr. Buchanan.

THE paper which follows was read before the District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, April 8, 1896, by Roberdeau Buchanan, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

"Among the various details which confront us in the endeavor to unite the two Societies, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the question as to the badge or insignia for the joint Society is one of the most important. Neither Society wishes to give up its own insignia, and members also would be loth to part with what they have worn upon many social occasions. The expense of a new badge is also a consideration with many persons.

"I propose in this brief paper, a plan for overcoming the difficulties stated. I suggest that each Society should retain the obverse of its own insignia, and change the reverse to be the insignia of the other Society. By this means, both Societies will virtually have the same insignia, the obverse or reverse of which may be worn at pleasure; and made in this way the insignia would probably not cost any more than either of those now in use. Any portion of either badge which may appear behind the other, I propose should be of black enamel, so that it will not show in the distance.

"The advantage of this proposed badge is chiefly that no change need be made in those now in use, for they will appear simply as the reverse and obverse of the new badge.

"The ribbon is of less importance, as a change would entail but trifling expense; I, however, propose that it be the same as that of our sister Society, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which I think would not be inappropriate, since the end and aim of the two great bodies are identical."



## THE UNITED STATES FLAG OF '76.

THE first flag displayed by General Washington, in command of the Continental Army in Massachusetts, was "the union of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew with *thirteen stripes* through the field of the flag." It was the "*great union flag of the United Colonies*." This was on the 2d day of January, 1776, and it was adopted at Washington's Headquarters, but had not received Congressional sanction by enactment or resolution.

Commodore Ezekiel Hopkins' fleet used a flag "striped under the union with thirteen streaks called the United Colonies; and their standard, a rattlesnake, with the motto, 'Don't tread on me.'" This was the flag of the navy, and the one Paul Jones hoisted on board the *Alfred*.

About the time the flag adopted by Washington was displayed at the head of the army, a Congressional Committee visited the headquarters of Washington to consult with him concerning the conduct of the war, and especially to decide the momentous question of a permanent flag of the nation. Immediately after this consultation with General Washington and his generals, the Continental Congress, on June 14, 1777, enacted as follows: "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, representing a new constellation." This flag was first used at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777, and was in continuous use down to the 1st of May, 1795, at which time the first change in the flag was made. It is thus seen that the flag containing thirteen stripes of alternate white and red, with a union of thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing the thirteen Colonies or States, was borne *all through the struggles of the Revolution*, and under it we won our victories and our nationality as an independent State.

May 1, 1795, Congress enacted as follows: "*Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the first day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white. That the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field.*" This was the flag of the United States during the War of 1812-1814. This addition of both stars and stripes was for the purpose of representing the new States, each State to have its star and its stripe in the national flag.

Now, in the year 1818, the addition of several new States, and the near prospect of several more to come, made it manifest that the addition of so many stripes would surely destroy the significance of the flag, and the act of 1795 had already become impracticable. Congress, with great good sense, decided upon another change in the flag, and a return, or *partial return*, to the *flag of the Revolution of 1777*. It was proposed that the union of the old thirteen States, as well as the number comprising the existing union, should be represented by the flag of the United States. The resolution of 1818 was as follows: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars in a blue field. And that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission." *App'd April 4, 1818*. This is the act under which the flag has been carried down to the present day. It is profoundly to be regretted that instead of a *partial return* to the flag of '76 and the Revolution, it had not been a return to it in its entirety and the flag of the nation rendered thus a permanent symbol of its nationality.

WILLIAM A. MARBLE, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has received the following well deserved and interesting letter in recognition of a recent gift in the interest of patriotism:

NEW YORK, March 26, 1896.

WILLIAM ALLEN MARBLE, ESQ.,

361 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:—It having been brought to the notice of the "Alumni" Association of the Hebrew Technical Institute that you, in the name of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have presented to the Hebrew Technical Institute a beautiful American flag and a portrait of George Washington: the undersigned was instructed at the meeting of the Alumni Association held on March 7th, 1896, to convey to you expressions of our gratitude and appreciation of your kindness. We clearly recognize the significance of this action of your Society, as it adds another stone to that structure of equality which we are rearing in this great country of ours.

It calls to one's mind some well chosen words of our immortal Washington, who, to a Jewish Congregation of Newport, said, "The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for hav-

In the year 1881, a Board of naval officers was convened in the Navy Department, to revise the allowance and general character of flags and signals to be used in the Navy. That Board found, already, that the multiplicity of stars in the union for all flags, rendered the regulation or resolution of 1818, utterly impracticable. The members of that Board not only approved and endorsed the practice, but authorized by *official regulation*, that the union of all storm flags and boat flags should consist of *thirteen white stars on a blue field*, but urgently recommended to the Secretary of the Navy, that the rule should be applied to all flags of the United States, no matter what their dimensions might be. The recommendation was favorably received, but a change of Administration just then occurring, all action was defeated or laid aside.

There are now forty-four stars in the union, and unless the flag is of very large proportions, the union itself presents to the view at a little distance, a whitish, *mottled* appearance, which even now is beginning to change the character and significance of the flag itself. The increase of population, now assuming such immense proportions, will surely, in the not distant future, not only add New Mexico and Arizona to the number of States, but Texas will split up into at least four more, and Colorado, Idaho, California and others will surely be divided, as Virginia has been already. It is clearly manifest that at no remote period we shall have at least sixty or seventy stars to be added to the already transfigured union of the flag, and *that union will become white*, thus absorbing the blue field, so dear to the people of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

These facts are already giving anxiety to some of our statesmen, and a bill is now before the Senate which attempts to devise a plan to make room for more stars, by arranging them in clusters and picturesque circles, which shall take the place of the present stately form of the parallelogram, so beautifully devised by Secretary Herbert and Secretary Lamont. But we may as well yield at once to necessity, for the union of our flag can not be enlarged in its dimensions. And if we yield to imperious necessity, we revert to the patriotic idea of the flag of '77, that *flag of the Revolution*, which saw the crowning victories of Saratoga and Yorktown, and the acknowledgment of our Independence by the states of Europe.

Ours seems to be the only country which has, hitherto, beheld with indifference, or treated in silence, the patriotic, historic traditions of our origin and our national development. Around the old thirteen Colonies, emerging into sovereign States of our land, there cluster traditions of heroic deeds and heroic men—of struggle and victory, of courage and resolution, of statesmen and great men. When we forget these and their sober lessons, when we grow so vain that national traditions can be laid aside, we lay aside also incentives for good government and national morality.

I respectfully inquire if this question of our flag be not one of intense interest to our patriotic Societies? The repeated changes in the National flag is an evil, and the flag of the nation should be permanent. In the city of Washington there may be seen, flying over the Executive Mansion, a flag of 44 stars one day, and in rough weather, on another day, a flag of 18 stars. The statute flag of 44 stars can hardly be found in any foreign ship of war or city of Europe. They cannot follow the constant changes in our flag. Uniformity in the National flag is of supreme importance, and as this matter is now before Congress, it is well to look seriously to it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1896.

F. A. R.

ing given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy, a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship," and further, "may the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants, while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be no one to make him afraid."

If, then, we cannot pride ourselves on being SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, we can with loyal hearts and faithful tongues exclaim that should our country ever be in peril, we would be ready at all times to come to its assistance, to lay down our lives for its defense, and rear our future sons in such a manner as to make them worthy and desirable citizens of our Republic. We believe that Judaism is national; we can say that without fear and without hesitation. A Judaism that is not national is a contradiction in terms. Judaism is based upon a national life, upon a national soul, upon national destiny and national duty. We shall at all times try to imitate the man whose portrait you gave to our Alma Mater, and shall always defend and flock around the national colors, which you raised on her buildings. With a deep sense of gratitude, we are,

Cordially yours,

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE H. T. I.,  
A. STRAUS, Secretary.

## The New York City Chapter of the Daughters.

A CHRONICLE of all the activities of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, during the past season, would be a long one. Of especial interest to the city, was the endowment of a chair of American History in Barnard College. Professor H. P. Johnston, of New York, has recently brought to a close a course of six lectures on "The American Revolution: Its Manifest Destiny," which he has delivered weekly from the chair to an audience of earnest and interested hearers.

### A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

For several months previous to the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the members of the Chapter were industriously engaged in preparations for opening immediately after that day a loan exhibition of Colonial and other historical relics, the proceeds of which should go to swell the fund for erecting a monument over the neglected grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." The nucleus of the exhibit was the collection sent to the Atlanta Exposition by New York State, and to this were added many articles of intrinsic and historic value. A committee of indefatigable workers, of which Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton was chairman, labored effectively in collecting, arranging and cataloguing these priceless relics, which, associated with the memory of people prominent in Colonial and Revolution days, were of varied character and of exceptional interest. They filled all the available space on walls and floor of the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building at Fourth avenue and 22d street. It would be impossible in the limits of this article to describe these souvenirs, and difficult to single out the most interesting. They ranged from a lock of Washington's hair, and the sword of John Alden, through a bewildering array of objects that appealed to the historic imagination to those that aroused one's sense of humor, one of these being a picture of Captain Engle and his bride walking on Canal street in 1783, which was simply irresistible. In the Assembly Hall, artistically draped with flags, a reception was held Monday evening, April 20th, which was attended by many distinguished people, among whom were a number of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The exhibition, which lasted six days, was formally opened by an address of welcome, full of patriotic sentiment, from the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, by whose side on the platform were Miss Mary Van Buren Vandepoel, the First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, and other ladies prominent in the Society. Following this were some interesting recitations and good music, and then the Regent and Mrs. Le Duc brought forward a handsome silk flag, which the former presented to the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on behalf of the DAUGHTERS. Richard H. Clarke responded, accepting for the SONS. Each evening there was some new feature to the entertainment; addresses were made by able speakers, and these were interspersed with excellent music. Tea was served every afternoon and evening, and Saturday evening there was a light collation from Sherry's. During certain hours on Saturday, public school children were admitted free, and more than 2,500 availed themselves of the privilege. The receipts of the exhibition were large and gratifying to the management, who expect to net a sum that will materially increase the Monument Fund.

### THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

Another matter claiming the attention of the Chapter, was the annual election of officers, which took place April 30th. Two or more ladies were nominated for each office, but the liveliest interest of the members centred in the choice of Regent. For this honorable position there were two nominees, Mrs. Donald McLean and Miss Mary Van Buren Vandepoel, who at that time were respectively Regent and first Vice-Regent. The friends of each exerted themselves to secure votes for their favorite candidate, and a long session of the Chapter followed. When the votes were counted, it was found that Mrs. McLean had been re-elected by a majority of 88 out of the nearly 200 votes cast. Miss Vandepoel accepted her defeat gracefully, and congratulated Mrs. McLean very cordially on her re-election. The other names on the successful ticket were: Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, first Vice-Regent; Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Clarence Postley, Treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Jeanne Irwin-Martin, Recording Secretary; Miss Emma J. Lathrop, Historian; Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Registrar. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the election of the Safety Committee was deferred until another day.

### May Day Wedding Seventy Years Ago.

Not stately gown, nor the pride of town,  
On the day when my love comes home;  
The drooping curve of her hat may serve  
As a screen for her gentle face,  
Fair fold of muslin and fall of lace,  
Anon in the soft wind swaying;  
Not coach and four at the old church door  
On the day when my love comes home,  
Where violets wake and the blossoms break,  
The earth with an exquisite grace  
Lays a mantle sweet for her lightsome feet  
As we go through the woods a-Maying.

A royal way on the golden day,  
The day when my love comes home;  
The birches bow in obeisance low,  
And the branching dark pines spread  
Like regal palms o'er her lovely head,  
My queen, Love's summons obeying;  
She has not disdain for her lowly train,  
Tuneful birds about her roam  
In joyous flight, and with new delight  
The butterflies' flashing wings are sped  
Through the shimmering sheen of the grasses green  
As we go through the woods a-Maying.

She is mine, mine, mine,—oh, the song  
On the day when my love comes home!  
Let the deep woods ring with sweet caroling,  
Your triumphs, ye birds, outpour,  
And as silver strains to the vales restore  
As Apollo of old were playing:  
I am hers—never song, never tongue,  
But the hush of a wave's white foam  
Breaking dumbly and kissing so humbly  
The hem of some beautiful shore:  
Sweet, canst divine the love that is thine,  
As we go through the woods a-Maying?

Nearer and near, set thy footsteps here,  
O my love, thou art coming home!  
The robin's guest ends in dear home nest;  
Ling'ring winds the flowers caress  
And joy in their perfect loveliness  
Rich fragrance afar conveying:  
So my life bear praise of thee in the days,  
The fair dawning days to come;  
Let me fill thy hand with the sign of the land  
That smiling wakens to happiness,  
In thy heart make room for my love's first bloom  
As we go through the woods a-Maying.

HELEN G. TITUS.

### A Curious Piece of Delft-ware.

THERE is in the possession of a Pennsylvania SON OF THE REVOLUTION a very curious caudle urn of Delft-ware, with the date 1768, which Mr. Edwin Atlee Barber, of West Chester, Pa., a well-known expert on pottery, says, as far as he knows, is the oldest piece of dated Delft-ware in this country. There is some uncertainty as to its original ownership. On the lid is the crest of Lord Charles Townsend, and as David Ogden, through whom it has descended to its present owner, came over with William Penn, and in the same company was a Richard Townsend, it is thought that the latter was a near relative of Lord Charles, and that David Ogden must have secured it from him.

### An Historical Pilgrimage.

THE Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will mark the anniversary of the appointment of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, by an Historical Pilgrimage from New York to Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, June 15th, which day it will also observe as Flag Day, the 14th falling on Sunday. Many distinguished citizens are expected to be the guests of the Society. The journey will be made by steamboat, and places associated with events of the War of the Revolution will be pointed out and signalized by cannon shot from the deck. Arrangements for the Pilgrimage are in the hands of a competent committee, of which Stephen M. Wright is Chairman.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

**\$1.00** Per Year in Advance.  
**\$2.00** for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
**10 cents** per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

## Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House news stand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.  
Washington—Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F streets.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

## THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

MAY, 1896.

*Beginning September 1st, 1896, the subscription price of "The Spirit of '76" will be changed to \$2.00 a year. All subscriptions for one year received before that date will be accepted at the present rate of \$1.00 a year.*

CORRESPONDENCE and reports of celebrations and ceremonies of Chapters and Societies invited.

DATES OF LEADING EVENTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, formerly printed at the head of this page each month, have been grouped in a neat and attractive brochure, which will be mailed to any address, postage paid, for 10 cents a copy; fourteen copies for \$1.

BACK NUMBERS can now be supplied only for the months of September, 1894; and January, March, May, August, October and December, 1896. Price 10 cents per copy.

BOUND VOLUMES for the first year (September, 1894, to August, 1895) \$5 each. 100 copies per month of current issues are reserved for binding at the end of the second year; this file cannot be broken.

GAVELS—THE SPIRIT OF '76 has had made a few gavel, for the use of presiding officers, from the oak timbers of Fraunce's Tavern in New York City, in which building Washington bade farewell to the officers of the victorious army of the American Revolution. These will be supplied, express charges prepaid, for \$5 each.

## WILL THE SONS UNITE?

DURING the past month, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have held meetings of their National Societies, and each body has adopted resolutions of amity and a desire for union. This is certainly the most important event of the year. Should the 5,080 SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the nearly 7,800 SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION join hands in one association, the largest of all the existing hereditary Societies will grow into existence out of that action. Many gentlemen who are eligible but have not joined either body will apply at once for admission, and the growth and power for good of the new organization will apparently receive a powerful impetus.

It is probably too early to judge of the immediate result of the movement for union. The spirit is striving in both of the Societies, however, and as it originates among the membership at large, the source of power in every voluntary association, there can be little doubt that the sentiment for union will sweep all obstacles out of the way in due time, and crystallize in some form of consolidation.

One or two phases of the present situation are interesting, a clearer idea of which will be gained by a reference to the history of the movement for union. Three years ago, each of the Societies appointed a Committee of Conference, and, after a long discussion, the committees agreed upon a plan of union. A form of Constitution was adopted by them and submitted to the State Societies, and was ratified by them, and acted upon at joint conventions of the two National Societies held in New York City, Febru-

ary 16, 1893. The new Constitution was not as good, either in language or requirements, as either the Constitution of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION or the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, but it formed a starting point for union; and the understanding was, at the time, that any defects in the covenant were to be remedied by subsequent action of the united Society. This was really a bad arrangement, because it is the teaching of experience that a contract should be made perfect, before being concluded, if the parties thereto are to live in peace and without friction after the contract has been signed. The two separate but simultaneous conventions of February, 1893, agreed, after much debate, to the proposed plan of union; and then, at the last moment, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION brought up a brand new proposition, namely, that before union should actually be effected, there should be an examination of the membership rolls of both Societies, with a view to striking off the names of any members who had been admitted upon insufficient evidence. This was taken by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION as implying a doubt as to the validity of their credentials of membership, and, indeed, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have always entertained that doubt. An effort was made to induce the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to recede from that proposition and to go on and perfect the union that day, but the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION adhered to its proposition, and after an exhausting session, both conventions adjourned later in the day, and the whole proceeding came to naught.

The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION claimed at that time that, had the proposition for a revision of the rolls been made during the preliminary conferences for union and before a specific plan of union had been adopted, no objection would have been made; but it had been brought forward at the very moment, when, in accordance with the programme of proceedings which had been formally agreed to by both parties, there was nothing more to be done except to unite, elect national officers and go home. The new proposition was taken as meaning that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION had changed their minds and were desirous of delay. After the conventions had adjourned, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were charged by their rivals with unwillingness to submit their membership rolls to inspection, the inference being that the rolls would not bear inspection. The inference was vigorously denied by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and there the matter has rested until the last month, both Societies going on meanwhile and recruiting their membership to the best of their ability.

The resolutions adopted by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at Savannah, April 20th last, renew the proposition for a re-examination of all the credentials of membership, and in such positive terms as to leave no doubt that such a proceeding is a *sine qua non* on their part before there can be union. In addition, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION propose that union shall take place upon the precise plan of union which failed of consummation in 1893.

The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have met their compatriots in an admirable spirit, so far as examination of membership credentials is concerned. The resolutions adopted by them at Richmond, April 30th, agree without reservation to a thorough probing into the eligibility of every member of both Societies. This leaves no doubt of the entire confidence of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the validity of their records and the thoroughness of the work of their Registrars and Registrar General. The generosity with which they have given to the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION the triumph of carrying the point for which the latter contended in 1893, shows how sincerely the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION favor union. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have asked, however, for a reconsideration of the terms of union. For this, there seem to be several good reasons. The plan of union of 1893 left the admission of members entirely to the State Societies. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have never had, until the past year, the system

of checking the work of the State Registrars by a re-examination of the credentials of an applicant by a national officer, although the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have had, from the beginning, national supervision of admissions. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have now adopted that system and elected a General Registrar; and thus the plan of union of 1893, which left everything to the State Societies, is not in harmony with the present practice of either of the Societies. Farther, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION now at last agree to exclude "collaterals," and thus they have themselves in a second important particular amended the old plan of union. It appears, also, that the tentative new Constitution of 1893 omitted entirely to provide for admission of descendants of Committees of Safety. In other respects, the plan of 1893 has been rendered obsolete by the inevitable changes of time.

Both conventions have now met, have done their duty to their constituents, and have given expression to the imperative sentiment in favor of consolidation. One has demanded union upon a specific basis; the other calls for a thorough overhauling of that basis. The whole subject is now remitted to the General officers, and the progress of the negotiations will be watched with interest in every part of the United States.

INQUIRIES were recently made by various readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 concerning a play suitable for social entertainments given by the hereditary Societies. Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, an active and deeply interested member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Moline, Ill., has written a dramatic production entitled "Rebel and Red Coat," suitable for garden parties and parlor gatherings both, which is being put into print and will be ready for publication about the first of June. The title is suggestive, and Mrs. Dunn is a lady of more than ordinary ability. Her play may possibly meet a long felt want.

THE National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has ordered the publication of a full report of the proceedings of the Congress at Richmond in THE SPIRIT OF '76, and we are pleased to comply with their request. An excellent report is also printed in this issue of the general meeting of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at Savannah. The attention of the members of both Societies is called to the fact that, from this date forward, this Magazine will contain full reports of the negotiations in progress for union of the two Societies, and that the present subscription price of \$1 a year will not be changed until next September.

### Hearty Approval.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I read with deep interest and hearty approval, in your April number, Mr. Hurd's plan for the union of the two Societies of Sons of patriots, holding membership in the organizations known as SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Surely a common platform can be found upon which both Societies can agree and stand together.

The benefit of these patriotic hereditary Societies is unquestionable. Entire harmony should prevail among them, and concerted action being thus secured, whatever should be undertaken to foster love of country, or any effort to testify appreciation of the debt of gratitude we owe to those who endured great hardships to secure our national independence, would surely win success.

Many difficulties are apparent in effecting this union, but they are not insurmountable. There were just as many difficulties to be overcome in bringing about the acceptance by all the States of our national constitution. With a willingness to unite, Mr. Hurd's plan, or some better one, can be adopted, and a national union be secured.

The strength of such a patriotic fraternity will be a mighty power in the land, and enterprises commanding the united support of these Societies will be sure of grand success.

No necessity exists for annihilation of either Society, but a friendly union under one national leadership.

What concerns the Sons also interests the Daughters, and I earnestly hope the Sons will prepare the way and set the example, the Daughters following their lead, and entering into one "fold."

This has always been my hope and desire. The Constitution of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION has avoided the errors of the earlier Society. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the younger sisterhood, has only strictly lineal members. Now that the older one has the same requirements for admission, there is no longer any reason why they cannot unite and work together.

MRS. THOMAS HILL,  
Maryland State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.  
BALTIMORE, Md., May 4, 1896.

### From the Pacific Coast.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—So far as I can ascertain all the hereditary patriotic Societies on the Pacific coast favor Mr. Hurd's plan of consolidation, or any other plan of union. To the average Western man, the bitter contention of the Eastern Societies is incomprehensible.

If the purpose of our organizations is patriotic endeavor, then disputes about primacy, office and club rule organization, seem by comparison puerile.

It is conceded now that the universe is not governed by special providences and that the Alps and the Andes should be leveled for the sake of uniformity.

It is true, that any man who obtains admission to any society upon false and fictitious claims should be expelled. Such cases do not, however, justify the exclusion of whole Societies from a National Patriotic Association. I regret for one, that our Society did not accede to the demand of the Sons, that all claims for membership should be submitted to a joint supervisory committee. When the Oregon-Washington Society was formed we did not know that there were two Societies in the field, and we repudiate the idea that we joined one of the Societies because its rules of admission were supposed to be less exacting than those of the other.

It may be admitted (*sine prajudicio*) that the New York Sons had some cause of complaint. The original "bolt" was provoking, so was the assumption of a similar name. The recruiting of Societies of gentlemen by town meetings and advertisement was objectionable from an aristocratic and archeological point of view. Yet these objections sink into insignificance when we consider the object of our movement. When Anarchists confederate, it is time for Patriots to form a more perfect union.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,  
Compatriot, SON OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### A Living Son Objects.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—There is a disposition among your patrons for union. "What's in a name—a rose," etc., and much of an American, is a man who wishes to discard his name, especially when 'tis so comprehensible! Is it possible that Mr. Hurd of St. Paul, is ashamed of the name and wants to change it? or what are his motives? We, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are satisfied with our name, position and success, and intend to retain it. We would better remain as fraternal competing organizations for the purpose of perpetuating the patriotic services of our fathers.

J. R. ROBINSON, a Living Son,  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28, 1896.

### A Suggestion for a Name.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I read with interest the plan of "union of the Sons," in your April issue, as suggested by Rukard Hurd, of St. Paul, and it is the best I have seen. I, however, suggest one change, and that is in the name; make it the "Society of the American Revolution." This is not because I am a member of the Sons of that name, but it states explicitly what revolution we refer to. It might take considerable explaining in France if one belonged to the Society, or in Cuba, but with the name as I suggest, none would be necessary.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 29, 1896.

ARTHUR S. GIBBS.

### To Perfect the Family Tree.

Baker, Baxter, Clark.—I am having a small pamphlet printed giving brief notes on the families of Baker (John, of Rehoboth), Baxter, Clark, Comstock, Chaffee, etc., together with proofs of service of John Baker in King Philip's war, of Reuben Baker in the Revolution, of Daniel Clark in the Revolution, and of Moses Baxter in the Revolution, which I will be glad to send to any reader of THE SPIRIT OF '76 upon receipt of postage.

115 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y.

GEORGE C. BAKER.

Simons.—The undersigned would be very grateful for information regarding Joseph Simons, who, it is said, removed from Woburn, Mass., about 1717, and settled in Hartford, Conn., or Manchester, Conn. (1.) What facts are known regarding his ancestry? (2.) What was his wife's full name? Her Christian name was Agnes. (3.) Was the Joseph Symons, who in 1799 married Abigail Spencer, the same Joseph who married Agnes (a second wife)?

Utica, N. Y., April 25, 1896.

CHARLES S. SYMONDS.

Walker.—Will any one belonging to the Scotch branch of Walkers, who settled in Virginia and Kentucky at an early day, kindly send such records or items of personal history as they may possess, to Mrs. E. White, 630 Humboldt avenue, Kansas City, Mo., to insert in a genealogy of that family which is being prepared for publication?

Crane.—Information is asked concerning Captain Josiah Crane, of New Jersey, and his descendants. He was born about 1718, and died at Connecticut Farms (now Union), N. J., December 15, 1785. He had three sons, Josiah, Obadiah and Elias.

Saffen.—Also, concerning Thomas Saffen, of New Jersey, Quartermaster in "Heard's Brigade," June 14, 1776; also Quartermaster, Continental Army. Did he have a daughter, Rebeckah Saffen, born in Newark, N. J., September 22, 1799?

55 West 33d street, New York City.

C. SIDNEY CRANE.

Robinson.—Information wanted of the ancestry of Isaiah Robinson, 1755-1838, of Hubbardton, Vermont.

Foots.—I would like a copy of the Foots Genealogy. If your copy is not for sale will you please give address of the publisher, or of one likely to have a copy?

P. O. Box 396, Phoenix, Arizona.

H. F. ROBINSON.

Morton.—Where can I find a list of the children and grandchildren of John Morton "the Signer"?

Chase.—Information regarding the association of the claimants of the so-called "Chase Estate" is wanted, as I desire a copy of the genealogical record.

P. O. Box 396, Phoenix, Arizona.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to *Batley, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."*

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—*Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—*Incorporated, April 11, 1806. Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—*Instituted, May 13, 1783. Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 31 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—*Organized, May 22, 1890. Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—*Organized, April 8, 1891. Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—*Instituted, January 30, 1894. Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—*Instituted, 1892. Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—*Organized, October 11, 1890. Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William E. Earle, No. 1710 I street, Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—*Incorporated, December 27, 1894. Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—*Organized, September 9, 1891. Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. L. Holbrook, No. 128 West 59th street, New York City.

**DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.**—*Founded, January, 1896. Members:* Male and female descendants of Colonial Governors. *General Secretary:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

**HOLLAND.**—*Incorporated, May 12, 1775. Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—*Organized, April 12, 1888. Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—*Organized, December 22, 1894. Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—*Organized, April 23, 1889. Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—*Instituted, December 17, 1894. Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* James Henry Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—*Instituted, July 4, 1890. Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—*Incorporated, March 4, 1895. Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—*Instituted, 1895. Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer *Forward*, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—*Organized, February 28, 1835. Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—*Instituted, October 22, 1875. Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—*Instituted, February 22, 1876. Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—*Instituted, January 8, 1891. Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 117 West 89th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—*Organized, September 14, 1814. Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—*Incorporated, January 8, 1892. Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

It is the purpose of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to issue a Year Book in the fall, which, in addition to a register of members, and memoranda relating to the Society, will include biographical notices of the patriot ancestors from whom members claim eligibility. At its annual meeting, April 20th, the Society was presented, through its President, the Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, with a gavel made from a portion of the old cradle of liberty, Faneuil Hall, the gift of Moses Ellery Chandler. The officers elected for the year are: President, Edwin S. Barrett, of Concord; Vice Presidents, Edward J. Foster, of Boston; Henry Cabot Lodge and Nathan Appleton; Secretary, George E. Brown, of Boston; Registrar, Herbert W. Kimball, of Boston; Treasurer, Charles M. Green, of Boston; Historian, Charles K. Darling, of Boston; Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Staples, of Lexington; Delegates to the Congress of the National Society at Richmond, Edwin S. Barrett, Charles M. Green, Nathan



Warren, Levi S. Gould, Gardiner A. Churchill, Rodney MacDonough, George E. Mowman, William A. Webster, William Barrett, Charles E. Adams, G. H. Norcross and Shepard D. Gilbert. The following gentlemen were admitted to membership in April: Allen Burdick, M.D., Eben Newell Hewins, Philip R. Nickerson, William Henry Howe Hastings, M.D., George F. Pinkerton, William Lee Pratt, Simon Davis, Frank Ormond Whitney, Frederic Huntington Brackett and John Stuart Barrows, Boston; Raymond Lee Newcomb, Nathaniel Thomas Very, Edward C. Battis and Henry Thomas Cousins, Salem; Horton Sumner Allen and George F. Agey, Newton; Marcus North Wadsworth, Wollaston; Natt Alpheus Davis, George Edgar Ames, Frank Manning Short, Elisha John Neale, Harry B. Taylor, Edward Thomas Goward and Solon Whitehead Stevens, Lowell; Fred. Joseph Lothrop and Frank O. Lothrop, Leominster; Arthur S. Alfred, North Adams; David Pingree, Wenham; William C. Briggs, Cambridgeport; James H. Stetson, James Walker Pierce and Emory Locke Crane, Quincy; Frank M. Sherman, M.D., West Newton; Charles Warren Howland, Charlestown; Frank Dwight Page and Roby Fletcher (son), aged 90, Fitchburg; Edward Young White, D.D.S., Cambridge; George T. Smith, William E. Downing and Isaac Francis Galloupe, M.D., Lynn; William Taylor Knowlton, Malden; George S. Hatch, Medford; Lewis French Hobbs, West Medford; Richard Bryant Mackintosh and Arthur Fitch Poole, Peabody; James A. Thompson, Whitman; Randall W. Cook, East Whitman; Leslie Clark Wead, Charles Jenney and Warren Jenney, Brookline; Edward Franklin Morris, Monson; D. Austin Brown, Roxbury; Horace Alden Keith, Brockton; Joseph Emery Fiske, Wellesley; Alfred W. Sprague, Dorchester; Zachary T. Hollingsworth, Cohasset; Lieut. Walter Mason Dickinson, U.S.A., Amherst; William Esrom Peterson, Waltham; Sidney Lawrence Brackett, Watertown; Stanley G. Wight, Brookfield; Captain Frank Baker, U.S. Arsenal, Watertown; and from Denver, Colorado, Theodore Davis Boal and Montgomery D. Boal.

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT, Vice-President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Maine, offered the following preamble and resolutions at the afternoon session of the National Society at Richmond, Va., the 30th ultimo:

WHEREAS, The uniform of the Armies of the American Revolution with few exceptions was blue coat, white waistcoat and breeches, which with the officers' coat with buff facings embraced the three colors buff, blue and white; and

WHEREAS, The colors blue and white adopted and thus far used as the colors of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were adopted by the founders of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI and are still used as the colors of that distinguished and honorable Society, the only material difference in the two being in the shades of the blue, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable, so far as it may be consistent with our rights in the premises, to have colors different from any other Society, so as not to infringe upon any, especially the venerable and honorable SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, therefore

*Resolved,* That the three colors, buff, blue and white, are most



desirable and appropriate for the colors of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and

*Resolved*, That no Society has a better right to use these three colors than the lineal descendants of the patriots who achieved American independence, whose National Society was organized and established on the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States, the immortal Washington, the matchless General of the armies of the buff, blue and white; therefore

*Resolved*, That the color buff should be added to the colors blue and white now used, making the tri-colors buff, blue and white the colors of the SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for the rosette, the badge and ribbons on the diploma.

In view of the proposed union of the two Societies of SONS, it was thought unwise to take final action at that time, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Union of the Societies. The Maine Society intends to publish a new Roll of Members during the present year. On July 4th, the Society will have a Field Day in Portland. After listening in the Library Room of the Maine Historical Society, to a paper by Mr. Nathan Gould, Historian, on the Revolutionary Fortifications of Portland, the site of these will be visited by the attending members. The officers of the Society for the current year are as follows:—President, Edward A. Butler, Rockland. Vice-Presidents, James P. Baxter, Portland; Joseph Williamson, Belfast; John U. Chandler, Machias; Archie L. Talbot, Lewiston; Frederic N. Dow, Portland; Walter H. Sturtevant, Richmond; Everett R. Drummond, Waterville; John M. Adams, Portland; Edward P. Burnham, Saco. Secretary, Henry S. Burrage, Portland; Treasurer, Eben Corey, Portland; Registrar, Josiah H. Drummond, Portland; Librarian, Hubbard W. Bryant, Portland; Historian, Nathan Gould, Portland; Chaplain, Francis B. Denio, Bangor. Councillors, Warren H. Vinton, Gray; Marquis F. King, Portland; Brown Thurston, Portland; Edward S. Drake, Portland; Prentice C. Manning, Portland.

THE Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, following its graceful custom of commemorating every year the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, held a religious service in the afternoon of April 19th, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York. The central seats of the church were reserved for the members of the Society, and for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, many of whom, wearing their insignia, attended the service. Just before four o'clock the SONS entered the church in a body, and marched down the aisle to the music of a noble march, played by the organist, Frank Taft. The chancel and pulpit were simply but effectively draped with large flags. The service, conducted in a reverent manner by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Chaplain of the Society, was beautiful and impressive, and the music exceptionally good. In his eloquent sermon Dr. Kittredge referred to the condition of intellectual culture and general intelligence of the American colonists, which had a direct bearing on their resistance to oppression and the struggle for independence. He concluded with a fervent exhortation to his hearers to emulate the patriotism of their forefathers which rested on implicit faith in God's guidance. The congregation separated after joining heartily in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

At the meeting on April 8th of the District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, President G. Brown Goode informed the members that the previous day a letter had been sent by the President and Secretary of the Society to the District Commissioners, asking their interest in the preservation of the Braddock rock, on the Potomac, where the British first landed in the District, and which is in imminent danger of being covered by the dumping of refuse. Dr. Goode appointed as a committee to call upon the Commissioners and urge upon them the necessity of preserving the site, John W. Douglass, Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, W. D. Cabell, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, M. G. Emery and Isaac Winston. During the evening two valuable historical papers were read, "The Influence of the Treaty of Ghent on the History of the Northwest," by Prof. Thomas Wilson, LL.D., formerly U. S. Consul at Ghent, and "Marianne of Belle Air," by Mr. George Carr Round, of Manassas, Va.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Rochester, N. Y., met in St. Luke's Church, Sunday evening, April 19th, with a large congregation, to hold a religious service in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington. Many DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were present by invitation, and the members of both Societies wore their insignia. Special music was sung by the choir, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Anstice, Rector of St. Luke's and Chaplain of the Roches-

ter Chapter of SONS. Dr. Anstice took for his text portions of the sixth and seventh verses of the fourth chapter of Joshua: "What mean ye by these stones? These stones shall be for a memorial for the children of Israel forever." In the course of the eloquent sermon which followed, he referred to the fact that the object of the Societies he was addressing was to perpetuate the memory of the sacrifices made by the heroes of the Revolution, and to set up stones, like Joshua's men of old.

THE 121st anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was celebrated by the New Jersey SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the historic First Presbyterian Church, Newark. Among those who attended the exercises were delegations from all the patriotic Societies of the city. The principal speaker was Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, President-General of the Order, who was received with vociferous applause. After some introductory remarks, complimentary to his audience and to New Jersey, General Porter made a powerful and eloquent address, dwelling upon the necessity of patriotism to the existence of our Government. After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by all who were present, the SONS were invited by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to partake of a luncheon, which was served in the church parlor.

A HANDSOME bronze tablet is to be erected in the war office of Governor Trumbull, Lebanon, Conn., by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that State. The Society came into possession of the office nearly four years ago, and intends to preserve it as an historical landmark. The design for the tablet was made by ex-Representative E. E. Lord. At the annual meeting of the State Society on May 11th, the members will vote on an amendment to the Constitution, proposed by W. E. Chandler and approved by the Board of Managers. The section, as amended, reads: "There shall be a Board of Managers, whose duty it shall be to conduct the affairs of this Society, which Board shall consist of the officers of this Society, the delegates to the National Society, the secretaries of the several branches of this Society ex-officio and fifteen others."

At the annual meeting of the California Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Hon. E. W. McKinstry, President; Sidney M. Smith, Senior Vice-President; Col. J. C. Currier, Junior Vice-President; Edwin Bonnell, Secretary; Chas. H. Warner, Treasurer; Col. A. S. Hubbard, Registrar; Wm. S. Moses, Marshal, who, together with Compatriots Roberts Vandercook, Roscoe S. Gray, Dr. C. J. Burnham, Hon. Horace Davis, A. D. Shepard, S. W. Holladay, elected at the same time, constitute the Board of Managers for the current year. At the same time George T. Folsom, George E. Howe, Robert I. Bromley, M.D.; Walter A. Hawley, Joseph W. Ward, Alphonse Crane, James W. Farrington, Robert O. Collier, William H. George, M.D., were elected members of the Society.

THE two Societies SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Illinois, united in a banquet at Kinsley's in Chicago, the evening of April 18th. This is the first function in which these Societies have joined. There were many expressions of mutual good feeling and of the desire for complete union. Nearly 200 members were present at the banquet, the members of the Chicago CONTINENTAL GUARD, composed of members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which S. E. Gross is captain, attending in a body. The presiding officer of the evening was Henry Walbridge Dudley, President of the Illinois SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and Henry Sherman Boutell, President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, acted as toastmaster.

THE Oregon Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have petitioned the State Legislature to prohibit the use of the National flag for advertising purposes. The officers elected for the year, with the exception of the President, are residents of Portland. They are: President, Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Vice President, Hon. George H. Williams; Secretary, P. P. Dabney; Treasurer, Ralph W. Hoyt; Registrar, Maurice McKim; Managers, Philip S. Malcolm, Gilbert S. Mann, Frederick K. Arnold and Thomas G. Greene.

NATHAN GOULD of Portland, Maine, has a limited number of copies of his "History of Colonel Edmund Phinney's Thirty-first Regiment of Foot," issued under the approval of the Maine Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which he is Historian, which he will send to anyone on receipt of one dollar. When this edition is exhausted the work will be out of print. Every name which appears on the regiment's rolls is verified by a reference to the Massachusetts Archives, so that the book is authority enough for any one who wishes to join any of the patriotic Societies.

AMONG recent accessions to the Nebraska Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are L. P. and M. F. Funkhauser, C. S. Lobingier and William B. T. Belt, of Omaha; C. H. Perrigo and A. K. Dame, of Fremont; R. M. Welch, of Lincoln; and E. C. Webster, of Hastings. There is a possibility of a large Society in Nebraska, and the spirit of liberty and love of country animates the free and progressive people of that State so strongly that a little recruiting is all that is necessary to produce handsome results.

THE annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held in the State House, Concord, April 22d. The annual address was delivered by Col. Henry O. Kent, and the Hon. Joseph Walker spoke briefly of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford. After the transaction of business, the members, with their friends, went to the Eagle Hotel, where a banquet was served, after which speeches were made by several distinguished members and guests of the Society.

A NUMBER of lineal descendants of men who fought in the war of the American Revolution, met at the Midland Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., April 18th, and organized the Kansas City Chapter, No. 1, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Capt. D. S. Harriman was elected President; Judges L. C. Slavens and Harmon Bell, Vice Presidents; H. H. Getman, Secretary; Col. E. H. Phelps, Treasurer; H. S. Hadley, Registrar; J. W. L. Slavens, Dr. C. A. Dannaker and J. S. Walker, Directors.

THE George Washington Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met in the Board of Trade rooms, Springfield, Mass., April 18th, at which time H. K. Wight, of Indian Orchard, and Horace L. Clark, of Easthampton, were elected to membership. A resolution was passed to the effect that it was the sense of the Chapter that the present design of the Bulfinch front of the State House should be preserved, whatever alterations might be made upon the building.

At the banquet, recently given by Company D of the First Regiment, National Guard of Minnesota, at the Commercial Club in St. Paul, one of the most interesting addresses was that of Rukard Hurd, a prominent SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who paid an eloquent tribute to the Continental Army, and to Company D, the "Old Guard of St. Paul," whose record, he said, was one of which it had reason to be proud.

A DESIGN for a flag, which may be adopted as the official emblem of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been offered by William W. Kenly of New York. It consists of thirteen alternate blue and white stripes, with the cross of the Society's insignia on a white field in the upper left hand corner. The eagle, which surmounts the badge of the SONS, is placed at the top of the flagstaff.

LIEUT. WILLIAM C. BABCOCK, U.S.N., died at the University Club, New York, March 11, 1896, of pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days. He belonged to the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and was very much interested in its work. His remains were taken to Annapolis, and placed in the burying ground of the Naval Academy at that place.

THE following are the names of the late accessions to the Iowa Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: W. C. Logan, Waterloo; J. W. Logan, Waterloo; A. J. McCrary, Keokuk; J. C. Mitchell, Ottumwa; A. L. Sorter, jr., Fort Dodge; Ira B. Ryan, Leon; James W. Strong, Des Moines; Morris W. Blair, Kossuth.

A SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is now being organized in Colorado. Twenty-five men, eligible for membership and of excellent social standing, have given their assent to becoming charter members, and are busily engaged in preparing their applications.

### The Union of Sons and Daughters.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I have read with interest and approval Mr. Hurd's plan (in April number of THE SPIRIT OF '76) for the union of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and would like to suggest to him and to your readers generally the gallantry, courtesy and advisability of asking both Societies of DAUGHTERS (DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION) to join with us under Mr. Hurd's plan of a Society of the Revolution. It would certainly be of great advantage to the SONS to have the co-operation of the DAUGHTERS, who are always working for the advancement of their Societies.

I hope this idea may be favorably received, and that when the union of SONS takes place, which must happen, there will be a union of SONS and DAUGHTERS.

ARTHUR NEVILLE,

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

LINDENHURST, L. I., April 27, 1896.

## Sons of the Revolution.

THE service commemorative of the Battle of Lexington, held in St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., April 19th, under the auspices of the Philip Livingston Chapter, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,



was an event quite out of the ordinary. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall, conducted the service according to the Episcopal ritual, and was assisted by Archdeacon Frederick S. Sill and the Rev. Paul H. Birdsall. Representatives of other hereditary patriotic Societies occupied reserved seats, and Governor Morton and family were guests of honor. As the procession of the SONS entered the church they were preceded by trumpeters, and by standard bearers carrying the flags and banners of the Society. The great blue-fringed banner of buff silk, embroidered with the seal of the Order in colors, was borne by Henry Harmon Noble, assistant Historian of the State; the *fleur de lis* flag of old Royal France, by Captain A. McD. Shoemaker; the first Stars and Stripes, by Professor Husted; and the flag used at

Lexington and Bunker Hill, by Mr. George W. Pierce. The church was beautifully decorated with the National colors, flags and shields, and the coat of arms of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION was placed in front of the flag-draped pulpit. The musical portion of the service was impressive in the extreme, the famous choir of this church being assisted by a quartet of brass instruments in addition to the great organ. Dr. Battershall delivered a brilliant historical discourse, touching upon the primitive Colonies and subsequent events, down to and including the Revolution. The success of this most beautiful service was in great measure due to the Regent, Major Harmon Pumpelly Read, one of whose best assistants was William Herrick Griffith, Treasurer of the Chapter.

THE Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, as an incentive to research in American patriotic history, has offered to the boys and girls of the High Schools of Ohio, three medals, gold, silver and bronze, as first, second and third prizes for the best essays on the subject, "1775," to be awarded at the meeting of the Society in Cincinnati, October 19, 1896, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. The Committee of Award will consist of the Historian of the Society, Prof. Thomas H. Norton, University of Cincinnati, as Chairman, and two other residents of Cincinnati of recognized literary standing. Services were held by the Society in the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, April 19th, under the charge of the Rev. Henry Melville Curtis, Chaplain, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, who was assisted by several other clergymen. Many of the DAUGHTERS and CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were present.

THE West Virginia Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has decided to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Fort Henry, the last conflict of the American Revolution, on September 12th, and at that time to erect a memorial tablet on the site of the fort. The officers of the Society for the year are: President, J. M. Hagans, Morgantown; Vice-President, C. W. Brockunier, Wheeling; Secretary, Colonel Henry Haymond, Clarksburg; Treasurer, N. C. McGraw, Morgantown; Registrar and Historian, Prof. J. G. Gittings, Clarksburg; Managers, John Bassel, C. M. Hart, Professor Gittings, T. M. Jackson and J. B. Hart. The Delegates to the National Convention were J. J. Woods, B. W. Peterson of Wheeling; John Daily of Piedmont, President Hagans of Morgantown, and Judge Nathan Goff of Clarksburg.

THE District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has placed itself emphatically on record as favoring union with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and its delegates to the Convention at Savannah received imperative instructions to spare no pains to bring about the result. The committee appointed by the Society for the award of a gold medal for the best essay on a subject connected with the American Revolution, submitted by a boy or girl attending regularly any public or private school in the District, has announced that the prize has been won by Miss Beulah Boernstein of the eighth grade, Polk School.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of Knoxville, Ky., were represented at the Convention in Savannah by Col. J. S. Van Deventer. Col. W. P. Washburn was also elected delegate, but important business engagements prevented his attending. This Chapter, which is meeting with merited success, celebrated in an appropriate manner the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

THE Tennessee Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at a meeting in Knoxville, unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the

publication of the records and papers of the Continental Congress, and urgently appealing to members of Congress in general, and especially to the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee, to use their earnest efforts to bring about the accomplishment of this desirable measure.

THE successful competitors for the silver and bronze medals offered to high school pupils by the Montana Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, for the best essays on "The Spirit of '76," were Charles Julius Kullmer and Dorothy Maud McLane of Great Falls. Marie Leaming, of Great Falls, was a close competitor for second place.

NEXT September the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Connecticut propose to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights. Six new members were admitted at the March meeting of the Board of Managers.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION work is making encouraging progress in Texas. The George Washington Chapter of Galveston has re-elected as its Regent, Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, under whose administration the membership has increased to thirty. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, an approved member of this Chapter, resident in Houston, has been appointed and confirmed as Chapter Regent for Houston, Tex. There is a cheering prospect of the early organization of a Chapter in this progressive city through the influence of Mrs. Sydnor. Another approved member of George Washington Chapter has been recommended as Regent for Alvin, Tex., of which place she is a resident. The Jane Douglass Chapter of Dallas, under the able Regency of Mrs. John Lane Henry, is also a progressive Chapter. Organized October 19, 1895, it has over

thirty members, with a CHILDREN'S Chapter, organizing under Mrs. Eliz. McDowell Welch. The Jane Douglass was represented in the recent Congress by Mrs. J. M. Wendelken. Mrs. James B. Clark, having been confirmed as State Regent by the Congress, will endeavor to merit the distinction. The interest already awakened promises success in the future.—*Florence Anderson Clark, State Regent for Texas.*

DURING Easter week there was held in Providence, R. I., an entertainment that proved brilliantly successful, and which is said to have been the most elaborate and expensively arranged historical spectacle ever presented by amateurs. Scenes of "auld lang syne" in Rhode Island were presented in a series of tableaux vivants and dances. The affair was under the auspices of the COLONIAL DAMES and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Rhode Island. The Gasper Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was the financial backer of the DAUGHTERS and shared the profits, which were large, with the DAMES. The costumes and accessories were remarkable for their historic accuracy, some of them being family heirlooms, and others, copies of those worn by the character personated. The DAUGHTERS have realized a handsome sum of money, which they will turn over to the Corporation of Brown University for the Gasper Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, American History Prize Essay Fund, for the Woman's College of Brown University.

"OUR FLAG, Its History and Changes from 1620 to 1896," is the title of a beautiful little book, not a brochure, for it is not stitched, but the heavy leaves are tied together in stiff white covers, with red, white and blue ribbon, with only the two words of the title appearing in gold across the top cover. It contains a complete history of the evolution of the stars and stripes as we now see them, and also of the flags in use by the Colonies before our flag was designed. The various stories connected with the origin of the Stars and Stripes, the origin of the affectionate name "Old Glory," etc., are pleasantly told. There are thirteen full-page colored plates showing our own and the English flag in various periods, including our flag as it will appear after July 4th, 1896, with its forty-five stars. The book was written by Mrs. Henry Champion and published by the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, Conn. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. "Our Flag," Box 1445, New Haven, Conn.

A DELIGHTFUL reception was given in Syracuse, N. Y., on April 20th, to the Onondaga Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, the Regent of the Chapter. The house was handsomely decorated with many shields of red, white and blue, from which were festooned American flags, large and small, till the rooms were a mass of bright color. Little flags, bearing the inscription "April 19, 1775-1896, Lexington," were given as souvenirs to the guests. Mrs. McCarthy was assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. H. Halcomb, Mrs. George N. Crouse, Mrs. Thomas Emory and Mrs. William Nottingham, who are officers of the Society. The ushers were charming young women, attired in Puritan gowns and caps. One of the events of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. McCarthy of a beautiful gavel of ebony and silver, on which was inscribed: "April 19, 1896, Onondaga Chapter, D. A. R., to Mary Bache McCarthy, descendant of Benjamin Franklin, and First Regent of the Chapter."

AT THE annual meeting of the Mary Silliman Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bridgeport, Conn. the new Advisory Board, composed of the following ladies, was elected: Mrs. Dr. Cogswell, Mrs. Alfred Taylor, Mrs. Morris B. Beardsley, Mrs. L. B. Silliman and Mrs. H. H. Scribner. The report of the Treasurer was very gratifying, as was also that of the Registrar, Mrs. Mary Wells Burroughs. The membership has received an increase of 24 during the past year, there now being 120 names on the rolls. Greetings were extended to Mrs. Harvey Hubbell, the newest member, who is a daughter of a Revolutionary sire, the Chapter having one other member who is an original Daughter of the American Revolution. In response to an invitation from the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to co-operate with them in decorating the graves of soldiers of the Revolution on Decoration Day, a committee was appointed to confer with the SONS on the matter.

A MEETING for the election of officers was held by the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, March 24th, in Bloomington, Ill., at the residence of Mrs. Isaac Funk. The offices of Regent and Registrar were held by Mrs. Taylor and Miss Lackey respectively, and they are succeeded by Frances Correll Funk (Mrs. Isaac Funk), as Regent, and Caroline Park Braley (Mrs. Theodore A. Braley), as Registrar. Mrs. Caroline F. J. Kimball and Mrs. Helen M. J. Little were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary. After the business was transacted, delightful music was rendered by Mesdames Welch and Van Laer, and interesting papers read by Mrs. Cheney and Miss Eddy. Topics pertaining to women's work during Colonial days were distributed to each member, upon which discussions took place and remarks were made "over the teacups" of a daintily served refreshment.

THE Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have had a portrait bust of Paul Revere made by the sculptor, Robert Kraus, which has received the approval of the descendants of Paul Revere, one of whom is an officer of the Chapter. The bust was on view April 20th, at the celebration held in Old North Church, Boston, Mass. On this occasion an address was made by Miss Marion Howard Brazier, an enthusiastic member of the order, who is a descendant of the patriot, John Hicks. John Hicks is the man mentioned in Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," and was the first man to fall after the alarm was given. He had sons who fought in the war, and his home, now standing in Cambridge, was commissary headquarters of General Washington. Miss Brazier also has Revolutionary ancestry on her maternal side.

THE General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has appointed a committee to raise funds for erecting in Washington, D. C., a hall as a memorial to the women of the American Revolution, and it is proposed to place a statue of Molly Pitcher upon the portico. No serious effort has yet been made to raise the \$200,000 needed, but a nucleus of \$7,000 is already in the treasury. In addition to the hall, the building will contain a patriotic museum, a library devoted to the women of America, offices for the Society, and rooms for other purposes. It is intended to be "the finest building ever owned by women."

THE Lafayette Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its semi-annual meeting at the Café Roman, Atlantic, N. J., April 18th. The most interesting feature of the session was the presentation by the National Society, to Mrs. Mary Cordery, of Absecon, of one of its souvenir spoons, conferred only on daughters of the soldiers of the American Revolution. The presentation was only a formal one, as Mrs. Cordery was unable to be present, owing to the infirmities of her advanced years. The Society adopted its Constitution, and an elaborate luncheon followed the business meeting.

THE first anniversary of the inauguration of the Merion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was celebrated April 17th, by a "National Flower Tea." This was served

in a Colonial house, adjoining Lower Merion Friends' Meeting, and built in the same year, 1695. The decorations were of trailing arbutus and the foliage of the American laurel. An address of welcome was made by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker, who held a gavel made of a piece of the original floor of Merion Meeting.

THE members of the Owahgena Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Cazenovia, N. Y., were entertained at a very elegant luncheon, on April 7th, by their Regent, Miss Amanda Dows. At the business meeting, which preceded the luncheon, reports were read of the National Congress, and these were supplemented by some very spirited and interesting remarks from Miss Dows, who attended the Congress. Among the guests was Miss Sarah Gridley, of Cortland, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A NEW Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been organized in Baltimore under the direction of Miss Alice Key Blunt and Miss Elizabeth L. Pennington, to be called the Maryland Line Chapter, its special work being to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished heroes of the old Maryland line, and eventually to erect a monument in their honor. The Regent, Miss Florence MacKubin, has appointed the Chapter officers, and it is now in complete working order.

AN effort is being made by the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to perpetuate the memory of historic places in Ohio and Indiana. To this end a bill is now before Congress providing for an appropriation of \$60,000 to purchase and appropriately enclose and mark the battlefield of Fallen Timber, to purchase about sixty acres of the Fort Meigs grounds, and to acquire the title of Fort Miami, Fort Defiance and Fort Wayne.

A DIRECTORY of the officers, Chapters and members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for February 22, 1896, has been ordered by the Fifth Continental Congress. It will be on the same plan as the directory for 1895, the edition of which is exhausted. Orders for the directory, with price, fifty cents, will be received by the Curator, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

THREE applications for membership were received and accepted at the meeting of the Valley Forge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Norristown, Pa., on April 6th. One of the applicants is a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, who was a drummer boy in a Connecticut regiment during the Revolution. She has three sisters living, one of whom is already a member of the Chapter.

THE special object of the Old Dominion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been the endowment of the Virginia Historical Society, but at a recent meeting the Chapter decided to co-operate with the Historical Society in whatever should be thought necessary for the good of the latter, and to contribute each year for its work an amount not less than \$150.

THE George Clymer Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Towanda, Pa., has the following new members: Miss A. M. Griffiths, Miss Susie Stevens, Miss Lillian Storrs, Miss Jennie Hale, Miss Alice Ransum, Miss Ulilla H. Tracy, Mrs. Edward Walker, Mrs. Jos. Parrott, Mrs. C. S. Russell, Mrs. Edward Overton, Mrs. M. Morse Griffiths.

AT a meeting of the Mercy Warren Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Springfield, Mass., April 13th, a resolution was passed protesting against the taking down of the noble old front of the State House that has so long adorned Beacon Hill, and asking the members of the Legislature to oppose any such project.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Ansonia, Conn., are the first organized body to make a contribution to the public library of Ansonia. They have preferred a modest request to have a place assigned for their collection, and to have the charter of the Society on the library walls.

THE Fort Dearborn Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met April 23d, at the home of Miss Lunt, in Chicago, Ill., for "an afternoon with our representatives." The papers read were the reports of the Society's delegates to various conventions which had taken place during the year.

THE Oneida Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION assembled in the parlors of the Butterfield House, Oneida, N. Y., April 18th, to listen to a scholarly address delivered by the Hon. Edmund Wetmore, of New York, on the Relation of Colonial History to the American Revolution.

THE Atlanta, Ga., Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has a building of its own, the Massachusetts State Building at the Exposition. It has been formally delivered

to the city to be held in trust for the Chapter until it can secure a charter from the State.

WORK is begun on Van Cleve Park, which marks the landing place of the first settlers of Dayton, Ohio. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are taking charge of the enterprise, and their efforts are nobly supplemented by other citizens.

THE Cumberland Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Nashville, Tenn., has decided upon a course of reading, beginning with the history of Washington, to be followed by that of other Revolutionary commanders.

THE chief feature of the entertainment given on April 15th, by the Dolly Madison Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Washington, D. C., was the paper prepared by Miss Janet Richards on the Noted Women of the Revolution.

A THROG of visitors attended the charming entertainment in the pretty rooms of the Century Club, San Francisco, Cal., which the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave April 18th, in honor of Lexington Day.

THE Mary Washington Chapter gave a tea at the drawing rooms of the Washington Club, April 18th, at which nearly all the DAUGHTERS of the various Chapters in the city were present.

## Daughters of the Revolution.

THROUGH the hospitality of Mrs. Thomas F. Goodrich, the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, gave the third in a series of "Colonial Teas," at her large and beautiful home in Clinton avenue, on Wednesday, April 8th. The especial topic was old-time food, cooking receipts, and cooking utensils. Papers were read by Mrs. Birdsall, Mrs. Fenree and Mrs. Schaumburg, and explanations, descriptive incidents, and old receipts were given by other members of the Society, who also showed specimens of old china, glass and cooking utensils. Among other heirlooms was a sword presented to Capt. Elisha Marvin, of Lyme, Conn., for services rendered during the French and Indian war. There were also shown some pieces of china that were made in England for importation to the Colonies, and decorated with English landscapes. But the Colonies just then refusing to drink Mother England's tea, the market for her tea cups was for the time spoiled.

Among this china, a "cup plate" recalled the time when it was "stylish" to cool and drink tea from the saucer. Mrs. Schaumburg gave a charming description of the Wheeler mansion now standing in Concord, Massachusetts, on ground bought from the Indians, and still the home of the family that have owned and lived there for nine generations. In this house modern improvements have not yet swept away all trace of the old furnishings, and many of the receipts of the grandmothers are still used there. It was particularly interesting to note, through the explanations of Mrs. Earle, the Regent of the Society, the traces of Dutch impress yet to be found in parts of New England; not only in certain words and expressions, but in articles of food. For instance, it is to the Dutch that the Yankee owes his dear doughnut. After these interesting literary exercises a collation was served which was prepared from ancient receipts, consisting in part of cinnamon bolles, cheese-cakes, shortbread, koekjes and mulled cider, spiced and heated with a red-hot poker, according to a receipt of Gen. Israel Putnam.

A STATE Meeting of the Maryland Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held on May 1st, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hill, Baltimore. Miss Bansemer, Historian, read an interesting sketch of the late State Regent, Mrs. George W. Roche, her life and work. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, by a dispensation of a loving though severe Providence, our beloved Regent, Sarah A. B. Roche, has been taken from our midst and from her usefulness and activity as a member of this Society; therefore, be it

"Resolved 1. That we recall with universal and unalloyed pleasure her life among us. Her nature and her daily life exemplified to us the highest and best type of true and pure womanliness. While she was gentle, forbearing and long suffering, yet she was possessed by an indomitable zeal in a good cause. Her disposition to make the best of life, and to be bright and cheerful herself and to make others so was remarkable. No sacrifice was





too great for the comfort and consolation of those who needed her ministrations. Her activity was not confined to a narrow circle, but embraced many. She was inspired with the most lofty veneration for the Heroes of our Revolution, and the work she did as promoter, member and Regent of this Society, was a labor of love, faithfully, carefully and well done. She was glad to welcome to our ranks, and to her own home and friendship, those who had proved their right to admission into our Society. We here record our sense of the great loss we have sustained in her death, and our undying love for her memory and herself.

"Resolved 2. That we tender to her bereaved husband in this, the supreme affliction of his life, the assurance of our tender and unflinching sympathy. We trust that the memory of her virtues and her hope and trust in the great future, into which she has now entered, may sustain and console him in his present affliction."

A business session followed these exercises, and in an election for Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill was unanimously elected, and Mrs. J. Everett Clark as Vice-Regent.—*Ellen Gates March, State Secretary.*

THE Historian of the Colorado Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Mrs. Edwin B. Hendric, writes as follows: The Colorado Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION sent an order to Miss Freeman, one of their number, sojourning in Paris, for a wreath of flowers to be placed on the grave of Lafayette on the 22d of February of this year. The want of space alone prevents our quoting at length from the interesting letter she enclosed describing the day, the scene, the picturesque surroundings of the little cemetery, which adjoins an old convent (belonging to Notre Dame), now used as a hospital; and the old cemetery itself, which contains the tombs of some of the oldest families in France. In one corner, surrounded by an iron railing, are the large, flat, worn stones which cover the graves of Lafayette, his wife and their son, George Washington Lafayette. Moss is growing upon the names and dates. At the head of the graves waves a weather-beaten flag of the United States, and at one side is a bronze standard erected several years ago by the Massachusetts Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The beautiful wreath, fully eight inches wide and two or three feet in diameter, was composed of sweet violets, and joined by a great bunch of jonquils, tied with the ribbon of the Colorado Chapter, and crowning the whole, as they were placed at the head of the graves, were two little silk flags—those of America and France.

THE General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, celebrated the 121st anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, and incidentally their own birthday, by a reception at Delmonico's, Monday evening, April 20th. The ballroom, beautifully decorated with flags and emblems, lent itself admirably to the occasion, which was enjoyed by several hundred people. An address of welcome was made by the President, Mrs. Charles B. Yardly, and the Rev. David James Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Church, spoke on the Battle of Lexington, and was greeted by frequent applause. Many distinguished guests were present, and among the patriotic Societies represented by officers and members were the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, CINCINNATI, MAYFLOWER, FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, LOYAL LEGION, COLONIAL WARS, ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY and HUGUENOT SOCIETY. Excellent music was furnished by Troop A band, and a buffet supper was served.

A REGULAR meeting of the officers of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, took place at 156 Fifth Avenue, April 18th. Ninety-one new members were admitted. The Librarian, Mrs. Henry Courtney Manning, presented an interesting report of the present condition of the library of the Society, mentioning, also, the loan of a chair by Miss Dunn, which formerly belonged to Ethan Allen, and the gift of a picture of the residence of Gen. John Holborn, Warwick, N. Y. It was erected in 1778. It was decided that Bailey, Banks & Biddle be given the order for the Year Book, to be duplicate in size to that of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow was appointed Chairman of an Organizing Committee.

It is the sad duty of the General Society to record the death of Mrs. George W. Roche, State Regent of the Maryland DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who died in Washington, April 14th. The Maryland Society could have sustained no greater loss, which will be shared by many beyond their own State.—*Maria Huntington Elwell, Historian General.*

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Springfield, O., with a number of their friends, including the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, were handsomely entertained, Saturday evening, April 18th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, 271 North Limestone street, in honor of the 121st anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. The entertainment throughout was in keep-

ing with the spirit of the occasion. Patriotic songs were sung, the Governor of the State, Asa S. Bushnell, gave a stirring address on the "Battle of Lexington;" Miss Susan Ballard read Paul Revere's Ride, and Mrs. E. W. Ross rendered several piano solos. Dainty refreshments were served, and each guest received a unique souvenir, a paper Colonial cap containing boxes of chocolate bonbons in the form of bullets.

THE Summit, New Jersey, Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, presented a handsomely framed copy of Gilbert Stuart's celebrated Athenæum portrait of Washington, to the Summit Public School, No. 1, on Thursday, April 30th, that being the 107th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States. The Regent, Mrs. Chas. A. Robbins, made the presentation and read a striking anecdote illustrating the character of Washington. Miss Edna Ballantine accepted for the school in an admirable speech, and was followed by Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, who gave a very interesting address, contrasting the lives of George Washington and Benedict Arnold.

"MEADOW GARDEN" is the name of an old place in Augusta, Ga., once the home of Governor George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a Governor of Georgia. The DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Augusta are much interested in the preservation of this place, where, it is said, General Washington was entertained during his visit to Augusta in 1791. This is considered more than doubtful by some, but even without this distinction, the home of Governor Walton possesses sufficient historic interest to justify the DAUGHTERS in their efforts for its preservation.

It is said that Mrs. C. C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, President of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, denies the report that the Society does not intend to restore the second floor of Independence Hall exactly to its former condition. Partitions are to be erected to replace those which once existed. These will follow the original plan, now in possession of the Historical Society, and by this means the DAUGHTERS will have two additional rooms for their meetings.

MRS. JAMES H. TOWNSEND entertained the Van Cortlandt Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Peekskill, N. Y., at their April meeting, and the Regent, Miss Westbrook, will give a reception May 18th, in honor of the first anniversary of the Chapter.

## Colonial Dames of America.

THE superb banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., was the gathering place of the delegates to the National Council of the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, April 21st. The Societies of the thirteen original States, and the District of Columbia, were each represented by five delegates. On the evening of the 21st a brilliant reception was tendered the delegates in the parlors of the Washington Club, by the DAMES of the District of Columbia. The weather was so warm that some discomfort attended the affair; but the refreshments were appropriate, not only to the occasion, but to the temperature. Among the decorations two beautiful flags were conspicuous, one the gift of Mrs. Lee, wife of Admiral Lee, the other of Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith. During the three days' session of the Council, eight amendments to the Constitution were proposed. The most important ones agreed upon were those changing the date eligibility from 1788 to 1776, and admitting residents of non-Colonial States to membership through the Colonial States where they claim ancestry. The result of the election of officers shows: Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York, President of the National Society; Mrs. Gillespie, of Pennsylvania, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. W. Gordon, of Georgia, Second Vice-President; Mrs. William Reed, of Baltimore, National Secretary; Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Second Secretary; Miss Lizzie Nicholas, District of Columbia, National Treasurer; Mrs. Richter, of New Hampshire, Registrar; Mrs. W. H. Brown and Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, members of the Press Committee, being appointed for two years; Mrs. Kennon former President of the District Society, and Mrs. Banning, of Delaware, Honorary Vice-President. Perfect harmony prevailed during the sessions, and in every way the ability of these women of distinguished ancestry was demonstrated.





THE reports read at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of COLONIAL DAMES, held in Independence Hall, April 15th, showed that their affairs were prosperous, and their numbers rapidly increasing. Eighty-five new members were received during the year, making a total membership of 414. In her report, Miss Anne H. Wharton, the Historian, recommended that whatever should be done to the outside of the old State House should be a restoration, and not a tearing down of ancient landmarks. The old Hall of Independence should still stand flanked by its two wings, with arches through which people on Chestnut street could look into the square beyond. After the reports were read the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie; First Vice President, Mrs. Wm Bacon Stevens; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison; Managers: Mrs. James Mifflin, Miss Hannah L. Scott, Miss Louisa C. Rodney, Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson. The following are continued in office, not having come up for election: Recording Secretary, Miss Helen B. Tyler; Historian, Miss Anne H. Wharton; Registrar, Mrs. Theodore M. Etting, 1219 Spruce street; Managers: Mrs. John Sanders, Mrs. James D. Winsor, Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden. In the afternoon of April 28th, the Society met in its room in the historic building to present to forty three of the public schools of Philadelphia, large, handsomely framed engravings of George Washington.

UNDER the auspices of the Society of COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York, Mr. Berthold Fernow, late State Archivist of New York, has prepared a Calendar of the Wills on file and recorded in the offices of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the County Clerk at Albany, and of the Secretary of State. This Calendar will give a brief abstract of every will proven and recorded in these offices between the years 1626 and 1886, including the dates of execution and proof of the will, the name, occupation and residence of the testator, the names and degrees of relationship of the beneficiaries under the will, the property devised (special mention being made of family bibles and silverware, seals and coats of arms), and the names, residences and occupation of the executors and witnesses so far as recorded. Families of all of the thirteen Colonies, of England, Holland, France and the West Indies are represented in these wills. It is the Society's purpose to publish this Calendar in a limited edition not exceeding five hundred copies, each copy numbered and officially signed. These will be sold for \$5.00 per copy. An edition de luxe of fifty copies will be printed on hand made paper, extra wide margin, and bound in vellum with red leather backs, stamped with the seal of the Society of COLONIAL DAMES in gold. This edition will be issued at a cost of \$10 per copy. Copies can be ordered by addressing Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, Yonkers, N. Y.

As an incentive to the study of the early history of our country, the COLONIAL DAMES of New York have offered prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20, each to be accompanied by a silver medal, to the girls of the senior class of the Normal College, New York, for the best essays on the Colonial history of the State. After the essays have been read by a committee of the DAMES they will be submitted for final judgment to William Dean Howells, Charles Dudley Warner and Dr. Edward Eggleston.

THE COLONIAL DAMES in Virginia have asked the State Legislature to appropriate \$500 that the records and vestry books of the Episcopal parishes in that State may be copied and kept, on account of their historical value. The records of thirty parishes are now preserved in the theological seminary at Alexandria. The DAMES in Richmond meet in the Commonwealth Club House, where they are able to entertain their guests handsomely.

AN opinion has been sent to the Park Commissioners of New York City, Corporation Counsel Scott, that the Van Cortlandt Mansion, now tenanted by the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, can only be leased to them for one year at a time. The Society had asked for a three years' lease.

THERE are 304 COLONIAL DAMES in Baltimore, of whom Mrs. von Kapff is the President. The Society in Maryland is very active, and hopes to see the Senate Chamber in the State House at Annapolis restored, as has been done in Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

DR. WEIR MITCHELL read parts of his new book on Colonial times, which is soon to be published, to the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA in Philadelphia, at a recent meeting in that city.

THE records of the Continental Congress are kept in large leather-covered books much like the old-fashioned account books of merchants of the same period. The entries are written in a clear, bold hand, and in language so terse as to save all possible labor for the pen-and-ink recorder.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER STEWART WEBB, U.S.A. (retired), Commander-General of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, was born at the City of New



York, his father being the late James Watson Webb, the founder of the *Courier and Enquirer*, the leading newspaper of its day, and U. S. Minister to Austria and Brazil. General Webb's great-grandfather, Brig.-Gen. Samuel Blatchley Webb, served throughout the War of the Revolution, and was for some time on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, General Washington. General Webb entered West Point in 1851, and the United States Army, as Second Lieutenant, in 1855. He went into the War of the Rebellion as Captain, and was promoted from time to time until he received the brevet rank of Major General, U.S.A. For his distinguished services and personal gallantry at the Battle of Gettysburg, the Government conferred upon him the Medal of Honor. General Webb is a member of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the LOYAL LEGION, the SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, etc., and is President of the College of the City of New York. At the last meeting of the National Commandery the following State Secretaries of the Order were appointed: for Illinois, Captain Samuel E. Gross, of Chicago; for Tennessee, Captain John Biddle, U.S.A.; for Florida, Lieut. James H. Bull, U.S.A., of Pensacola. The design for the diploma of the Order has been approved by the National Council, and the plate is now being engraved by the official designers for the Order, the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., who are also cutting the seal of the National Commandery. The Constitution of the National Commandery, together with a Register of the Companions of the Order, is in course of preparation, and will be published in May.

THE Pennsylvania Commandery is rapidly increasing in numbers. Companionship in this Commandery, as in New York, is conferred upon those whom the Council may select for the honor. The Secretary of the Pennsylvania Commandery is Charles Este, Esq., 4111 Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. The Military and Naval Board of the Pennsylvania Commandery is composed of the following Companions, about half of them being veteran officers of the Mexican War: Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U.S.A.; Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N.; Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U.S.N.; Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, U.S.A.; Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, U.S.A.; Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N.; Maj.-Gen. D. C. Rucker, U.S.A.; Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsey, U.S.N.; Commodore Oscar Badger, U.S.N.; Brig.-Gen. Richard C. Drum, U.S.A.; Lieut.-Col. William C. Lane, U.S.A.; Maj.-Gen. Wesley C. Merritt, U.S.A.; Brig.-Gen. James Oakes, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Thomas S. Stevens, U.S.N.; Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur, U.S.N.; and Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Woods U.S.A.

A MEETING of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS called together a distinguished company at the old Brevoort House, New York, the evening of April 11th. The New York Commandery has conferred Hereditary Companionship on the following gentlemen: Gen. James M. Varnum, Lieut. James M. Andrews, U.S.A., Dr. Frederick E. Hyde and Morris Patterson Ferris, of New York; Gen. Z. B. Tower, of Massachusetts, and Prof. Robert A. Hardaway, of Alabama. Governor Morton, on April 23d, signed a bill amending the Penal Code of the State of New York, and making it a misdemeanor for any person, not duly authorized under the Constitution of the Order, to wear the Insignia or Rosette of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Grant, in Brooklyn, on April 25th there were present the following officers of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES: Commander David Banks, General Francis E. Pinto, Chaplain Rev. T. Stafford Drown, D.D., of the New York Commandery; the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, of the Connecticut Commandery; James Henry Morgan, Secretary General, and Judge Advocate General Frank Montgomery Avery. After the dedicatory ceremonies they were among the invited guests who partook of the hospitality of the Union League Club, the donor of the statue to the City of Brooklyn.

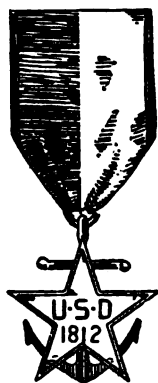
A MEETING of the Connecticut Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS was held at Hartford, on April 6th. A. Floyd Delafield, of Noroton, Conn., was elected Vice-Commander-General for the State of Connecticut. Hereditary Com-

panionship in the Order was conferred on Henry Townsend Wayne, grandson of Major Henry C. Wayne, of the Mexican War, and Samuel J. Bartow, great grandson of Ensign Aaron Bartow, of the War of the Revolution. Those desiring information in reference to the Connecticut Commandery may address the Secretary, Rev. Henry M. Wayne, New Britain, Conn.

THE preliminary work of organizing the Illinois Commandery is in charge of Captain Samuel E. Gross, of Chicago, and the requisite number of Companions resident in the State having made application under the provisions of the Constitution to the National Commandery, a Charter for a Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES in the State of Illinois will be granted at the next meeting of the National Council.

### United States Daughters of 1812.

AT THE last meeting of the Board of Council, General Society UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, it was decided to hold the next anniversary meeting January 8, 1897, in Washington, D.C.



The following State Presidents were enrolled: General Councilors and Managers, with the Founder, Mrs. Darling; the Registrar, Mrs. Ludin; the Secretary, Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. W. G. Slade, Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Mrs. Russell, Miss Davis, Mrs. Kirby, with one Vice-President from each State. At that date, the Indiana and the United New England Societies will be officially represented. Mrs. William Lee, Regent of Massachusetts Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was appointed Honorary Vice-President General, and officers of that Society are enrolling from among the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION those who have claims to unite with the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812. The requisite number to organize is seven, the original charter members send fee and dues (\$3.00) to the General Society for the initial year to secure

direction, etc. After the first payments, all fees and dues are paid to the State Society, but to secure representation and for Presidents to become members of the General Council and Board of Management of the Society—"the State Treasurer shall pay to the General Treasurer the sum of \$25.00 for each 100 active members annually, to be paid January 1st of each year." All State Societies are to observe the Constitution and Seals, all members to wear the badge as colors of the General Society. Other than these general requirements States are independent. They incorporate in their own right, make By-Laws, etc., with full power to demonstrate Home Rule. Caldwell & Co. recently presented the Founder-General with badge and neck ribbon of blue and gray. The insignia is an Anchor and Star, and the colors represent the uniforms of the Army and Navy during the War of 1812. The Seal of the General Society is "Liberty Enlightening the World," surrounded by 44 stars, the motto, "Liberty and Fraternity," with the legend UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812; General Historic Council, 1776-1812, organized January 8, 1892. The State Seals are furnished by Caldwell & Co. at the uniform price, \$15.50. Each employs the general insignia surrounded by 18 stars, with some device to indicate an historical event or patriotic idea; for instance, Perry's War Ship, for Ohio; for Louisiana, A Bale of Cotton; for Pennsylvania, The Keystone. For the sum of \$5.00 badges are furnished to each member by the State President, who has a permit to order direct from the jeweler, also to give an order on Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., to any member of the Society who may desire engraved stationery. Samuel Ward and Company, Boston, are authorized printers for the United New England Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812. The New York Printing Company (The Republic Press), New York City, can fill orders in the most approved style in every department of Society work, Constitutions, Year Books, etc. THE SPIRIT OF '76, 14 Lafayette Place, New York; and the Historical Register, Philadelphia, Pa., are both employed as mediums to secure bond of union and knowledge of work with the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, and Historic Council, 1776-1812. Flora Adams Darling, Founder-General.

THE State Society UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, in Michigan, is all that is to be desired with Mrs. Alfred Russell, President; Mrs. John H. King (wife of General King) and Miss Francis G. Smith, Honorary Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Moran, Vice-President; Mrs. Sterling, Secretary; Mrs. Nichols, Treasurer, and Miss King, Historian. The Society of 1812, on the Lakes, commands the admiration of the highest circles, and while its growth slow it is very assured. The Society of Indiana has not taken is root; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, President of Indiana Society

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, resides at Lafayette, near the historic battlefield of Tippecanoe, where memories of the war of 1818 are green. The Society of 1812 has awakened much sentiment throughout the Old North-Western Territory, and it is believed that a sufficient number of descendants will be found in the Black Hawk Country to organize a creditable Society. When 18 members are found, the number of States in the Union during the war of 1812, a Society is regarded a success. The formation of Societies in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia has been authorized, also that of the United New England Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, with headquarters at Boston; each New England State to be represented on the United Board of Council by President and Vice-President, and all members to be enrolled in the joint Society until January, 1900. If at that date there are 25 active members in each or any of the associated States, they can call for a charter and organize independent State Societies.

MISS IRENE STOUT, a Vice-President General of Ohio, resides at Dayton, and is much interested in reviving the fame of Fort Meigs and other points to honor the centennial year of Dayton. Mrs. William McKinley, of Canton, has been appointed and confirmed honorary Vice-President General of Ohio, also Mrs. James A. Garfield, of Mentor, who was with the first to enroll when the society organized in 1892. Mrs. Frank Wilson White, Mrs. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Wm. Juddkins, Mrs. Wm. Andrews, Mrs. Theodore Grevé, Mrs. Linn Gooch, and other representative ladies of Cincinnati are interested in UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS Society. While "over the river" Mrs. Cabell Richardson, State President of Kentucky, has enrolled Mrs. James Von Voorst, Miss McGee, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Helm, Miss Helm, and other distinguished ladies, with "Pedigrees of Proud Degree." Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, Secretary General, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, is at present at Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Stephen Adams Webster, of New York, a native of Ohio, has presented the Lake Erie Chapter (the original organization) with the State Seal—employing the insignia of the General Society surrounded by 18 stars (the number of States during the war of 1812), with Perry's War Ship and the motto, the dying words of the gallant Lawrence "Don't Give Up the Ship." The DAUGHTERS of Lake Erie Chapter will celebrate September 10th, to honor Perry's Victory. Mrs. S. A. Webster, one of the trustees of the Society, will entertain the visiting officers at the Chapman Manor House, not far from Cleveland.

MRS. WM. LEE, of Boston, is elected Honorary Vice-President General of Massachusetts, where the interest of 1812 has taken root—also Mrs. Gabriel Furman, a grand-daughter of President John Adams, is made an honorary officer. Among the newly enrolled members are Mrs. Smith, a daughter of Prof. Goodrich, better known as "Peter Parley," Mrs. Willard Case, of Hartford; Mrs. Leslie Weed, et al., of Boston.

MRS. EDWARD P. KIRBY, Jacksonville, Illinois, has qualified, and is confirmed State President of the Illinois Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812. Mrs. Kirby is Vice-President of the Illinois Society COLONIAL DAMES, also Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. She is a descendant of General Franklin, also of General Duncan, of 1812 fame.

PENNSYLVANIA is regarded the model for all State Societies of UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812 to follow. Mrs. Hall, President, and Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Vice-President, have proved organizers worthy of the Keystone State.—Flora Adams Darling, Founder-General.

### Society of the Cincinnati.

THE North Carolina SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, which has been dormant since 1790 or thereabouts, was revived in the State Library at Raleigh, N. C., on April 4, 1896, by ten qualified representatives of original members. The following officers of the temporary organization were elected: Wilson G. Lamb, President; James Indell McRee, Secretary; John C. Daves, Treasurer, Chas. L. Davis, Attorney. Maj. Chas. L. Davis, U.S.A., of Ashville, N. C., and Maj. Graham Daves of Newbern, N. C., were elected honorary members. This revival has been accomplished by Major Davis, who will continue in charge of it until the permanent organization is effected, which it is expected will be accomplished by the next meeting of the Society at Ashville, N. C., on July 4, 1896.



THE triennial meeting of the General SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in Philadelphia, May 13-14, was attended by representatives of eight States, namely, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland

and South Carolina. The newly revived Societies of Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina applied for admission, and were accepted provisionally. The visitors were entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue on the evening of the 18th, and other attentions were paid them by the local Society. A long discussion took place on the 15th relative to the Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, and at its conclusion a resolution was adopted, requesting the DAUGHTERS to omit the word CINCINNATI from their title. General officers were elected as follows. President General, Major William Wayne of Pennsylvania, whose portrait appears under that of Mr. Depew on the front cover of the SPIRIT OF '76; Vice President-General, Winslow Warren, Massachusetts; Secretary-General, Asa Bird Gardiner, a resident of New York City, but member of the Rhode Island Society; Assistant Secretary-General, Nicholas Fish, New York, son of the late Hamilton Fish; Treasurer-General, Richard Meridith McSherry, Maryland; Assistant Treasurer General, Henry T. Drowne. When Major Wayne had taken the chair, he was presented by Nicholas Fish with the diamond studded insignia of the Society. The next triennial meeting will be held in New York City.

A SPECIAL meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in Trenton, New Jersey, was called for March 28th, by reason of the death of the Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, the late President and one of the trustees of the Society.

### The Holland Society.

AT the annual meeting of the HOLLAND SOCIETY, of New York, held April 6th, the officers were elected as given herewith: President, Hon. Charles H. Truax; Secretary, Theodore M. Banta;



Treasurer, Tunis G. Bergen; Trustees, Hon. Henry R. Beekman, James William Beekman, Tunis G. Bergen, George G. De Witt, Frank Hasbrouck, Hon. Abraham Lansing, John L. Riker, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, John H. Starin, Henry S. Van Beuren, Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D., Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, Warner Van Norden, James B. Van Woert, Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Hon. John W. Vrooman, Eugene Van Schaick, Theodore M. Banta; Vice Presidents, Hon. Samuel D. Coykendall, Gilsey House, N. Y.; Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry A. Bogert, Flushing, N. Y.; John R. Hegeman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Selah R. Van Duzer, Newburgh, N. Y.; Hon. Edward Elsworth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Augustus H. Bruyn, Kingston, N. Y.; Dr. John C. Du Bois, Hudson, N. Y.; Albert Van der Veer, M.D., Albany, N. Y.; Charles R. De Freest, Troy, N. Y.; Thomas L. Barhydt, Schenectady, N. Y.; Martin Van Buren, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Isaac Paulis Van der Beek, Jersey City, N. J.; Andrew D. Bogert, Englewood, N. J.; Hon. John Hooper, Paterson, N. J.; Anson A. Voorhees, Verona, N. J.; William H. Vredenburg, Freehold, N. J.; Rev. William R. Duryee, D.D., New Brunswick, N. J.; Eugene Van Loan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Major General Stewart Van Vliet, Washington, D. C.; Edward S. Bogert, M.D., 100 East 17th street, N. Y.

The following resolutions were adopted:  
Resolved, That the members of the HOLLAND SOCIETY, of New York, learned with astonishment and indignation of the invasion of the territory of the South African Republic by British freebooters, under the leadership of a man in the service of the Chartered Company. They denounce that invasion as an atrocious outrage upon an inoffensive people, and all who either openly or secretly took part in it as guilty of an act of land piracy, deserving of the severest punishment known to the law.

Resolved, That the members of the HOLLAND SOCIETY congratulate the Government and the people of the South African Republic upon their victory at Krugersdorp, and with hearts full of fraternal sympathy they express the hope that in any conflict that may occur hereafter, either with hired ruffians in the employ of the Chartered Company, or with British troops sent to destroy the independence of their nation, the citizen soldiers of the Republic will repeat the lesson they taught at Majuba Hill.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Secretary of the Society, be sent to President Kruger and to General Joubert, Commander of the Army of the Republic.

A resolution was also passed to raise \$50,000 to erect a statue in New York City to William the Silent.—Theodore M. Banta, Secretary.

### Children of the American Revolution.

THERE was an interesting meeting of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the residence of Mrs. Scannell in New Orleans, April 18th. This Society was recently organized by Mrs.



Cuthbert Slocumb, and adopted the name "George Washington," but as several Societies of the CHILDREN already bear this title, it was found necessary to select another. The Society adopted a suggestion of Mrs. Slocumb, and will be called the Old Glory Chapter. Mrs. Slocumb has sent to the CHILDREN a pretty silver bell, representing the flannel petticoat which Anna Warner Bailey gave to the

Americans to make wadding for their cannon to fire upon the British. The bell was used to call the meeting to order. It was decided to adopt a badge for the organization. The boys are to have a button shield of the union with the Stars and Stripes, and the words "Old Glory" beneath. The girls will have a medallion with the same insignia. A donation of books for the use of the Society was acknowledged from Mrs. Slocumb.

THE Richard Lord Jones Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Chicago, Ill., were delightfully entertained by the President, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, at her residence, 417 Superior street, on April 9th. The thirty eight members of the Society, ranging in age from one year to eighteen, were all present, dressed in Colonial costumes. Patriotic songs were sung during the afternoon, the first number given being "Libertas et Patria," the Society song of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The CHILDREN are soon to take up a course of study in parliamentary law.

THE District of Columbia Societies, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a convention in All Souls' Church, Washington, April 11th, at which the nine Societies formed since last June were represented. The National President of the organization, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, presided, and in her address of welcome made many practical suggestions. Addresses were also made by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson and the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith.

### Society of Colonial Wars.

A BUSINESS COURT of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the District of Columbia was held on Monday evening, April 6, 1896. It was largely attended. Seven new members were elected. The Society has now 87 members on its rolls. The Society has suffered a severe loss by the sudden deaths of two of its most prominent members, Mr. Chas. Addison Mann, who died at St. Paul, Minn., March 13, 1896, a lawyer of distinction, and Major W. H. Webster, who died in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896. Major Webster was, at the time of his death, Chief Examiner, Civil Service Commission, and was beloved by everybody.



THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS held its first triennial meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., May 7th and 8th, at which delegates were present from all the States in which the Society has branch organizations. The assembly was held in the rooms in Congress Hall, occupied by the Pennsylvania Society.

### Order of the Founders and Patriots.

THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, having been organized in three States, met according to their Constitution, for the formation of their national organization in the Governor's room of the City Hall, New York, May 13th. The election resulted as follows: Governor-General, Frederick Dent Grant, of New York; Deputy Governor-General, Edward P. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Secretary-General, John Quincy Adams, of New York; Treasurer-General, Jonathan Flynt Morris, of Connecticut; Attorney-General, Morris Patterson Ferris, of New York; Historian General, Thomas Eggleston, of New York; Registrar-General, Howard Sumner Robbins, of New York; Chaplain General, Joseph F. Fulson, of New Jersey; Councilors, to serve one year: Edward N. G. Greene, of New York; C. B.

Corwin, of New Jersey; Edward Clinton Lee, of Pennsylvania; Councilors, to serve two years: Henry Hall, of New York; Lewis Chessman Hopkins, of New York; T. W. Beckwell, of Rhode Island; Councilors, to serve three years: Francis Lowell Hills, of Delaware; James Jerome Belden, of New York; Edward Payson Cone, of New York. In the evening the New York Society gave a reception to the General Court at the Hotel Normandie. William W. Goodrich, acted as Chairman, and Henry Lincoln Morris, as Secretary. The officers were received by the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Societies. An address of welcome was made by the Chairman, Mr. Goodrich, followed by Governor-General Grant, William Armstrong Halsey, Governor of the New Jersey Society; Secretary-General John Quincy Adams, Attorney General Morris Patterson Ferris, Councilors Hopkins, Cone and Earle and Chaplain-General Joseph F. Fulsom.

THE New Jersey Society of the ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA was organized in Newark, April 28th, at the residence of William A. Halsey, and these gentlemen were elected officers for the year: Governor, William A. Halsey, Newark; Deputy Governor, Geo. L. Hutchings, East Orange; Chaplain, Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, Jersey City; Treasurer, Charles D. Corwin, Plainfield; Secretary, W. I. Lincoln Adams, Montclair; State's Attorney, Frederick A. Angell, Montclair; Registrar, George W. Case, Jersey City; Historian, Rev. Joseph Folsom, Kearny. Councilors, George E. Halsey, East Orange; James H. Lindsay, East Orange; W. I. L. Adams, Montclair. Membership Committee, George L. Hutchings, East Orange; W. I. L. Adams, Montclair; Charles D. Corwin, Plainfield; James H. Lindsay, East Orange; the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, Jersey City.

THE first annual meeting of the New York Society of the ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA took place at the Hotel Normandie, April 24. Colonel Frederick D. Grant was made a member of the Society, and in a very few minutes was elected Governor of the organization. The other officers elected were: Deputy Governor, Col. R. E. Prime; Treasurer, W. W. Goodrich; Secretary, Henry L. Morris; State Attorney, Morris Patterson Ferris; Registrar, H. S. Robbins; Historian, George R. Howell; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph F. Folsom; Councilors for three years, Henry Hall, J. J. Belden and Ferdinand P. Earle; for two years, Edward P. Cone, L. C. Hopkins and C. L. Collins; for one year, John Quincy Adams, Thomas H. Stryker and John Winslow. After the election an excellent supper was served to the members.

### Society of Mayflower Descendants.

THE first Year Book of the SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS will be issued during the present month. It is understood that the Committee have expended a great deal of labor upon the work, which will contain much valuable information, including a revised list of the passengers on board the *Mayflower*.

Since the organization of this Society in New York City, December 22, 1894, at a conference between Richard H. Greene, Edward L. Norton and William Milne Grinnell, about 180 members have been admitted. Nearly every State of the Union is represented, but no State Chapters have yet been instituted. Affairs were at first managed by a Board of Assistants, composed of the three gentlemen named above, and of J. Bayard Backus, Edward Clinton Lee, Walter S. Allerton and Joseph J. Slocum. It was arranged that applicants should be proposed by two members, and this provision is now engrafted in the By-Laws. An election was held at the Hotel Waldorf,

November 23, 1895, at which officers were elected as follows:

Governor—The Hon. Henry E. Howland.

Deputy Governor—Edw. Clinton Lee.

Captain—Joseph J. Slocum.

Elder—The Rev. Roderick Terry, D.D.

Secretary—Edw. L. Norton.

Treasurer—William Milne Grinnell.

Historian—Richard H. Greene.

Surgeon—James Dougal Bissell, M.D.

Assistants—J. Bayard Backus, Walter S. Allerton, John Taylor Terry, Howland Davis, George H. Warren, Waldo Hutchins, Henry Farnam Dimock.

The address of the Secretary, from whom application blanks can be obtained, is 256 West 74th street.

For the information of those who live at a distance from New

York, THE SPIRIT '76 will say that the officers of the Society are all men of excellent social position, and unitedly compose a very strong and distinguished Board. The membership is also of admirable material.

Every lineal descendant of a passenger of the *Mayflower*, including the "Signers of the Compact," is eligible.

### Among Other Societies.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN has just begun the second year of its existence. It has over three hundred active and associate members, and a long waiting list. The annual election of officers was held in March. Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward was elected President. Mrs. William George Slack, the Organizer and first President of the Society, was not eligible to that office this year, according to the rules of the Society. She was made Second Vice-President. The Society has given six afternoons of whist during the winter. The literary and historical meetings have been very popular. All meetings have been held at the Windsor Hotel.

At a meeting of the VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, in Richmond, Va., April 11th, a communication was read from the executors of the W. W. Corcoran estate, referring to the stereotyped plates of the Madison State Papers, which Mr. Corcoran presented to the Society in 1885, but which had never been removed. The executors reported that the plates were in fine condition, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to ascertain their present value, and the probability of selling them to the Government for the benefit of the Society.

At the second annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the PATRIOTIC DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA, at the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., April 7th, Presidents for the subordinate camps were elected as follows: Camp No. 10, Grand Crossing, Mrs. G. J. Allen; Camp 8, North Side, Mrs. Susie Gough; Camp 7, Pullman, Mrs. Ida Erstman; Camp 20, Englewood, Mrs. Ella Wilber; Lincoln Park Camp, Mrs. Sarah Wiles. The Society decided to make a display on Flag Day, June 14th.

THE VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, of Caldwell, N. Y., is making arrangements to mark the many historical spots in the vicinity, and has been in correspondence with the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in regard to the erection of a monument to commemorate the Battle of Lake George. Howland Pell, of New York, Secretary General of the Order, recently visited the battle grounds, with the officers of the IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, and selected a suitable location for the monument.

THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION, of Colorado, has decided to limit its membership, after April 1, 1896, to a number approximating its membership at that date. After that time, new members will be admitted only as vacancies occur, and in the order of approval of their application. The officers of the Association are: William Scott Lee, President; E. L. Kelly, Registrar; William H. Taylor, Secretary *pro tem.*; and J. W. Barrows, Treasurer.

THE HARVARD MEMORIAL SOCIETY, a new body, composed of seniors and officers of the University, are at work marking historic spots within their domain with bronze tablets. There are now three inscriptions on old Massachusetts Hall, to point out that when it was used as a dormitory, it sheltered two signers of the Declaration of Independence and many others who became famous men.

THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, in New York City, held its 118th regular meeting, April 18th, at the Academy of Medicine, in West 43d street. The paper of the evening was by Walter S. Logan, Esq., of the New York bar, a prominent SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, his topic being "Shall We Save the Sickly?"

THE SOCIETY OF BURGERS AND BURGESSES OF NEW AMSTERDAM is the title of a new organization, of which the members are men and women of Dutch ancestry. The chief mover in its formation is Miss Lavinia H. Dempsey, of New York.

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## An Historic Certificate.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—With this is a copy of the original certificate, made out at the camp near Newburg, New York, December 14, 1783, of the clothing delivered to the 9th Massachusetts Regiment during the year, and just before it was consolidated with the 16th, and made the 4th Continental, January, 1788, under Colonel Henry Jackson. A number of the officers of this Regiment became officers of the Regular Army after the war closed.

HORACE P. WILLIAMS, S. A. R.

Amount of Clothing Delivered the 9th Mass. Regiment in 1783.

Companies	OVERALLS						Shirts	Hose	Shoes	Hats	Blankets	Socks	Shoe Buckles
	Cloth	Baze	Linen	Frocks	Breeches	Vests							
Capt. Thos. Hunt.....	50	10	48	63	61	67	89	86	197	19	18	23	11
1st " Wm. Blanchard.....	38	21	48	52	52	54	111	106	210	46	41	36	12
2d " Wm. North.....	38	15	42	52	50	42	107	103	161	37	37	35	11
3d " John Hastings.....	38	15	41	50	50	40	107	101	163	44	42	33	11
4th " Jos. Foxe.....	38	15	45	51	50	43	89	104	187	42	39	44	11
5th " Geo. Foxe.....	34	13	43	51	50	43	101	106	183	43	39	42	11
6th " Rob. Turner.....	34	13	42	50	52	45	102	102	187	43	39	43	11
7th " Rob. Walker.....	34	13	43	50	52	49	101	106	186	43	38	42	11
8th " Wm. Watson.....	34	13	43	50	52	49	101	106	186	43	38	42	11
9th " Sam. Heneg.....	34	13	43	50	52	49	101	106	186	43	38	42	11
Total.....	302	152	406	455	449	472	901	894	1715	401	343	382	100

	OVERALLS						Frocks	Shirts	Hose	Shoes	Hats	Blankets	Socks	Shoe Buckles	Watchcoats	Sett Tailors
	Coats	Vests	Breeches	Melton	Baze	Linen										
Rec'd from Cloth and Gen'l '82..	460	468	449	298	156	401	453	867	838	1706	401	339	404	100	6	1
Re'd by Men on Extra Service...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand 1st Nov., 1781.	10	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	35	30	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL...	471	478	449	298	156	406	455	902	868	1715	401	343	404	100	6	1
Delv'd the Reg't in 1782.....	471	472	449	302	152	406	455	901	864	1715	401	343	392	100	3	1
Do. to the officers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Lost by unavoidable accident.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....
TOTAL.....	471	472	449	302	152	406	455	902	868	1715	401	343	404	100	4	1

Two Watch Coats on hand

Camp Dec. 14th, 1782.

Delv'd two Watch Coats to Col. Jackson's order

Jan'y 6th, 1788, for the 4th Regt.

ROB. WILLIAMS, Lt. and Paymaster.

## Martha and the Supervisors.

IN Brooklyn, N. Y., some old records of the Board of Supervisors are still extant, which are of inestimable value from the quaint accounts they contain of the official doings of the early settlers of Kings County. The first Supervisors of whom there is record served in 1714. They were Joris Rapelye, Brooklyn (in the records Brookland); Ryck Hendrickson, Flatbush; Samuel Garritson, Gravesend; Dirick Anderson, Bushwick; Martin Schenck, Flatlands, and Joost Van Brunt, New Utrecht, who made John Vanderbilt County Treasurer, and Samuel Garritson Clerk. Their business was transacted at Flatbush, in what was called "the county house," a building which served all the uses of the government, was also a prison, and to which was attached a delightful "garden spott."

Martha Symson was made official housekeeper of the county house, and all the property rented to her for £1 5s. per annum, one of her duties being to "entertain" the Supervisors when business called them there. That she gave great satisfaction and was in high favor with the Board, may be inferred from her long tenure of the position. But trouble was brewing, and eight years from her appointment there was a political revolution. The total yearly expenses of the government were less than £10, and the people rose in wrath when Martha sent in a bill of £9 14s. for the entertainment of the Supervisors and the lodging and food of a poor woman who had passed several days at the county house. It is true the Board decided that John Vanderbilt, the Treasurer, "had done his duty as an honest man" in paying the bill, but public sentiment was exasperated by such extravagance. A new Board was elected, an investigation held, and it was found that Martha's rent had decreased to 9s. 6d., while the sum paid by the Supervisors for entertainment had gradually increased from £1 per annum to nearly £10. There were many aspirants for Martha's place among the colonial dames of the county, her most noteworthy rival being Jeannette Stryker, but no diplomacy availed against her potent charms. She held her own, and although her rent was increased a few shillings, the county fathers soon felt that they could not part with the privilege of entertainment by Martha.

So matters went on till 1783, when there was another revolt, and the justices requested the Supervisors to meet at Jeannette Stryker's to organize. Their proceedings are not recorded, but we find in the handwriting of Adrian Hegeman, Clerk of the Board, that Martha Symson was superseded by Jeannette Stryker. The charms and influence of Martha's rival had triumphed at last, and she soon won the favor of the people, for, while from year to year an allowance was made to her, yet the county expenses were reduced, and this was attributed to her influence. From this period there are no references in the record that would help one who wished to know more of this particular conflict, but there are many other items of interest.

AT the recent loan exhibition of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York, there was displayed a remarkable collection of Icelandic curios, belonging to Madame Sigridr E. Magnusson, which she hoped to sell in order to secure funds to maintain a school for girls at Reykjavik. The exhibit consisted of eighty pieces of gold and silver, most of them personal ornaments, wrought most delicately in quaint designs. Each article was an heirloom, the rarest being a gold and silver chain, said to have belonged to Snorri Sturluson, the famous Iceland historian who lived in the thirteenth century. Tradition attributes to him descent from Snorri Thorfinnason, the first white man born in America, when the Norsemen occupied Vinland.

THE Chairman of the committee having in charge the erection of the Monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships of the War of the Revolution to be erected on the site of General Greene's Fort in Brooklyn, appeals to all patriots of America for funds to complete the work so worthy of support. Subscriptions can either be sent to Mrs. S. V. White, Chairman of Monument Committee, or to the Hon. Felix Campbell, President People's Trust Co., Brooklyn, Treasurer.

MONUMENT TO THE MARTYRS OF THE PRISON SHIPS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Please enter my name for the following subscription to the above object:

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210 Columbia Heights,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



### The Monument in Fairmount Park.

PREPARATIONS are rapidly going forward for the erection of the Washington Monument which is to be placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The monument is in sections, stored with a warehouse company, and can be placed in position in a short time after the foundations are completed. The suggestion that it should be unveiled on July 4th will undoubtedly meet with some opposition, on account of the absence from the city during the summer of many prominent Philadelphians. One of the officers of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI is said to favor postponing the ceremony until October, at which time he believes a greater number of distinguished visitors would be present.

THERE will be a great gathering of Dames, Daughters and Damsels at the Midwood Club's forthcoming gathering on June 11-13th. A number of the old Brooklyn patriotic families have decided to give a Colonial Tea and Reception, and the most ingenious ideas have been evolved by the ladies to aid the Consumptive Hospital. Rumor has it that tea of "Boston Brand" will be brewed, and there will be minutemen on the sward to add to the gay scene.

MRS. HANNAH CHARD, of Ferrel, Gloucester County, N. Y., enjoys the distinction of being the oldest woman in that State, having reached her 107th year in April. She is still strong in limb and sound in mind, and remembers seeing Washington, Lafayette and other distinguished generals on the streets of Philadelphia, when she was a child. Her father, Peter Middleberger, was a man-of-war's-man, and died when she was an infant.

THE town of Canton, Conn., proposes building a monument to the memory of her heroes of all the wars from the American Revolution down, and the association in charge of securing the necessary funds is busy perfecting the list of names of those who served from Canton in the War of Independence, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion.

MARY TAYLOR KEY, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, has appealed through the press for aid to enable her to keep her little farm in Maryland, which is about to be sold to satisfy a mortgage of \$380. The New York Sun has consented to take charge of all contributions and forward them to her.

### Three Daughters of the American Revolution.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, claims, as a resident, a daughter of Capt. Joseph Manchester, of the Rhode Island Regiment, commanded, during the Revolution, by Colonel Boyne. She is Mrs. Electa Van Vleck, and is eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Van Vleck has excellent health, and recalls many conversations with her father regarding his army life. Another living daughter of the American Revolution is Mrs. M. A. Schrepper, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the daughter of George Schamp, or De Schamp, who took part in the War of 1812, as well as in the Revolution. The De Schamps were French Huguenots who came at an early period to this country. Mrs. Nancy Ray, of Rochester, N. Y., reached her hundredth year March 19th. Her father served under Washington and Lafayette, and once in battle, when an Indian was firing on the men from ambush, Lafayette asked him for his gun. It was contrary to regulations to let anyone take it, but when the soldier learned who it was that asked for it, he handed the weapon to Lafayette, and the latter, taking aim, fired and killed the Indian.

ONE of the most picturesque of the ancient structures still standing in Hartford, Conn., was the home of Governor John Webster, who was the Chief Magistrate of the Connecticut Colony in 1656. The house remained in the Webster family until 1763, when it was bought by Jonathan Bigelow, and from him passed to his son-in-law, Capt. John Barnard, in 1765. Captain Barnard served in the Third Connecticut Line from January 1, 1777, till January 1, 1781. He was a member of THE CINCINNATI in Connecticut, and the badge of the Order and valuable papers that belonged to him were in the possession of his family until a few years ago, when they mysteriously disappeared, and have not been heard from since.

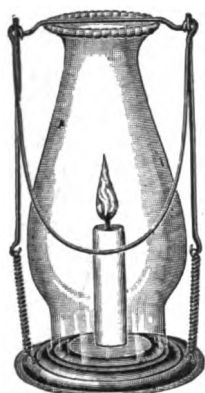
MANY passers-by on Broadway have noticed the beautiful new Cuban flag floating over the Hotel Normandie. The colors are bright blue, red and white. The flag is a novel sight in New York, although it was adopted by Cuban patriots some time ago. The proprietor of the Normandie, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, is a leading member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and raised the flag to show his sympathy for a people fighting for liberty.

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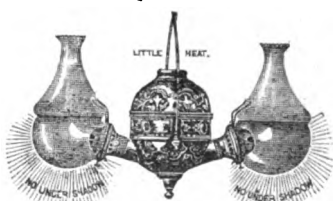
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## Brief Notes.

AN association has just been formed in Connecticut to buy the Putnam Wolf Den property and convert it into a public park. The idea originates among the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Another living son of the Revolution has been found in East Dorset, Vt. He is Reuben Eggleston, son of Benedict Eggleston, who served all through the War for Independence.—*Mr. J. Burdett, Rutland, Vt.*

ON Thanksgiving Day the *Arkansas Democrat* was published by society ladies of Little Rock, and a very creditable affair they made of it. Though it is a "blanket sheet," it is crowded with spicy and varied matter of both local and general interest. The advertisers of Little Rock seem to have been liberal patrons, and it is to be hoped that the enterprising ladies feel well paid for their work.

OLD Crown Point, in northeastern New York, is a valuable historic relic and should not be allowed to go to ruin. The fort was built by the British in 1759 and taken by some of Ethan Allen's men in 1775. It is said that the original lease under which it was conveyed to its present holder has a clause which states that if at any time the State or the United States should desire to obtain it for preservation, it should be sold for a merely nominal sum.

THE slab of brown stone upon which Washington stood when he took the oath of office as first President of the United States, April 30, 1789, on the balcony of the old Federal Hall, New York City, which stood where the Sub-Treasury now stands, is beginning to crumble. It was placed in the base of the pedestal of the George Washington statue before the statue was turned over to the government by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, in November, 1883. The stone has yielded to the action of the weather to such an extent that it has been removed to the interior of the Sub Treasury in order to preserve it, and it will be placed in a sealed glass case.

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## A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE

## Gems of Oratory.

WE wish to impress upon our children that wealth is the worst form of idolatry, and patriotism the chief of virtues.—*Col. T. M. Anderson, U. S. A., Vancouver Barracks, Portland, Ore.*

To inspire the patriots of the future in times of peace is a work of faith; but for this faith we have the sure and steadfast knowledge that, underlying the apparent carelessness and pre-occupation of the average American citizen is an heroic capacity for sacrifice and endurance that no Spartan could surpass.—*Mrs. J. Q. Adams, St. Paul, Minn.*

WE all need to be reminded of what we know. We all need to be vigilant regard ing ourselves; and when our actions involve others we should be sedulously watchful.—*Dr. F. H. Orme, Atlanta, Ga.*

THE foundations (for a Republic) which Washington laid were to sustain an imperishable structure. They were deeply set. With far seeing wisdom he outlined the framework of the grand palace of free government and then joined its parts together with such skill that it has withstood all as saults from without and from within for more than a century, and is to day as firm as the unyielding rock.—*Gen. Horatio C. King at Haverstraw, N. Y.*

## But They Will Never Do That.

THE English editor, W. T. Stead, of the *Review of Reviews*, thinks the unity of our race would be promoted by a common holiday for all who speak our mother tongue. In his editorial he says:

It has been felt in many quarters that the unity of the English speaking world would be better realized if some day were set apart which could be kept as the common festival day of the whole race. The Queen's birthday does very well in the British Empire, although it has the disadvantage of being a movable feast, which varies with each change of sovereign. It would, however, be impossible to expect the whole of the English speaking world to accept as the fête day of the race the birthday of the sovereign who happened at the time being to be reigning over a fragment of that race. We are therefore compelled to fall back upon some other suggestion.

## MAGNA CHARTA DAY UNKNOWN.

The day on which the Magna Charta was signed, which goes back far beyond the time when our race split up into its two great sections, has the disadvantage of being popularly unknown and absolutely uncommemorated. The only other suggestion that can be made is one which I hope may yet be adopted. It is that the British section of the English speaking world should, as a great act of international fraternity, whose allegiance to liberty and truth compelled them to revolt against the mother country more than one hundred years ago, adopt as the common festival day of the whole English speaking race the Fourth of July. The Fourth of July is as near midsummer day as could be desired; that is, it is admirably suited for holiday making and for the enjoyment of outdoor life.

It has no associations whatever which jar upon any of our colonists or upon the great majority of our people at home.

Mr. Stead is probably entirely in earnest, but the indignation of the British minister in America at being invited to celebrate a British defeat bodes no good for Mr. Stead's proposition.

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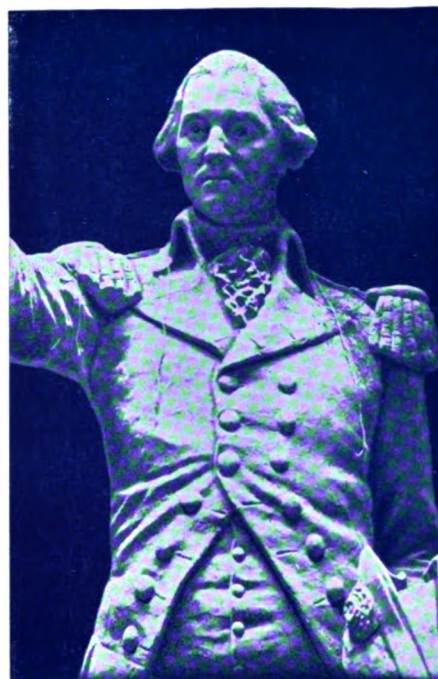
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**T**HIS statue of Washington was unveiled at Caracas, Venezuela, on the occasion of the opening of the railway from the coast to the capital. The Venezuelan Government was desirous of having this monument done entirely in the United States.

Among other works of interest executed at this establishment commemorating events of the War of the American Revolution are: The Tower of Victory, Newburgh, N. Y., with statue of Washington and four statues of officers and privates of the American Army; the Monument to the Captors of André, with statue of Paulding, Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Monument on the Battlefield of Oriskany, N. Y., with full-length portrait of Gen. Herkimer in bas-relief; the Monument on the Battlefield of Monmouth, at Freehold, N. J.; the Statues and Reliefs in Bronze on the Trenton Battlefield Monument, including statue of Washington, 13 feet high; Tablet on the Capitol, Washington, D. C., commemorating the centennial of the laying of its corner stone by Gen. Washington; Relief in Bronze in the Monument on the Battlefield of Saratoga.



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IN THIS NUMBER: THE NEWBURGH PILGRIMAGE.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

VOL. II. No. 10.  
WHOLE No. 22.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

JUNE, 1896

(\$1.00 per Year.) Per copy, 10 cents.

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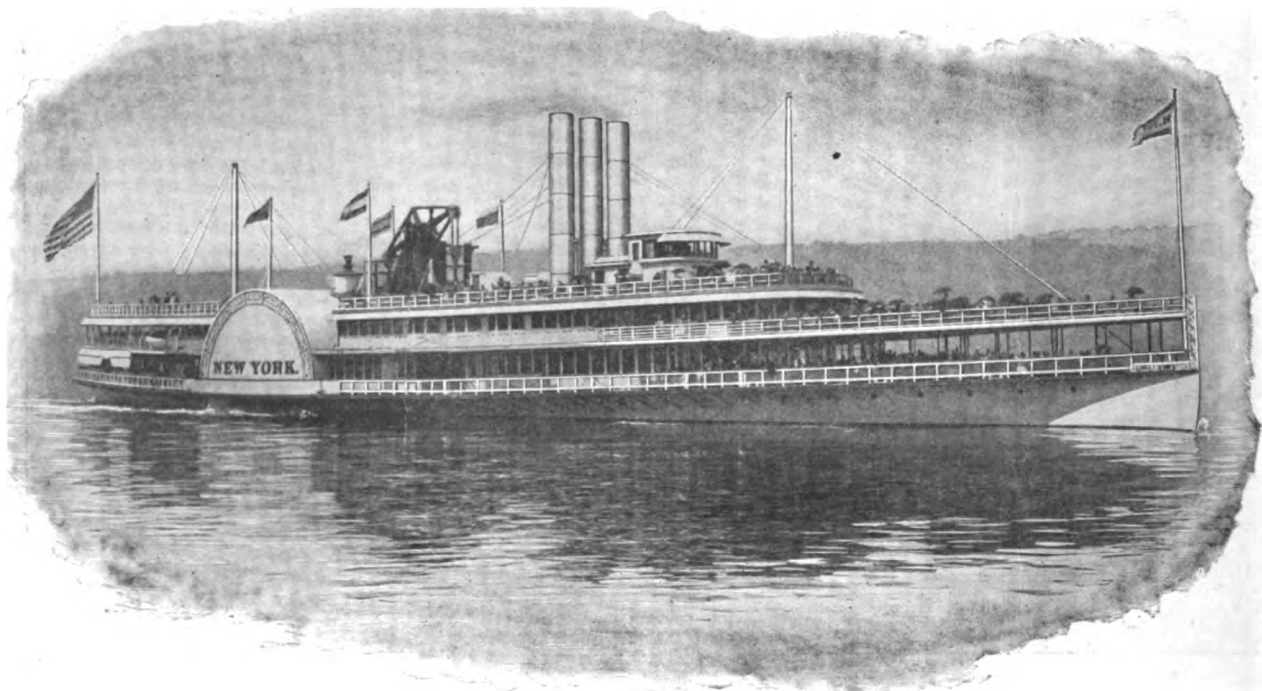
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## THE NEWBURGH PILGRIMAGE.

EARLY Monday morning, June 15th, a distinguished company, composed of nearly 600 members of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and their invited friends, assembled on board the Starin Line steamer, *Howard Carroll*, to make an Historical Pilgrimage from New York up the Hudson to Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, and to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

These modern pilgrims, arrayed for a holiday, on a commodious steamer, surrounded by every comfort, were not setting out to conquer a city nor to worship at the shrine of a saint, but impelled by patriotic fervor, were on their way to offer the tribute of reverent regard to spots made sacred by the sacrifices of heroes.

The day chosen by the Society for the Pilgrimage was the 121st anniversary of the appointment of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army; and as the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, June 14th, fell on Sunday, the day was also observed as Flag Day.

As the visitors reached the *Howard Carroll*, lying at her dock at the foot of West 44th street, they were welcomed on board by members of the Pilgrimage and Reception Committees, from whom they received a badge and souvenir book. From the badge of blue and white ribbon was suspended a picture of Washington's Headquarters, the ribbon being inscribed in gold letters: "Pilgrimage of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to Newburgh and West Point, June 15, 1896." The souvenir book, its cover bordered with a graceful design of scallop shells strung on a ribbon, with the insignia of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION pendant from the centre, at the top of the page, and at the foot a picture of the old Hasbrouck house, the objective point of the day's journey, contained a brief history of the points between New York and Newburgh, associated with events and men of Revolution days.

The members of the Reception Committee were Edward J. Chaffee, James Loder Raymond, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Homer Lee, Ward Belknap, Andrew Cone, Henry W. Sackett, E. Fellows Jenkins, Devereux Elmes, Seth E. Thomas, William Dutcher, Clarence Lyman Collins, Edward A. Sumner and L. C. Hopkins.

Soon after nine o'clock the pilgrimage began. Weehawken, on the Jersey shore, the scene of the famous duel of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, was left behind as the boat steamed north, and having passed Block House Point on the left and Harlem Heights on the right, the sudden shock of a cannon fired from the deck brought the pilgrims to their feet, and called their attention to the sites of Fort Washington on the eastern and Fort Lee on the western bank, the forts whose loss gave Manhattan Island to the British for seven weary years.

From Spuyten Duyvil Creek, guarded in the early days by a redoubt with bastions on the height above, which commanded the approach to the island, the thirty miles of country stretching north, lying between the British and American lines, was called the Neutral Ground, and was terribly harrassed by the British and the treacherous bands of marauders called "Skinners" and "Cowboys," the latter professing allegiance to the British, and the former to the Americans, but both terrorizing the neighborhood. Within this territory lies the city of Yonkers, the approach to which was announced by two guns. At this place is the old Philipse Manor House, dating back to 1682, where in 1780 Mary Philipse was born, that sweetheart of Washington, who became the wife of Roger Morris, a Tory, and who was one of the three women who were attainted of treason during the Revolution. The house is preserved by the care of the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The steamer touched here to receive about 60 additional guests and was quickly under way

again, passing Hastings, where in 1776 Cornwallis embarked 6,000 men to cross the river and join the attack on Fort Lee. Three guns were fired on passing Dobbs Ferry, where in front of the old Livingston Manor House, now the property of Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, stands the Washington-Rochambeau monument, dedicated two years ago by the Empire State SONS.

Near by are points associated with Arnold's treason and André's capture. Nearly opposite Dobbs Ferry lies Piermont, the river port of Tappan, where André was tried, sentenced and executed; while Tarrytown, the place of his capture, lies above Dobbs Ferry on the eastern side of the river, and further on is Croton Point where Arnold was taken. Treason Hill, where the house still remains in which the traitor and spy met to form their plans, is on the west side of the river between Haverstraw and Stony Point. Stony Point on the west and Verplanck's on the east were indicated by the firing of one gun, and as other points

of interest came into view, the sound of the cannon indicated the most important; two guns announcing Forts Clinton and Montgomery, and a salute of three being given on passing West Point.

But all the pleasure was not confined to the sight of noble scenery, under a sunny sky, through the medium of an atmosphere washed clear as crystal by the heavy rains of the previous day. The famous 7th Regiment band, under the direction of Rogers, the accomplished cornetist, second only to Levy in this country, entertained the company throughout the day and evening with choice music.

The comfort of the pilgrims was considered in every way possible. A delicious and substantial luncheon was served by Mazzetti before they reached Newburgh, and a collation at evening refreshed them on leaving West Point. Some of those who made the pilgrimage were: Gen. Fitz John Porter, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Elderkin, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cone, Andrew Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lee, Mr. and Mrs. David Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tuttle, James Irwin-Martin, Miss Irwin-Martin, Miss Celia Ryan, Miss Loie Hollbrook, Miss Louisa Watson Clark, Mrs. R. Eccleston Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Francis Johnson, Mrs. Edna B. Allen, Mrs. Wm. Cummings Story, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall,

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On landing at Newburgh, where the houses and stores were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion, a salute of thirteen



WEST ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.



guns was fired as the pilgrims made their way to the picturesque headquarters on the elevated plain overlooking the river. When all had arrived, ex-Alderman Wm. H. Kelly introduced Mayor B. B. Odell, who extended a formal welcome to the company in a few well-chosen words, saying at the close, "From here departed to the pursuits of peace and happiness those who had for years followed the varying chances of victory and defeat. To the south and west of us here occurred that crowning glory in the life of Washington, when, through his refusal to yield to the temptations of his fellow-officers, he made forever secure the priceless boon of liberty."

Gen. Horatio C. King, who has recently been elected a trustee of Dickinson College, was then introduced. He said in part:

No one can regret more than myself the absence of our honored president, Mr. Depew (applause), who is at present in St. Louis, engaged in the responsible work of saving the nation. I deplore also the absence of our distinguished vice-president (applause), who is entertaining pretty girls on the historical fields of Long Island. But, Mr. Mayor, in their absence, I am glad that the pleasant duty has devolved upon me to acknowledge your cordial words of welcome, and on behalf of the patriotic pilgrims in your presence to thank you and the citizens of your most beautiful city for this generous reception.

The temptation is strong in such a presence as this to speak at length of the deeds enacted here, of the stern and crushing refusal of Washington to entertain the proposal of certain of his officers that he should accept a crown, and many other notable things; but it could be but little more than a repetition of what has been written and spoken a thousand times, and I am sure you can be better entertained by an examination of the many things of engrossing interest in yonder modest house, eloquent with the noblest memories of more than a century ago.

In conclusion, let me again, Mr. Mayor, voice the thanks of this happy multitude, to whom you have accorded so gracious and hearty a welcome. (Applause.)

Near the speakers' stand were seated representative members of the Quassaick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, among whom were Mrs. C. F. Allen, Mrs. Russell Headley, Mrs. S. Mills, Mrs. Colonel Weygant, Mrs. J. McCroskey, Miss A. Hasbrouck, the Misses Lankin, Mrs. A. Mapes, Mrs. C. Caldwell, Miss Boyd, Miss J. Ward and Mrs. Deyo. On behalf of the Chapter, Russell Headley, in a speech glowing with patriotic fervor, presented to the SONS a beautiful gavel of chestnut wood, grown on Temple Hill, about a mile from Newburgh, where once was the place of worship for the soldiers encamped in the vicinity. The handsome silver mounting of the gavel bore this inscription: "Presented to the Empire State Society, S. A. R., by Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., Newburgh, N. Y., June 14, 1896. Wood grown at Temple Hill, New Windsor, N. Y."

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, who was expected to respond to this courtesy, Stephen M. Wright accepted the gavel for the Society, being frequently applauded in the course of his short but brilliant address.

A brief time was then spent by the visitors, accompanied by the trustees of the headquarters and the Quassaick Chapter of

DAUGHTERS, in looking about the grounds and inspecting the quaint interior of the old house, with its collection of interesting and curious relics. The building is of rough-hewn stone, only one story in height, with a frontage of fifty six and a depth of forty-six feet. It was built by Jonathan Hasbrouck, who purchased the property in 1747, and who dwelt here till his death in 1780. Washington made it his headquarters from March 31, 1782, to August 18, 1783, and after his departure, Mr. Hasbrouck's family returned and occupied it until a short time before it passed into the possession of the State in 1849. From the east piazza one enters "the room with the seven doors and one window," with its enormous fire place. This room was used by Washington as a dining-room, and it was here that he entertained his numerous guests at table. Each day an abundant dinner was served of the best dishes that could be prepared by continental cooks, followed in the autumn evenings, by nuts and apples, as they sat around

the glowing open fire, and the prodigious consumption of the latter by Washington is said to have been a source of boundless wonder to the French officers. Much smaller, but of greater interest, is the little room used by Washington as his office, for it was from this room that he wrote his indignant refusal of the proposal to make him king, which he had received through Colonel Lewis Nicola.

The hour for returning to the boat arrived all too soon, and the pilgrims turned from the beautiful spot with reluctance, although a delightful experience was still in store for them. A pleasant sail brought the party, which was augmented by many members of the Newburgh DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to West Point, where the pilgrims wandered about the magnificent place, looking at the many objects of historic interest and the lovely scenery, while the officers of the Society paid a visit of ceremony of Col. O. H. Ernst, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. In the name of the Society, Stephen M. Wright thanked Colonel Ernst for his courteous permission to the SONS and their guests to visit this historic spot, and Colonel Ernst responded with a cordial address of welcome, and added to the pleasures of the occasion by ordering the dress parade of the cadets ahead of the usual time, that it might be witnessed by the visitors.

A pleasant return trip brought the pilgrims to Forty-fourth street after 10 o'clock, all praising the success of the trip and the committee in charge of the Pilgrimage. The gentlemen of this committee, who, by the expenditure of much time, thought and effort, accomplished successfully

the difficult task of providing for the comfort and pleasure of a large number of people through an entire day, were: Stephen M. Wright, Chairman; Ira Bliss Stewart, Secretary; Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Col. Wm. S. Worth, U. S. A.; Commander Geo. E. Ide, U. S. A.; John H. Starin, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Andrew Ernest Foyé, Edward Hagaman Hall, Ralph Earl Prime, Jr., Dr. Edwin Van Deusen Gazzam, William Watkins Kenly, William Hamilton Henry, Richard Theodore Davis and William H. Kelly. The last named is a resident of Newburgh, and had charge of the arrangements for the reception there.



WASHINGTON'S CHAIR.

RECENTLY Dr. R. B. Coutant of Tarrytown, N. Y., while looking over some old articles which had lain so long in Vanderbilt's storehouse that they were going to be sold for storage, discovered the long-lost medal presented by Congress to John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André. The medal is now the property of Mrs. Dodge of New Rochelle, a descendant of the Paulding heirs. Only a few years ago an offer of \$1,500 was made and refused for one of the medals awarded to each of the three captors.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE has recently inaugurated its new buildings on Morningside Heights, New York. Until the close of the Revolution it bore the name of King's College. At the breaking out of the war, Alexander Hamilton, then a young sophomore, volunteered for service in Washington's army, and began the career in which he became so distinguished. After the war he drafted the statute which changed the name of the college, and, as, Columbia, it was the first American college to bear a patriotic name.



## UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF TICONDEROGA.

THE ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, and the roads and passes in the vicinity present many scenes of interest to all descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution. The visitor to this historic region notes the remains of huge earthworks enclosing ruined barracks, and peers curiously into the old vine-clad well, used in times of a prolonged siege. The ovens, or underground entrance, through one of which Ethan Allen rushed upon the British garrison, have now fallen in, the last one having been closed by the settling of the earth about ten years ago. It is related that Harry and Miss Brownie West, children of Brig-Gen. George W. West, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., and at that time stationed at Ticonderoga by the Pension Bureau, passed through these caverns in safety only, the day before the last one was closed by a fall of earth. These young people are members of hereditary Societies, being descended from a prominent "Indian" of the Boston Tea Party, and to them belongs the honor of being the last human beings to leave the fort by the ancient covered entrance way.

The present thriving village of Ticonderoga is now large enough for a bank, a newspaper and several factories, and the character of the inhabitants of the village and farming community around it shows clearly the influence of the old, daring American spirit. The veterans of the Revolution must have longed for the day when the flag of peace would float in triumph over that few miles of "dark and bloody ground" between Lakes Champlain and George, and they could turn the riches of the virgin soil to profit. Noble forests of pine, hemlock, spruce, maple, and oak covered the prairie like clay flats, extending north and west from the Fort for several miles to Sugar Hill, Miller Mountain and other prominent foothills of the Adirondacks. But peace was long denied them.

## A SPIRITED PEOPLE.

The people of modern Ticonderoga are singularly independent in character and resources, and they have always shown a spirit almost of defiance to deference to mere wealth. In this respect, perhaps, they differ from some of their neighbors, whose lot has been cast within the influence of the great mining corporations of the Lake Champlain region. At Ticonderoga there reigns to this day the spirit of a Revolution ancestry, assimilating with the lofty mountains, Independence and Defiance, which tower overhead. In the old records of titles to real estate, one finds here such names as Cook, Weed, Burnett, Thompson, Sweet, Sayre, Calkins, Burleigh, Grant, Miller, Phelps, Kimpton, Clark, De Lano, Wheeler, Porter, Treadway, Cheeney, Sawyer, Bly, Lindley, Gibbs, Rowell, Shattuck, Rogers, Wicker, Buttolph, Coates, Stone, Stewart, Stowell, Chilson and Moore. In fact, these were the names of the pioneers, and their descendants control the town to-day. One of the Sawyers, Chauncey, a brother of the Wisconsin Senator, Philetus Sawyer, died at his home on Street Road recently.

The village of Ticonderoga grew slowly after the American Revolution, but about ten years ago the introduction of a number of vast pulp mills gave rise to the paper-making industry, and a consequent more rapid progress. It now contains about 4,000 inhabitants. As an illustration of the spirit of the people, it may be told that three years ago the daughters of some of the most prominent citizens, seeing that the Ticonderoga Brass Band was languishing, resolutely seized the old instruments themselves and learned to play them. One of the novel sights on a pleasant summer evening is afforded by the

young musicians, sauntering along with their shining silver trombones and trumpets, en route to a rehearsal or a concert on the hotel veranda. A niece of the Hon. Henry S. Burleigh, formerly member of Congress, leads the band.

Joseph Cook, of Boston, who recast his former name of Flavius Josephus Cook into its present form, was born at Ticonderoga. This celebrated scholar has always spent his summers in his native town, and now owns a cottage on the summit of a huge rock, called Rogers Slide, which juts into the deep waters of Lake George, about two miles from Ticonderoga. Tradition has it that Rogers, a famous ranger, was once pursued by a band of Indians, and that, coming to this precipice, he rolled down a number of rocks into the dark waters below. The scout then walked backward in his own snow shoe tracks, thus eluding his pursuers, who supposed that the fugitive had thrown himself over the cliff rather than be captured and tortured. Through this ingenious device, one American patriot's life was saved. Mr. Cook's intense local pride and interest in the history of the town have stimulated the public spirit of the town, and various historical monuments have been erected in consequence, notably, a tombstone at Trout Brook, marking the place where Lord Howe is supposed to have fallen while leading a detachment of Americans and English against Ticonderoga, in the old French and Indian war.

## WAS LORD HOWE BURIED IN ENGLAND?

It will interest many to learn that some workmen, while excavating a clay bank in the centre of the village, a short time ago, brought to light a carefully constructed grave, which contained the remains of an officer of distinction. Of the body nothing except a heap of dust remained. A small vault of cemented stone work had effectually prevented the entrance of moisture. Bits of cloth, pieces of gold embroidery, and part of an epaulet were found. Upon a heavy slab which covered the receptacle, deeply cut into the hard stone with a rude chisel, were the significant words, "Ld. Howe."

The English assert that Lord Howe's body was conveyed to Albany and thence sent to England for burial. Local opinion in Ticonderoga does not confirm this statement. The remains

referred to were discovered across the Creek, in the direct line of the advance of Lord Howe's command, and about half a mile from the probable scene of conflict. The inscriptions on the stone, which lay entirely buried underground, are perfectly distinct. No local tradition, no memory of the oldest inhabitant, hints at any burial in that locality since 1776, and the ceremonious care with which the fallen officer was interred denotes that he bore a high commission in the service. While the writer was inspecting these priceless relics in the post office at Ticonderoga, Mr. Peterson, a venerable farmer from the hill country, entered the post office to obtain his mail. He was at once struck with the carving on the stone slab, and said, slowly and with much feeling, and with a quaint pronunciation which need not be reproduced here: "My grandfather always said that he helped bury Lord Howe, who was killed by the French at Trout Brook. He was a Swede, serving as a soldier for the Britishers, and was a stone cutter by trade. I've heard him tell that he was ordered to get out a stone for Lord Howe's grave and cut his name in it. He always allowed that he made a poor job of it, because he had no tools. Grandfather settled on Chilson Hill right after the war, and our folks have lived there ever since. He was fond of telling stories about the wars, and used to insist that he made Lord Howe's grave stone. I guess Lord Howe was buried here, sure enough."



ETHAN ALLEN AT TICONDEROGA.

Subsequent careful investigation showed that a tradition, to the effect that Lord Howe was buried at Ticonderoga has been handed down through five or six generations of respectable backwoods farmers, lumbermen and hunters, men esteemed and well known in the town of Ticonderoga.

In addition to this local testimony, those who are well informed upon the subject maintain that there is no proof that Lord Howe's body was ever transported to Albany. Indeed, the probability that it was not is indicated by the fact that his command had just been repulsed by the French, and that all energies were bent upon the work of driving the enemy from Ticonderoga. A journey in those days by canoe through Lake George to Fort William Henry, 88 miles, and thence on foot or in heavy wagons, drawn by oxen, over almost impassible roads, would have consumed at least ten days. Facilities for embalming did not then exist, and transportation was difficult. It is, in fact, now believed by many that the gallant young officer found a grave beneath the spreading oaks of his last battle field.

The burial must have been an act of deliberation. The vault was made of stone and laid in cement or lime mortar. An attacking party from Fort William Henry would not have been furnished with cement or lime. These articles could have been procured, however, only from that fortress or from Fort Ticonderoga, which was abandoned by the French and Indians shortly after the death of Lord Howe. The writer is much indebted to Albert Weed, Assemblyman from Essex County, N. Y., for assistance in the examination of these relics.

#### A MODERN PECULIARITY.

Ticonderoga is famous for historical associations, but is now becoming famous for its horses. The place has been, indeed, long a horseman's paradise. "Black Hawk," "Ethan Allen" and "Aristoe," each in his day, paraded the streets of this little village, to the wonder of all. The combination of clay lowland and sweet mountain pasturage affords peculiar advantages for the raising of excellent stock. Great establishments are now maintained here by Gustave Wicker, of Ticonderoga, and George Huber, of New York, and both attract many visitors. On the farm of the latter about three hundred thoroughbred horses are cared for, and the grounds are provided with a fine summer track as well as a covered one for use in stormy weather.

#### BUT, TO RESUME—

All historians agree that General Burgoyne consumed a great deal of time in the siege of Ticonderoga. His first stop on the way from Canada was at Crown Point, or Fort Frederick, from which the American garrison, small in numbers, fled in terror at his approach. The invading army then stretched south over the Peninsula, and along the western shore of Lake Champlain, to a noisy, young trout stream called Put's Creek, where the present attractive village of Crown Point is situated. There, several miles north of Ticonderoga, Burgoyne was compelled to halt, progress being barred by an almost impassible mountain, extending from the interior to the very shore of the lake.

Burgoyne had sent Baron Riedesel and his German mercenaries "over the lake," where, although annoyed by the long rifles of the Green Mountain Boys, they were steadily advancing toward Fort Independence, an important position on the Vermont shore, in the present town of Shoreham, the birthplace of Levi P. Morton, now Governor of New York, and a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Fort Independence was connected with Ticonderoga by an immensely strong floating bridge, which absolutely prevented the passage of a flotilla. Before the sailors could have cut a way through the booms, the big cannon perched high on the ramparts of Forts Independence and Ticonderoga would have sent any ship or transport within range to the bottom of the lake.

Burgoyne was annoyed. He could not advance on the New York side by land, Sugar Hill and Miller Mountain checking his march toward Ticonderoga exactly as an impregnable outpost would have done. These rocky hills effectually blocked the way. The invading army could not embark and land beyond Sugar Hill, without exposing itself to an attack from foes fighting under the protection of the grim armament of the Fort. The immediate shore of the lake was low and marshy, and it would have been almost impossible to transport heavy ordnance by that route. Moreover, there was no available camping place for the immense invading force nearer the besieged than Put's Creek. Burgoyne saw, therefore, that his only hope of success lay in an attempt to turn the left wing of the position, that is, to capture the fortifications on Mount Hope, which protected Fort Ticonderoga from hostile approach by way of Lake George, and effectually prevented all passage from Lake Champlain to Lake George through the valley of Ticonderoga Creek. At the Falls, as what is now the village of Ticonderoga has always been called, there were then only a feebly defended block house and some saw mills.

#### AN INDIAN SOLVES THE DIFFICULTY.

Sugar Hill might have proved a modern Thermopylæ, Green Mountain Boys playing the role of Spartans, had not an Indian chief found for Burgoyne a way to overcome the difficulty. A narrow and deep valley stretches southwardly, between Miller and Buck Mountains, for nearly three miles. From its gateway, at the northern boundary of the so-called Thompson Place, in the town of Ticonderoga, there was a gentle descent of a mile, leading out upon the Flats, well toward Lake George. This pass, which yet bears the name of the Burgoyne Road, was long used as the "upper road" from Ticonderoga to Crown Point. In the period of the American Revolution it was no more than an old war path, or short cut, leading directly from Put's Creek to Lake George. Dark and lonesome, lying between frowning mountains, it was and yet is considered by the inhabitants a place to be avoided. No farmer's boy or young hunter lingers long after twilight in that forbidding locality.

The British commander had a large force of men and ample resources for utilizing the pass. The British axemen gradually widened the ancient trail from a foot-path to a road, and, aided by Indian scouts, the British commander learned that no ambuscade had been laid by any company of the dreaded Yankees. Pushing through the pass one morning, a detachment of British soldiers appeared before the Block House on Ticonderoga Creek. The garrison, seeing that the enemy had arrived behind the left wing of the American positions, set fire to the fortification and the mills, and fled. General St. Clair shortly afterwards evacuated Mount Hope, thus leaving his entire flank exposed and cutting himself off from all connection with Fort William Henry.

With Burgoyne were some of the most experienced engineers in the whole British army, and no fewer than 800 artillerymen. His big field and siege guns, cooped up at Crown Point, were the finest which had ever accompanied an army in America. How could he use them against the grim old fortress of Ticonderoga in that level country? His eyes fell upon Mount Defiance, across Ticonderoga Creek. Could a battery be planted there? Major General Phillips quickly caused a survey to be made and reported favorably. Burgoyne then had a clear line from his camp at Put's Creek through "The Vineyard," as the pass was named by the French, on account of the wild grapes in which it abounded. The only obstacle to the passage of vehicles through the ravine was a precipitous knoll, about 100 yards in width, extending across the pass. This was finally surmounted by a long incline cut by the engineers. The writer, while hunting grouse last December at his boyhood home, "the Vineyard Farm," found this road clearly indicated, though well covered with a growth of blue beech and poplar saplings. The work of the British graders is utilized by the mountain cattle, which sometimes stray through the lonely glen, and the belated hunter often follows their well-worn trail leading up the hill.

The road once established, the movement of the heavy guns over a hard road was easily accomplished, and on July 2d General Phillips took possession of the old French lines and the strong fort at Mount Hope. The slope leading from Ticonderoga village to this elevation is now covered by a handsome cemetery.

#### BURGOYNE THE MASTER.

Burgoyne having at last secured a complete line by land to Crown Point, his base of supplies, the taking of the fortress at Carillon was only a question of time. The engineers threw themselves into the work, animated by the hope of success, and after bridging Ticonderoga Creek, a number of heavy guns were dragged up the steep "Indian stairway" by various devices; and upon July 4th, just one year after the Declaration of Independence, the British were masters of a position from which they could drop shot inside the Gibraltar of Lake Champlain with comparative ease.

Absolutely secure from attack in their impregnable position, and beyond the reach of the American cannon, these gunners of General Phillips could demolish Ticonderoga at their leisure.

St. Clair's quiet retreat is well known. The British battery never opened fire. By giving up his works at Mount Hope to an immense army five times greater than his own, the fortunes of "Old Ti" were changed, and its defender exposed to certain defeat.

Many are the arguments among war veterans who visit these historic grounds in modern times. It is conceded by all, however, that General St. Clair's force of only 2,000 militia and 1,000 provincials, less than 800 of the entire number having bayonets, so necessary to repel assaults against earthworks, was totally inadequate for the defence of fortifications so extended as those they had been commanded to hold. But it is an old saying in Ticonderoga that "it came out all right in the end." The invaders were compelled to separate; they grew over-confident and finally were beaten by Stark at Bennington, and crushed by another army at Saratoga.

## GENERAL EWING'S LAST ADDRESS TO THE SONS.

It will be remembered by those who were present at the annual meeting of the members of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held in 1895 at the Hotel Normandie, that that particular meeting was a delightful occasion. Addresses were made by several distinguished compatriots, by the President, the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew; by the Vice-President, the Honorable Robert B. Roosevelt; and by the Honorable Warren Higley; but the words of none were received with greater interest than those which fell from the lips of the distinguished compatriot, Major-General Thomas Ewing, who has since passed beyond the vale and ended his earthly contest. After his decease, there were found among his papers the notes of that beautiful address upon Washington's farewell to his staff, which contains a wonderful tribute to the character of the father of his country. These notes were placed in the hands of another member of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Ralph E. Prime, Esq., of Yonkers, an intimate friend of General Ewing, with permission to use the same, and he has furnished to THE SPIRIT OF '76 a copy of the address, the words of which will recall to all who heard it, that last occasion when the members of the New York Society listened to General Ewing, and the wave of emotion which all experienced at his closing words. His words were these:

I looked this afternoon from my office window over Broad street and down the glorious bay, with its waves rolling and flashing in living silver, and called to mind that heroic scene enacted in the street below on the 25th of November, 1783. On that day Sir Guy Carleton withdrew the British garrison to their ships in the harbor, while Washington, escorted by General Knox and his veterans from West Point, and by Governor Clinton with a procession of legislators and State officials, and by the Westchester County Cavalry and troops of civilians, rode horseback down the Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale Roads and the Bowery amid tumultuous and joyful acclamations of the people. The Bowery was the splendid boulevard of that day. They did not say such things and do such things there then as now. It was Evacuation Day. On that day the British surrendered all their posts in New York. A patriotic girl thus described the scene in a letter which is still extant. "We had been accustomed to military display in all the finery of garrison life. The troops that marched out were equipped as for show, and with their scarlet uniforms and burnished arms made a brilliant display. The troops that marched in were ill clad and weather beaten, and made a forlorn appearance; but they were *our* troops. As I looked on them and thought of all they had done and suffered for us, my heart and my eyes were full, and I admired and gloried in them the more *because they were* weather beaten and forlorn."

The evacuation did not go off altogether smoothly or gracefully. When the British lowered their colors at the Fort on the Battery, they greased the Garrison flag pole and took away the guy ropes so that when the American flag was about to be run up, and a sailor boy was sent to fasten the ropes to the top of the staff, he could not climb the pole. He ran to Goelet's hardware store on Hanover Square and filled his pockets with hammer, nails and cleats, and tied the halyards about his waist. He then climbed to the top, nailing cleats on the pole to secure his footing, and fastened the halyards, and the flag was then run up amid thunders of cannon which greeted the British as they shoved off to their ships in the harbor.

A patriotic merchant on Chambers street had run up the American flag early in the morning. The British Provost Marshal, Cunningham, ordered the flag hauled down, saying that it was a British garrison until 12 o'clock. The merchant's wife declared the flag should not be lowered, whereupon the Provost Marshal rudely seized the ropes to drag it down, when the woman attacked him with her broom, and raised such a cloud of dust from his powdered wig that he retreated and left the flag afloat.

Washington set out on his march that day for Annapolis to resign command of the army to the Continental Congress there assembled. Numbers of veteran officers and enlisted men gathered at Fraunces' Tavern on Broad street, to bid him a loving farewell. At this tavern Washington had made his headquarters seven years before, when he drove the British from Manhattan Island. The tavern still stands and does business under the old name at the corner of Broad and Pearl streets. Its well-preserved and spacious dining-room is hung with prints and engravings of the heroes who assembled there on that 5th day of No-

vember, 1783. The old hostelry looks as though it might continue to do business as Fraunces' Tavern another hundred years. May the venerable and venerated relic live on amid the shocks of time and trade for a thousand years to come.

General Washington rode to the hotel and bade farewell to his beloved friends and companions assembled in the spacious and cleanly dining-room. He could make no speech. He drank a toast to them and only said, "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I take my leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." He then added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox warmly embraced him, then Governor Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, Baron Steuben and all the officers and men assembled. He then proceeded afoot to Whitehall Ferry, where he entered a barge provided to take him to Paulus Hook, whence to start on his journey to Annapolis. As the barge shoved out, he took off his hat to his followers, waving a silent adieu. The farewell was returned as silently, and then all his comrades mournfully left the shore.

Washington stopped a few days at Philadelphia, and adjusted his personal accounts with the Comptroller of the Treasury, from the beginning of the war to December, 1783. You all recollect how, when he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he stipulated that he would receive no salary. His actual expenditures for the public service only were to be reimbursed. He threw out of his account every item of which he had not an exact statement of date and amount, and received an aggregate of about \$72,000, which was far less than his total expenditures in the public service from the beginning to the end of the war.

His journey from New York to Annapolis was greeted with addresses and receptions of legislatures, colleges, schools and citizens. At Annapolis, Congress received him with every demonstration of admiration and love when he formally resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and passed on to his longed-for rest at Mount Vernon.

When one attempts to compare the origin, establishment and growth of this Republic with those of other nations, he is baffled by a dissimilarity so complete as to stop all critical comparison. The American Republic has no parallel. It is unique. It is a new birth of the ages, and fills us with hope and wonder by its prophecy of boundless influence on the destinies of mankind.

As is the Republic among nations, so is Washington among men, without ancient or modern type. Naught but himself can be his parallel. He excites the awe and admiration which the Republic itself excites, the awe which a lone, majestic mountain inspires—there being no object with which to compare or contrast it—the awe with which the sun in mid-heaven fills us, because of its unapproachable splendor and majesty.

Like all men chosen by the Almighty to accomplish a great and beneficent purpose for mankind, Washington was unselfish, dignified and simple. Ever conscious of his mission, he could not be otherwise. Simplicity is the special characteristic of a great man, chosen for great purposes. This mark of nobility Washington had above all other men in American history.

To cultivate the veneration and study of the Republic and of its founders is the chief aim of these Societies, and where can such study be so well prosecuted as here in New York, in the centre of the scenes where the Republic was born and the immortal fame of Washington arose?

Patriotic Americans can have no higher or better work to do than in preserving the memorials of our glorious struggle for liberty and in grouping about them the heroes of the deeds which made them immortal. Our Republic, I firmly believe, was given by the Almighty to perpetuate and extend liberty, equality and fraternity among us and among all mankind. Every deed of our patriotic armies, every act of their great, simple hearted, divinely-directed leader, has tended to the appointed end. While this City of New York is a great focus of selfish pursuits, which absorb our energies and withdraw us from higher aims, yet recollect that we have all around us scenes of the noblest sacrifices and achievements of our forefathers. Let us seek inspiration from these monuments of heroism, and let us preserve and hand them down for the inspiration of our children and our children's children, to the last syllable of recorded time.

A LARGE full length portrait of George Washington arrived in New York early in April from Spain, where it was in the possession of a banker of Cadiz. It was painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1781 for the Spanish Minister to the United States,

Don Juan Marailles, and represents Washington in his full uniform as Commander-in-Chief. The picture is at the American Art Galleries, but will not be placed on public exhibition for several weeks.

## STEPHEN M. WRIGHT.

WHEN Stephen M. Wright, Chairman of the Pilgrimage Committee of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in accepting for that Society the gavel from Quassaick Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Newburgh, June 15th, facetiously alluded to the necessity of the speakers from New York explaining who they were, he gave a fresh evidence of the native modesty which accompanies the high personal character and marked executive ability for which he is really widely known. A few words about the new Secretary of the Empire State Society, who, though new to this particular position, is a veteran in similar positions, may not be uninteresting.

Descending on the maternal side from Long Island Quaker ancestry (the Motts), he comes naturally by a gentle, broad-minded, large-hearted, domestic disposition; but these quiet and unostentatious qualities serve only to modify a group of more active and vigorous traits received in the paternal line. From the brave, energetic and thrifty pioneers of his family name, including his progenitor, Nicholas Wright, who came from England to Lynn, Mass., 1636-37, and in 1653 became, by purchase from the Indians, large landed proprietors at Oyster Bay, L. I.; from an able great-grandfather, Dr. Thomas Wright, who was a surgeon on the frigate *Greyhound* during the French War, and served in the American Army during the Revolution, and whose life was sacrificed by the inhuman treatment which he received as a British prisoner in the Provost Jail; from a grandfather, Stephen Wright, who was a member of the firm of Charles Browne & Co., that built the vessel which first successfully demonstrated the practicality of steam navigation (Robert Fulton's historical steamboat *Clermont*); and from a father, Daniel D. Wright, who was a successful hardware merchant in this city for many years, Mr. Wright inherited at his birth, fifty-four years ago, an enviable mental and moral equipment, which, as he grew in years, developed and matured into a strong and spotless character, with a marked capacity for successful organization, direction and execution of affairs. While associated with his father he received a rigid business training on strict, old-time principles—a training which, having resulted in the acquisition of a private fortune and his retirement from business life, he has for the past ten years unselfishly devoted to the benefit of his friends and the many philanthropic and patriotic organizations with which he has been connected.

Although much of his activity has been of the kind which does not "let his right hand know what his left hand doeth," yet he has been conspicuously identified with many public movements. At the time of the Washington Centennial celebration in New York, in 1889, Mr. Wright occupied the responsible position of Secretary of the Civic and Industrial Division, and for the distinguished ability with which he discharged his difficult duties, he was publicly presented with a bronze medal. In making the presentation, General Butterfield said:

Throughout all the detail work connected with these duties Mr. Stephen M. Wright has, without any recompense, been indefatigable; and by authorization of the Conference of the Civil, Industrial, Commercial and

Educational Bodies of this city, I am to present him with this token of the high appreciation, not only held by myself personally, but also by all who have been connected with the affair, for his most valuable, skillful and efficient aid. \* \* \* Right well have you earned and deserved it. May it ever serve, not only as a memorial to you and others of your faithful services in behalf of this grand celebration, but serve also as a reminder of my undying friendship and respect.

When, in 1891, the Builders of New York City entertained the Convention of the National Association of Builders, his well-known organizing and executive ability were brought into requisition as Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred on Arrangements, the Executive Committee and the Committee on Reception, Entertainment, Banquet, Finance, Invitations, Hotels and Printing; and for the time being he was probably the most universal Secretary in New York.

Mr. Wright has been especially identified with the material progress of the building industry of this city. For twelve years he has been Secretary of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which has been noted for over a century for educational and beneficent work. He has served the Building Trades' Club as Secretary and Treasurer almost from its organization, in recognition of which he was presented in 1894 with a bronze group executed by Gaudez of Paris. He is an active and influential member of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, of which for a number of years he filled the responsible position of Secretary. He is the New York representative in the Board of Directors of the National Association of Builders; Treasurer of the PATRIA CLUB of this city, established for the purpose of uniting influential men and women in a common effort to promote patriotism and good government; Secretary, Treasurer and trusted almoner of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, and Vice-President of THE SPIRIT OF '76 MAGAZINE, in the success of which he is greatly interested.

The last honor which Mr. Wright has been persuaded to accept is the Secretaryship of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Since his election last February he has, for the accommodation of the Society, handsomely enlarged his office at 289 Fourth Avenue, where, notwithstanding his numerous other duties, he finds time to see that the affairs of the SONS are attended to with the rigorous promptness and business-like system that characterizes everything he undertakes.

Mr. Wright's patriotism is due not only to heredity, but to personal conviction, reinforced by individual experience. For several years prior to his honorable discharge in 1872 he was Adjutant of the First Artillery Regiment of the State of New York, and among the treasures in his home is a beautiful gold-mounted sword presented to him by his associates in 1867.

Mr. Wright has taken all the degrees of Free Masonry, but retains active affiliations only with Prince of Orange Lodge, of which he is the senior living Past Master.

Not the least of his fortunate possessions is a strong but kindly face, which faithfully expresses his personality, and which we have the pleasure of reproducing herewith from a recent portrait.



STEPHEN M. WRIGHT.

THE Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam were greatly troubled about the "excessive expenses" incurred for the public defense against the English, amounting at the close of 1674 to 11,000 guilders, equal to \$4,565, and at the beginning of 1675 petitioned the Governor that some expedient might be devised by which these, and other expected expenses, might be liquidated. The Governor decided that the necessary money should be raised by an equitable taxation of the whole property

of the citizens. Six Commissioners were appointed, two from the Government, two from the community, and two from the Magistracy, to make the assessment without partiality. From the list they reported, it appears that 134 estates were taxed, aggregating in value an amount equal to \$226,000, which may be considered as representing the wealth of New York City at that time. The lowest taxed valuation was 300 guilders; the highest, on the property of Frederick Philipse, was 80,000 guilders.



## An Anniversary of National Interest.

THE last of the series of great Centennial celebrations which began in 1876 will take place in Oswego, N. Y., on July 15th, when the city will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British. When this event took place, and the English Flag was hauled down to give place to the Stars and Stripes, the freedom of the American people became an accomplished fact. Extensive preparations for the celebration have been perfected by the General Committee, at the head of which is the Mayor of Oswego, John D. Higgins, and a Special Committee, appointed to obtain the co-operation of the various Societies of the State, has sent to them a circular letter which THE SPIRIT OF '76 reproduces below, in order that it may reach many who would not otherwise see it. The letter reads:

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 18, 1896.

To the Officers and Members of

The centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British will be celebrated at Oswego, N. Y., on July 15, 1896.

The celebration will commemorate the final departure from the United States of English troops, and their surrender to the United States of the forts of our Northern Frontier under the terms of the Jay Treaty of 1794, thirteen years after the close of the War of the Revolution.

The prime importance of the military post at Oswego during the French and Indian wars was shown by the great efforts which were made by the colonists of New York to maintain it, and by the French of Canada to destroy it, during the many years after the white men first visited the place in 1615. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitting that the Patriotic and Historical Societies of the State of New York should all take part in this celebration, and the Committee sending this communication has been specially appointed by the Mayor of Oswego to obtain such co operation by these Societies.

The national importance of the occasion has been officially recognized by the promise that the Secretary of War, the General of the United States Army, and a body of United States troops will be present, as well as various companies of the National Guard of the State of New York, while the Patriotic Societies will be represented by Gen. Horace Porter, President-General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who will deliver the principal oration.

The Committee is already assured of the presence of members of the following-named Societies, and, it is hoped, of others not here named, viz: The HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI, the HUGUENOT SOCIETY, the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, the JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, and the ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The local history will be presented by George Tisdale Clark, Esq., of Oswego.

It is desired that the officers of the Societies to whom this circular and the enclosed card of invitation are addressed, will communicate with the undersigned Committee, stating whether they will accept the cordial invitation which is given them to join with the people of Oswego in this commemoration of the important events of their history.

WILLIAM PIERSON JUDSON,  
GEORGE CUMMING MCWHORTER,  
Committee.

## Keskeskick.

SOME interesting facts in the history of the region about Yonkers, N. Y., were told by Miss Frances Alice Jackson, the Historian of the Yonkers Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the able report presented by her at the annual meeting of the Chapter. Miss Jackson's great-grandfather was the Chairman of the Committee of Safety at Poughkeepsie and also held a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in a Dutchess County regiment. Miss Jackson said:

We live in a region whose remarkable beauty and grandeur of scenery have a world-wide reputation; it is no less rich in historic incident. Off the mouth of the Saw Mill, which Mrs. Lamb calls "a mad and musical creek," Hendrick Hudson anchored his boat, the *Half Moon*, September 13, 1609, when discovering the river which now bears his name. Then the spot where our growing city now stands was all a wilderness. In the year 1646 that solemn old Dutch adventurer, the Patroon Adrian Van Der Doank, received a grant of all the lands hereabouts. Some

twenty-five years later Frederick Philipse bought a large portion of this grant and in a short time erected his elegant mansion. The history of the Philipse family and of their manor forms an interesting chapter in Colonial and Revolutionary annals. During the War of Independence nearly all Westchester County was neutral ground. A populous and highly cultivated region, the inhabitants suffered terribly, for, living between the British and American lines, they were plundered and abused by one party or the other, and St. John's Church was alternately used by both armies as a hospital. Upon Locust Hill the American troops were encamped in 1781, when Rochambeau was approaching; there, too, Washington once had his headquarters. In 1778 Colonel Grist was stationed in the parsonage of the Rev. Luke Babcock, and was attacked by a combined force under Simcoe, Emmerick and Tarleton. All about Kingsbridge and Fordham Heights numerous skirmishes took place, and a chain of redoubts was constructed, traces of which may still be seen. On Valentine Hill intrenchments were cast up in the Summer of 1776, and there Washington encamped a few days before the Battle of White Plains. During the whole war Col. James Delancy kept recruiting officers at Mile Square. Only a few miles to the north of us lie the localities associated with the brief career of André during his hapless connection with Arnold. In the vicinity of Dobbs Ferry the enemy rendezvoused after the Battle of White Plains, and at Hastings a British force of six thousand men, under Cornwallis, embarked in boats for the attack on Fort Lee and the pursuit of Washington through the Jerseys. In front of Yonkers a naval engagement took place in 1777 between the British frigates *Rose* and *Phoenix* and the American gunboats, which were compelled to seek shelter in the mouth of the Saw Mill. No doubt, these historically interesting spots and events, with others, will in future be more fully discussed in our Chapter.

Memories of so honorable a past linger in our midst, and by right, influence the present, and so a few women of Yonkers with patriotic impulses decided upon perpetuating the local interest in Revolutionary days by forming this Chapter, which after due consideration received the old Indian name for Yonkers, "Keskeskick."

## Little Pond Half Full of Water.

One of our correspondents, Charles C. Brown of Brimfield, Mass., has furnished us with a copy of an old time naval song which we give below, said to have been sung after the Battle of Plattsburg by a colored man who was in the engagement. This, with the names of two others, "The Hornet and Peacock" and "Enterprise and Boxer." Mr. Brown sends in the hope that it will furnish the information asked for by Harry O. Hall, in the April (1895) number of THE SPIRIT OF '76:

### "THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG."

On de back side of Albany stans Lake Champlain,  
One little pond half full of water;  
Plattsburg dar close on de main,  
Small town, grow bigger herearter.

On de Lake Champlain Uncle Sam set a boat,  
An' Massa McDonough sail him;  
While Gen. Macomb mak' Plattsburg his home,  
Wid de army whose courage neber fail him.

On de 'leveneth of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen,  
Gov. Prevost an' de British soldiers com' to Plattsburg a tea party courtin',  
An de boat com' too, arter Uncle Sam's boat,  
Massa Donough look sharp out de winder,  
While Gen. Macomb, ah, he allas at home  
Tech fire to him, yes, like a tinder.

Bang! Bang! Bang! de cannon begin to roar,  
In Plattsburg an' all about dat quarter,  
Whil' Gen. Macomb try his han' on de shore  
An' de boat tak' de luck on de water.

De big boat knock de little boat on de head,  
Brok' he heart, brok' he shin, stove he little cabin in,  
Den Gen. Macomb start de ole Prevost home,  
Thot my soul I mus' die a laffin'.

Ol' Prevost scairt, he leave all behin'—  
Powder, ball, cannon, teapot an' kettle;  
Some say he ketch col, truble in de min,  
Kase he eat so much raw victual.

Uncle Sam berry sorry ter be sure fur de pain,  
Wish him nuss hisself up well an hearty;  
But may Gen. Macomb an' Massa Donough be at home,  
When he notion fur anoder tea party.



# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

### Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House newsstand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.  
Washington—Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F streets.  
San Francisco—John R. Robinson, Flood Building.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

### THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

JUNE, 1896.

*Beginning September 1st, 1896, the subscription price of "The Spirit of '76" will be changed to \$2.00 a year. All subscriptions for one year received before that date will be accepted at the present rate of \$1.00 a year.*

CORRESPONDENCE and reports of celebrations and ceremonies of Chapters and Societies invited.

DATES OF LEADING EVENTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, formerly printed at the head of this page each month, have been grouped in a neat and attractive brochure, which will be mailed to any address, postage paid, for 10 cents a copy; fourteen copies for \$1.

BACK NUMBERS can now be supplied only for the months of September, 1894; and January, March, May, August, October and December, 1895. Price 10 cents per copy.

BOUND VOLUMES for the first year (September, 1894, to August, 1895) \$5 each. 100 copies per month of current issues are reserved for binding at the end of the second year; this file cannot be broken.

GAVELS—THE SPIRIT OF '76 has had made a few gavels, for the use of presiding officers, from the oak timbers of Fraunce's Tavern in New York City, in which building Washington bade farewell to the officers of the victorious army of the American Revolution. These will be supplied, express charges prepaid, for \$5 each.

FLAG DAY has been enthusiastically celebrated this year in every part of the United States. By a general display of flags on buildings, shipping and private residences, the people of the country have paid distinguished honor to the day which gave birth to the flag. Many individuals have denoted their patriotic spirit by presenting stands of colors to schools, and in many school houses, exercises have taken place of almost thrilling interest, the pupils uniting in ceremonies and songs of the most interesting description. Fifty years ago, family traditions, the stories of the old Revolutioners, who yet lingered on the scene to tell the tales of the olden time, the Fourth of July addresses of the finest orators of the period, and the school histories which taught us all the tyranny of the British crown, were among the most powerful influences to patriotism, to which the youthful mind was subject; but in them all, there was an element of direct hostility toward those specific oppressors of America, the arrogant red coats of a hundred years or more ago and their spurred and booted mercenaries, the Hessians. Flag day bids fair to incite the youthful mind of to-day to patriotism, pure and simple, a love of country and heroes of all wars, and an ardent admiration for the lofty principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Times change and we change with them, and perhaps the beautiful celebration, which began with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Hartford, Conn., and has now spread to the remotest bounds of the country, is a better influence on the minds of the young, than those which kept our patriotism at fever heat fifty years ago.

THE subject of union between the two Societies of SONS has led to correspondence between the General officers of the respective Societies without, so far, leading to any definite result. The correspondence has not been made public, nor has any committee to revise the membership rolls yet been agreed upon. In all probability, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have insisted upon a strict adherence to the terms dictated by them in the Savannah resolutions, namely a complete merging of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION into the former Society under the proposed plan of union of 1893; and it is equally probable that the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have insisted upon a fresh conference over the exceedingly important details of union, while ready and willing to submit their membership rolls to a most complete and thoroughgoing examination. The high contracting parties should be allowed a little time in which "to get together," if they ever can, and it is assumed that both are willing to unite on terms more or less fair to both. Should the Summer pass away without leading to a definite conclusion of some kind, THE SPIRIT OF '76 intends to open its columns to a general discussion of the whole subject of union by private members of both Societies, stipulating only that every expression of opinion shall be good-natured and free from acrimony.

THE question has sometimes been raised whether the law of Congress and paragraph 1,551 of the Army Regulations, relative to the wearing of badges of the hereditary Societies, actually permits the wearing of the insignia of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION on ceremonial occasions. The language is: "Officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military Societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, or are members of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, may wear on all occasions of ceremony, when full dress is required, the distinctive badges adopted by such Societies." Some of the members of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI have taken the ground that only the badges of that Order (so far as the Revolution is concerned) could be worn, under the language of the statute and regulations. As a matter of actual fact, however, the badges of the two Societies of SONS are worn regularly on all ceremonial occasions, both in the Army and Navy, by those who are entitled to them. This statement, which is a matter of actual observation, and is confirmed by authority, should end the discussion of the question.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is under obligations to the General Court of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS for a resolution unanimously passed designating this Magazine as the official organ of the Order. This latest of all the patriotic Societies has met with instant success. Since the announcement of its organization in New York City, the "bed rock" nature of the enterprise has been promptly recognized, and large numbers of gentlemen of the highest standing have joined its ranks. It is scarcely necessary to say that the managers of this Magazine greatly appreciate the compliment of acting as official organ.

THE third line of the last verse of the poem, "May Day Wedding Seventy Years Ago," published in the May issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, should read "The robin's quest," instead of *quest*, as it now stands.

### It Pays to Advertise.

253 Broadway, New York City.—The results of my advertisement in THE SPIRIT OF '76 have been most satisfactory. I have sold a number of copies of the "Continuous Family Genealogy," and believe that your medium is the best that I have found thus far.—HENRY L. MORRIS.

## Sons, Not Nephews.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I have read with much interest the reports of the Seventh Annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Triennial meeting of the Sons of the Revolution, in your issue of May last, and have to thank you for a clearer understanding of what appears to me to be the difficulty which stands in the way of the union of the Societies named above, and it is on this matter that I beg permission to state my views.

This is a question of blood, and not one pertaining to the character of men who may have been admitted to the Sons of the Revolution through collateral descent. There is no point to be made by such argument.

If a union is to be effected, why should not the clause governing collaterals apply to those already members as well as to those who may seek admission? Why not retroactive? Where is the line to be drawn, if not at that point and kept strictly guarded?

The names of the Societies begin with "Sons" and do not mean "nephews."

Judge Harden's statement that he did not wish to exclude any of those already properly members might apply to the Sons of the Revolution, but decidedly not to the Sons of the American Revolution.

Colonel Gordon's idea of the union never being brought about, rests only with the contention of the collaterals, for those of lineal descent know the value of one great Society upon lines drawn as they should be, and not a murmur of discontent is heard from lineal descendants or Sons, only from collaterals or nephews who should find no place upon the rolls of either Society.

Mr. Clarkson's pat statement as to the number of descendants of Gen. Francis Marion's sister shows the danger to the Society in the idea of union under such conditions.

No union should be even talked of when in one Society are found many collaterals and in the other none at all. Where is the justice or equality? I fail to see any if the union is carried on the lines proposed.

As a Son of the American Revolution I ask the privilege of addressing through your valuable columns the thousands of Sons who read the paper.

The colors of the Sons of the American Revolution are blue and white. They stand for that which is purest, for to a man all who wear them are lineal descendants of Revolutionary soldiers whose names are graven upon the memory of every American and imperishable in granite and marble.

Why are we Sons? We join the Society because it stands for something. Then let our colors stand alone if needs be forever, if by a union it mean the admission of those who are not as much entitled to the distinction as we are.

Our country stands alone in this spirit and should in point of Societies, but if the aim be for an increase only, what is gained numerically will be lost in strength, purity and prestige.

What everyone can have no one wants. To guard against that expression being applied to the Society as a unit, the line should be drawn distinctly and as rigidly watched as a dead line is guarded.

To open the flood gates to collateral membership in whatever form would not interfere with the spirit, but it would dilute its worth until it is not difficult to figure where it would lead.

It would be like mixing water with your wine. Some like it, but let us not drink.

In a country where there has been but one Revolution, it is but fit that the Society when united, if it be upon proper lines that perpetuate the memory of the men of that time, should read Sons of the American Revolution, and its members should be what its name implies.

There are many of us and we all wear the button. Some of us look proud, but we are all proud. Let us always be so, but above all keep the Society something of which to be proud.

HERMAN NICKERSON,

SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 6, '95.

## Both Daughter and Granddaughter.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Some of your readers may be interested in learning the facts regarding another living daughter. Mrs. Dorothy (Smith) Clapp of Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., March 4, 1815, being the youngest and now only living child of George Smith and Polly, nee Bent, his wife. Her father, George Smith, was born at Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., June 19, 1761, and died at Orwell, Ohio, June 17, 1844. He enlisted July 10, 1777, as a private in Capt. Ralph Earle's company, Col. Danforth Keyes' regiment of Massachusetts troops, and served until Jan. 3, 1778.

His descendants are very numerous in north-eastern Ohio. His wife, Polly, was the daughter of Silas Bent of Sudbury, Mass., and later of Marietta, Ohio. Silas Bent's name appears on the Lexington Alarm Rolls as a member of Capt. Thomas Curtiss' company from Rutland; service, twelve days. He also served eight months as ensign in Capt. Wheeler's company, Col. Doolittle's Regiment, and afterwards became First Lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Barnes' company (5th), Colonel Nixon's Regiment, serving until November, 1776. So Mrs. Clapp is both a daughter and a granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

C. S. GLEASON,

Member Sons of the American Revolution.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 8, 1896.

## An Original Daughter in Wisconsin.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Will you allow me to add the name of another "Original Daughter" to your list of interesting names, given from time to time in your valuable paper.

Miss Lavinia Fellows, now living, at the age of eighty-seven, at Pleasant Prairie, Wis., is the daughter of Jonathan Fellows and Elinor Wickes.

Jonathan Fellows and his brother Samuel both served in the War of the Revolution, and the former also served in the War of 1812. They were natives of New Hampshire.

There are in possession of the family, several interesting relics of the exciting times during and previous to the Revolution.

LUCIA RUSSELL FELLOWS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29, 1896.

## Washington's Officers.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Can you tell me who were the officers to whom Washington bade farewell, December 4, 1783, or where I can find a list of their names?

DELIA B. WARD.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 9, 1896.

[The histories, following the account given by Colonel Tallmadge, a favorite officer of Washington's, and an eye-witness of the scene, say the "principal officers" of the army. In the picture depicting the farewell, by Henry A. Ogden, reproduced in the March number of this magazine, Gen. James Clinton, Gen. Van Cortlandt and Gen. Israel Putnam stand just back of the table, Gen. Henry Knox is embracing Washington, the head of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln is visible over the shoulder of General Knox. Gen. Nathaniel Greene stands with his cloak over his arm, Col. John Lamb is partly seen past Colonel Humphreys, whose hand is held to his face, and at the extreme right is Baron von Steuben.]

## Seven More Graves Marked.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I have placed seven more bronze markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this town, paid for by the town, making twenty-two. The names of those on whose graves they have been placed this year are: Thomas Dyer, Henry Pratt, Jeremiah Morse, Ephraim Bacon, Benjamin Freeman, John Vinton and Lemuel Clark; the others are: William Simpson, Robert Edwards, Denison Wheelock, Samuel Newell, Elias Plimpton, Ralph Wheelock, Asa Walker, Thomas Cheney, Jephthah Clark, Oliver Plimpton, Joshua Harding, Abel Mason, Simeon Mason, Duty Marsh, Nathan Brown.

CHARLES L. NEWHALL.

SOUTHBIDGE, MASS., June 4, 1896.

## Children of Revolutionary Sires.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I wish to add the names of James Monroe Woodman and Fanny Woodman, of Wilton, Franklin County, Me., to your list of living CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY Sires. Their father, (my grandfather) served in the 3d and 8th Regiment, Massachusetts Line, from 1780 until the end of the war.

A. J. WOODMAN,

Past Vice-President General National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 4, 1896.

## To Perfect the Family Tree.

Chatterton, Gilbert.—Mary Chatterton, of New Haven, Conn., married David Downes (a descendant of the regicide, John Downes). Mary Chatterton was daughter of Samuel (3d) and Mary (Smith) Chatterton; granddaughter of Samuel Chatterton (2d) and Abigail ———; great granddaughter of Samuel Chatterton (1st) and ———; great great granddaughter of William Chatterton and Mary (Clark) (daughter of James Clark, in New Haven, 1693). William was one of the earliest settlers. Can anyone tell me if the Mary Chatterton line runs back to Matthew Gilbert, Deputy Governor, or to Captain Lamberton, he of the "phantom ship"? Mary Chatterton's mother was daughter of Israel Smith and Hannah Dorman; granddaughter of Joseph Smith (2d) and ———; great granddaughter of Joseph Smith (1st) and ———; great great granddaughter of George Smith and ———, in New Haven, in 1688.

F. E. D. M.

Bristol, Jones.—John Downes (regicide) lived in New Haven as early as 1659. His son, Samuel Downes, married Christiana Pinion (daughter of Thomas and Mary Pinion). Nathaniel Downes, son of Samuel, married Obedience Bristol (daughter of Henry and Lydia Brown Bristol, he of the "phantom ship", son of Nathaniel, married Mary Ives. David, son of Nathaniel (2d), married Mary Chatterton. Can anyone trace the Bristols to Deputy Governor Jones, who married the daughter of Governor Eaton? F. E. D. M.

Wade.—Who were the ancestors and relatives of Elizabeth Wade, who married the Rev. Peter Fountain, of Virginia, 1750-60?

Simpson, Kinseloe.—Col. Richard Simpson lived near Alexandria, Va., in 1780. His wife was a Miss Kinseloe, or Kincheloe. Where can I learn of their ancestors and descendants? Perhaps they went from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

S. H. S.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20, 1896.

Cone.—Information is asked regarding Joseph Cone, born, E. Hadden, Conn., 1735; married, 1759, Martha Brainard Spencer; Zanesville, Ohio.

EDMUND CONN BRUSH.

MORTON.—If Mrs. Lida Parce Robinson will address Major Charles S. Davis, U.S.A., Asheville, N. C., he will furnish her the information asked for in the May SPIRIT OF '76, in regard to the descendants of John Morton, "the Signer." Major Davis's grandfather, Capt. John Davis, of the Pennsylvania Line, married the youngest daughter of John Morton.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted, May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 31 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized, May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized, April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John L. Mitchell, No. 32 B street, N. E., Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 483 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized, September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. L. Holbrook, No. 123 West 59th street, New York City.

**DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.**—Founded, January, 1898. *Members:* Male and female descendants of Colonial Governors. *General Secretary:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

**HOLLAND.**—Incorporated, May 12, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 106 East 22d street, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized, April 23, 1890. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—Instituted, December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* James Henry Morgan, 39 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted, July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer Forward, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized, February 28, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted, January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 117 West 89th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

THE anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin as a State was celebrated May 29th, in Milwaukee, by the State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who held their annual



meeting at that date, concluding with a banquet in the evening. The tables were handsomely decorated with American beauty roses, and the menu cards were suggestive of the men and events of the American Revolution. The President, W. W. Strong of Kenosha, acted as toastmaster, and responses to toasts were made by W. C. Swain, Judge G. H. Noyes and H. S. Boutelle of Chicago, while F. T. Terry read the biographies of deceased members. At the afternoon meeting the following officers were elected: President, Wm. W. Strong, Kenosha; First Vice-President, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Milwaukee; Second Vice President, Judge G. H. Noyes, Milwaukee; Secretary, W. K. Flint, Milwaukee; Treasurer, O. C. Fuller, Milwaukee; Registrar, W. W. Wight, Milwaukee; Historian, F. T. Terry, Milwaukee; Chaplain, the Rev. G. Mott Williams, Marquette. Managers, A. P. Lovejoy, Janesville; Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse; W. C. Swain, J. W. P. Lombard, J. Franklin Pierce and H. G. Underwood, Milwaukee. W. H. Munn, T. K. Birkhaeuser and J. Franklin Pierce were appointed a committee to have June 14th, the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag, made a legal holiday.

AN address on "American Manhood and American Patriotism" was delivered with fine effect by Col. George N. Lanman, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the joint banquet of the two Societies of SONS at Kingsley's, in Chicago, April 18th. Colonel Lanman is a zealous worker in behalf of the order, and his speech was received with marked favor. Among the many eloquent words of Colonel Lanman were these practical suggestions:

Two ways occur to my mind in which the efforts of our patriotic Societies, of which we are so justly proud, may be of especial value. For the last few years the number of Americans whose minds have turned away from home, and whose lives have appeared to be given over to the study of and the patterning after things foreign, even to taking up residence in foreign lands, has been so markedly increasing as to cause general comment; if it shall be the province of these Societies to impress upon these, our thoughtless neighbors, the nobility of our common ancestry and the value of citizenship in America, and thereby stop the tide of our desirable people to the Old World, and cause them to remain here and become better American citizens, these Societies will not have been formed in vain. For years our land has been the welcome refuge of the down-trodden and the oppressed. For years worthy and honest foreigners, like our forefathers, sought a home on our shores, and were received with open hands. During the past quarter of a century, however, the character of those coming to us has materially changed. \* \* \* We hail good immigration, but it must be good. We invite good men, but they must be good. Let us pause and consider whether our best Americanism is strong enough to leaven the whole lump of our desirable population, let alone assimilate the mass of undesirables foisted on us by no friendly acts. Anything these Societies can do to encourage the coming here and remaining here of good citizens, and the discouragement of bad citizens, will promote their usefulness. If history should in the future show that these patriotic Societies did nothing more than place a premium on American citizenship, and encouraged desirable and discouraged undesirable citizenship, future generations would rise and call them blessed, as maintaining the high standard of manhood and patriotism set them by their Revolutionary sires.

WILLIAM P. TUTTLE and James C. Holden of Madison, N. J., and William M. Deen of Short Hills, are a Committee, of which the first named is Chairman, from the New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, having in charge the marking of the site of the "Old Sow," a cannon which stood on Bottle Hill, near the signal beacon, and in time of danger called out the Minute Men of the vicinity. The site was positively identified in 1855 by the late Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, and will be marked by a rough boulder, weighing three tons, the gift of the Hon. Nathaniel Miles of Madison, N. J. This will bear a suitable inscription upon a bronze tablet. A fine celebration will soon take place, which will call together a large gathering of the patriotic Societies and officials of New Jersey and other States.

At the annual meeting of Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, New Jersey SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held June 8, 1896, the following officers were elected: President, Walter Chandler; Vice-President, Joseph G. Ogden; Secretary, Miller C. Earl; Treasurer, Bauman L. Belden; Managers, Edward M. Wood, Erastus G. Putnam, Aug. S. Crane. The members of the Chapter

are making arrangements to mark appropriately the graves of Revolutionary heroes in the various cemeteries of the country, so that they may be duly honored and decorated on Memorial days hereafter. On the coming Fourth of July about twenty-five will be thus marked, and additional ones will be added each year as the Society may be able.

A JOINT celebration of the 120th anniversary of the proclamation of the rights of man by the State of Virginia was held June 20th by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of the District of Columbia, at Gunston Hall, on the Potomac, about six miles below Mount Vernon. Gunston Hall was built by George Mason, the author of the Bill of Rights and Plan of Government adopted by the Virginia Convention in Williamsburg in 1776, and was for many years his home. An address was delivered on the life and character of George Mason by Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. The party dined at Marshall Hall, returning to Washington by the evening boat.

IN distant Honolulu the members of the Hawaiian Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with their wives and friends, were the guests of Chief Justice Albert Francis Judd, LL. D., in the evening of April 18th, assembling in honor of Lexington Alarm Day. After being welcomed under this hospitable roof those present were called to order by the President of the Society, the Hon. Peter Cushman Jones, and after an invocation by Compatriot Birnie, exercises of an interesting and patriotic nature followed. On the 19th a religious service was held in the Central Union Church, the sermon being given by the Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie.

THE following named persons were admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, May 8th: Edmund P. Kendrick, Springfield; Henry Stuart Stearns, Salem; Herman Winthrop Peirce, Revere; Carolus Melville Cobb, M. D., Lynn; Charles Henry Miller, Natick; Ernest Clifton Marshall, Boston; John Winslow Richardson, Winchester; Charles Quincy Pierce, Watertown; Daniel Gardner Mansfield, West Medford; Henry H. Smith, Holyoke; Herman Nickerson, Cambridge; Francis Walter Robinson, Dorchester; Hamilton L. Perkins, Haverhill; Arthur Foote, Boston; Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., Philadelphia.

LIEUT. JAMES H. BULL, President of the Florida Society, is in the North, and while in New York city, May 30th, was the guest of Henry Hall, Historian-General, and attended a ball at the Hotel Castleton on Staten Island, at which were present many of the officers of the big war ships, now at anchor off the island. Admiral Bunce, Mrs. Bunce and Miss Bunce, who were staying at the hotel, were informally present, among others, and received marked attention from the large company of people in attendance. Lieutenant Bull has gone on to Newport, R. I.

AN illustrated pamphlet, edited by Marcus Benjamin, has just been published by Walter H. Chase and William V. Cox, containing addresses on the Northwest Territory, delivered before the District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. It is a contribution to the history of Ohio, and the responsibility for its publication appears to rest particularly with Walter H. Chase, of Toledo, O., who has been very active in the effort to enlist Federal aid in behalf of the plan to make parks of several of the historical spots in Ohio.

THE Rufus Putnam, Chapter, No. 1, Ohio Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting at Zanesville, May 28th, at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. T. F. Spangler; First Vice-President, Mr. E. M. Ayers; Second Vice President, Mr. W. D. Schultz; Recording Secretary, Mr. H. C. Fulton; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. C. S. Vandembark; Registrar, Dr. E. C. Brush; Treasurer, Mr. R. T. Irvine; Historian, Dr. L. C. Culbertson.

THE anniversary of the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, was celebrated by the Old Middlesex Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Lowell, Mass., by a banquet the evening of Monday, May 11th, at the St. Charles Hotel. Charles E. Adams, President of the Chapter, presided and made a brief opening address. The Hon. Edwin S. Barrett of Concord, J. Alba Davis of Boston and several members of Old Middlesex Chapter were the speakers of the occasion.

CAPT. HOWARD PATTERSON, the well-known writer, and author of many valuable works on Navigation, has been elected to membership in the Empire State Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He is a great great grandson on his mother's side, of Gen. John Mead, who commanded the rear guard of Washington's army after the battle of Long Island, and is related to the Baltimore family of Pattersons.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held May 9th, the following members were elected: Frederick Henry Nettleton, Spokane; Elias Bean Whitman, Walla Walla; Frank Stuart Southard, Seattle; and Everett Galleys Griggs, Tacoma.

THERE is to be a fine military celebration of the Fourth of July in San Francisco, in which the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRENS will take an active and conspicuous part.

## Sons of the Revolution.

AT a meeting of the District of Columbia SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, May 6th, reports were submitted by C. F. T. Beale and Dr. G. Brown Goode in reference to the action of the recent Conventions at Savannah and Richmond in regard to the union of the two Societies of SONS. After some discussion resolutions were adopted declaring that the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of the District congratulated the General Societies of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on the resolutions passed at their recent meetings looking to the union of the Societies, and declaring that the Society pledged its support in the interests of union on the basis proposed at the general meeting of the two Societies. It was also resolved to send a copy of these resolutions to the General Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and each State Society, and to the District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with the hope that each would lend its prompt and loyal aid in



furthering the desired union.

A LOCAL Chapter of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION is under consideration in Wheeling, W. Va., where there are now twenty-four members of the State Society. The following residents of Wheeling are among the recent accessions to the membership: Addison and Wilber Tallman, Archie, Alfred and Joseph Pauli, Dr. F. J. L. Hupp, Joseph D. Dubois, Alexander Updegraff, Gibson and Charles Lamb, Dr. Eugene Hildreth, Wm. L. Nicol and Jno. Topping. Dr. M. E. Dent, of Newburg, was also admitted at the annual meeting of the Society.

THE Committee appointed by the California Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, to attend the obsequies at Pasadena of Harry Woodville Latham, will prepare a memorial for action by the Society at its meeting on June 17th. The following gentlemen formed the Committee: Rev. John Gray, Chaplain of the Society, Frank W. Burnett, Ben Goodrich, Col. Sherman O. Houghton, Geo. S. Patton, Charles P. Fenner, Dr. John R. Haynes, Willis Parris, Charles B. Boothe.

FOUR hundred of the 1800 members of the New York Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, met at Delmonico's in the evening of May 19th to listen to Clarence Winthrop Bowen's address on the portraits of Benjamin Franklin. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views of many of the best known of these. Mr. Bowen is a grand nephew of Benjamin Franklin.

THE Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has passed a set of resolutions heartily endorsing the movement to have the 14th day of June known as Flag Day, and expressing an earnest hope that every member of the Society would display the National flag on that day.

THE Year Book for 1896 of the Kentucky Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, is a beautifully printed volume, full of interesting matter, and shows the Society to be in a vigorous condition.

## The Patria Club.

AN interesting competition in patriotic exercises for the prizes offered by the PATRIA CLUB was held May 29th at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, New York City. Ten schools were represented in the competition. The members of the committee in charge of the arrangements were: Dr. Charles B. Chapin, Chairman; Abraham G. Mills, Silas S. Packard, Arthur B. Woodford, Stephen M. Wright, Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman, Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., La Salle A. Maynard, Francis M. Burdick, Miss Myra B. Martin, Secretary; and the Judges' Committee was made up of the Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman, Chairman; Walter S. Logan, John A. Taylor, Mrs. Esther Hermann and Edward Payson Cone. The prizes were worthy of the occasion, and were awarded as follows: First prize, for the best original exercise on the Declaration of Independence setting forth its spirit and teachings; second prize, for the second best exercise on this subject; third prize, for the best salutation of the flag; fourth prize, for the best rendering of a patriotic song. The presiding officer was Ellis H. Roberts, Presi-

dent of the PATRIA CLUB, and the prizes were bestowed by the Rev. Dr. J. Winthrop Hegeman. The successful competitors were: First prize, a carbon print of the Capitol at Washington, the West Side School; second prize, a bromide print of Independence Hall, School No. 5; third prize, a plaster bust of Benjamin Franklin and pedestal in ivory finish, School No. 11; fourth prize, a *fac simile* of the Declaration of Independence, the Jones Memorial School, which is composed entirely of Bohemians. A song entitled "Our Flag," composed for the prize contest by Elizabeth Sedgwick Vail, was sung by the entire audience.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the regular April meeting of Katherine Gaylord Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bristol, Conn., a debate was held upon this question: "Resolved, that the Tory of the



American Revolution can be justified for maintaining his allegiance to George III." The Historian, Miss Root, opened the debate, saying that a reaction in justice to the detested Tory had begun. She considered six points in his favor. The previous fate of revolting English colonies; the strength of English armies; the weakness of colonial forces; the youth and inexperience of the leaders of the war party as opposed to the Tories, who were elderly men of position and family, as a rule; and, finally, the sentiments of love and duty toward England, the home of his ancestors, his literature, his law and religion. The negative was opened by Miss Atwood, who recited the wrongs of the Colonists, and made George III. responsible for them; described the strength of colonial armies in the French and Indian Wars; and said, lastly, that the indifference and insults to the Colonists rightly extinguished the last flame of loyalty to George III. Volunteer speakers, Mrs. Chidsey and Miss Bowman (Recording Secretary), followed, and the debate was finished by Mrs. Allen for the affirmative, and Miss Hubbell, negative. Mrs. Allen treated the subject from the points of view of religion, ethics and politics. "Render unto Caesar" applies now as in the past. War retards human progress. Nothing can be gained politically by defiance to king and country. Miss Hubbell defined patriotism as "love for the welfare of one's country," and maintained that the Tories had not this principle at heart, and that in professing loyalty to George III., they did not live up to English standards of patriotism. The welfare of England, depended upon the welfare of her colonies, and if the king could trample unchecked upon the rights of one colony, he might upon others. "Loyalty" in the Tories, was only an upholding of tyranny. "Loyal" citizens do not help to bring ruin and distress upon their own country. Mrs. Peck, Vice-Regent, acting as judge reviewed the case, and decided that upon the merits of the arguments presented, the affirmative had won. A vote by the Chapter however, showed a difference of opinion, but war was not declared, and the meeting adjourned amicably.—*Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent.*

The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Willimantic, Conn., gave a delightfully informal reception early in the season to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney of Hartford, State Regent, and Mr. C. V. Coffin of Middletown, wife of Governor Coffin, at the home of Mrs. Litchfield, Regent. The parlors were bright with flowers, sunshine and the National colors. Mrs. Litchfield, assisted by Mrs. Guilford Smith, Vice-Regent, presented the ladies of the Chapter to the guests. Following the reception the Regent gracefully introduced Mrs. Kinney, who after a few words of enthusiastic greeting read the report which she presented as State Regent. At Washington in February, she congratulated the Chapter upon its large membership, making a happy allusion to the "banner State." "America" was sung with enthusiasm, after which a luncheon was daintily served. The affair was most pleasurable, and marks a red letter day in the history of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter.—*Alice H. Carpenter, Historian.*

ON May 15th, being the anniversary of the battle of Fort Granby, the Columbia, S. C., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, presented to Miss Mary Lyles, of the South Carolina College for Women, a gold medal for her essay on "Upper South Carolina in the War of the Revolution." The Opera House was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and a chorus of ladies and gentlemen, attired in Revolutionary costumes, sang most

acceptably the favorite national airs—"Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America." The public school children were present in large numbers by special invitation. Colonel John Peyre Thomas delivered the medal in a most forcible and graceful manner, and General Leroy F. Youmans made a soul-stirring appeal in behalf of the heroes of those olden times. It was an imposing ceremony and one to be repeated annually by this wide-awake Chapter.—*Mrs. T. C. Robertson, Secretary.*

A NEW YORK STATE conference of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at Utica, June 3d and 4th, for the purpose of perfecting the organization and bringing the members of different Chapters into closer relations, as up to this time there has been little united action among them. During the session Miss M. I. Forsyth, the State Regent of the DAUGHTERS, was presented with a life membership in the MARTHA WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION and the "Star" of the Society. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. A. S. Atwater, Regent of Mawenawasih Chapter of Poughkeepsie, the gift itself coming from all of the Chapters in New York State as a token of the love and esteem that is felt for Miss Forsyth. A beautiful gavel made from the wood of the charter oak was presented to Mrs. W. E. Ford, Regent of the Oneida Chapter, by Miss Sheffield, of Utica.

THERE has been recently organized in Topeka, Kan., a Chapter named the Topeka DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. There are at present fifteen members, with a prospect of as many more within the next month or two. It is anticipated that the Chapter will soon be a large and flourishing one. Several requests have come from National members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, residing in the surrounding counties, desiring to affiliate with the Topeka Chapter. The organization of the Society has awakened much interest among the ladies in general, and applications for membership as well as inquiries for information are being constantly received. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. A. H. Horton, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Van Tassel Graves, Secretary; Mrs. T. W. Harrison, Treasurer, and Miss Zu Adams, Registrar.—*Josephine B. Graves, Secretary.*

THE New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met at Sherry's, May 14th, to attend to the unfinished business of the annual meeting of April 30th. There were two committees, the Auditing and Safety Committees, to be elected. The ladies elected as Auditing Committee are Mrs. Ovid Allan Hyde, Mrs. Anthony Bleeker, and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson. The Safety Committee is composed of Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. F. E. Johnson and Mrs. E. B. Allen, who were elected by ballot; Mrs. George Dominick, Mrs. James Randall, Mrs. W. Martin, Mrs. John Moffat, Mrs. James Fairman and Mrs. Webster Elmes, who were elected by acclamation. The Society has the sum of \$200 to add to the Francis Scott Key Monument Fund, the net proceeds of the loan exhibition held in April.

THE Crawford County, Penn., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, participated in a very pleasant occasion on Washington's birthday, when a beautiful engraving of Stuart's portrait of Washington was presented by them to the Meadville High School. The exercises opened with singing "The Star Spangled Banner" by the school. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. Samuel P. Bates, Historian of the Chapter, and was happily responded to by Miss Haxton, Principal of the School. "All Hail, America" was sung by Miss Burnett, after which all joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." At the meeting held May 4th, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Merwin, a paper on the French Alliance was read by Mrs. J. W. Smith. A fine likeness of Lafayette was then presented to the Chapter by Mrs. E. J. Ray, who accompanied it with a terse speech.

IN Urbana, O., May 23d, 1896, the Urbana Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized. The following is a list of the officers: Prof. Sarah Alice Worcester, Regent; Mrs. John Whitehead, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Gwyn T. Jordan, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Edwin Hagenbuch, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Louise S. Leedom, Registrar; Mrs. Thomas F. Moses, Historian; Mrs. Duncan B. McDonald, Treasurer; Board of Management, Miss Mary Louise Williams, Chairman; Mrs. William S. Foster, Miss Margaret L. James; Committee on Social Entertainment, Miss Adelaide H. Williams, Mrs. Gertrude V. James.—*Mrs. E. Hagenbuch, Corresponding Secretary.*

WILTWYCK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, held their June meeting at the residence of Mrs. C. M. Preston. A very able paper on the "Early Jesuits of America" was read by Mrs. Julia Dillon. The State Regent, Miss M. I. Forsyth, was present and spoke to the Chapter upon the work



of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the State. Mrs. W. S. Kenyon, the Regent, gave a brief report of the conference held in Utica, and spoke in warm terms of the hospitality of Oneida Chapter.

THE Keskeskick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Yonkers, N. Y., which was organized only a year ago, and has displayed an activity worthy of a city so rich in traditions of the past, not long ago sent a sapling from Valentine Hill and a root of box from Manor Hall Garden as a contribution to the unique "Historical Grove" which the Mary Bull Chapter of Tacoma, Washington, is forming on far away Puget Sound.

THE Chester County, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pennypacker at their historic residence, Moore Hall, early in the day, May 23d, and after exercises of unusual interest paid a visit in carriages to Valley Forge. Before setting out, a brief history of the house in which they were being entertained was read by Miss Mary I. Stille.

MISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER, Historian of the Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Boston, Mass., has resigned to become Regent of the Bunker Hill Chapter, organized June 17th in Charlestown.

THE Saratoga DAUGHTERS have every reason to believe that their efforts to make the coming Fourth of July glorious will be rewarded with success, and that the gathering at that time will be a brilliant one.

## Daughters of the Revolution.

A CHAPTER of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION was formed on Wednesday, May 27th, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Kittredge, Gardner Road, Brookline, Mass. The State officers and Regents from many Chapters in and near Boston were among the guests. Miss Hunt, of Salem, Vice Regent of the State, gave an interesting address upon the objects of the Society, which she summed up as the promotion and keeping alive of patriotism, historical and genealogical research, particularly in the fourth and later generations from our emigrant ancestors; the study of local history and marking historical sites. The hostess contributed a delightful paper upon Isaac Gardner, for whom the Chapter is named. This patriot was the first Harvard man to be killed by the British. Short talks followed from Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Wead, both State officers; from Mrs. Edson, Regent of the Mary Warren Chapter of Roxbury; Mrs. Clough, of Lynn; Mrs. Titus, of Quincy; Mrs. Withington, Registrar of New England records in Massachusetts, and others. All were sincerely pleased to welcome Mrs. Lee, the former State Regent, who was sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to be present. After the literary exercises a dainty tea was served, and each guest departed with a charming souvenir of the occasion in the form of a bon-bon box bearing flags, muskets, the three-cornered hat and other colonial devices upon its cover. About twenty five ladies have given their names as charter members, and the Chapter has opened most auspiciously. The officers are: Mrs. J. C. Kittredge, Regent; Mrs. Henry E. Raymond, Treasurer; Mrs. Abel H. Sawyer, Gardner Road, Secretary. Applications for membership should be addressed to the latter.

At a meeting of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, May 28th, at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, the following preamble and motion was presented by the Long Island Society:

Believing that the existence of two separate Societies, namely, the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, having identical objects, identical rules of admission, and nearly identical names, is detrimental to the interests of both Societies and a hindrance to the prosecution of their patriotic work; is provocative of injurious comment and criticism, and is the means of frequent confusion in the public mind, and the cause of much distrust of both Societies, we, the members of the Long Island Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, hereby express our desire for a union of the two Societies under a single name, constitution and government.

And to the furtherance of that union, in behalf of the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, I hereby move the appointment, within twenty days from this date, by the Executive Board of the General Society, of a Consolidation Committee consisting of five members of this General Society and alternates, to consult with a similar committee appointed by the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and that the Secretary-General of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION be instructed to communicate with the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, transmitting a complete copy of these motions and preamble, asking the appointment of a similar committee in the

addressed Society, and requesting the name of place and date for a conference of these two committees of said Societies, to discuss the proposed union, the means for its accomplishment, and the basis and terms upon which it should be made.

Mrs. Henry Earle, Mrs. William Mills and others spoke eloquently in favor of the measure, which was carried by a two-thirds vote.

AN executive meeting of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, May 11th, Mrs. Yardley presiding. Ninety-nine members were admitted from different States of the Union. Reports from the various committees were presented, and a vote of thanks was given to the Librarian General, Mrs. Henry Courtney Manning, for the beauty of the decorations at the reception lately held at Delmonico's. The Secretary, Mrs. L. Holbrook, and the Librarian, Mrs. Manning, were appointed a permanent committee to take charge of all business connected with life membership. Interesting plaques (blue, on a white ground) of the ill-fated prison ship Jersey are soon to be issued by Volkmar's well-known establishment, under the auspices of the Society for the benefit of the Prison Ship and Monument Fund, of which Mrs. S. V. White is the energetic and successful manager. A letter of sympathy has been sent to the Fair Committee of the Cuban cause, expressing regret that by reason of shortness of time the Society cannot take part in the fair soon to be held at Madison Square Garden, and enclosing a check for the fund. The much-needed revision of the constitution has been drafted and will soon be presented to the State Societies for approval.—*Maria Huntington Elwell, Historian.*

A BUSINESS meeting of the Avalon Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held on the afternoon of May 18th at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill, Baltimore. The office of Chapter Regent having been left vacant by the election of Mrs. Hill as State Regent, an election took place. Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson, Chapter Secretary, was unanimously elected Regent of Avalon Chapter, and Miss Hester Whitely was elected Chapter Secretary. Mrs. Hodson accepted the honor in a graceful little speech and Miss Whitely accepted the position in a few well-chosen words. Mrs. Hill read a few notes on Mount Vernon and a pilgrimage to that historic spot was planned for Saturday, May 16th. Miss Mary Manning exhibited a valuable piece of old colonial money dated 1773. The meeting closed with the singing of "America."—*Ellen Gates March, State Secretary.*

THE luncheon tendered by Miss S. M. Westbrook of Peekskill, N. Y., on May 13th, to the State officers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, followed by a reception to the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the DAUGHTERS, was a brilliant social function. The entire affair was in honor of the first anniversary of Van Cortlandt Chapter. Miss Westbrook pleased her friends by showing them the certificate of her great grandfather, Tjerk Beekman, as an original member of the New York State SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. Very few of these original certificates are in existence.

ON June 17th, at noon, the Adams Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, co-operating with the Historical Societies of the State, erected a cairn on Payne's Hill, Quincy, Mass., on the spot where President John Adams' wife, Abigail, stood with her son, John Quincy Adams, and watched the smoke and listened to the cannonading of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Each person present added a stone to the cairn. The address was made by Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

AN attractive feature of the Cuban-American Fair, recently held in Madison Square Garden, New York, was a military booth in charge of the Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. This met with great success, and the Chapter has received a letter of thanks from the Daughters of Cuba for the efforts of its members in behalf of the cause so dear to the latter.

## Founders and Patriots of America.

OWING to the promotion of several of the former officers of the New York SOCIETY OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS to positions in the General Court, the officers of the New York Society have undergone some changes, and now stand as follows: Governor, Ralph E. Prime; Deputy Governor, William Winton Goodrich; Treasurer, Matthew Hinman; Secretary, Henry Lincoln Morris; States Attorney, S. Victor Constant; Registrar, Edward Hagaman Hall; Historian, Prof. George Rogers Howell. Councilors for three years: Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, George Clinton Batcheller and Charles Albert Hoyt. For two years: Clarence Lyman Collins, Maj. Robert Emmet Hopkins and Walter Steuben Carter. For one year: John Winslow, Thomas Hubbards Stryker and Col. Wm. Cary Sanger. Among the new members elected June 11th, were Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.; the Rev. Dr. D. F. Warren, Walter S. Carter, Jeremiah Richards,

Horace Warren Gridley, Hiram Todd Dewey, Dwight Hall Bruce, of Syracuse; James T. Sands, of St. Louis, and Charles S. Case, of Binghamton.

AT the first meeting of the Council General of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA a resolution was offered and unanimously passed, designating THE SPIRIT OF '76 as the magazine to be known as the official organ of the Order.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

A CHARTER for the institution of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, Illinois Commandery, has been granted by the National Council to the following residents of that State, Companions of the Order:



Samuel Eberly Gross, George W. Cass, Robert H. Babcock, Courtlandt Babcock, Francis J. Cushing, Edgar B. Tolman, John H. Trumbull, John D. Vandercook, Nelson A. McClary, Alonzo C. Bass and James H. Gilbert. The institution of the Illinois Commandery, the same being the fourth in seniority, is due to the active interest of Capt. S. E. Gross, of Chicago, the State Secretary of the Order. Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., the General of the Army, and Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, have had conferred upon them Honorary Companionship in the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, by action of the New York Commandery taken at the last meeting. Each of the distinguished officers has accepted in a

graceful letter acknowledging the honor conferred. Honorary Companionship in the Order is conferred only upon Presidents and ex-Presidents of the United States, officers of the Army not below the rank of Major General, and officers of the Navy not below the rank of Rear Admiral. James Henry Morgan, the Secretary-General of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES and the Vice Commander of the New York Commandery, is the grandson of Col. Avery Morgan, an officer of the War of 1812, and great-grandson of Capt. William Avery Morgan, who served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Morgan was born in Brooklyn, New York, and is the son of the late N. Denison Morgan, one of the founders of life insurance in this country. Mr. Morgan has for many years been engaged in life insurance in the City of New York, and is special agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Morgan, with Mr. Frank M. Avery, founded the ORDER, and the early success of the organization is very largely due to his energy and interest. Mr. Morgan is also directly descended from Capt. John Morgan (1645-1761) who for many years was a judge in New London, Conn., and sat on the bench with Capt. James Avery, and it is a strange coincidence that James H. Morgan, a direct descendant of the one, and Frank M. Avery, a direct descendant of the other, should have been the founders of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS. Mr. Morgan is also a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Connecticut. The Register of the National Commandery, containing the Institution and Constitution of the ORDER and the Roster of Veteran and Hereditary Companions to May, 1896, has just been received from the National Council. The roll contains the names of the Companions of the New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut Commanderies only, the Illinois Commandery having been organized after the Register went to press. A large number of the Companions of the ORDER are officers of the Army and Navy, and each Hereditary Companion is a descendant, in the direct male line, of a commissioned officer who served in one of the four foreign wars of this country. The volume contains an embossed fac-simile of the decoration of the ORDER and a cut of the newly adopted seal of the National Commandery, and is gotten up in a very attractive shape.

A MEETING of the Council of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, New York Commandery, was held on May 27. Col. James W. Abert, U. S. A., of Newport, Ky., was elected a Veteran Companion of the ORDER by reason of his personal service as a commissioned officer of the United States Army in the Mexican War, and the following Hereditary Companions were admitted by right of descent in the male line from commissioned officers in one of the following wars: the Revolution; the War of 1812; the War with Mexico—General Horace Porter; General Stewart L. Woodford; Elmer E. Larkin, M.D.; the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., LL. D.; Lawrence F. Braine; the

Rev. Brockholst Morgan, D.D.; Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Dent Grant, of New York; Edmund S. Spaulding and Theodore Lathrop Allen of Massachusetts; Judge William Dearing Harden of Savannah, Ga.; and Lieut.-Col. William S. Worth, U. S. A., in command at Governor's Island, New York. The New York Commandery has been uniformly successful since its inception, in maintaining the standard of its membership, and notwithstanding the fact that Companions are admitted only by invitation of the Council, has more than doubled its membership since the beginning of the year, with a large number of papers in the hands of the Committee, which will be passed upon at the next meeting of the Council in June, being the last meeting before Fall.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, Illinois Commandery, has held its meeting of organization and has elected the following officers and delegates: Commander, Samuel E. Gross; Vice-Commander, Edgar B. Tolman; Secretary, John D. Vandercook; Deputy-Secretary, Francis J. Cushing; Treasurer, Courtlandt Babcock; Registrar, Nelson A. McClary; Judge-Advocate, George W. Cass; Surgeon, Robert H. Babcock, M. D.; Vice-Commander-General for Illinois, representing the Commandery in the National Commandery, James H. Gilbert; Delegates to the National Commandery: Courtlandt Babcock, John H. Trumbull, Samuel E. Gross, Edgar B. Tolman and George W. Cass, Alternates: Dr. Robert H. Babcock, Francis J. Cushing, Nelson A. McClary, Alonzo C. Bass and John D. Vandercook. The address of the Secretary of the Illinois Commandery is John D. Vandercook, Esq., 604 Masonic Building, Chicago, Ills.

THE preliminary work of organizing the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, Maryland Commandery, is in charge of Howard P. Sadtler, Esq., Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md., and it is expected that the National Council will grant a Charter to Maryland in July. Those who desire to associate themselves with the Maryland Commandery should address Mr. Sadtler.

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS H. STEVENS, U. S. N., retired, died at Rockville, Md., on May 15th. Admiral Stevens, since his retirement, was a resident of Washington, D. C., and was a Veteran Companion of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES and a member of the Military and Naval Board of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the ORDER.

THE Connecticut Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES has elected Augustus Floyd Delafield, Esq., Vice Commander-General for Connecticut, to represent the Commandery of that State in the National Commandery of the ORDER.

## Children of The American Revolution.

On the 27th of January, 1896, seventeen girls and boys met to organize a society of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Mystic, Conn., at the home of Mrs. H. K. H. Bradford, President of the CHILDREN'S Society and member of the Fanny Ledyard Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Mystic and Noank, Conn. The first question was: "What shall be the name of the Society?" The first name proposed was Isaac Wheeler.



The story of Isaac Wheeler was told by Mrs. A. H. Simmons, Assistant President, and was as follows: "When a boy of only seven years he joined the army with his father, Col. Isaac Wheeler, and went from Stonington, Conn., to Newport, R. I. He was fifer. One day he refused to play. When asked the reason why, he said he had no uniform like the soldiers. His father soon bought him a pair of red-topped boots and gave them to him, saying those were little boys' uniform. He was satisfied and never refused to do his duty again." This story so pleased the young people that Isaac Wheeler was chosen as their name on the first ballot. A Secretary, Registrar, Historian and Treasurer were then chosen, and the President appointed Assistant Presidents. Seventeen papers have been sent to Washington and more will be ready to send in a few days. The CHILDREN intend to meet the second Tuesday in every month and devote one half hour to regular business and a drill in parliamentary usages, a half hour to history, then a half-hour to historical games or similar recreation.—Henry A. Simmons, Historian.

THE Valentine Holt Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of San Francisco, Cal., is very enthusiastic. Having learned through THE SPIRIT OF '76 of the tablet erected to Gen.

Montgomery's soldiers, the Society adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Valentine Holt Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has learned that through the efforts of Frances and Constance Fairchild, the little daughters of George M. Fairchild, of "Ravenscliffe," near Quebec, Canada, a handsome marble tablet has been erected in the courtyard of the old military prison on Citadel Hill, Quebec, to the memory of General Montgomery's soldiers who were killed in the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775; and whereas, this act of patriotic zeal must commend itself to every loyal American citizen, and especially to those organized Societies whose object is to foster true patriotism and perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; therefore be it

Resolved, That in grateful recognition of the patriotic spirit that has animated these children in the accomplishment of this noble undertaking, Valentine Holt Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of San Francisco, Cal., esteeming it an honor to have borne upon its roll of membership the names of these young patriots, does hereby elect Frances and Constance Fairchild honorary members of the Society.

THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of New York celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Sag Harbor, May 23d, at the home of their President, Mrs. William Cummings Story, in Lawrence, Long Island. The CHILDREN had a very pleasant afternoon, being entertained with music, legerdemain, recitations and addresses. In order to be of service to others, the CHILDREN intend to make their first work one of charity to those less fortunate than themselves. Mrs. Wells Champney, President of the Messiah Home, an unsectarian institution which cares for little children, recently invited the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to participate in a May Day festival, and in return the Society proposes to raise a fund for the Messiah Home, by which some poor child or children may be assisted during the Summer.

### The Society of Colonial Wars.

THE Governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in California, Holdridge Ozro Collins, announces the death, at Pasadena, May 14, 1896, of Harry Woodville Latham, the Secretary of the Society, and one of its charter members. The Society was represented at the funeral of Mr. Latham by the Chaplain, Rev. Alexander M. Merwin, Judge Erskine M. Ross, Spencer R. Thorpe, George J. Denis and Frank P. Flint. The Right Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, Bishop of Southern California, a member of the New York Society, acted with the committee. Mr. Latham was also a member of the Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, which was represented at the obsequies by a committee.

THE Secretary of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Illinois, Seymour Morris, to whom much of the success of the Society in Illinois is due, has compiled and recently issued the year book of the Society for 1896.

### The Society of the War of 1812.

In a letter to THE SPIRIT OF '76, Appleton Morgan, a Vice-President of the General SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, writes to protest against what he calls the "pretence of antiquity," made by this Society on the occasion of the death of the veteran, Henry Morris, at Portchester, N. Y. Mr. Morgan states the facts, so far as he knows them, as follows:

In the winter of 1891-2, I, with others, organized THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 in the STATE OF NEW YORK, and (on my calling on him at Portchester, and explaining its objects), Mr. Henry Morris consented to join the Society thus organized, and he did join us, at my request, on the 28th day of December, 1891. Three days after, at Little Falls, New York, the late David Wollaver, a veteran of Sackett's Harbor, also at my request, joined our Society.

The Articles of Incorporation were filed simultaneously in the office of the Secretary of State and Clerk of the City of New York, January 8, 1892, and, so long as I continued any connection with it, the letterheads of the Society bore its proper title and date of organization. During my absence from the city in the summer of 1893, the Society announced itself, on its letterheads and otherwise, as having been "Instituted January 3, 1826," and it has since constantly and habitually asserted and advertised such alleged date of institution on its letterheads, circulars, in printed volumes, etc., etc.

On first learning of this entirely gratuitous and baseless assumption of antiquity, during the summer of 1893, I protested against it, but finding my protests unheeded by the majority of the Board of Directors of the Society, I demanded the instant acceptance of my resignation, which they (after some correspondence attempting to secure my acquiescence of the earlier date) decided that it would be wisest to accept. This ended my connection with the Society, which now calls itself THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE

WAR of 1812, and lately made an effort to obtain legislative guarantee for its assumed antiquity, with what success I am not informed.

I have delayed the publication of this statement because still hoping that better counsels would prevail in the Society I had founded, and for which I had hoped so much. But I feel that I can avoid its publication no longer.

Mr. Morgan also furnished us with a copy of a letter addressed by him to the President of the Society, May 15th, to which he says he had received no reply by the 31st of the same month. The letter is as follows:

REV. MORGAN DIX, D.D.,  
President of THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Sir:—I am apprised by a daily newspaper that you have appointed a committee to investigate the matters and things connected with the founding and organization of the above named Society of which you are President.

I hasten to say that this seems to me an admirable method of closing all possible discussion as to its origin, and that I will cheerfully appear before said committee at one, or at all, of its sessions, as it may summon me, and will bring with me all papers, documents and correspondence relating to the founding of that Society in the winter of 1891-2 (which was prior, I think, to your personal and official knowledge of the same.)

I have the honor to be, sir,

Respectfully yours,

APPLETON MORGAN,  
Vice-President of THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.  
New York, May 15, 1896.

### United States Daughters of 1812.

THE Executive Council, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, has adopted the following resolution: "Be it resolved, That the General Society and Historic Council, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, and the several State Societies, be informed through the Secretary General of the Order, that at the last meeting of the General Council it was unanimously decided to make THE SPIRIT OF '76 the official medium of the Society, and all State Presidents are requested to send each month an account of events of interest and matters pertaining to the progress of their Societies, and thereby keep in touch with the members and methods of the entire organization."



THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, of Pennsylvania, held their first annual meeting in Harrisburg, May 29th, and after a meeting of great interest, were entertained at luncheon by the President of the Society, Mrs. L. W. Hall.

### The Descendants of Colonial Governors.

THE new Society of DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS held its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Chairman for the State of New York, 1025 Park Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 26th. This Society is confined solely to members of the Societies of the COLONIAL DAMES and COLONIAL WARS, who are lineal descendants of a Governor prior to 1750.

#### Rare Engraving for Sale.

An artist's proof steel engraving, 19 in. x 22½, made in 1847 by H. S. Sadd, from the painting of T. H. Mateson, entitled "Spirit of '76," is for sale. The scene portrayed is a colonial kitchen in which stands a young soldier, surrounded by his family, preparing to leave home in defence of his country, while a comrade with musket on his shoulder, is entering the door to summon him away. The owner of the picture is very anxious to dispose of it, and any one wishing to purchase may obtain further information by addressing Mrs. Lucy C. Stocking, Box 1184, Meriden, Conn.

Members of historical and patriotic societies who are interested in old books, drawings, prints, etc., will find much to aid and interest them in the collections and catalogues of Mr. A. S. Clark of 174 Fulton Street, New York. Mr. Clark is an antiquarian bookseller, who makes a specialty of Americana.

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## NEWBURGH-ON-HUDSON.

WHEN Hendrick Hudson sailed up the river Mahakeneghtuc, the "continually flowing waters" that were to be called by his name in years to come, he reached on September 15th, 1607, what is now called Newburgh Bay, and tarried a few hours in this lovely spot, where at the sound of the Dutch cannon, game sprang up on every side from the wooded shore. He passed up the stream, and a few days later was again at the place which he thought was a pleasant one "to build a town on." The building was not for him to do, for after a short stay to buy skins of the Indians, for which they received knives and articles of trifling value, with a last look at the noble scene which stretched before his eyes, he sailed away, never to return. In 1640, Pieterzen de Vries came up the river to this point, carefully seeking a suitable place for a settlement. The Indians of the vicinity, the Waranawaukongs, called called by the Dutch the Esopus, a bold and warlike trike, regarded the Dutch with suspicion, and when Thomas Chambers and some of his neighbors from Rensselaerwyck came to Esopus to settle, the Indians drove them away, but, returning in 1657, they were for a time unmolested. After a time trouble arose, and eventually Governor Stuyvesant demanded from the savages a surrender of the lands of Esopus as far as the Dutch had explored. His demands were enforced by Martin Kregier, who was sent to protect the settlement, and finally the Waranawaukongs were driven out and destroyed.

Affairs transpiring at this time in Europe contributed to the settlement of this part of America. When the army of Louis XIV. had reduced to cinders the homes of the Palatinate of the Rhine, and scattered the inhabitants, fifty Palatines who sought refuge in England, were sent out to America in the Spring of 1709 by Queen Anne, well supplied with tools and the necessities of life, and were promised an allowance of 9d. a day for a year.

They met with many trials in their new home, and the death of Lord Lovelace having cut short the supplies granted them, they petitioned the Council of New York for aid, and the minister, Joshua Kockerthal, was sent to England on their behalf. The settlers were men of good character, stripped of their property by religious persecution and without friends at home to help them. On the return of Kockerthal in the Spring of 1710, his mission successfully accomplished, they began in earnest to subjugate the wilderness and build homes.

A patent was promised them, but was not granted for several years. In 1718, Augustus Graham, Surveyor General, under a warrant issued by Governor Hunter, laid out a tract of land at Quassaick Creek for the Germans, allowing fifty acres to each head of family, and 500 acres for glebe land. The patent was issued December 17, 1719, but before that time Kockerthal had died.

The country was filling up with English and Dutch, and to facilitate intercourse with those occupying the east side of the river, a ferry was established under letters patent of May 24, 1748.

The English settled on the glebe lands, which were released to them, and these became a source of revenue to the Lutheran Church. As the English increased in number they wished for a church of their own, and seized upon that of the Lutherans, and despite the protests of the latter, letters patent were issued to the English under the name of Newburgh parish, by Governor Clinton. The glebe lands were divided by streets, and a house built for the minister, by whom it was occupied until 1774, after which time it was used as a school. The revenues supported a school on the glebe lands long after the English were dispossessed, and until the public schools were established in 1852, when the income was devoted to their use. The leases were gradually converted into titles in fee simple, and a small free school fund remains from them as a monument to the Palatine settlers.

The increase of traffic by 1767 had become so great that on the petition of John Morel and Joseph Albertson three or four taverns were established to accommodate those who passed through the place to and from New York.

In 1762, by the subdivision of the patent, Newburgh Precinct was set off, and a meeting to organize was held in the house of Jonathan Hasbrouck, Supervisor, a house made famous in later years as the headquarters of General Washington, the place from which he refused the proposal to make him king.

When the drama of the Revolution opened, and Committees of Safety and Observation were formed in every city, town and precinct, that of Newburgh was organized January 27, 1775, and the pledge drawn up by the New York Committee of Safety to observe and maintain the orders and resolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congress, was signed at Newburgh by 180 heads of families, and only 38 refused to do so.

Their proximity to the Highlands was always a source of danger, anxiety and alarm to the townspeople, and the militia was repeatedly called out. The place was made a depot for stores in 1777, and maintained as such until peace, and during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, the citizens came forward eagerly to help the sufferers by sending provisions in every conveyance obtainable. Newburgh was also made a place of rendezvous by General Orders, and the billeting of soldiers on the inhabitants was a great tax on their resources. At the reduction of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, the residents moved back from the river, and escaped molestation from the expedition of Vaughan and Wallace, which passed up the river.

General Washington made his headquarters here in the Hasbrouck house from April, 1782, till August, 1783, and near by were the headquarters of Hamilton, Wayne, Knox, Lafayette and Baron Stuben, and the soldiers' tents covered the ground now occupied by the homes of wealth. The social enjoyments at headquarters were peculiar to the circumstances, there was lavish hospitality and a bountiful dinner and supper was served daily of dishes as good as Continental cooks could make, and in the Autumn evenings, seated about the blazing wood fires, apples and hickory

*Continued on page 261.*

## THE KEYNOTE TO A MODERN HOUSE

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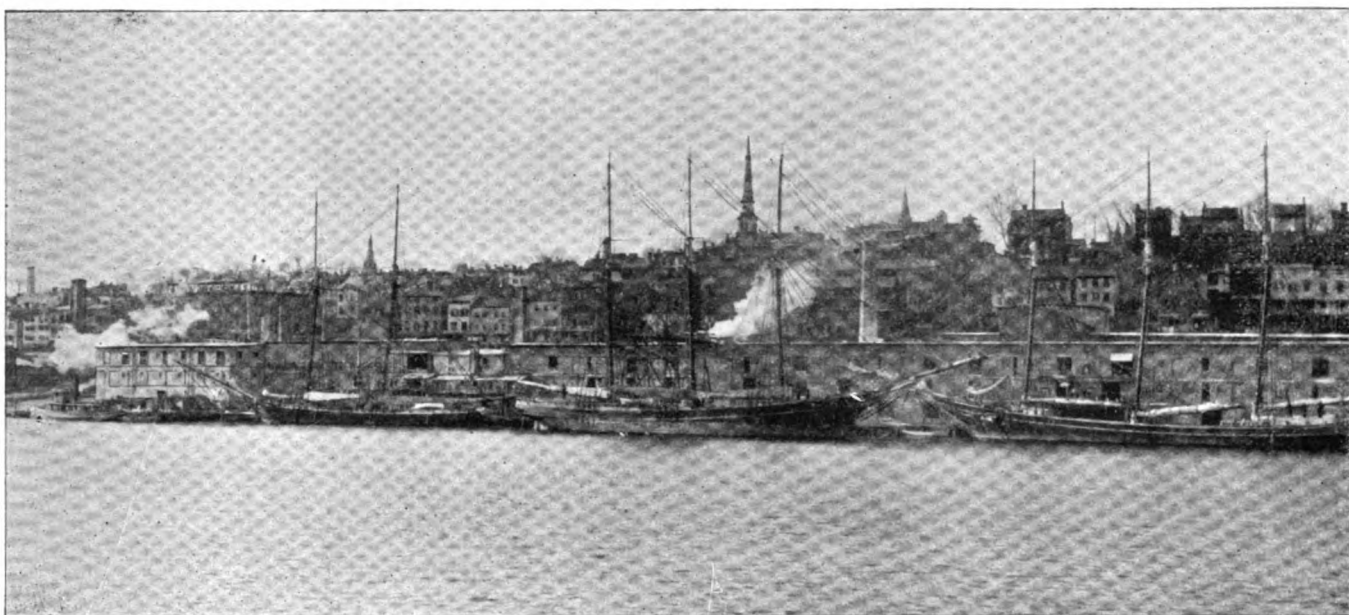
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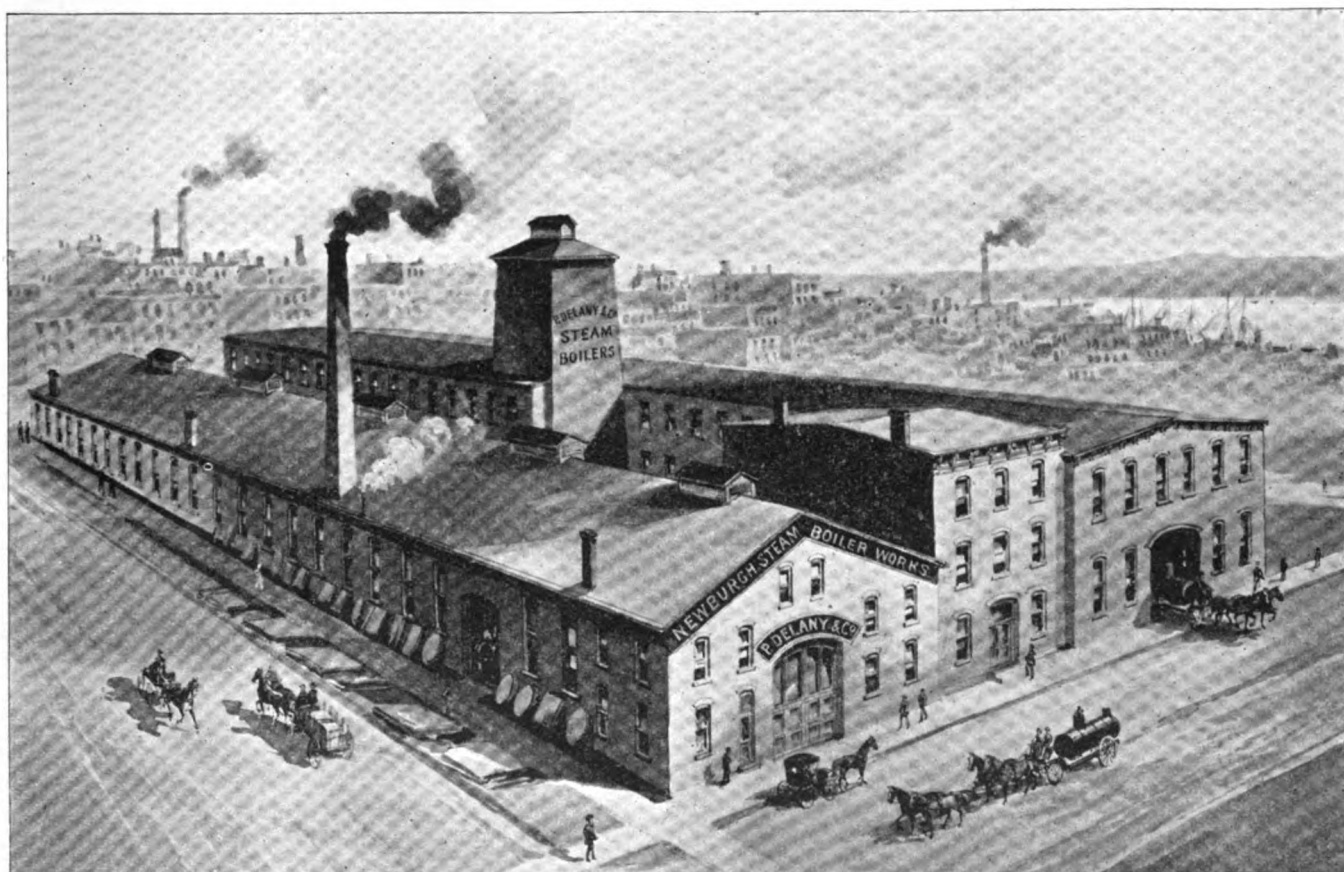
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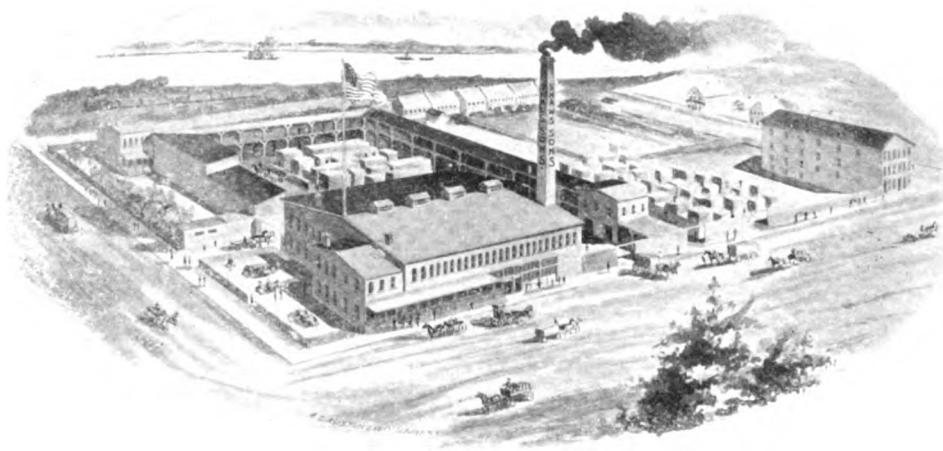


THE NEWBURGH PLASTER WORKS.—HENRY C. HIGGINSON, PROPRIETOR.

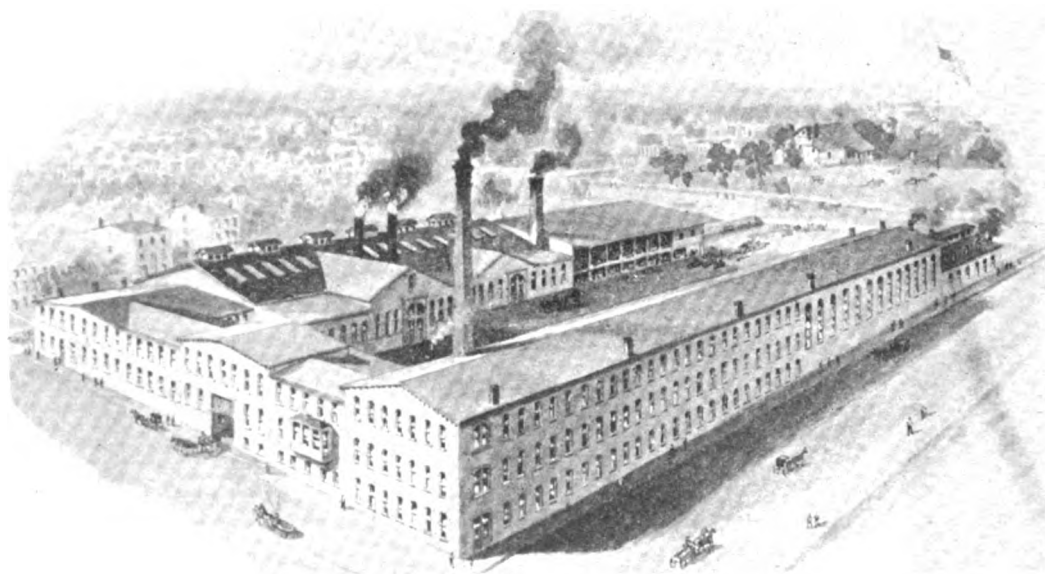


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nuts were discussed, and the amazing consumption of the former by Washington caused boundless wonder to the French officers.

During the War of 1812 the militia of Newburgh were stationed at Staten Island, and the town became the temporary rendezvous of the grenadiers, light infantry and riflemen of the 34th Brigade.

Since that time there have been great changes and many events of interesting character. General progress was slow for many years, and when the Erie Canal was built, it cut off much of the western trade of the town, but since the construction of the New York & Erie Railroad there has been a steady advance and renewed prosperity.

The Newburgh of to-day is a large and thriving city of more than 25,000 inhabitants, a delightful place of residence, with fine streets well lighted by gas and electricity, with handsome houses and public buildings, an extremely low tax rate, and a city debt that is merely nominal.

The prosperity of Newburgh, which dates from the opening of railroad communication with other parts of the country in 1850, received further impetus from the incorporation of the city, April 22, 1865, and since 1880 its advance has been rapid and substantial, and so remarkable for an eastern town as to attract attention. It is situated in the heart of one of the best dairy, agricultural and fruit growing districts of the country, and is in direct communication with the great coal fields and iron deposits of Pennsylvania, ample transportation facilities being afforded by eight railroads, seven steamboat lines and two ferries.

Newburgh has a fine Government building and many charitable institutions with handsome buildings of their own. There are four banks, a Building and Loan Association, seven public schools, a free Academy, and twenty-four churches. The news of the world is supplied by four dailies, one weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers. Two parks, Downing and Washington's Headquarters, a public library and the Academy of Music afford opportunities of recreation, while the decided interest of the citizens in athletic sports has led to the erection of several fine club houses.

As the city has been made a port of delivery, it has a resident customs officer. Two miles of the river front are lined with wharves interspersed with storehouses, foundries, machine shops, coal and lumber yards. Excellent water power is furnished by Quassaick Creek to more than a dozen factories on its banks, and in the manufacturing district are brick yards, iron works, breweries, paint, plaster and engine works, paper and cotton mills and other important concerns. Already a prosperous and influential city, one can prophesy with safety that Newburgh is surely destined to increase a manufacturing and commercial importance.

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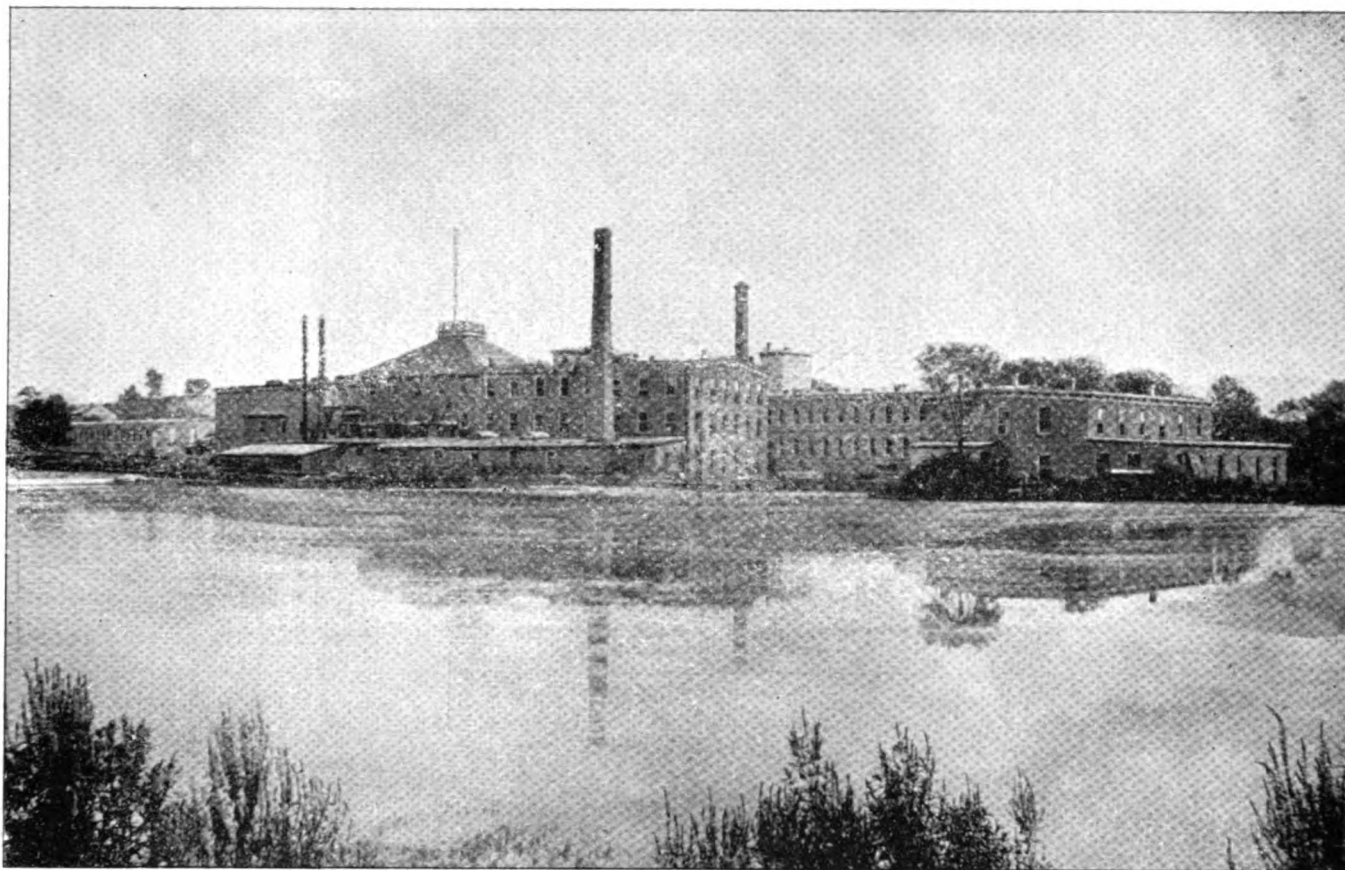
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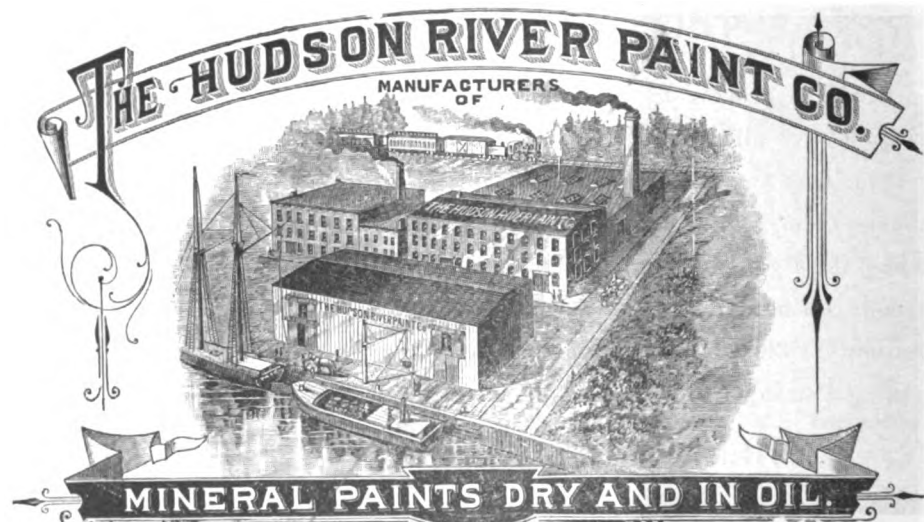
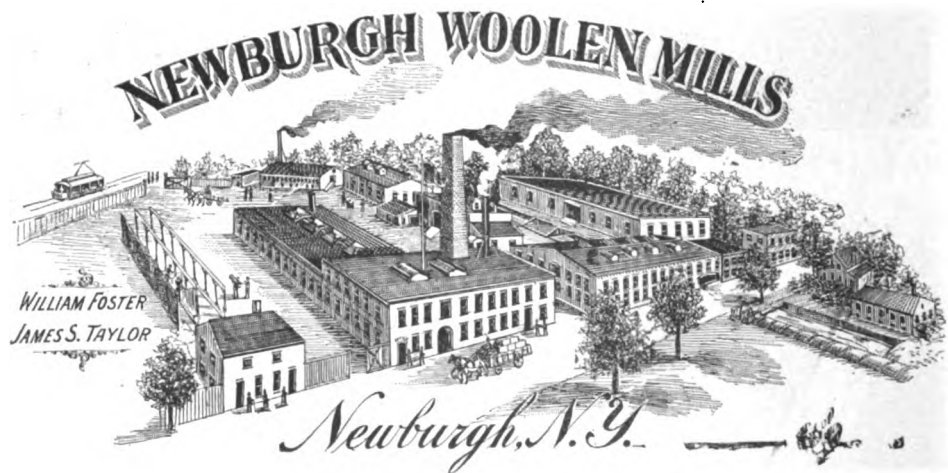
29 to 33 West 42d St., New York City.



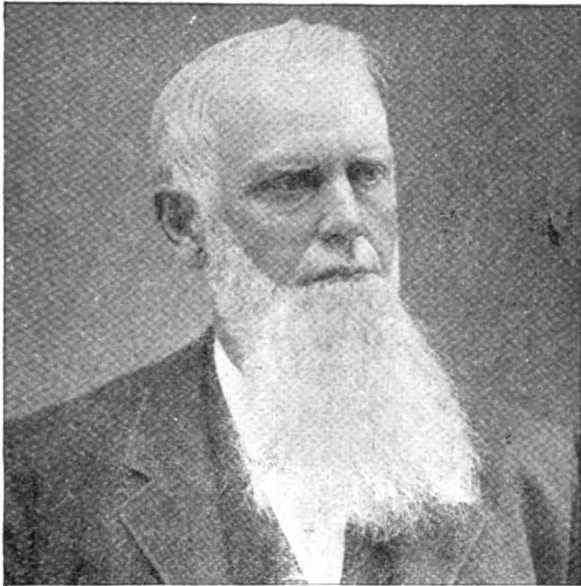
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Eastern portion of building built before 1776.



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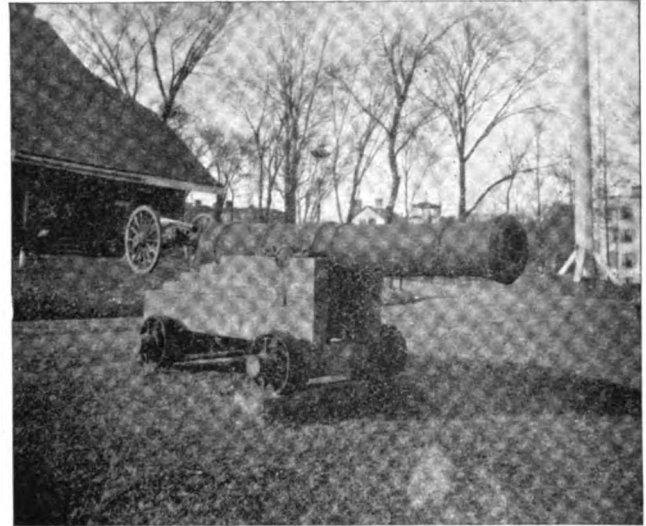


HON. BENJAMIN B. ODELL,  
Mayor of Newburgh.

The Hon. Benj. B. Odell, who welcomed the S. A. R. Pilgrims to Newburgh, June 15th, has been closely identified with the growth and progress of that city. He was born Sept. 25, 1825, in New Windsor, N. Y. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but since 1861 has been a Republican. After serving, as trustee, alderman, sheriff, and in other public capacities, he has been four times elected mayor of Newburgh, which position he now fills. His son, Benj. B. Odell, Jr., is also a public spirited citizen, a leading Republican, and Congressman from his district.



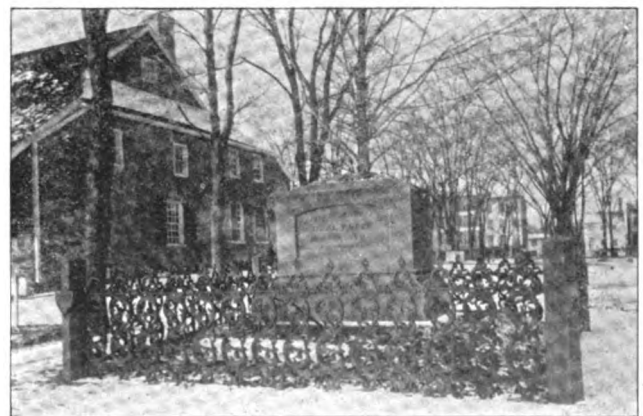
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IN THIS NUMBER: THE OSWEGO CENTENNIAL.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

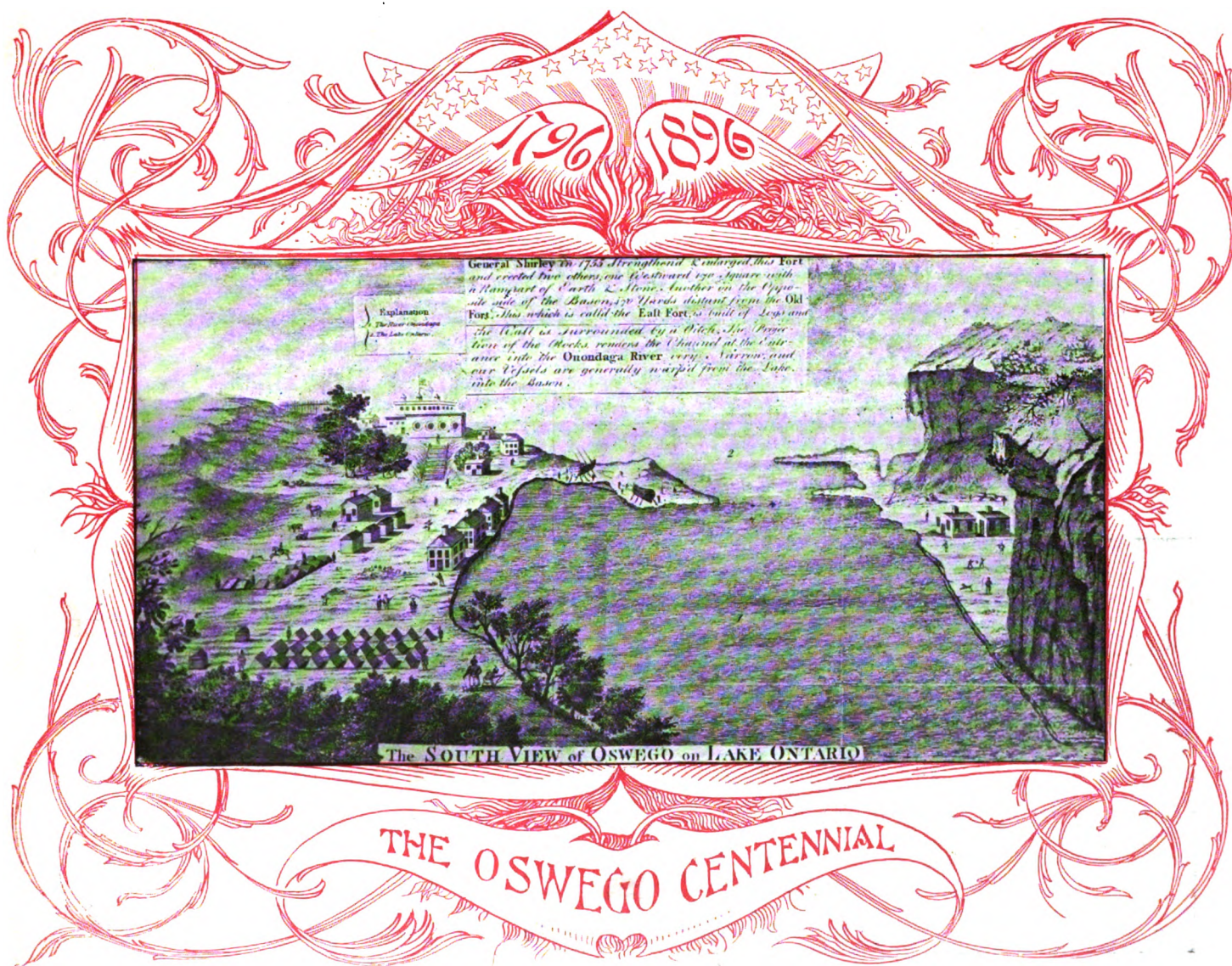
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES, INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76, AND COLONIAL TIMES.

VOL. II. No. II.  
WHOLE No. 23.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

JULY, 1896.

[\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 cents.





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GENERAL HORACE PORTER,  
ORATOR OF THE DAY.

## THE OSWEGO CENTENNIAL.

### OSWEGO, PAST AND PRESENT.

**A** LONG the bluffs and hilly ground of the southeast shore of Lake Ontario, where it receives the waters of the Oswego river, Oswego, a beautiful city of the State of New York, and a port of entry of the United States, stretches for a distance of two or three miles. Its healthful location, finely shaded parks and broad streets, handsome houses and public buildings, make it an attractive place of residence, and its history renders it one of the most interesting places on our northern frontier.

On a height near the river's mouth stands Fort Ontario, the last post on our frontier to be surrendered by Great Britain after the close of the Revolution, being retained by her until July 15, 1796, owing to the refusal of Virginia to pay certain debts due to British subjects. On that day, at ten o'clock in the morning, the English garrison under Colonel Fothergill and Captain Clark, evacuated the place, and the American forces, led by Colonel Elmer, marched in and raised the Stars and Stripes over the old fortifications. The citizens of Oswego have recently marked the centennial anniversary of this event by an impressive military celebration, befitting its national importance.

#### HISTORY OF THE MILITARY WORKS.

The history of the military works in Oswego reaches back to 1726, when Gov. William Burnet erected a rude frontier fort, called Fort Oswego, to guard the entrance to the harbor. Some

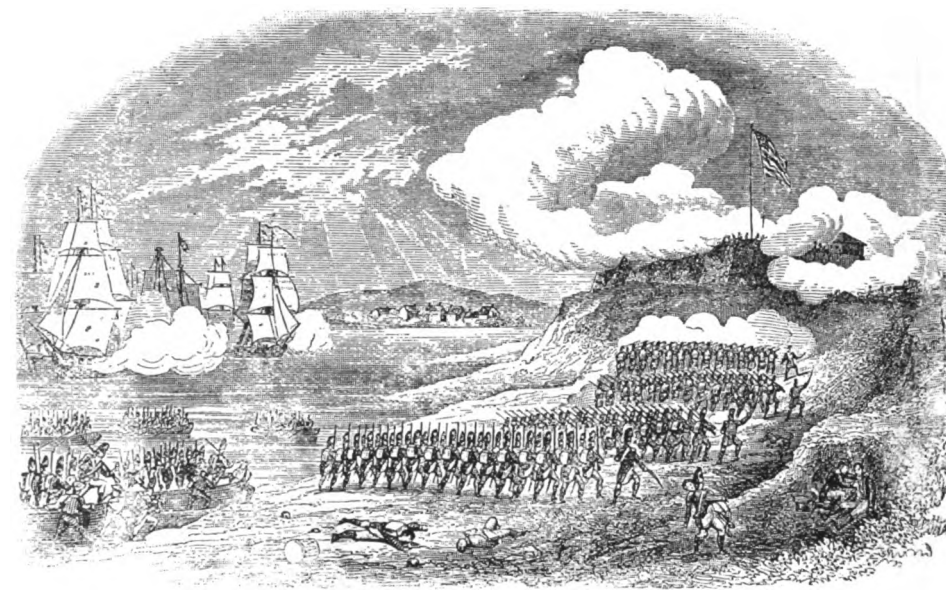
years later Governor Shirley built Oswego New Fort on the west bank of the river. This was commanded by the adjacent heights, and for its defence Fort Ontario was erected on the east bank at a point a little south of the present structure. Oswego was a trading post of importance, and the real key to the northern frontier. Throughout the early Indian and French wars, thrilling events were enacted here, and Oswego often gave protection to neighboring settlers fleeing from Indian outrages. Although strongly garrisoned under Colonel Mercer during the great French and Indian war, the value of this important point was not clearly realized till too late, and it was lost through the mismanagement of the English authorities. Both of the forts and 1,700 prisoners were captured by the able French general, Montcalm, in August, 1756, after a memorable siege, and to allay the jealousy of the Indians he razed the forts and left Oswego a solitude.

Between 1757-59 new works were constructed by the English, which remained in their possession until Fort Ontario was transferred to the United States in 1796, and it was here that the powerful Indian chieftain, Pontiac, met Sir William Johnson in 1766, to ratify a solemn pledge of fidelity to the English king.

In the spring of 1814 several attempts were made by the British to capture the fort. These were at first unsuccessful, but on May 6th, after a bombardment of three hours, it was forced to

capitulate to Sir James Yeo. The object of the attack was to secure the supply of naval stores, believed to be at this place, for the new vessels which were building at Sacketts Harbor. The stores were not taken, for they were several miles distant at Oswego Falls. Lieut. Woolsey, who was in charge of them, placed them in nineteen boats, and with these dropped down the river in the night, and set out on the lake, being supported by riflemen and Indians on shore under Major Appling. He was pursued, and took refuge in Sandy Creek, where an action followed, resulting in the capture of the attacking party.

The English made no effort to retain Fort Ontario, and soon withdrew, but it was not repaired and again occupied until 1839. Repairs were then begun, and for the ensuing five years large sums of money were expended in rebuilding and making improvements about the works, kyanized timber being used for the revetments.



PORT ONTARIO.

From an old print showing attack of British fleet and troops during the War of 1812.

#### THE PRESENT STRUCTURE.

The present fort is a casemated structure of stone masonry, with moats and bastions. The construction in masonry was begun in 1863 by the late John W. Judson, C. E., a West Point graduate of the class of 1836 and a descendant of Lieut. Joseph Judson of Connecticut, who distinguished himself during the Colonial wars against the Narragansett and Pequot Indians in 1660-70. With its reservation the fort occupies nearly seventy-five acres of land, and commands the entire harbor and several miles of the lake shore.

#### THE CELEBRATION.

From the moment of the evacuation of the fort in 1796, the freedom of the American people was assured, and foreign domination was no longer feared. This fact lends significance to the commemoration on July 15, 1896.

On this day the city was in holiday attire and all business was suspended. From nearly every housetop floated the Stars and Stripes, business houses and private residences were elaborately decorated with flags and bunting,



SALUTE TO THE FLAG, EVACUATION OF PORT ONTARIO,  
JULY 15, 1896.

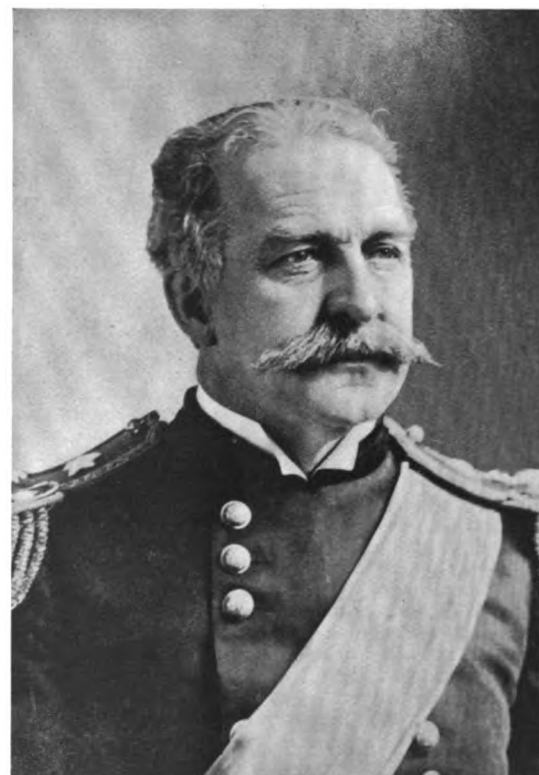
and every effort was made to do honor to the occasion. At sunrise a salute of 45 guns, the number of the States in the Union, was fired by the Fifth Syracuse Battery, under Captain Hayes. Citizens and visitors were astir at an early hour, and the streets overflowed with an enthusiastic multitude. The arrival of visiting companies was heralded by strains of martial music from the escorts by whom they were met.

These were the 48th Separate Company and band, and the Canton Oswego and Kingsford band. Each company, as it arrived, was marched to its headquarters, and the little city of tents at Fort Ontario, where the Ninth United States Infantry was quartered, was an object of great interest to many visitors. By noon an immense crowd had arrived, the number of strangers in attendance at the celebration being over 20,000.

#### THE PARADE.

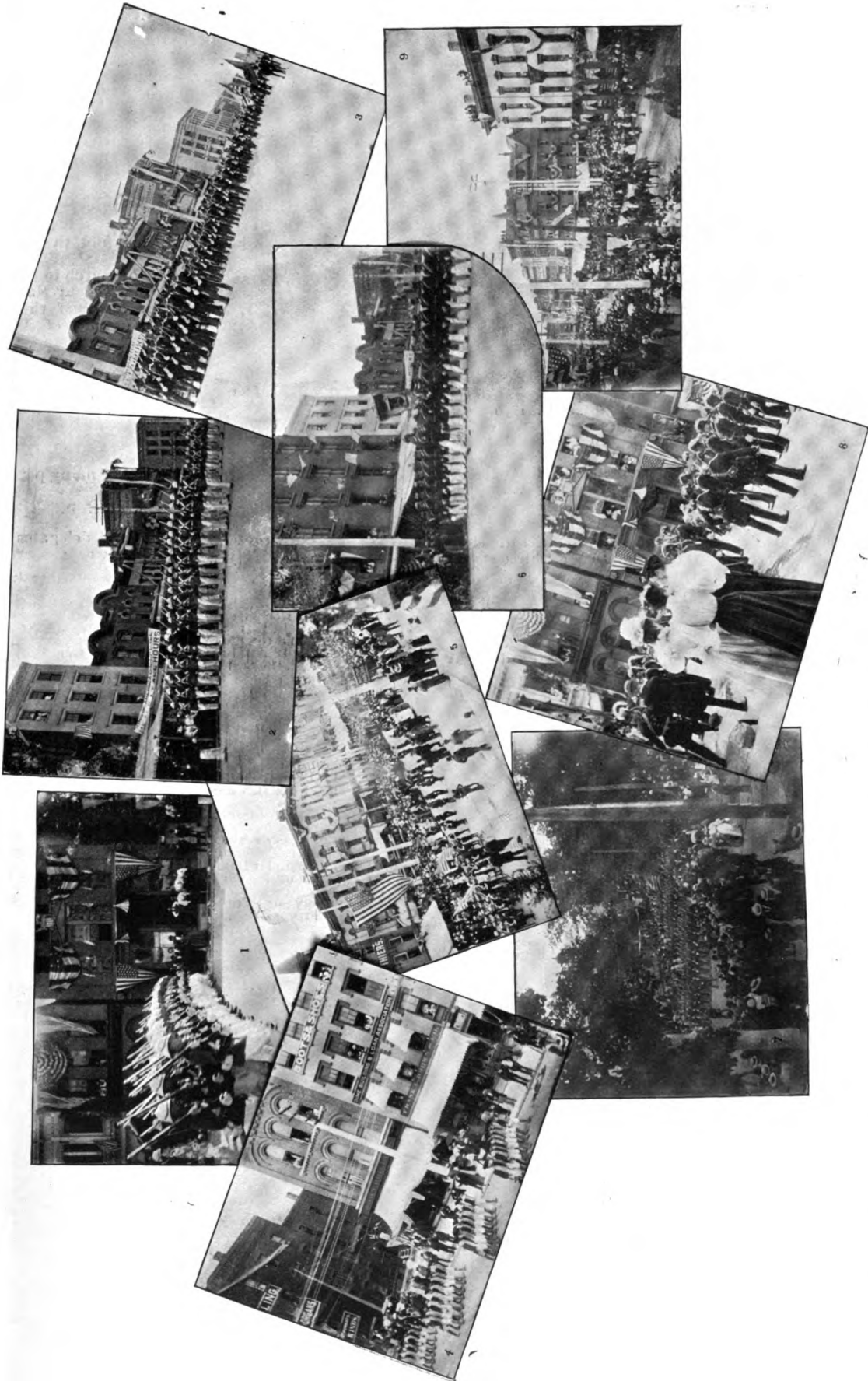
At one o'clock, amid great stir and bustle, the troops and civic organizations sought their places in the parade, the splendid militia companies of young, athletic men attracting much attention, as well as the Cantons in their rich uniforms of black with gold trimmings, Canton Oswego, the World's Fair drill winners, being especially singled out for praise.

The military formed on the east side of the river in the streets intersecting Bridge street, Colonel Lyster and the Ninth United



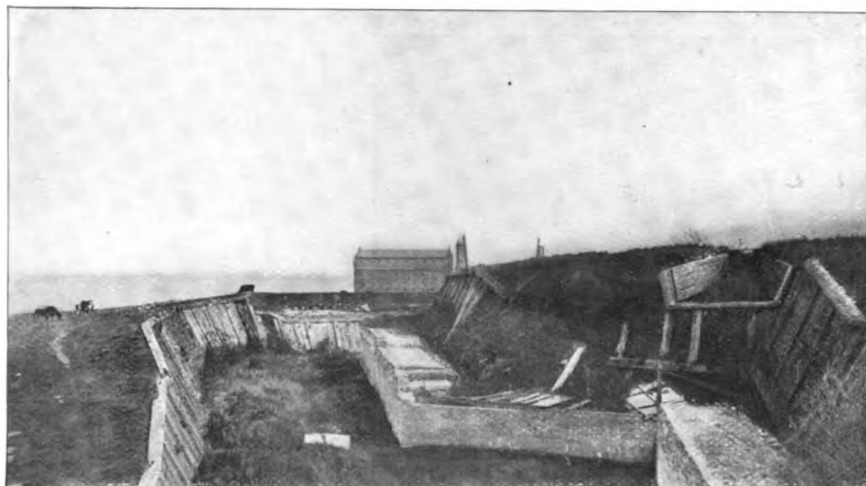
MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U.S.A.





# GLIMPSES OF THE PARADE.

1. CADETS PASSING OSWEGO TIMES OFFICE.
2. TIBBETT'S CADETS OF TROY, N. Y.
3. NINTH U. S. INFANTRY.
4. CONTINENTAL DRILL CORPS OF FULTON, N. Y.
5. GRANT BLOCK, COR. WEST FIRST AND BRIDGE STS.
6. OSWEGO, NO. 18, I. O. O. F.
7. 26TH SEPARATE COMPANY OF ELMIRA, N. Y.
8. SCENE ON WEST FIRST STREET, BET. BRIDGE AND CAYUGA STREETS.
- 9.



FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., 1896.

Looking East along Lake front, showing one of the five bastions with kyanized timber revetment of 1839, and masonry of 1863. Ditch and counterscarp on left.

States Infantry being stationed in East Fourth street, with its right resting on Bridge street. At 1:30 the word of command was given, and the column moved, preceded by Captain Richardson and his mounted police. The Ninth Regiment marched west down Bridge street, and at the street intersections other divisions fell into line, moving west over the bridge to West First street, where they were joined by the Civic Division.

Following the Ninth Infantry were more than 1,500 of the National Guard of the State, including companies from Rochester, Elmira, Utica, Binghamton, Mohawk, Auburn, Watertown, Troy, Oswego; Naval Reserves from Rochester and mounted Artillery from Syracuse. After these came a division of the Grand Army of the Republic, with representatives from twenty-one posts, and then the Civic Division, each company carrying a large American flag.

The order in detail was as follows:

#### FORMATION OF PARADE.

##### Mounted Police.

##### MILITARY DIVISION.

Col. W. J. Lyster, Ninth U. S. Infantry, commanding, and staff.  
Ninth U. S. Infantry Band (24 pieces).  
Ninth U. S. Infantry (500 men), Maj. E. P. Ewers, commanding.

##### First Provisional Battalion.

Capt. H. B. Henderson, Rochester, commanding.  
Forty-eighth Separate Company Band.  
Twenty-sixth Separate Company, Elmira, Capt. R. P. Bush (two commands).  
Eighth Separate Company, Rochester, Lieut. Bailey (two commands).

##### Second Provisional Battalion.

Capt. Joseph Remmer, Utica, commanding.  
Mexico Band.  
Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton, Capt. H. C. Rogers.  
Twenty-eighth Separate Company, Utica, Lieut. Hersberg (two commands).  
Thirty-first Separate Company, Mohawk, Capt. Wethsten (two commands).

##### Third Provisional Battalion.

Capt. W. M. Kirby, Auburn, commanding.  
Thirty-ninth Separate Company Band, with Auburn Drum Corps.  
Thirty-ninth Separate Company, Watertown, Capt. James S. Boyer.  
Second Separate Company, Auburn, Lieut. Barber.  
Forty-eighth Separate Company, Oswego, Capt. Hall (two commands).

##### Fourth Provisional Battalion.

Capt. James H. Lloyd, Troy, commanding.  
Doring's Band, Troy.  
Twenty-first Separate Company (two commands).  
Forty-fourth Separate Company, Utica, Capt. L. E. Goodier.

##### Naval Reserves.

Second Separate Division, Rochester, Lieut. E. N. Walbridge.

##### Artillery.

Fifth Battery (mounted), Syracuse, Capt. A. D. Hayes.

##### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC DIVISION.

Gen. James S. Graham, Department Commander, Commanding Division.  
Scriba Center Band.

##### CIVIC DIVISION.

Col. E. A. Cooke, Commanding.  
Capt. Alfred E. Seliger, Chief of Staff.  
R. G. Jermyn, Adjutant.

The procession was magnificent. The splendid bearing of the trained soldiers of the Ninth, the staff officers on their spirited horses, the militia marching as finely as the regulars, and the veterans almost equalling the trained soldiers of to day, excited the admiration of all spectators, while the Civic Division, under Col. E. A. Cooke, added greatly to the attraction of the procession. This division, preceded by Chief of Staff A. E. Seliger and his aids-de-camp, mounted on handsome horses, was composed of many different Cantons, the boys' brigade, the city school companies, the Old Continentals and the Minetto Fire Department.

On its line of march to the Fort, the procession was reviewed by Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States Army; The Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont; Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Col. Ashley W. Cole, Governor Morton's private secretary; Colonel Ward and Captain Michler, U.S.A.; Gen. Horace Porter and others, each company saluting as it passed. A stand 70 feet long had been erected on the west side of West Park, which was occupied by the reviewing officers and representatives of the

Historical Societies of the State and of many patriotic organizations.

##### SOCIETIES REPRESENTED.

The Societies represented, and the delegates who occupied seats of honor on the reviewing stand were:

**THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.**—William Pierson Judson of Oswego, Chairman; Abraham B. Valentine, Historian of the Society, New York; Edgar Cotrell Leonard, local Secretary at Albany; George May Elwood, local Secretary at Rochester; Lewis Hall, Jamestown; ex-Surgeon General William H. Watson, Utica; Capt. Morris C. Foote of the Ninth United States Infantry, and George C. Baker, representing the Albany members.

**THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Society, the orator of the day; George Comstock Baker, Albany; Vice-President John S. Wardwell, Registrar Oswald P. Backus, delegates from Gansevoort Willett Chapter of Rome, and J. M. Brainard, G. W. G. Kinney, C. C. Hopkins, E. A. Willoughby, C. F. Sturdevant and H. G. Lake, from the same Chapter; George May Elwood and Clinton Rogers, Rochester; Hon. John D. Higgins, Mayor of Oswego; Col. John T. Mott and Luther Wright Mott, Oswego.

**THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—George C. Baker, delegate from the Philip Livingston Chapter of Albany, and Edgar C. Leonard of the same Chapter; Abraham B. Valentine, New York; William Pierson Judson, Oswego; Colonel W. B. Camp, Sacket's Harbor, and Lewis Hall, Jamestown.

**THE COLONIAL ORDER OF THE ACORN.**—Fordham Morris, New York, Grand Chancellor.

**THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Miss Virginia Swift Sterling, New York, General Secretary; Dr. Kate Sterling, New York, and Mrs. Kate Malcolm Schuyler Baxter, Oswego.

**THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Edgar Cotrell Leonard, Albany.

**THE SOCIETY OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS.**—Ex-Surgeon General William H. Watson, Utica.

**THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY.**—Swits Condé, Oswego.

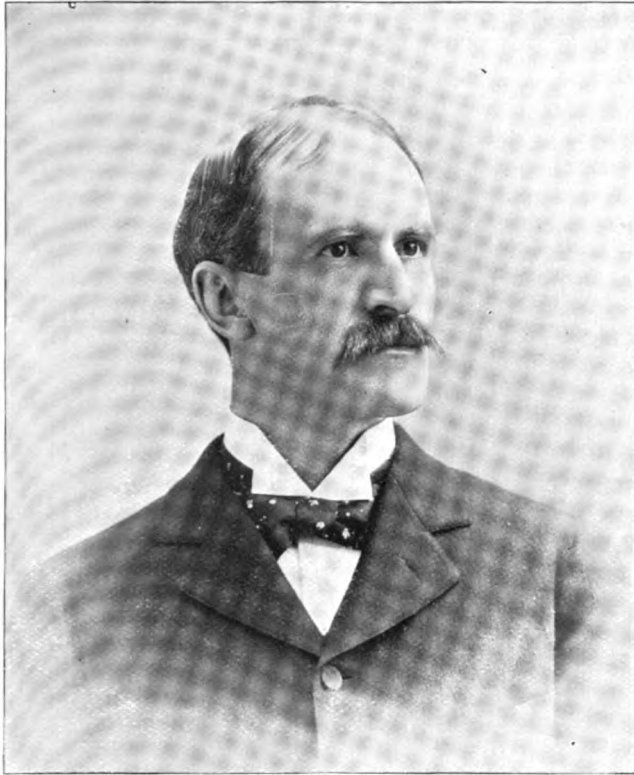
**THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Mrs. W. W. Teall, Mrs. Charles Emory and Mrs. C. H. Halcomb, from Syracuse Chapter; Miss Miller, Utica; Mrs. M. Burt Stone, Rochester, and Mrs. Augustus P. Murdock, Oswego.

**THE COLONIAL DAMES.**—Mrs. Henry C. Brewster, Rochester; Miss Blandina D. Miller, Utica, and Mrs. Katharine Schuyler Baxter, Oswego.



THE FORT FROM THE LAKE DURING THE CELEBRATION.





JOHN D. HIGGINS, MAYOR OF OSWEGO.



*Louis C. Rowe.*

POSTMASTER OF OSWEGO.



GEORGE TISDALE CLARK, HISTORIAN OF THE DAY.

**THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Mrs. Katharine Schuyler Baxter, Oswego.

**THE LOYAL LEGION.**—Frank Richardson, Auburn, and others.

Many of the historical societies of the State sent delegates, who were as follows: The Historical Society of New York, George C. McWhorter, Oswego; the Buffalo Historical Society, Dr. Alfred H. Briggs; the Long Island Historical Society, Hon. Stillman F. Kneeland, Brooklyn; Cayuga County Historical Society, Frank Richardson, Auburn; Onondaga County Historical Society, Hon. Carroll E. Smith and Mrs. Ernst Held, Syracuse; Jefferson County Historical Society, Col. Walter B. Camp and D. S. Marvin; Oswego County Historical Society, its thirty members.

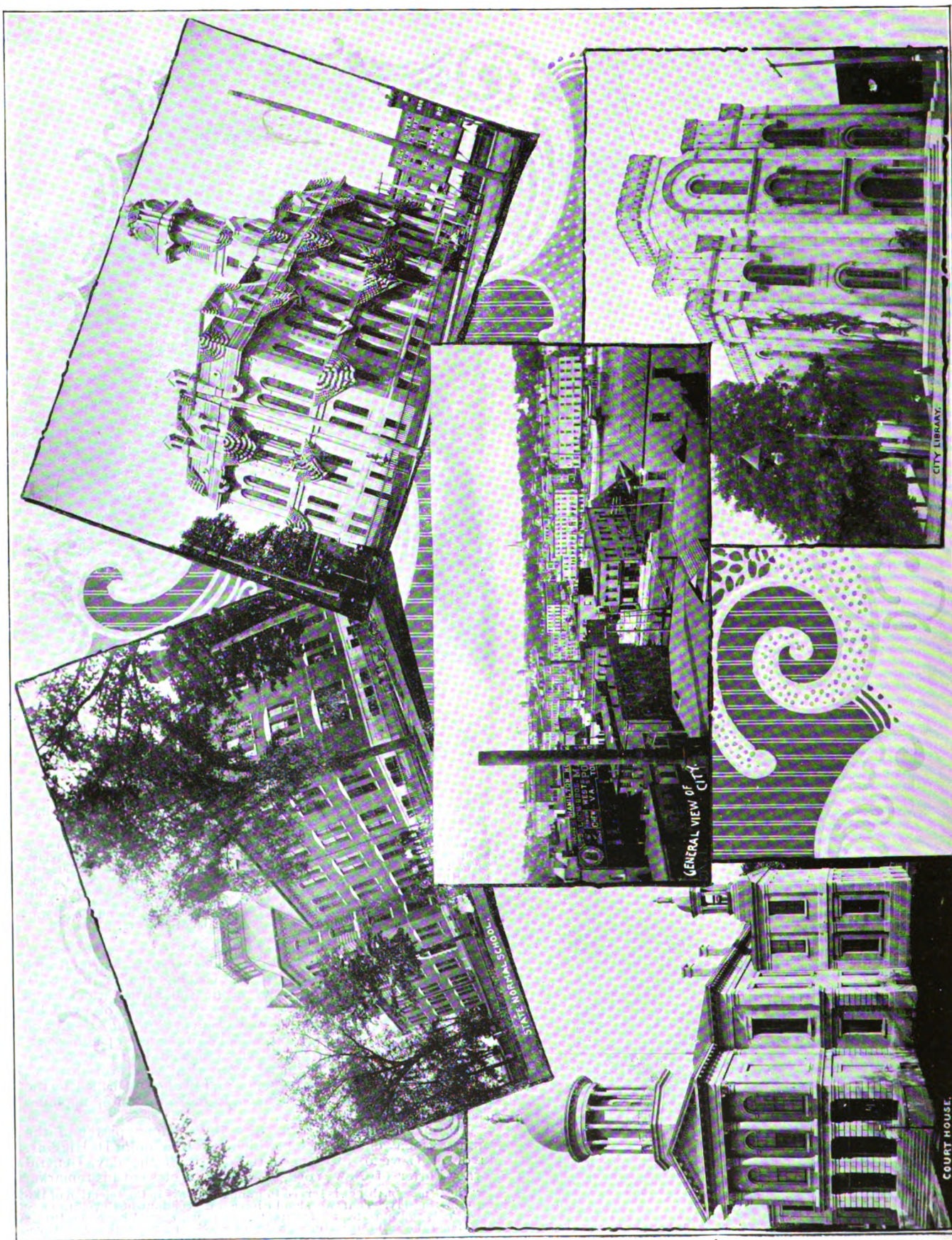
#### CEREMONIES AT THE FORT.

Upon reaching the Fort, the divisions were stationed on each side of the road, until the carriages bearing the distinguished visitors drove to the grand stand inside the fortifications, from which the exercises were to take place. Every foot of available ground about the grand stand was occupied by the spectators, and thousands of upturned faces looked upon the opening ceremony of raising the flag, which was followed by the proper salute. Then several bands played "America," and every lover of his country felt his pulses quickened and his heart thrilled by the soul-stirring strains, at whose close a grand outburst of applause rose from the vast assemblage.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. B. W. Bacon, pastor of the Congregational church, after which the Hon. John D. Higgins, Mayor of Oswego, introduced the orator of the day, General Horace Porter of New York, saying at the close of his remarks:

"The fitness of things is served in numerous ways in the selection of the orator of the day. That we should have a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors is appropriate and fortunate. That we should have the President-General of all the State Societies of Sons of the American Revolution; that we should have a soldier by education and in service; that we should have a member of General Grant's staff in the War of the Rebellion; that we should have an American business man in daily life, and finally an oratorical star of the first magnitude—fills our cup and leaves nothing to be desired. The man I have described I have the honor to introduce to you in General Horace Porter."





VIEWS OF OSWEGO



As General Porter stepped forward he was greeted with tremendous applause, which was repeated many times during the course of his splendid oration, in which he emphasized the danger to the Republic of the lack of patriotism, and urged upon his hearers the duty of taking some part in public affairs. Comparing the progress of this country with others he said:

"Who can tell how soon this young Republic may dominate the world. It is about the only Nation that knows its own birthday. America has cast off its swaddling clothes of infancy and now, clad in robes of power, it leads the procession of the world's events, and marches on in the van of Christian principles and liberty as God intended."

Another selection of patriotic music followed, and then the historian of the day, George Tisdale Clark, was introduced by the Mayor. Mr. Clark gave a graphic and interesting sketch of the history of Oswego, and of the important part played by the fort in the early days of our country's existence, closing with these words:

"We celebrate here to-day no victories. The occasion does not invite nor does our disposition so incline us. We celebrate rather the final coming into his estate of the rightful heir. The just Washington, in his last message to Congress, December 7, 1796, writes that as soon as the Governor General of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded by Great Britain for the evacuation of the posts. Eye witnesses of the event we celebrate declare that it was conducted by the British with the greatest politeness and civility. This cordiality, this courtesy, may we be permitted on this occasion to acknowledge and to reciprocate. If courtesy be the flower of peace, then with the flowers of peace we, too, would decorate this day as they did decorate the day a hundred years ago. Peace has been in our time. In our time may it not be married."

It has been said that the destiny of the race is in the custody of the English speaking people. Together, then, let them bear onward toward "the universal pacification of mankind."

At the conclusion of the address, the bands united in playing "The Star Spangled Banner," the Rev. Father Michael Barry of St. Paul's Church pronounced a benediction in Latin, and the people dispersed.

A PLEASANT incident of the day was the adoption of a resolution by the delegation from the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, of which William Pierson Judson was Chairman, recommending to the Society the erection of a tablet at Fort Ontario to commemorate the evacuation in 1796.

The widespread interest felt in this notable occasion, indicated by the presence of so many visitors of distinction, was further manifested by the large number of letters and telegrams sent by officers of Societies who were unable to accept the invitation to attend. Congratulatory telegrams were also received from the Long Island Historical Society and the Buffalo Historical Society, although both were personally represented at Oswego. The following were among those from whom messages were received:

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, of New York, Secretary-General, and the Hon. R. M. McSherry, of Baltimore, Treasurer-General and Delegate, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, of New York, Founder-General UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812; Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, President-General CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Capt. H. Bellas, U.S.A., of Germantown, Pa., SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812; Judge Earl, President of Herkimer County Historical Society; Mr. George C. Hurlbert, the American Geographical Society of New York; Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Secretary the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; and Ex President John P. Hatch, of the AZTEC SOCIETY.

In the evening, Col. John T. Mott gave a very elegant dinner in honor of General Miles and other distinguished guests, and this was only one instance of the general hospitality shown to visitors by the people of Oswego who proved themselves royal hosts.

#### TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

The inception of this celebration was due to Capt. Albert M. Hall of the 48th Separate Company of Oswego, who first gave the matter serious thought. Having enlisted the interest of Mayor Higgins, the latter appointed committees of the foremost citizens to take the matter in charge. At the head of the Executive Committee was the Mayor himself, the other members being Thomas Moore, A. M. Hall, H. D. McCaffrey, D. S. Radcliffe, C. N. Bulger, John S. Parsons and F. E. Hamilton. The Chairmen of the other Committees were: Auditing, J. D. Higgins; Soliciting, J. S. Parsons; Decorating, W. S. Norton; Illuminating, W. E. Kingsford; Invitations, George B. Sloan; Hotels and Transportation, F. L. Smith; Press, J. A. Barry; Music, D. S. Radcliffe; Historical, Patriotic Societies and Publication, William Pierson Judson; Reception, Niel Gray.

There was much hard work to be done, many obstacles to be overcome, but, with untiring energy, arrangements were com-



RESIDENCE OF THE HON. GEORGE B. SLOAN.

pleted, and the celebration was carried out in a manner to gratify the pride of every citizen of Oswego and all who took part are to be congratulated on the splendid consummation of their efforts.

1796-1896.

DE LEON F. HALL.

A hundred years since British flag or pennon  
Beat in the winds that sweep this storied hill!  
A hundred years since the last British cannon  
Thundered the sunset signal, and was still!  
A hundred years since the last bugle, sounding  
The martial strains of England to her host,  
Over these ramparts, to the tones resounding,  
Summoned the British soldier to his post!

A hundred years since first this lapping river  
Unchallenged ran, into this northern sea,  
Whose silvery waters until then, had never  
Kissed an unfettered shore, from tyrants free!  
A hundred years since, mightily victorious,  
Gone the last shadow of the British throne,  
Columbia first flung out her banner glorious,  
Over an empire that was all her own!

Here was the noblest work of man completed,  
When the ensign of Albion fluttered down;  
The last hopes of earth's kings were undefeated,  
Until this gem fell from her jeweled crown.  
Humanity its highest aspirations  
Breathed not, while foreign troop stood on this shore,  
Nor Liberty, the beacon light of nations,  
Poured its full flood, till that cloud gleamed no more.

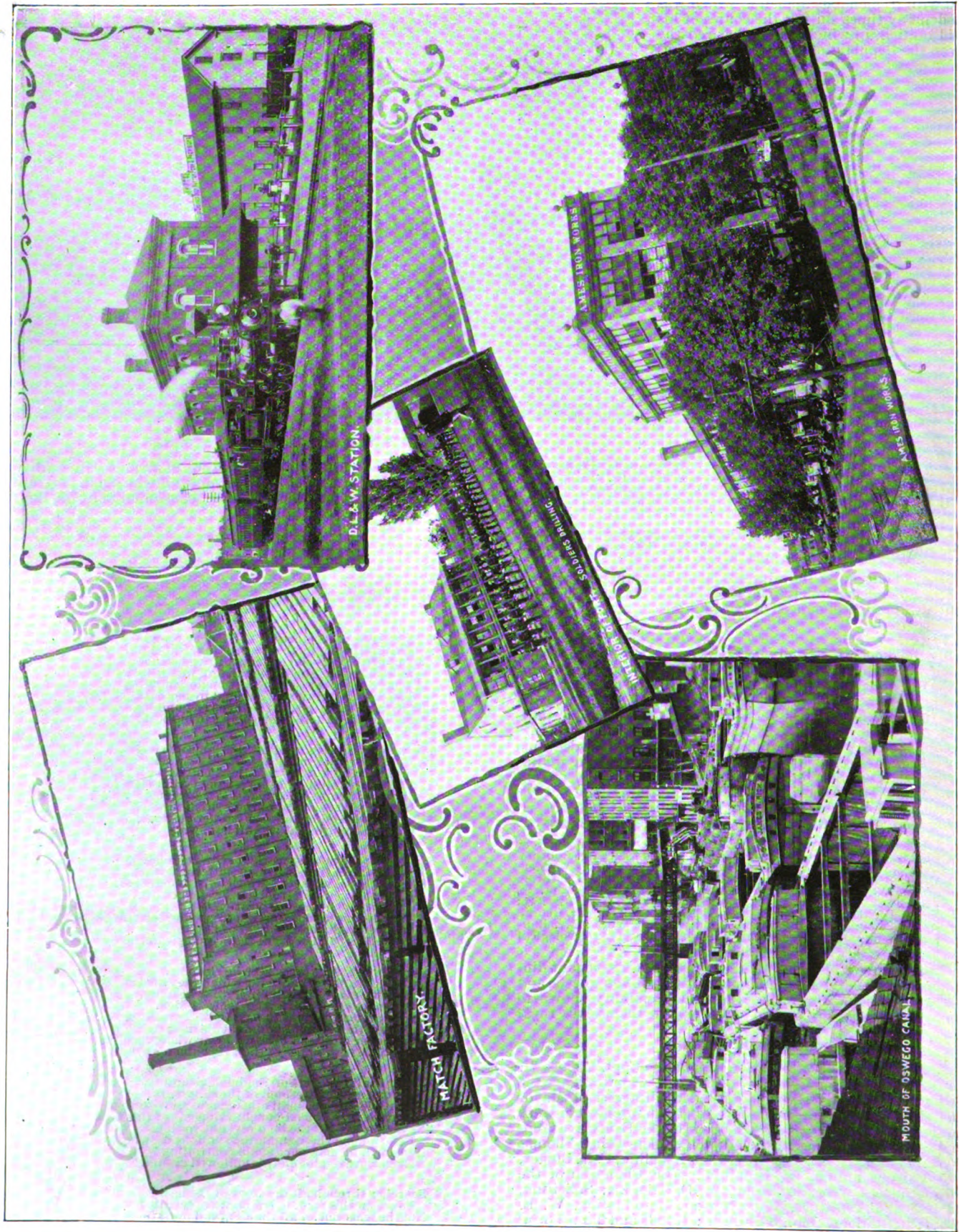
Warriors of three races here lie sleeping,  
Careless alike of cause for which they died;  
Unknown graves hold their eternal keeping,  
Saxon and Celt and Savage, side by side.  
Here never more shall the red Indian, stealing,  
Waken the direst of midnight alarms;  
Here never more shall the wild war-whoop, pealing,  
Mingle with clangor of the Frenchman's arms.

Never shall bayonets of England, gleaming,  
Throng at the threshold of the sally-port;  
Never, please God, shall other banner, streaming,  
Wave o'er the blood-bought ramparts of this fort.  
Never more shall the loud reveille, rolling,  
Echo among these summits, sunlight crowned,  
Rousing a foeman once again controlling  
Even a grave-plot on this hallowed ground!

Searcher through all the story of the nations,  
Pause on this spot, to freedom consecrate;  
Not the least one of all time's grand mutations  
Is the event we here commemorate.  
In no vain-glorious or boastful spirit  
Hail we the dawning of this gracious hour,  
But for the liberties which we inherit,  
Blossoming, in this place, to perfect flower.

\* \* \* \* \*





VIEWS OF OSWEGO.



ALLUSION has already been made to the splendid hospitality of Oswego, but the fact cannot be too much emphasized that visitors, almost equalling in number the citizens themselves, were entertained in the most generous manner imaginable. Every household did its utmost, and every civic and military organization kept open house. The Hon. John T. Mott had as his guests Speaker Hamilton Fish and Col. Ashley T. Cole. The charming home of Ex-Senator George B. Sloan was the temporary domicile of General Porter, the speaker of the day; Neil Gray, Esq., was the host of General Miles, and Lieut.-Governor Saxton was the welcome guest of his old school fellow, the Rev. J. C. Mead. These men of National reputation were the guests of honor in the evening at the dinner given by the Hon. John T. Mott, in his beautiful home, so justly famed for its gracious hospitality. The old Mott mansion, built in 1836, is one of the ideal homes of Oswego, and is worthy of illustration in this magazine as connecting the homes of fifty years ago with those of to-day. The city is full of handsome houses, in the midst of grounds laid out in the most exquisite taste, and many who saw the place for the first time on the day of the celebration were profoundly impressed with its beauty, its incomparable attractions and its desirability as a place of residence. A visit to the elegant home of Theodore Irwin, Esq., proved a source of pleasure to many distinguished visitors. Mr. Irwin's library is said to be the finest in the country, and among its invaluable literary treasures is a copy of the rare old Geneva Bible of 1560, commonly called the Breeches Bible, from the translation of Genesis ii., 7: "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches." Mr. Irwin is a connoisseur in ceramics, and his possession of the famous Sevres vase, executed by the eminent artist Solon, is looked upon with jealous eyes by European collectors. Mr. Irwin is known to have refused \$1,000 a few years ago for this wonder of art.

Among the foremost citizens of Oswego whose pictures appear in these pages, is His Honor the Mayor, John D. Higgins. His chosen profession was the law, and after a course of reading in the office of Rhodes & Richardson, he was admitted to the bar in 1880, and remained with this firm until the death of Mr. Richardson, in 1882. A new firm was then formed, of which Mr. Higgins was a member, under the title Rhodes, Coon & Higgins, and upon the withdrawal of Mr. Rhodes, in 1890, the firm became Coon & Higgins, and continued as such until September 1, 1891. He was actively interested in local politics, and in 1887 was elected City Attorney, and served one term. His marriage to

Miss Virginia M. Kingsford, only daughter of Thomson and Virginia J. Kingsford, took place June 6, 1889. Having been chosen a director in the Oswego Starch Factory of Thomson Kingsford & Son, Mr. Higgins abandoned his law practice in the fall of 1891, and since then has been an active associate in the business of the company. In the spring of 1894, he was elected Mayor of the city, and in this office he is earnest in promoting the good of the community, unswerving in his duty, and is actuated by the high principles that have always governed his public acts.

The Hon. George B. Sloan is widely known for his honorable career as State Senator, and as Vice-President of the New York State Bankers' Association, which position he has but recently relinquished. Among his fellow townsmen he has a high reputation for his charming personal qualities, and for the hospitality of his delightful home.

Judge M. L. Wright, of the Supreme Court, stands pre-eminent in the regards of Oswego people, his intellectual gifts commanding the respect, and his personal qualities the love, of all who know him.

Louis C. Rowe is one of the leading lawyers of the city, and at present fills the office of Postmaster in a most acceptable manner.

Edgar E. Frost, the County Clerk, has characterized his tenure of office by the most careful discharge of the duties of that important position.

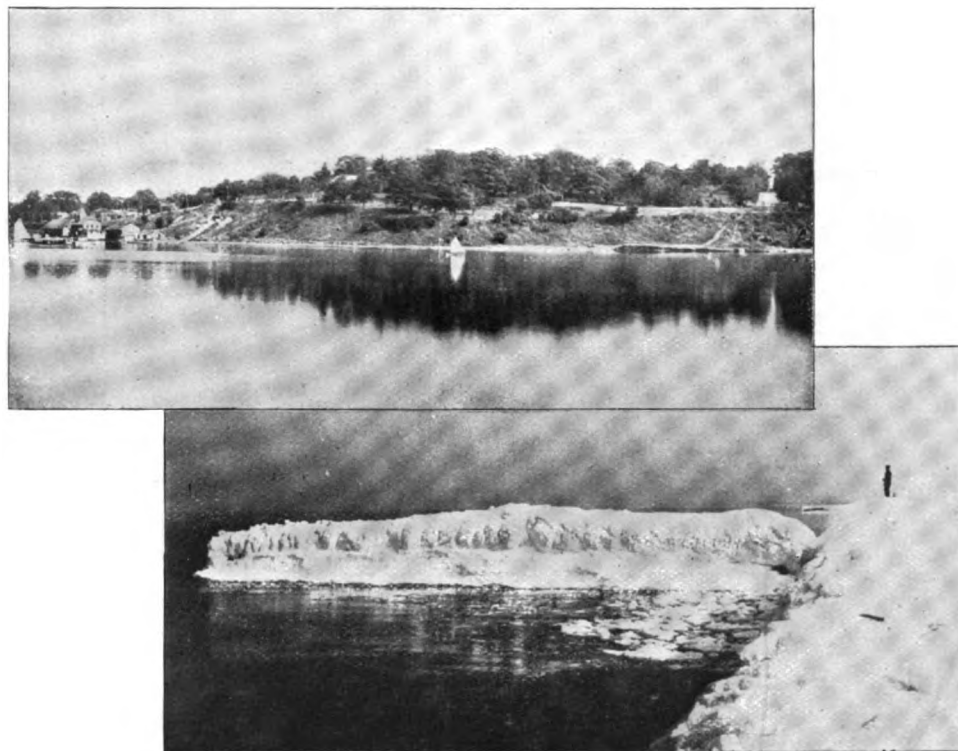
Col. Henry H. Lyman, appointed First Excise Commissioner under the Raines Bill, is a man of unimpeachable integrity, whose reputation for probity gives every one confidence in his administration of the excise laws.

Senator Stranahan, a lawyer of marked ability, resides at Fulton. At the last election he was the choice of Oswego County for Lieutenant-Governor.

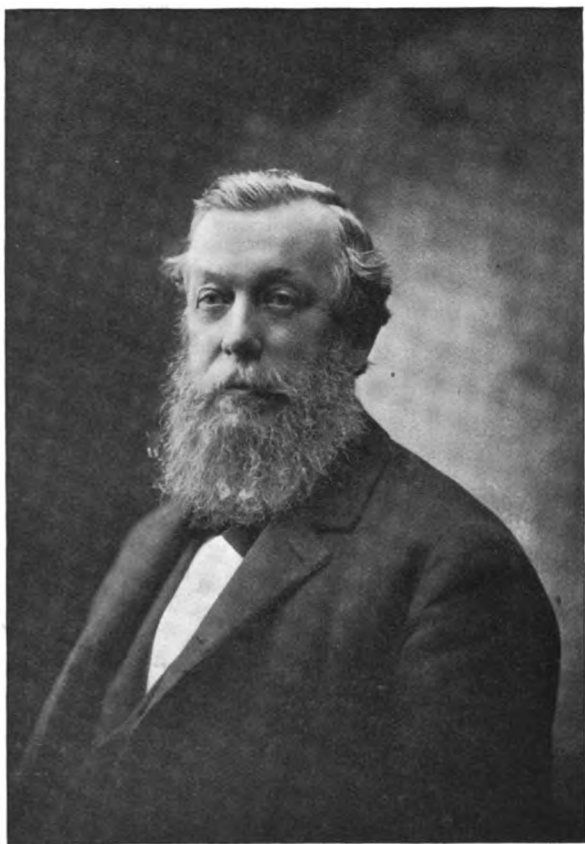
The Historian of the celebration, George Tisdale Clark, has made an excellent reputation for himself as a lawyer, who is destined to advance in his profession.

The brilliant powers of P. J. Cullenan, Counsel to the Excise Commission of the State of New York, have for years made him a powerful factor in the affairs of Northern New York, and render his services of value to the State.

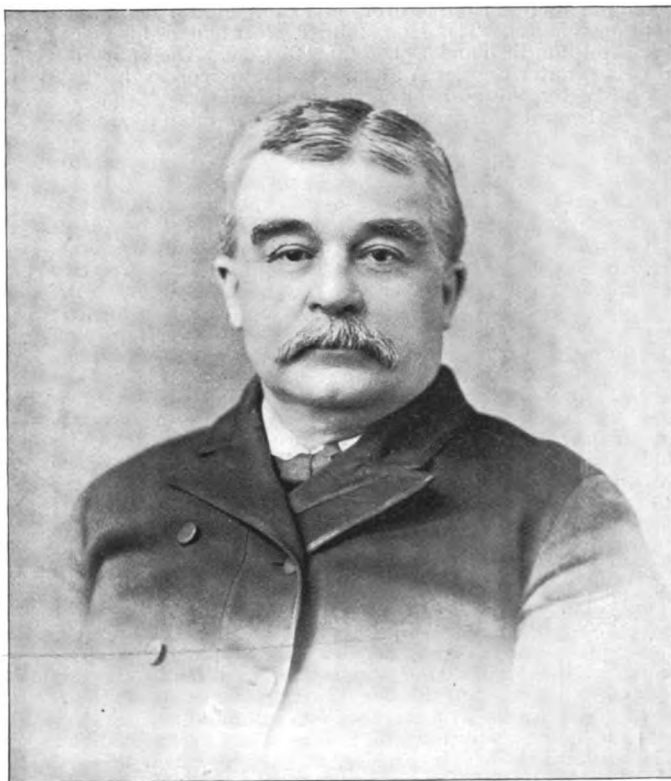
The veteran principal of the Normal School, E. A. Sheldon, has a National reputation for his unequalled work in that institution of learning, for the success of his original ideas in regard to the training of teachers and the education of the youth of our country.



SUMMER AND WINTER.



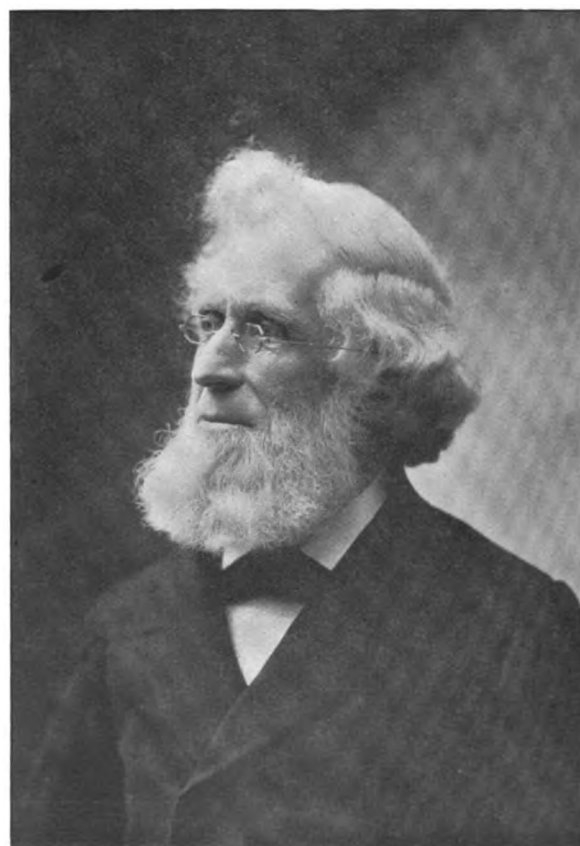
THOMSON KINGSFORD.



HON. GEORGE B. SLOAN.



JUDGE M. L. WRIGHT, N. Y. SUPREME COURT.



PROF. E. A. SHELDON, FOUNDER OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

## MODERN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO to-day, with its beautiful residences, handsome churches and excellent schools, its commerce, manufactures and varied activities, bears no resemblance to the "lonely place on a deserted shore," spoken of by early travelers and missionaries as the most uninviting and monotonous of frontier posts, where the temptation to desertion was so strong that only the most trusty companies were selected for duty there. Its modern history begins with the evacuation in 1796. During the following year Neil McMullin, a merchant of Kingston, moved thither, taking with him a house framed in Kingston. In 1802, Benajah Boyington built a warehouse on the west side of the river, and Archibald Fairfield became a forwarding merchant; salt from the Onondaga Springs being the most important item of commerce. At that time trade on the lake was carried on principally in the vessels of the Northwest Fur Company only two or three being owned on the American side of the water. In 1803, Matthew McNair, having engaged in the forwarding business, purchased a schooner, and in the following year built another. From that time shipbuilding became the leading interest of Oswego, and was carried on briskly till the War of 1812.

The introduction of steam navigation on the lake was a matter of the first importance to Oswego, and a new impulse to trade

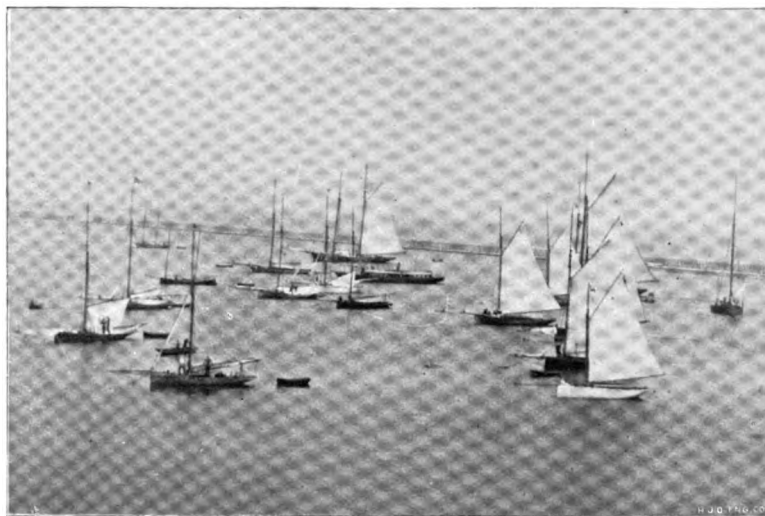
was given by the opening of the Oswego Canal in 1828 and the Welland in 1830. The Oswego Canal connects with the Erie Canal at Syracuse. There is also direct communication with New York by rail, the distance by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad being 805 miles, and by the New York, Ontario & Western, 826 miles.

The little hamlet of Neil McMullin rapidly increased in size, and was incorporated as a village in 1828, and organized as a city March 24, 1848, its population now numbering 21,000.

The commerce of Oswego is extensive and increasing, its exports reaching a valuation of \$12,000,000 per annum, and the annual duties on imports averaging more than \$1,000,000. The mouth of the river admits the largest vessels that navigate our inland waters, and the erection of piers and light-houses by the United States government make it one of the safest and most accessible harbors on the lakes. The inner harbor, formed by the river mouth, enclosed by

jetties, has nearly three miles of wharfage, and a depth at low water of from nine to thirteen feet, while the outer harbor, formed by a breakwater, 5,700 feet long, has nearly four miles of wharfage and a depth of twenty feet.

In its passage through the town, the Oswego river has a fall



OSWEGO YACHT CLUB ANCHORAGE.



RESIDENCE OF THEO. IRWIN, ESQ.



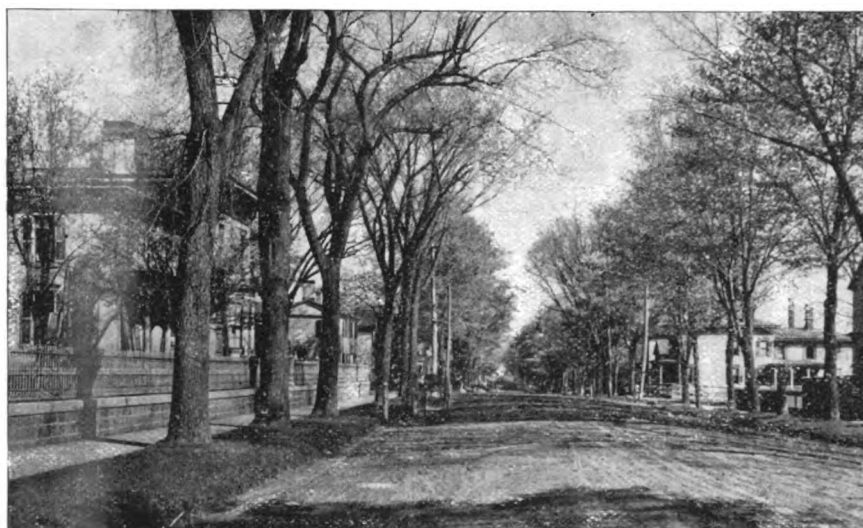
of thirty-four feet. Six successive dams have been built in the stream by the State for slack water canal navigation, affording at the same time abundant water power along its course of twelve miles from Oswego Falls to the lake. The fall at the lower dam in the city supplies 6,000 horse power, and the next affords a nearly equal amount, except at low water.

Some of the manufactories are on a magnificent scale, especially those of flour and starch. Along the river are fourteen flour mills, making 600,000 barrels of flour a day, with eleven elevators for unloading vessels at the rate of 45,000 bushels an hour.

In 1892 fifty years had elapsed since Thomas Kingsford, founder of the present firm of T. Kingsford & Son, of Oswego, N. Y., invented (in 1842) and perfected the process of extracting in an absolutely pure state the starch from Indian corn or maize. This grain had not, up to that time, furnished that commodity in any commercial way, but, by processes then invented by him, he secured a product absolutely free from objectionable elements of the grain, and which was infinitely superior to any like commodity then before the public.

In 1848 the Oswego Starch Factory was incorporated, and commenced business at Oswego under the charge of T. Kingsford & Son, manufacturers. The manufacture was at that time begun in a small way comparatively, but the merits of the product soon justified and demanded that to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for the product the factory must be materially enlarged. From time to time successive increases of output have been made, until now no less than thirty-five tons per day of the celebrated Kingsford's Oswego Starch are put upon the market. The factory has been seven times enlarged to accommodate its growing business, until now twenty acres afford scant room for this great factory and its adjuncts of box-shop, storehouses, machine shops, cooperage and carpenter shops and other outbuildings. The main factory buildings are 1245 feet by 200 feet, fronting on Oswego River, which furnishes unceasing water power for said factory.

The present firm of T. Kingsford & Son is composed of Thomson Kingsford and Thomas P. Kingsford, gentlemen who

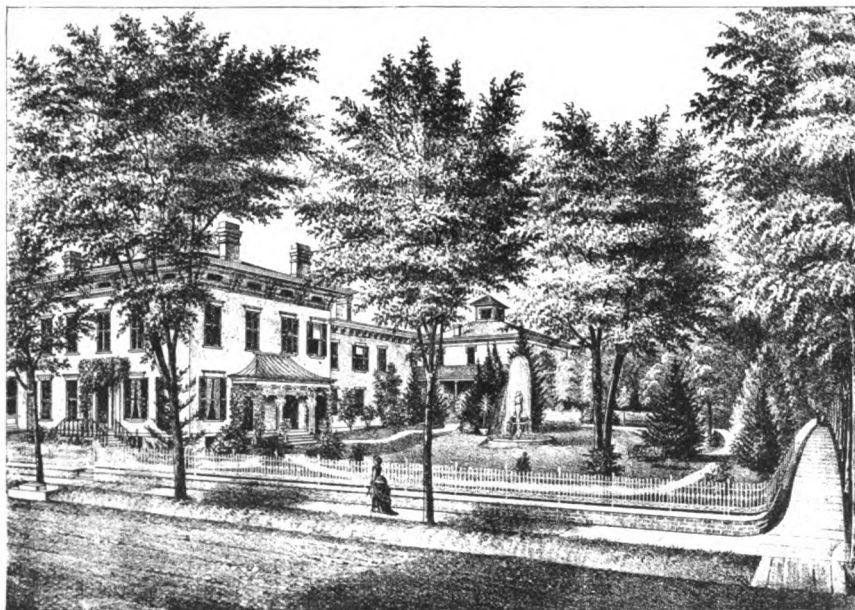


LOOKING DOWN WEST THIRD STREET. RESIDENCE OF THOMSON KINGSFORD, ESQ., ON THE LEFT.

have always been foremost in promoting the best interests of Oswego.

Among other prominent manufacturing interests, should be especially mentioned the Ames Iron Works, an extensive and widely known enterprise, with branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia. The Oswego Shade Cloth Works, of which a cut appears in this article, presenting, however, but a partial idea of its extent; the Oswego Machine Works, manufacturers of the famous Brown & Carver Cutting Machines; The Minetto Shade Cloth Works, an immense establishment, employing nearly 400 operatives, located in a suburb of the city (Minetto, N. Y.); the Oswego Tool Co., manufacturers of the Ontario Bicycle, a well-known and popular high-grade wheel.

Besides these there are knitting works, railway carriage works, planing mills and a host of subsidiary establishments. From the United



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE THOS. S. MOTT, ESQ.

States census returns of 1890, we learn that the value of the yearly products of the 249 manufacturing industries of Oswego is nearly \$8,000,000.

Mineral springs were discovered in the river in 1867, but were not secured until 1870. The water from the "Deep Rock" spring is sold as medicinal, and contains the chlorides of sodium, potassium and magnesium, silica, traces of sulphuric acid, protoxide of iron and free carbonic acid.

The city is well supplied with institutions of learning, the Oswego Normal and Training School, established in 1861, having a national reputation for the excellence of its work. The school building, standing in ample grounds, is large and commodious, the central part being of cut stone and the wings of wood. The public schools are excellent and under efficient management. The government building, used as custom-house, post office and court house is one of the finest public buildings; others are the city hall, county court house, and the public library founded on a gift of \$25,000 from the Hon. Gerrit Smith. Oswego also has an orphan asylum, an almshouse, sixteen churches, eight banks, and two beautiful parks. Three railroads enter the city, and three daily and the same number of weekly newspapers are published there.



THE McWHORTER RESIDENCE, BUILT IN 1827.





HON. H. H. LYMAN, COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE, STATE OF NEW YORK.



SENATOR N. W. STRANAHAN, OF FULTON, N. Y.



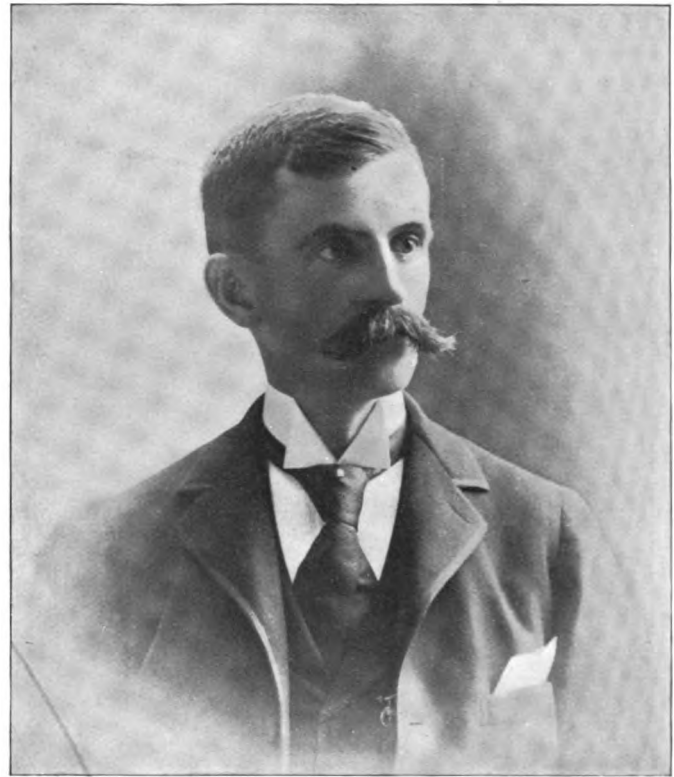
P. J. CULLENAN, DEPARTMENT ATTORNEY FOR EXCISE DEPARTMENT,  
STATE OF NEW YORK.



JOHN T. MOTT, ESQ.



EDGAR E. FROST, ESQ., CLERK OF OSWEGO COUNTY.



THOMAS S. PARSONS, ESQ.



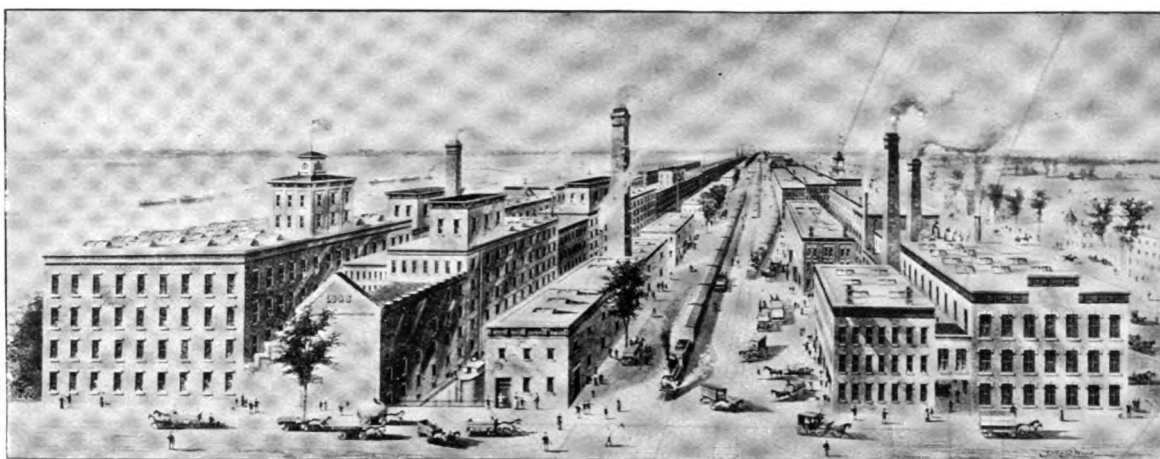
THOS. MOORE, ESQ., TREASURER OF OSWEGO COUNTY.

Delightfully situated on a noble body of water, with an interesting history, a charming society of cultivated people and superior advantages for commerce and manufactures, Oswego is unrivalled as a home for persons of leisure as well as for those to whom the practical side of life is of the first importance.

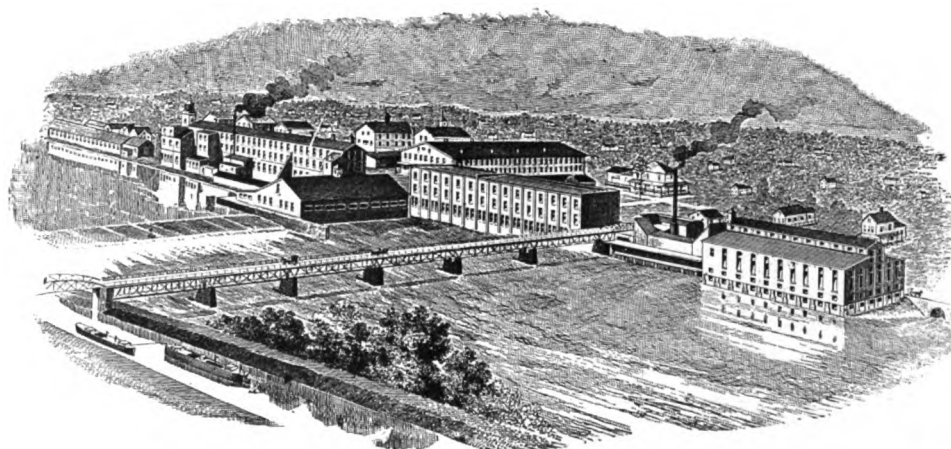
In closing this review of an interesting historical event, and a prosperous and representative American city, *THE SPIRIT OF '76* takes pleasure in acknowledging indebtedness to citizens of Oswego for numberless courtesies. To mention all by name who have offered advice or assistance would form a numerous company, but to Mayor Higgins, always courteous and helpful, to Mr. Wm. P. Judson, who has greatly aided our work by advice and valuable photographs, to Mr. Chas. H. Grant, the well-known artist, through whose courtesy we reproduce his historical painting of the evacuation of Fort Ontario, and to the hospitable and courteous editor of *The Times* we are especially indebted for encouragement, assistance and material. To Mr. Frank L. Brown, *THE SPIRIT* is indebted for many interesting photographs of the centennial parade, some of which are reproduced in this number. Mr. Brown was unwearied in his efforts to secure satisfactory pictorial representations of the great event, and it is a pleasure to mention his proficiency as an amateur photographer. May these gentlemen and many another good citizen of Oswego live to celebrate the city's second centennial. We promise that *THE SPIRIT OF '76* shall be here.

WHEN the Mayor of Oswego, N. Y., the Hon. John D. Higgins, presides hereafter upon public occasions, he will be able to call his hearers to order with a handsome gavel, made of the wood of that consecrated, historic building in which Washington bade farewell to the chieftains of his army at the close of the War for Independence. He has one of the gavels made by *THE SPIRIT OF '76*.

THE shaft of the monument that will mark the birthplace of George Washington, Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., is one of the largest single pieces of granite ever quarried in this country. It is 41½ feet high, weighs 63,000 pounds, and together with the other sections of the monument, was hewn from carefully selected granite, quarried at Barre, Vt.



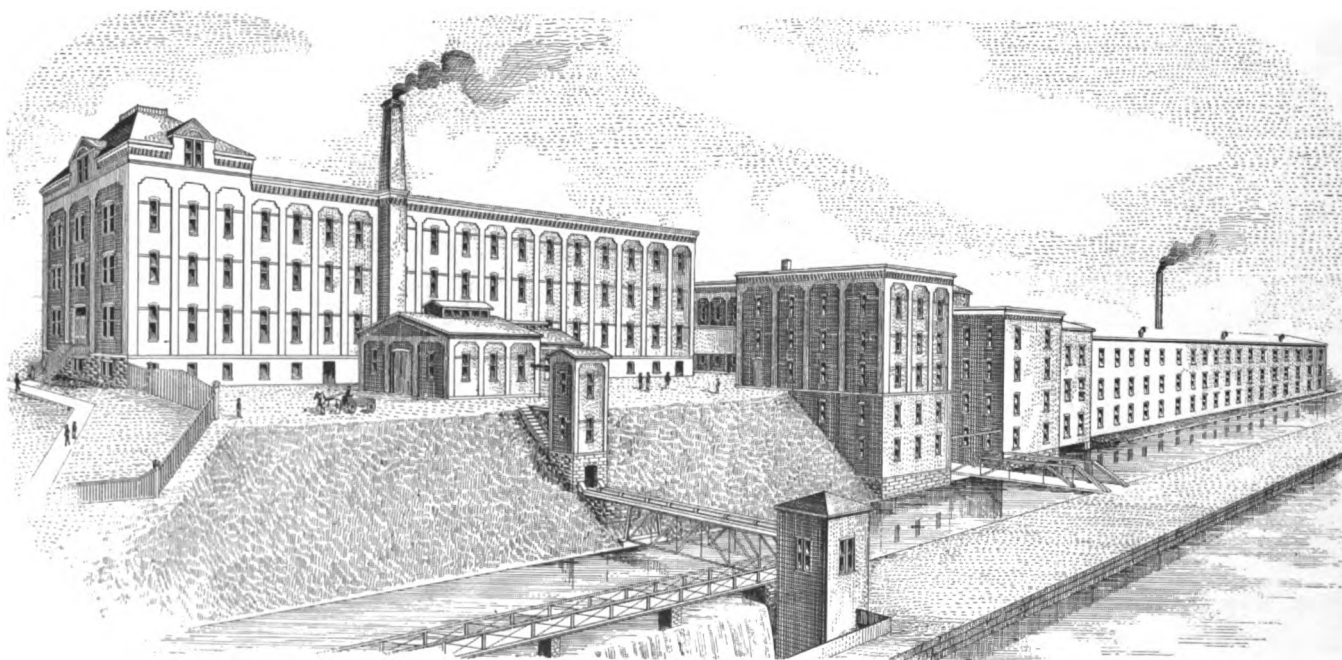
THE KINGSFORD STARCH WORKS, OSWEGO, N. Y.



MINETTO SHADE CLOTH WORKS, MINETTO, N. Y.



AMES IRON WORKS, OSWEGO, N. Y.



THE OSWEGO SHADE CLOTH FACTORY.



## COAST GUARDS IN THE REVOLUTION.

MANY of the men of the seaboard towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut were enrolled in the Coast Guards during the Revolution, when the fishing villages and seaports were menaced by the British cruisers. In Manchester, Essex County, Mass., Dr. Joseph Whipple, the first physician of the town, and a public-spirited citizen, was made Captain of the Coast Guards. He was afterwards Surgeon on the privateer *Gloucester*, which was lost at sea with all on board, including fifteen men from Manchester. Dr. Whipple had a son who practiced medicine in Boston.

A correspondent sends the following copy of Captain Whipple's orders, which give a glimpse of the vigilance exercised in those strenuous times:

"At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence on Monday, the 25th of September, 1775.

"Captain Joseph Whipple.—As you and the half company of soldiers stationed in the town of Manchester and under the care of the Committee of Correspondence, we order you to proceed as followeth:—

"*Firstly.* We order you and your enlisted soldiers to meet on the Town Landing, complete in arms, as directed by the Congress, at two o'clock every day except Sunday, and to discipline your soldiers two hours and a half, and them that don't appear by half after two o'clock shall pay a fine for each default of eight pence to be taken out of their wages.

"*Secondly.* We order you and your soldiers to carry your

arms to meeting every meeting day, according to the resolves of the Congress.

"*Thirdly.* We order you to keep three watches in town, two in each watch by night, and one by day. One watch on Glass-head, and one watch on Image Hill, and one on Crow Island.

"*Fourthly.* We order you to go the rounds two nights in each week, to see that there is a good watch kept, and in case any of them should be found deficient that they may be tried by the articles of war, as they are in the army at Cambridge.

"*Fifthly.* We order you to see that no night-watch leaves the watch till he is relieved by the day-watch, and no day-watch till relieved by the night watch, and see that the watch-houses are not left destitute the day or night.

"*Sixthly.* We order that the Town Landing be the Laram port at all times, that in case of any alarm that the soldiers make the best of their way to the Laram port to receive orders; except as is for Article Eighthly.

"*Seventhly.* We order that if any shall leave the body and not appear on parade without leave of the officers, they shall pay a fine of six shillings, to be taken out of their wages for each default.

"*Eighthly.* We order that if any alarm should be at Kettle Cove that the men that are there shall keep there, and the rest to appear at the alarm post, and in case the alarm should be at Newport the men that are there shall keep there, and the rest to appear as above."

## NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

THERE is a distinguished student of history at one of our New England colleges who never fails to draw a very sharp distinction between the *occasion* and the *cause* which has given rise to crises in the world's history. If he were to apply the distinction to our late war, he would probably say that the *occasion* of the outbreak of hostilities was the firing upon "Sumter," but that the *cause* was to be found not in any one aggressive act, but in a series of circumstances and events which had their beginning in the admission of Kansas and ended with the secession of South Carolina.

We believe that the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, which has recently been organized in New London, Conn., can offer no better "quo warranto" for its existence than by the use of such a distinction. Its occasion, its inception at the present time, is due no doubt to the great interest which is being evinced in all which relates to the early settlers, and possibly in some slight measure to the suggestion offered by the founding of a similar Society in New York State. But the real cause for the organization in New England of a Society whose object shall be to perpetuate the memory of the Mayflower Pilgrims is not to be found in any mere suggestion of contemporary events, but rather in a long series of circumstances which make New England the appropriate home and proprietor of such a Society. Here the Pilgrims struggled and triumphed. The country bears the impress of their handiwork. A walk through our New England graveyards reveals alike their piety and rude notions; they have left those great houses with long, sloping roofs, whose

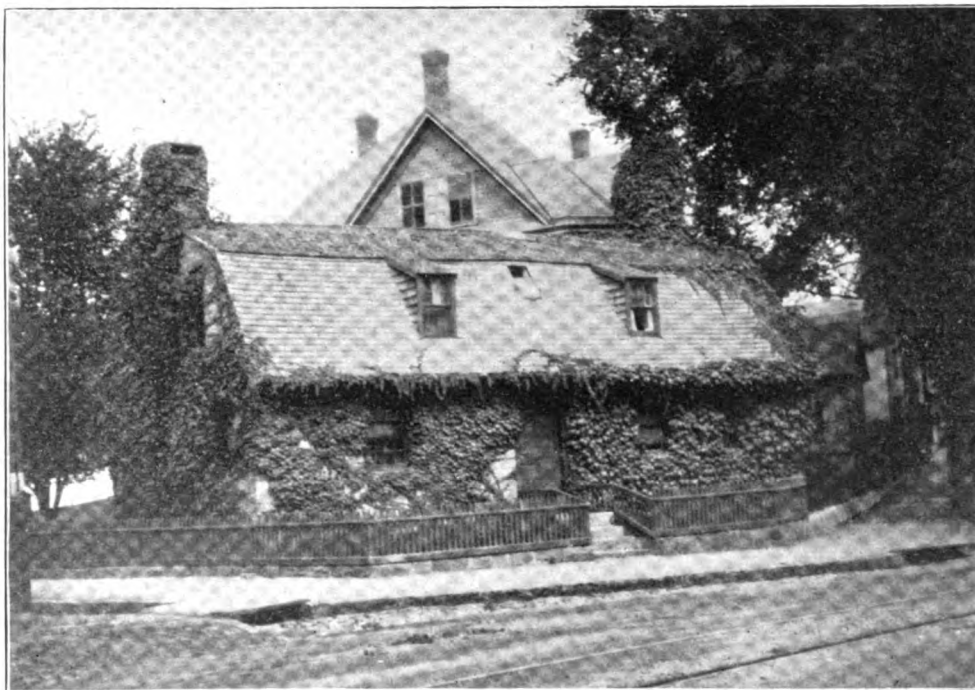
huge timbers are veritable monuments to their muscular strength; and we still can gather their ponderous oak furniture about us. It matters not in what State or in what section of our country may be found that forty thousand progeny which have sprung from the Pilgrims—they have been taught well the story of Plymouth Rock, and to them New England will be most intimately

associated with the early Pilgrim, as New York is with the early Dutch and Pennsylvania with the Quaker.

But as New England was the harbor of the early Pilgrim, so it is of the majority of his descendants. The early fathers reared their first cabins in Plymouth, but in less than a dozen years they began their settlements in Connecticut and were driving their cattle in various directions through the forests to other homes. These seemed remote from the parent settlement, and well they might, for they were separated by miles of

trackless wilderness. But what settlement so remote as not to be embraced in the present confines of New England? How many years before the first Pilgrim pioneer crossed the Hudson? Many settled in Connecticut, and thus it happens that, with the exception of Plymouth and Suffolk Counties in Massachusetts, where the Pilgrim Club does honor to the dust of its hardy ancestors, there is, probably, no part of the country where more can trace their ancestry back to a Bradford or a Brewster or an Alden, or some other of the passengers of the *Mayflower*, than in the county in Connecticut in which the new Society has been formed.

The organization of the Society has now been completed, and, inasmuch as considerable interest has already been mani-



THE NATHANIEL HEMPSTEAD HOUSE, BUILT BY HUGUENOT REFUGEES IN 1760.

feated by *Mayflower* descendants who have removed from New England to distant parts of the country, we are pleased to give the following extracts from the rules governing the reception of applications :

#### PURPOSE OF SOCIETY.

"The purpose for which it is constituted is to perpetuate the memory of the band of Pilgrims, passengers on the *Mayflower*, who landed at Plymouth Rock, Mass., December 21, 1620; and to preserve their records, their history and the memory of all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity. The Compact, that memorable constitution of self-government, their constancy of purpose under severe trials and their fortitude under privations, entitle the Pilgrims of Plymouth to the veneration of mankind, and form an example worthy of emulation for all time.

#### ELIGIBILITY—REQUIREMENTS.

Every lineal descendant, over eighteen years of age, of any passenger of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December 21, 1620, including all signers of 'The Compact,' shall be eligible to membership. The candidate must be proposed and seconded by members in good standing, and elected at a regular meeting. Each member-elect upon notification of election shall pay the initiation fee and dues for the year and comply with the other requirements.

#### PROCEEDINGS ON APPLICATIONS.

Nominations for membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary by a member of the Society and shall be seconded by another member, both of whom shall vouch for the nominee.

All nominations must be favorably reported by the Board of Assistants, before final application blanks may be issued to the nominee.

The nominee shall then file final blank, showing direct descent from a passenger or signer of "The Compact" on the *Mayflower*, and with the consent of the Board of Assistants, nominees and members may file additional papers showing descent,

all of which shall be sworn to, and shall include references and authorities given in detail.

If it is necessary to establish the identity of an ancestor by reference to remote Family Bible or grave-stone records, the blank should be accompanied by a duly acknowledged affidavit, vouching for these records.

All application papers and evidence of lineage shall be referred to and examined by the Historian and, after the lineage is approved, the nomination, with the application paper or papers, shall be reported to the Society, at the next regular meeting.

The members present shall vote upon the nomination by secret ballot and the nominee must have two-thirds vote of the members present in the affirmative in order to obtain an election.

Every election shall be void unless it shall be followed by payment of the entrance fee of \$3 and dues of \$2 for the current year."

There have already been enrolled some fifty members, and the Society has on file a large number of applications upon which it has not been able as yet to take action. Both ladies and gentlemen are eligible to membership, and, although it is called the "New England Society," applications will be favorably considered from any desirable person in any part of the country who can prove his descent from a passenger on the *Mayflower*, and who wishes to preserve those New England associations which began with his Pilgrim Fathers.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Society is Lawrence W. Miner, Bank of Commerce, New London, Conn.

It should preface well for the future of the Society that its organization was accomplished in the old Hempstead House (1678), whose picture was given and whose history, as well as that of "Pretty Patty Hempstead," was told in THE SPIRIT OF '76 for September, 1895. Almost in its shadow stands the old stone house which was built by Nathaniel Hempstead (1760), of which we are able to present a very good reproduction here. The labor of building was performed by Huguenot refugees.

PERCY C. EGGLESTON.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

## OLD PALATINE CHURCH.

WHEN riding one day last summer through the beautiful Mohawk Valley, half-way between St. Johnsville and Fort Plain, I came across a quaint old church, having this inscription on the front in German: "Erbaudet im Jahre Christi, 1770, den 18 Aug."

This is one of the old churches which one finds in the Mohawk Valley, built by the sturdy Palatines. It lies on the north side of the New York Central Railroad, and can be seen from the cars. The church was open, and after looking about for a while, we found we could see the old records and secure much information from Mr. Peter F. Nellis, who lives not far from the church. Arriving at his beautiful home, which is over a century old, and filled with rare old furniture, family portraits, etc., we met with a warm welcome from Mr. Nellis, and were shown the old records and many valuable papers, amongst them the deed of the old church. On the records was this quaint notice: "To-day appeared before me two wild people (Indians) who desired to be married." It was here that Lawyer John Nellis lived. He was a prominent lawyer one hundred years ago, standing, not far from the old

books, papers, etc. It is fireproof, the floor being built of brick. The Nellis family was

instrumental in building the church. The land was given by Christian Nellis, another brother gave the stone, another hauled it to the lot. All the German settlers in that section lent a helping hand, and the church was erected and stands to this day, a fitting monument to the first settlers of this beautiful Mohawk Valley.

Twenty-five years ago its centennial was celebrated, upon which occasion Governor Horatio Seymour delivered an address. Last summer occurred the 125th anniversary, when thousands of the descendants of the German settlers could be found at the old church. Alfred Dolge, of Dolgeville, delivered a fine address, and it was a day which will be long remembered by the visitors. The descendants of the Nellis and other German families are forming a Society to be called the Palatine. I understand that Mr. Peter F. Nellis will be made the President. I trust it is so, as a more genial and agreeable man could not be

C. V. WHEELER



THE OLD PALATINE CHURCH NEAR FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

His little brick office is still found to represent the Society, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

## Dedication of the Sudbury Monument.

IN the historic and famous localities of Middlesex county Mass., may be mentioned the town of Sudbury, which was settled in 1688 and incorporated one year later. The prominent position occupied by this place during the Revolutionary period has always been well known to the student of history, but now more than ever before will the part its citizens took in the great struggle be known, as, on "Bunker Hill" day, the seventeenth of the month just passed, there was unveiled and dedicated with ceremonies, both impressive and interesting, a plain but very handsome memorial in granite, erected in honor of the men who went out from this town in defense of their homes and firesides.

Overlooking one of the most ancient graveyards of the section, and in which repose more than two hundred of the brave men whom the present age so delights to honor, is the monument, which is surmounted by an heroic sized Continental private in full uniform. The statue, which stands on a Quincy granite monument that is ten feet in height, is of itself seven feet high, and it is a most striking figure as well as beautiful and artistic. It is finely cut from Westerly, R. I., white granite. Mr. Herbert W. Beattie, of Quincy, Mass., who has had large experience in military work, among this being figures for Southern battlefields, was the modeller. It was cut in Barnicoat's yard in the same city, and Badger Brothers of that place were the contractors. The architect was Mr. A. F. Haynes of Watertown, Mass.

On the front of this monument in bold, raised, polished letters appears the inscription, "Tribute to Sudbury to her Revolutionary Patriots." On the opposite side of the die is this: "Erected 1896, in Honor of the Soldiers and Sailors of Sudbury who fought at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, and other Battles of the Revolutionary War. 1775-1783."

June 17th, the day selected for the dedication, was very appropriate, as the town was represented by three companies at the battle of Bunker Hill, in progress 121 years previous to that date. In other localities also the sons of old Sudbury, which at that time was quite large territorially, as well as in population, achieved distinction. Deacon Josiah Haynes, who was eighty years of age, met death at Lexington where he was pierced by a musket ball. Sudbury furnished three regimental officers, viz., Col. John Nixon, Maj. Nathaniel Cudworth, and Adj. Abel Holden, Jr. The old muster rolls, now preserved carefully at the State house, show a long list of names of soldiers as well as sailors, although the latter was not as extensive as the former.

Mrs. Joanna (Parker) Gleason of the town, who descended from Revolutionary stock, gave one thousand dollars towards the monument, and the town appropriated an equal sum. This patriotic woman also contributed liberally toward improving the lot on which the memorial stands.

At the dedication, Hon. Homer Rogers, ex-Chairman of the Boston Board of Aldermen, who is a native of Sudbury, officiated as president of the day, and in his address at the unveiling called particular attention to the lessons to be drawn from the event by the children and youth of the town. John L. Bates, Esq., of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, delivered the oration and the Hon. Charles F. Gerry, of Sudbury, read an original poem. Misses May E. Goodnow and Alice E. Bent, who unveiled the monument, are both descendants from patriots of the Revolutionary period. The Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was officially represented at the celebration, as was also the DAUGHTERS' organization of the same name.

In charge of the dedicatory exercises was the following committee: Nahum Goodnow, Waldo L. Stone, Samuel Underwood, Jonas S. Hunt, George E. Harrington, Francis F. Walker, Miss Ruth B. Bent and Frank W. Goodnow. One member of this committee, viz., Mr. Harrington, was the first in town to join the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

## The Evacuation of Fort Lernoult Celebrated.

VERY interesting public exercises were held July 11th in Detroit, Mich., to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Lernoult by the British, July 11, 1796, at which time the American flag, then containing seventeen stars, was first raised over Detroit. The new Federal building in which the exercises were held, stands on the site of Fort Lernoult, and at the west side of the Fort street entrance a tablet has been erected, the unveiling of which was the central feature of the day's celebration. Many organizations participated in the ceremonies, among them the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the CINCINNATI, the DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA. Gen. Russell A. Alger, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the celebration, presided, and after an opening prayer by the Right Reverend G. Mott Williams, D.D.,

unveiled the tablet in the presence of a large assemblage. The American flag was raised on the Federal building, and a salute of twenty one guns was fired from the United States Revenue cutter *Fessenden*. An address of welcome from the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree was followed by "The Sword of Bunker Hill," sung by Mr. Homer Warren. Col. Henry M. Duffield made an excellent historical address, and after the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," an eloquent oration was pronounced by Gov. C. T. O'Ferrall of Virginia. The meeting was dismissed after a benediction by the Right Reverend John S. Foley, D.D. In the afternoon there was a fine civic and military parade.

## Death of a Patriotic Woman.

MRS. ABBE FARNAM HAGAMAN HALL, who died Tuesday, July 7, 1896, in Pelham Manor, N. Y., was the daughter of John I. Hagaman, an architect widely known in Central and Western New York sixty or seventy years ago, and through her mother a descendant of the Frys and Farnams, pioneer families of Andover, Mass. She was born in Groton, N. Y., April 4, 1821, and was taken by her parents in the following summer to Auburn, N. Y., which was her home for seventy years. On March 1, 1848, she was married to the late Hon. Benjamin Franklin Hall, of Auburn, who was at one time Mayor of that city and at a later period Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado. Upon his death, in the autumn of 1891, she removed to Pelham Manor, where she had since lived with her eldest daughter, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen.

She leaves ten children. These are Mrs. Hazen, Henry Hall, Business Superintendent of the New York *Tribune* and Historian General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mrs. Charles Ellis Taft of New York, James P. Hall, Science Editor of the New York *Tribune*; Mrs. Edward H. Burdick, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. George H. Ferris, of Kolhapur, India; Mrs. Charles F. Houghton, of Corning, N. Y.; Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the New York *Printing Company* and Registrar of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mrs. Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, of New York. Two other daughters died in infancy. All of her sons are SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and several of her daughters are members of the kindred organization of DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Hall was a woman of remarkable force of character. She was not only an earnest and exemplary Christian, a devoted wife, and a wise as well as a fond mother, but also a leader and an active participant in many organized benevolent movements. The work of the Martha Washington Society (given to miscellaneous charities), the Orphan Asylum and the Old Ladies' Home in Auburn was largely promoted for many years by her counsel and inspiration. She and her family assisted in founding St. John's Episcopal Church in the same city. At one time she was prominently identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union there.

Another of her conspicuous traits was ardent patriotism. When, at the outbreak of the Civil War, both the hospital and quartermaster service of the army was found to be inadequate, "Ladies Union Aid Societies" were formed in various places, to co-operate with the Sanitary Commission in relieving the needs of both sick and well soldiers at the front. Mrs. Hall was especially prominent in this practical and humane movement in Auburn, where she assisted in organizing an Aid Society of which she was made Vice President. After her removal to Pelham Manor, she became a member of the New York City Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and within the past year an honorary Vice-Presidency in the Society of UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, 1812, was conferred upon her. She was deeply interested in both organizations.

The funeral services were held in St. Peter's Church, Auburn, and the body was laid to rest beside that of her husband in Fort Hill Cemetery.

THE annual celebration at the battlefield of Guilford Court House, fought March 15, 1781, was celebrated on the grounds the 4th day of July, 1896. Senator Marion Butler delivered an elaborate address on the part North Carolina played in the struggle for liberty. Cannon were fired, flags floated, and at least 12,000 people assembled to do honor to the occasion. The grounds, 85 acres, purchased by private subscription, are much improved. A statue will soon be erected to William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence, by the GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND COMPANY. There is already one to the gallant Major Winston, toward which Congress gave \$1,000, and the Company hopes to erect a statue to General Greene by Congressional aid.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

### Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House news-stand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.  
Washington—Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F streets.  
San Francisco—John R. Robinson, Flood Building.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

### THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

JULY, 1896.

*Beginning September 1st, 1896, the subscription price of "The Spirit of '76" will be changed to \$2.00 a year. All subscriptions for one year received before that date will be accepted at the present rate of \$1.00 a year.*

CORRESPONDENCE and reports of celebrations and ceremonies of Chapters and Societies invited.

DATES OF LEADING EVENTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, formerly printed at the head of this page each month, have been grouped in a neat and attractive brochure, which will be mailed to any address, postage paid, for 10 cents a copy; fourteen copies for \$1.

BACK NUMBERS can now be supplied only for the months of September, 1894; and January, March, May, August, October and December, 1895. Price 10 cents per copy.

BOUND VOLUMES for the first year (September, 1894, to August, 1895) \$5 each. 100 copies per month of current issues are reserved for binding at the end of the second year; this file cannot be broken.

GAVELS—THE SPIRIT OF '76 has had made a few gavels, for the use of presiding officers, from the oak timbers of Fraunce's Tavern in New York City, in which building Washington bade farewell to the officers of the victorious army of the American Revolution. These will be supplied, express charges prepaid, for \$5 each.

## A WORD ABOUT OURSELVES.

ONE of the former editors of *The American Historical Register*, of Philadelphia, is authority for the statement that the magazine has suspended publication, the last issue being that for the month of June, 1896. The demise of so dignified and entertaining a publication is to be regretted. *The Colonial Magazine*, a New York City enterprise, suspended publication last year; and *The American Historical Magazine*, also of New York City, after an attempted revival, appears also to have lapsed into oblivion, although the property is yet held as an asset by its proprietor, and may, in the good times which may possibly follow next Fall's general election, yet take its old and familiar place upon the book tables of the reading public.

There yet remain in the field two magazines devoted to the interests of the patriotic Societies, namely, THE SPIRIT OF '76 and the magazine of the *Daughters of the American Revolution*. The latter is supported by the Society named, as a medium for recording and publishing the official proceedings of the Order, and, although expensive, it appears to answer its purpose admirably.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 has been established by members of the various Societies, as a public duty, without any especial expectation of a return from their investments, but in the hope that it may meet a positive want, aid the splendid work of all the Societies, and foster the spirit of genuine patriotism in the breasts of old and young. The managers of this magazine say, frankly, that they do not themselves know the secret of their success. They are

continually in receipt of the most flattering comments as to the value and interest of the magazine. Hundreds of friends contribute to its monthly budget of news and information. Its subscription list is the largest which any of the patriotic magazines has been able to obtain; and sound and cool headed business firms, who wish to advertise their goods and transportation routes among the elite of the country, have found it to their advantage to advertise in its columns. THE SPIRIT OF '76 will continue to deserve success and to be conducted upon the lines which have won for it such a handsome recognition; and its managers will be grateful at all times for suggestions, which will enable them to make the magazine more useful with each succeeding issue.

THE July celebration in the city of Oswego, N. Y., upon the anniversary of the departure of the British flag from American soil, was brilliant, successful and picturesque. The public rejoicings in Oswego appear to be the close of the long series of centennial anniversaries of the American Revolution, which began more than twenty years ago, and which have left behind them, as a most valuable legacy to our beloved country, the throng of patriotic Societies, which they have directly called into existence. The public spirited men and women who planned and carried out the various centennial celebrations of these two decades never dreamed that they were about to light the fire of liberty upon the altar of every town in their country. Their work was merely an expression of their own patriotism and love and reverence for American institutions. But lo! they have fired every heart, given rise to a multitude of Societies organized especially to inculcate patriotism, and made a permanent impress upon history by setting afoot a movement which is apparently destined to go on until the end of time. The enormous and unprecedented increase in the sale of the American flag among the people at large, is only one illustration of the work that the centennial anniversaries and the patriotic Societies have accomplished. May the managers and members of all our Societies be so inspired with the purest patriotism and the soundest wisdom, that, in that time to come, a hundred years from now, when we shall all have joined our fathers in the home beyond, our successors shall honor, not only the anniversaries of the Revolution, but the days on which our Societies were established, as worthy of their reverence and eulogies.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 "shines for all," to use the language of a famous daily newspaper, and it is the hope of the editors that it may continue to shine for all time. The expense of "shining," however, is considerable, and it has been thought advisable, in order to make the Magazine as useful as possible to its readers, and in order that illustrations and other interesting features may not be lacking, to increase the subscription price next Fall to \$2 a year. Those of our readers whose subscriptions expire in the Fall and Winter, who choose to send in \$1 for a renewal, at any time before September 1st, will receive the Magazine for a full year from the time when their present subscriptions expire, at the one dollar rate. This applies to new subscribers also, and readers will confer a favor by mentioning the fact to members of Societies of their acquaintance, who may possibly be interested. Even at the \$2 rate the price of THE SPIRIT OF '76 will be lower, we believe, than that of any other corresponding publication.

OUR readers are entitled to an explanation of the lateness of the appearance of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for three successive issues. Publication day is nominally the 15th of the month, but the May number was delayed by the effort to get perfectly accurate accounts of the two important Congresses of SONS. In June a highly interesting and popular celebration occurred at Newburgh, N. Y., on the 15th of the month, and in July the last of the great centennials of the War for Independence took place at Oswego,



N. Y., also on the 15th of the month. All of these occurrences were important, and the Editor has taken the view that the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 would be better served by delaying publication a trifle and presenting satisfactory reports in the current number of the magazine. It is not intended that publication day shall be a movable feast, and if events will permit us, we shall always try, hereafter, to pay our respects to our host of friends about the 15th of the month.

### Names of the Original States.

At the request of one of our correspondents we give the names of the thirteen original States. They were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

### André's Satirical Poem.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I was very much interested in reading in your January number of the dedication of a new Liberty Pole at Englewood, N. J., by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of that place.

This same place, Liberty Pole Tavern, or Freedom's Pole, as it was called in the old times, is mentioned in the satirical poem of the "Cow Chase," by Major André, then Adjutant-General of the British Army in 1780, from which I quote:

"At six the host, with sweating buff,  
Arrived at Freedom's Pole,  
When Wayne who thought he'd time enough,  
Thus speechified the whole—"

"Oh, ye, whom glory doth unite,  
Who Freedom's cause espouse,  
Whether the wing that's doomed to fight,  
Or that to drive the cows."

"So meet these low born tribes in one,  
As swift in their career,  
And so to New Bridge they ran on,  
And all the cows got clear."

"And now I've closed my epic strain,  
I tremble as I show it,  
Lest this same warrior-drover Wayne  
Should ever catch the poet."

This was the last verse, and it was published in *Rivington's Gazette* in New York City on the same day the spy André was captured by the Americans at Tarrytown, September 23, 1780.

Some patriotic American has added a verse since to the poem as follows:

"When this epic strain was sung,  
The poet by the neck was hung;  
And to his cost he finds too late,  
The low born tribe decides his fate."

General Wayne was in command of the troops at Tappan, N. J., where André was executed by order of the Court Martial, October 2, 1780; but it is doubtful if Wayne knew at that time of André's literary effort to make sport of him.

C. D. VAN BUSKIRK.

NEW YORK CITY, May 1, 1896.

### Mementoes of General Greene.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In my last letter I wrote about Washington mementoes; in this one I will write of his dear friend and trusted officer, Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

About a year ago I was introduced to a clergyman and his gracious wife. The latter I soon learned to be the great grand-daughter of General Greene. At the time of my visit to them, I had the pleasure of seeing the inestimable treasures inherited by my hostess.

Perhaps the most interesting was a portrait of the General by Rembrandt Peale. The artistic merits need no comment, but the strong yet gracious face was fascinating. There was a portrait of Mrs. Greene, a very quaint affair, and I was reminded of the day on which she locked up Eli Whitney, with the order to make an invention, which resulted in the cotton gin. A miniature of Charles Greene, drowned when a young man, was very beautifully executed. Also a portrait of George Washington Greene, the author and historian, father of my friend.

Then I reverently put to my lips the edges of two silver cups which the General had always kept with him in camp. After this I was shown among his books which lined the walls of a good sized room. These, his silent friends, spoke volumes to me. Then I saw the letters. Fond ones to wife and children, from the camp, with many others, to and from Washington, La Fayette and other notables. More than a hundred years have passed since those words were written, but many more shall pass away before the name of Gen. Nathaniel Greene shall be forgotten by a grateful people.

J. H. N.

LINDENHURST, L. I., April 27, 1896.

### Proud that He is an American.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I read your fair and ably edited magazine, and I wish to congratulate you on the steps that you have taken looking to the union of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Many of our ancestors gave the best of their manhood that we as American citizens might enjoy the blessing of a great and free Republic, and I would like to suggest that the new Society should be called the "Society of the American Revolution," and that the new badge be that worn by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (changing the ribbon to blue and buff), and that the seal be that of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, changing 1776-1883 to 1775-1783, and that at the foot of the Continental soldier should be the following: Organized 1876; Re-organized 1886; that the rosette be that of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and furthermore, that Major General Nelson Appleton Miles be elected President-General, National Society of the American Revolution. I am a member of many Orders and Societies, and it is always my pleasure in foreign countries to boast that I am an American. Has Mr. Hurd of St. Paul forgotten that he is a Yankee, and that a portion of the blue blood of the nation flows in his veins?

GILBERT P. BROWN,

A lineal descendant of six officers of the American Revolution.  
BOSTON, MASS., June 8, 1896.

### He Favors Amalgamation.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Until the receipt of the May copy of your valuable journal, we were not advised of the publication of one of that class. It is with great pleasure that we Westerners note in your report of the annual meetings of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION the action taken by appointing committees of the two Societies to formulate plans for their amalgamation and union into one Society. This should be done at the earliest opportunity, thereby avoiding any bickering and the unpleasant feelings that are engendered by the members of one Society making disagreeable remarks in regard to the other, stating that it is composed of collateral descendants, or that members have been admitted on *ex parte* statements, without being compelled to prove descent in a direct line. One Society at the National meeting in Savannah appears to have conceded that it has taken in collaterals as members, while the other has rigidly adhered to lineal descendants and compelled its members to prove the service of their ancestors by a certificate from State or National departments having records of service.

D. S. HARRIMAN,

President Kansas City SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
KANSAS CITY, MO., June 12, 1896.

### Must Have a Union.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—We must have a union of the two Societies, and I hope no obstacle will be put in the way of its consummation. For the influence of our Society it is imperative. "United we stand, divided we fall."

NATHAN GOOLD.

PORTLAND, ME., June, 1896.

### To Perfect the Family Tree.

Pierce.—Miss Susie D. Crafts of Binghamton, N. Y., desires to obtain information in regard to her great grandfather, Thomas Pierce, who was a prisoner on one of the battle-ships during the Revolution. While his descendants know this fact from his stories of the sufferings endured at that time, and from his broken health consequent on these sufferings, they have not been able to verify their knowledge by documentary evidence. Can any of our readers furnish information as to the date and place of his imprisonment?

Leonard.—Having completed the genealogy mentioned on page 189, April SPIRIT OF '76, I will gladly give all data I can of other families if I see them mentioned in THE SPIRIT OF '76, or get a prepaid envelope from any genealogist.

DE PERE, WIS.

Brace.—William Brace, born ———, died in Elmira, N. Y., 1820. Married ———. William was son of Stephen Brace, who was the son of Stephen Brace, who died in 1692. Information is wanted as to the names and dates of their wives, also the dates of birth of William and the two Stephens Brace.

Cooley.—Deborah Cooley married Oct. 26, 1715, Joel Loomis, probably in Windsor, Conn. Information is desired in regard to her parents and the date of her birth and death.

Pitkin.—Hannah Pitkin married Asahel Olmstead in Hartford, Conn. What was the date of her marriage and who were her parents?

Marsh.—Hannah Marsh married Joseph Olmstead in Hartford, Conn. What was the date of her marriage and who were her parents?

Foote.—Jerusha Foote married December 16, Samuel Bancroft. Information is desired as to her parents' names and dates.

A. K.

THE tree under which General Washington stood during his visit to Jeremiah Wadsworth in Hartford, Conn., known as the "Wadsworth Elm," has been designated by the Connecticut Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. It stands in Main street, in front of the Athenæum. It is said that the Society is to secure the Putnam wolf den in Pomfret and preserve it in its original condition.

THE New Hampshire SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by whose efforts many monuments have been erected to American patriots, are agitating the subject of a memorial to Gov. John Langdon, one of the great men of Revolutionary days.

At the Flag Day exercises of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Chicago, Ill., June 15th, the National hymn used was composed for the DAUGHTERS by Mrs. James H. Walker.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to *Butley, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."*

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted, May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized, May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized, April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John L. Mitchell, No. 32 B street, N. E., Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized, September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. L. Holbrook, No. 128 West 59th street, New York City.

**DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.**—Founded, January, 1896. *Members:* Male and female descendants of Colonial Governors. *General Secretary:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

**HOLLAND.**—Incorporated, May 12, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 106 East 22d street, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized, April 23, 1889. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—Instituted, December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* James Henry Morgan, 89 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted, July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.**—Incorporated, January 31, 1896. *Secretary:* William Porter Adams, No. 278 East Madison st., Chicago, Ills.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer Forward, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized, February 28, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, October 22, 1875. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted, January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 117 West 80th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated, January 3, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

THE ceremonies attending the unveiling of the bronze tablet erected by the Connecticut Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, in the old War Office at Lebanon, were carried out successfully on June 17th, under the direction of Gen. William A. Aiken, President of the Israel Putnam Chapter. In the morning memorial exercises were held at the Trumbull tomb in the old burying ground, and the graves of Revolutionary patriots in the different cemeteries were decorated by a committee composed of the following gentlemen: William M. Olcott, Charles E. Chandler, John F. Parker, Burrell W. Hyde, E. H. Linnell, M.D., Frederic W. Carey, Oliver T. Forbes, S. S. Thresher and N. L. Bishop. This was followed by General Aiken's reading of the roll of honor prepared by Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Connecticut SONS. The roll makes no pretension to completeness, as the work of identifying the graves in the six burying grounds of Lebanon requires laborious research. General Samuel E.



Merwin of New Haven then made an impressive address, and the morning exercises were concluded by a benediction. After partaking of a bountiful collation, the people assembled on the green before the War Office, and the Hon. Isaac Gillett of Lebanon very cordially welcomed the visitors. President Trumbull responded on behalf of the Connecticut SONS and the other guests. Then followed the unveiling of the tablet by Mrs. E. B. Avery, daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, and a fine oration was pronounced by the Rev. Richard H. Nelson of Norwich. From time to time during the exercises appropriate music was sung and played under the charge of Major B. P. Learned of Norwich. The tablet is very handsome and bears a suitable inscription.

CEREMONIES in honor of the patriots of the American Revolution formed an interesting feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July in Elizabeth, N. J. A meeting was held in the vestibule of the historic First Presbyterian Church, at which were present the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, together with members of the THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. The Hon. E. S. Atwater, Chairman of the Fourth of July Ceremonies of Elizabethtown Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, presided. After prayer by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D.D., Chaplain of the Boudinot Chapter of DAUGHTERS, an eloquent and interesting address was made by Walter Chandler, President of the SONS and Deputy Treasurer General of THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. A procession was then formed by the Societies which marched to the churchyard, where a bronze marker was placed on the graves of the following named patriots of the American Revolution: The Rev. James Caldwell, Mrs. Hannah Caldwell, his wife, who was shot by a Hessian ruffian; Gen. Elias Dayton, Gen. William Crane, Gen. Matthias Ogden, Col. Aaron Ogden, Colonel Whitlock, Capt. Obadiah Meeker, Capt. Benjamin Winans, Sergt. William Barrett, Capt. Thomas Mulford, Capt. Jeremiah Ballard, Capt. William Brittin, Capt. Josiah Hunt, Nathaniel Crane, Moses Miller, Stephen Crane and Benjamin Mulford. In Rahway the committee marked the graves of Abraham Clark, Abraham Lufberry and Capt. Richard Skinner. The marker is to be a permanent decoration of the grave, and each year the ceremony will be repeated until the 400 graves in Union County are thus marked.

THE following correspondence between Mr. William Wirt Henry of Virginia, President of the Virginia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Society, relative to a marker sent to place at the grave of Patrick Henry, will be of interest to our readers:

No. 53 AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, May 23, 1896.

Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.

DEAR MR. HENRY—I wish to thank you most heartily for the kind attention bestowed upon our delegation at the recent Congress in your city. The SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in your honored city are certainly entitled to, and do receive, the thanks of all the visiting compatriots, and will hold in grateful remembrance the Congress of 1896.

I have ordered sent to your address—charges prepaid—the bronze marker of our Society, to be placed at the grave of your distinguished ancestor, Patrick Henry, and in accordance with the vote of our Board of Managers. With highest regards, I remain, sincerely yours,

EDWIN SHEPARD BARRETT, President.

RICHMOND, VA., June 5, 1896.

Edwin S. Barrett, Esq., Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR SIR—I have delayed replying to yours of the 23d ult. until I could announce the reception of the bronze marker of your Society, intended for the grave of Patrick Henry. I now have the pleasure of apprising you of the appreciation of our Society of the kind expressions in your letter, and of my own, not only of your letter, but of the gift of your Society. It will be placed at the grave and be a perpetual reminder of the hearty co-operation of Massachusetts and Virginia during that most important period, the American Revolution. Be pleased to convey to the Board of Managers my warm appreciation of the honor conferred by this beautiful memorial.

Hoping that an acquaintance so pleasantly begun may continue, and that we may meet again and often, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. W. HENRY.

ON Saturday evening, June 13th, the Arizona Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was formally organized at Phoenix. Over a year ago, Major H. F. Robinson was delegated by the National Society to organize in Arizona. A meeting called by him March 18, 1895, at the Court House in Phoenix was attended by a few interested gentlemen, and a provisional Society was organized. By hard work, and after many delays (being so far distant from all records of Revolutionary times, both public and private), seventeen gentlemen at last had their papers prepared and approved, and met for organization at the residence of Mr. W. H. Robinson. A Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Major H. F. Robinson; Vice-President, Harry R. Barden; Secretary, W. H. Robinson; Treasurer, Capt. Lewis W. Coggins; Registrar, Omar Asa Turney; Historian, J. Ernest Walker. The officers and the following constitute the Board of Managers: J. Frank Elwell, Lloyd B. Christy and James W. Benham. The meeting then adjourned to the broad, cool porches, and refreshments suited to the summer temperature were served by the hosts, the Messrs. Robinson, and at a late hour, after informal discussion on historical topics and others pertaining to the good of the Society, "America" was sung, and the meeting adjourned.

A QUIET, but extremely pleasing observance of the Fourth was held in Portland, Me., by the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The Societies met at Baxter Hall in the morning, and after a brief business meeting of the SONS, President Edward A. Butler of Rockland, congratulated the members on the large attendance upon this their first field day, and after a few words introduced Mr. Nathan Goold, Historian of the Society, whose researches have proved so valuable to many members of both Societies. Mr. Goold responded with an interesting paper on Portland in Revolution days. The Rev. Dr. H. S. Burrage next announced the marking of several graves of Revolution soldiers in the cemeteries of Portland. Short addresses were made by the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Mr. George F. French, Mrs. Palmer, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS, and Miss McDonald, Historian of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. At 2.30 the party took carriages and visited the historic localities of Falmouth Neck, including Fort Allen Park, Fort Loyal and Eastern Cemetery. At the latter place Mr. Nathan Goold gave an interesting résumé of the events in which had figured the men in whose honor they were gathered.

THE officers and other members of the Florida Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are: President, Lieut. J. H. Bull, U.S.N., Pensacola, transferred from Connecticut Society; Vice-President, W. H. Milton, Jr., Marianna, Surveyor-General for United States in Florida; Secretary, W. O. H. Shepard, Pensacola, Asst to Div. Pass. Agent, L. & N. R. R.; Registrar and Treasurer, Hon. John C. Avery, Pensacola, lawyer and ex-judge; Board of Managers, C. A. Choate, Jacksonville, editor *Florida Citizen*; W. T. Cogswell, Tallahassee, merchant; Passed Asst Surgeon J. S. Hope, U.S.N., Pensacola; Delegate to Congress, A. M. Avery, Pensacola, merchant. Other members, A. L. Avery, Pensacola; Arthur Brown, Pensacola; Dr. C. W. Ballard, Braidentown; Wm. H. Bigelow, Tarpon Springs; W. C. Howes, Oak Hill; W. L. Perkins, Jacksonville; S. G. Thomas, Belleview; W. T. Shepard, De Funiack Springs; Wm. E. Taylor, Pensacola, and N. R. Winship of Macon, Ga.

THE Hawaiian Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will soon issue its first year book, which will be finely illustrated and handsomely bound. It is intended that the completed volume shall be a valuable work, and shall be placed in public libraries and in the hands of other State Societies. The new members of the Society are Frederic Carlos Smith, Winthrop Channing Hammond, Joseph Swift Emerson, Orlando H. Harlan, John Scott Boyd Pratt, Sereno Edwards Bishop. The Society mourns the loss by death of Henry Reed Hollister, grandson of Sergeant Joseph Hollister of a Glastonbury Company. A resolution has been passed by the Society, offering prizes to students in attendance at any of the schools, public or private, of Honolulu, for the best orations on "The Objects and Results of the American Revolution."

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, District of Columbia Society, at a special meeting held July 2d, elected Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Historian; and Capt. E. Z. Stever, a member of the Board of Management. The death in San Francisco of Mr. Francis E. Stone, the Recording Secretary, which took place the morning of the 2d, was announced, and Mr. J. P. Ernest was chosen as his successor. Dr. G. Brown Goode, in an address, eulogized Mr. Stone in feeling terms, and a committee, consisting of W. V. Cox, Wm. B. Hubbell and W. J. Rhces was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on his services and death. The report of the Treasurer showed a prosperous state of affairs. Several new members were elected and the names of other applicants presented for consideration.

THE members admitted to the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, since April 1, 1896, are: Robert Henry Day, Massillon; Allen L. Marshall, Piqua; Alvin C. White, Jefferson; Van H. Bukey, Zanesville; Lucius Freeman Mellen, Cleveland; Charles Chester Bolton, Cleveland; Mark Roys Hayne, Akron; Edmund Roberts Kearsley, Bucyrus; Gideon C. Wilson, Cincinnati; Thomas H. Carruthers, Cincinnati; William Burroughs Ruggles, Delhi; John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati; Alfred Decker Owens, Jr., Cincinnati; William Athearn Tangeman, Wyoming; Frederick Candee Weir, Cincinnati; Boyden Kinsey, Wyoming; Lawrence L. Brasher, Cincinnati; Dr. George Searle Shinnick, Newark.

COLONEL D. S. HARRIMAN, President of the Kansas City Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is ardently interested in the cause of Cuban independence. The day Congress passed the resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, Colonel Harriman flung to the breeze from his offices in the Sheidley building the first Cuban flag ever seen in Kansas city. This flag came from Cuba, and differs from published descriptions of the flag, in that the three bars are blue and the triangular field red, instead of the reverse, as is generally stated.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were entertained in delightful style by Col. T. F. Spangler, of Zanesville, O., at his home on Woodlawn avenue, the evening of June 17th. The topic for the evening was the Battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. E. C. Brush read the principal paper on this subject, and when he concluded, this historic battle was discussed by the members of the Society. The guests were then invited to the dining room, where they found a tempting array of choice viands.

THE Board of Managers of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kenosha, Wis., were entertained at dinner the evening of June 17th by the President of the Society, W. W. Strong. As souvenirs of the occasion, each guest received a printed copy of the account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, as it appeared in the *Courant* of Hartford, Conn., June 26, 1775.

## Sons of the Revolution.

THE flag was very generally displayed in Buffalo, N. Y., on June 15th, in accordance with the request of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The members of the Buffalo Association of SONS,



together with the ladies of their families, spent the afternoon of June 17th very pleasantly as the guests of "The Island Club," Niagara River, at the invitation of Mr. James E. Ford. The annual service commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill, was held Sunday evening, June 21st, in Trinity Church, when Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley, rector of St. Mary's on-the-Hill, preached an eloquent and patriotic sermon. Draperies and festoons of the National colors were on both sides of the steps leading to the chancel, also two silk flags of the designs used before and during the Revolution, the blue and buff embroidered banner of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and the old flag of France, with gold embroidered *fleurs-de-lis* on a white silk ground. The service was under the auspices of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, but invitations were sent to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the members of the LOYAL LEGION and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. At the opening of the service the clergy and choristers entered, followed by the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, walking two and two. Then came the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, preceded by the buff and blue silk banner of the organization, and accompanied by their other guests, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and the LOYAL LEGION. Archdeacon Lobdell, rector of Trinity Church, read the special ser-

vice of the Society, including a collect for the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION**. At the close of the prayers, the National anthem, "Our Fathers' God, to Thee," was sung. The service used was the form adopted by the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION**. Pamphlets printed in the colors of the Society, giving the text in full, enabled all to take part understandingly, and made the rendering of this service of "Praise and Thanksgiving" most impressive.

THE **SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**, in connection with the Sunday School Association of Denver, Col., observed Flag Day on June 15th. A parade of about six thousand children was reviewed by representatives of both Societies, the Governor, Mayor, General Wheaton (who is a SON) of the Department of the Colorado and staff, and the officers from Fort Logan. Many thousand persons participated in the observances, which took place in City Park, and during the afternoon all business houses were closed.

THE editor acknowledges the receipt of a copy of an address delivered before the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York by Gilbert Ray Hawes, of the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION**, entitled, "Edward Hawes, the Emigrant, and Some of His Descendants." It is a cleverly written genealogical sketch of Mr. Hawes' ancestors in the direct male line, running back to 1685, and not only reveals a patriotic ancestry, but relates many curious and interesting customs of by-gone generations.

**WILLIAM H. WILDEY**, of Peekskill, N. Y., a **SON OF THE REVOLUTION**, has been admitted to membership in the **SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS**. He derives his eligibility from Corporal John Wildey.

### Society of the Cincinnati.

THE permanent organization of the North Carolina **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** was effected July 4th at the annual meeting held at the residence of Major Charles L. Davis, Asheville, who has been in charge of the Society since its revival in April. Among the members present were Col. Wilson G. Lamb of Williamston, N. C., and John C. Daves of Baltimore, President and Treasurer of the Society; and, as guests, Hon. Theo. F. Davidson, Dr. S. W. Battle and Dr. Geo. A. Mebane. The Secretary, Jas. Iredell McRee of Richmond, Va., was prevented from attending by sickness in his family. Besides hearing the reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the delegates to the triennial meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia, in May, by-laws were adopted corresponding with those of the Massachusetts Society, also a resolution of thanks to Senator Marion Butler for securing the passage in the United States Senate of an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of monuments to General Francis Nash and Lieut.-Col. William Lee Davidson of the North Carolina Continental Line.

Following the business meeting a bountiful luncheon was served, after which the members of the Society drove out to Biltmore House, and returned to dine with Major Davis in the evening. Several new members were admitted and the following officers elected: President, Wilson G. Lamb; Vice President, Jas. Iredell McRee; Secretary, Maj. Chas. L. Davis; Assistant Secretary, Maj. Graham Daves; Treasurer, John C. Daves. The next meeting of the Society will be at Raleigh, February 22, 1897.

THE New York State **SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI** held its annual meeting and election at Delmonico's, New York City, July 4th. Chaplain M. H. Hutton, D.D., read a report of the triennial meeting held in Philadelphia, which showed that interest in the Society was renewed throughout the United States. The Virginia Society had been revived, and the Societies of Connecticut, Delaware and North Carolina were prepared for admission. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, John Cochran; Vice-President, William Greene Ward; Secretary, Nicholas Fish; Treasurer, Charles Albert Hoyt; Assistant Treasurer, John Alexander Rutherford; Chaplain, Mannius Holmes Hutton, D.D.; Physician, Thomas M. L. Chrystie, M.D. Ten new members were elected, as follows: John Kearney Rodgers, Charles Scott McKnight, Philip Schuyler, Daniel Winslow, Charles R. Wilson, Charles H. Thompson, McDougall Hawkes, D. M. Van Vorst, William H. Hoppin and Edward N. Dickerson. Following the business session was a collation, served in one of the banquet halls.

THERE was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Delaware **CINCINNATI** in Wilmington, Del., on the Fourth. A valuable historic find was reported to the Society. This includes the complete record of the services of the Delaware regiment in

the Revolution, as well as several early orations delivered before the original Delaware Society in 1790 and 1791. Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A., presented to the Society a gavel made from the wooden platform on which Washington was inaugurated President for the second time, March 4, 1793. The officers elected were as follows: President, Leonard E. Wales; Vice-President, Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C.; Secretary, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A.; Treasurer, Philip Howell White. At the conclusion of the meeting the members adjourned to the residence of Judge Leonard E. Wales, by whom they were entertained at dinner.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE dedication of the "Katherine Gaylord" monument, erected last winter to their heroine by this Chapter of **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, of Bristol, Conn., took place June 18th in the ancient burying ground at Burlington, nine miles away. It was in this town that Katherine Gaylord spent the last forty years of her life, and where she died at the age of ninety six. About two hundred were present at the cemetery, where this programme was given: 1. Hymn, "Benevento," **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** and audience; 2. Prayer, Rev. Mr. Holden, of Burlington; 3. Address, "Katherine Gaylord," Mrs. Muzzy, Regent; 4. Report of Monument Committee, Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Chairman; 5. "Descendants of Katherine Gaylord," Mrs. Lorena Phelps Wheeler (a descendant); 6. "Old Burlington" (or Friends and Neighbors of Katherine Gaylord); Mrs. Webster of Burlington; 7. Original Poem, "Katherine Gaylord," Miss Katherine Hanson, **DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**. A large flag floated from a staff near by the grave, while roses and laurel covered it. After these exercises, the company adjourned to the village town hall, where the Burlington ladies assumed the character of hostess, and served a dainty and bountiful lunch, with decorations of bunting and flowers. One long table was filled by descendants of the heroine, some of whom came from afar, Baltimore, Md., and several cities of Connecticut. After lunch, the "Sword of Bunker Hill" was rendered as a duet, by Mrs. C. F. Barnes and Mrs. J. F. Barbour, Chapter members, in commemoration of the battle in which Lieut. Aaron Gaylord, husband of Katherine, is thought to have taken part. Miss Root, Historian, spoke upon "Fads," showing that patriotic Societies were something more than mere fads. Mrs. Bradley of Burlington, spoke upon "Sister Towns" (Burlington and Bristol); Mrs. Helen Phelps Cook, Chapter descendant of Katherine Gaylord, upon "Our Heroine," giving incidents hitherto unknown to the Chapter, and finishing by a toast to "The Ladies of Burlington," who had so charmingly entertained us. Impromptu remarks from "descendants" and townspeople followed, one of especial interest coming from an aged man, who, as a young man, helped to carry Katherine Gaylord to her last place of rest. The day, as a whole, was a most satisfactory finish to the work of the Monument Committee, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Ingraham and Miss Upson.—*Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent.*



THE Old Newbury Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was organized on June 17th, at Newburyport, Mass., in the Dalton house, which at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was the home of Benjamin Plumer, who was detailed after the battle to count the wounded taken on board the transports. The Regent, Miss Edith Russell Mills, made the opening address in an impressive, dignified manner. After the singing of "America" and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Beane, Mrs. Charles Masury of Danvers, one of the Vice-Presidents of the General Society of the **DAUGHTERS**, in thrilling words gave a most patriotic address, at the end of which, amidst hearty applause, she presented the charter of Old Newbury Chapter to the Regent. The Hon. John C. Currier then gave an interesting sketch of the public services of Tristram Dalton and his relations with General Washington, who had breakfasted with him in this very house. Singing by Dr. George Noyes and the reading of messages of greeting from other Chapters and interested friends closed the formal exercises. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Miss Edith Russell Mills; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Henry Bailey Little; Secretary, Miss Eliza Adams Little; Treasurer, Miss Georgiana Reed Perkins; Historian, Miss Harriot Withington Colman; Registrar, Miss Mary Anna Toppan; Advisory Board,



Miss Hale Greenleaf, Miss Margaret Woodbridge Cushing, Mrs. Alice Hale Atkinson, Mrs. Burton J. Legate, Mrs. Joseph E. Moody, Mrs. George W. Snow. Charter members, which are limited to sixteen in number, are: Miss Margaret W. Cushing, Miss Alice H. Atkinson, Miss Anne E. Greenleaf, Miss Katharine Boynton, Miss Eliza A. Little, Miss Edith L. Huse, Miss Grace W. Lunt, Miss Georgiana R. Perkins, Miss Mary A. Toppan, Miss Edith R. Wills, Miss Nellie M. Ross, Mrs. Susan B. Atkinson, Miss Alice B. G. Boynton, Miss Mary H. Huse, Miss Elizabeth J. Gray.

THE last summer meeting of General Frelinghuysen Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held June 12th at the home of the Misses Nevius, a Revolutionary house in Millstone, N. J., the corner-stone bearing the inscription "J. H., 1768." A large amount of routine business was transacted. The invitation from Camp Middlebrook Chapter, to attend Flag Day exercises at Bound Brook, was received and accepted, with a vote of thanks, and the proposed pilgrimage to Rocky Hill and Princeton was enthusiastically endorsed. A gavel, the gift of generous friends, was exhibited. The decorations, in gold, are exquisite, particularly the furled flag in enamel with a spray of locust leaves. A silver plate bears this inscription: "This gavel was carved from an ancient locust tree on the Frelinghuysen farm-Millstone, N. J., and is the property of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Somerville, N. J., organized January 11, 1896. E. Ellen Batcheller, Regent." A souvenir spoon for the late Miss McIlroy, a Revolutionary daughter, was also shown. As it did not arrive until after her death, aged 101 years, it will be presented to her grand niece. The Regent gave several reports of meetings, including that of the Rocky Hill Washington Headquarters Association, the recent Regents' meeting at Newark, and an interesting description of the unveiling of the public fountain at Bound Brook, for which the people are indebted to the DAUGHTERS of Camp Middlebrook, and should ever hold them in grateful remembrance. She also spoke of the decoration of the graves of Hendrick Fisher and General Frelinghuysen, the oldest and youngest members of the Committee of Safety, and of the visit to the Latourette house. A delicious collation was served, and the meeting adjourned to assemble at the home of Miss Batcheller, the Regent, on October 2d.

THE celebration of the Fourth of July in Saratoga, N. Y., was conducted by the Saratoga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the citizens of Saratoga Springs. A reception was given at the United States Hotel the evening of the third, the visitors being received by the Regent of the DAUGHTERS, Miss Kate Batcheller, and staff. An address of welcome was made by Charles H. Sturges, the President of the village, in response to which Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee made a brilliant and eloquent speech. On the fourth many spectators witnessed the exercises in Convention Hall, which began at noon. The oration was delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, who was frequently applauded. Addresses were also made by Lieut.-Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Gen. James Grant Wilson and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the exercises were interspersed with music by the Ballston Band. In the afternoon the SONS and DAUGHTERS enjoyed an excursion to Saratoga Lake, and at night there was a fine display of fireworks in Congress Spring Park. On Sunday there were patriotic services in most of the churches. At Convention Hall a full choral service was given, which was attended by more than 5,000 persons, and an able and patriotic sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of New York City. Monday morning there was a pilgrimage to Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George, and in the afternoon Mrs. Andrew Smith gave a reception to the visiting DAUGHTERS at her handsome residence at Ballston Spa. Many of the DAUGHTERS remained in Saratoga to attend the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, which opened on the 7th and continued for two days.

WATAUGA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a very interesting meeting on June 22d, at the beautiful home of its Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clarence Selden. After the usual routine of business was dispatched, the Vice Regent (no less a personage than the talented author Virginia Frazier Boyle) was called upon to read her now famous ode to "Tennessee," which won the guerdon and chaplet of victory from the Board of Centennial Commissioners (and this over the heads of nearly two hundred competitor:-). The reading was done in her own inimitable manner, and deservedly won the plaudits of all. One aptly quoted a famous toast, adapting it in the following graceful fashion: "I care not who makes Tennessee's laws, so long as Virginia Frazier Boyle writes its songs." Mrs. Day, the Registrar, read a carefully prepared and valuable paper on the "History of the Flag," receiving marked attention and a vote

of thanks from the Chapter. Mrs. Person, the Historian, followed this with a happy extemporaneous talk on "The Inspiration of The Flag," and a very entertaining account of the emblems and ensigns of various nations. The programme was richly interspersed with music and much earnest talk along patriotic lines. After voting thanks to our hospitable hostess, and "Green Gables," an ideal home, the Chapter adjourned to meet next with Mrs. Person; they will make a "tally ho" excursion to the leafy shades of her suburban home on the 22d of July.—J. R. A.

THE writer does not wield a pen which can do justice to the celebration of Flag Day, on June 15th, 1896, by the North Shore Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Highland Park, Ill. All nature seemed to smile approval upon the efforts of the loyal DAUGHTERS of this Republic to commemorate in a fitting manner the anniversary of the day on which the greatest nation in the world adopted the ensign which should be an inspiration, a guard and guide. The ability of the hostesses, Mrs. and Miss Van Schaick, to entertain, is too well known to need any fresh encomiums. Mrs. John Quincy Adams and Mrs. Robert Morris poured tea and coffee in the dining room, where the Goddess of Liberty presided in a silent but impressive manner. The two guards at the front entrance and three pages in the hall were in full Continental costume. The DAUGHTERS appeared without bonnets, thus being distinguished from the numerous guests from Highland Park and Chicago. The souvenir programme consisted of an interesting essay by the Rev. P. C. Wolcott, and patriotic songs rendered most acceptably by Mrs. Griffith. The whole afternoon was a valuable addition to pleasant memories of similar occasions in the history of this Chapter.—Adeline E. P. Cummings, Chapter Secretary.

THE Nova Cæsarea Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION donated a 45-foot flag staff to the Foster Home (half orphan asylum) in Newark, N. J., and on the 4th of June it was set in place in front of the building. On account of the unpleasant weather the flag was not raised, but the exercises took place in the large schoolroom, which was decorated with flags and banners. Mr. Sherwood Depue, ex-City Attorney, son of Mrs. Depue the Chapter Regent, made the presentation, saying in part:

"It (the flag) will remind you of the beginning and growth of your country, it will suggest to you the glories of its wars and the still greater glories of its peaceful prosperity; it will attract your attention to its history, and to the patriotic trend of present public events; it will stir your patriotism and impress you with the responsibilities that will fall upon you in the duties of your citizenship; it will aid in the development of that earnest love of country so distinctive and so honorable an attribute of our Nation. To contribute to these ends is the object and will be the effect of this gift."

Florence Snyder, one of the little girls in the Home, made a short speech of acceptance, and with patriotic songs and recitations the exercises closed.

BUNKER HILL Day was celebrated in Lincoln, Nebraska, by the Deborah Avery Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the home of Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, the Chapter Regent. The Chapter was organized the 15th of last May, and its charter, the first one in Nebraska, was granted for June 17th. There are already twenty-five members, with the promise of as many more before the year is ended. The interior of the house was handsomely decorated in the National colors, and a flag hung over the outer door. In the dining room a color scheme of buff and blue was carried out in the decorations and dainty refreshments. A delightful programme of music, recitations and addresses was carried out by Mrs. Harriet Blair Ward, Mrs. Laura B. Pound, State Regent; Miss Cora Smith, Miss Mariel Gere, Mrs. Allen's Mandolin Club, and Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard, the latter reading a carefully-prepared paper on "Deborah Avery Chapter, Its Name and Significance." Pretty souvenirs of roses and carnations, tied with blue and white, were given to the ladies before leaving.

A VERY interesting parliamentary class of ladies was formed in Washington at the beginning of Lent, through the agency of that very progressive DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger. The class held its meetings in the parlors of Mrs. Senator Frye. Several DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as well as other bright women, prominent in Washington circles, were members of the class. They took turns alphabetically in presiding, and in filling the office of Recording Secretary. Mrs. Shattuck's Manual was the text-book used, but Roberts' Rules of Order, and other authorities, were frequently referred to, and whenever a dilemma occurred, Mrs. Frye was usually appointed a committee of one to consult her Senatorial "other half" concerning the knotty problem. So interested are all the women of the class that it is decided to resume the meetings next winter, even in the midst of the busy social round that absorbs their time at that season.—(Mrs.) Patty Miller Stocking.

UPON June 10th, at the Kearsarge Hotel in North Conway, N. H., the Anna Stickney Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized, with Mrs. L. J. Ricker as Regent and a membership of twenty three. This date was chosen because it was the anniversary of the day when every voter in town—fifty-five in number—signed the famous Test Papers. Mrs. Josiah Carpenter of Manchester, the State Regent of New Hampshire, was present, and a banquet and reception were given in her honor after the organization exercises. A pleasant incident of the evening was the presentation, by the Chapter, of souvenir spoons to Alonzo and Alfred Barnes whose father was for six years in the Revolutionary Army. The young Chapter, inspired by the enthusiasm of their efficient Regent, voted to secure permission from the town to restore the old neglected cemetery where many of the first settlers of the town were buried, and to place therein a monument to their memory.

TWENTY-FOUR ladies, with properly certified credentials, met in Newark, Ohio, on June 17th, to organize a Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The meeting was opened by Mrs. L. B. Wing, the Regent appointed some time ago by the State Regent, who, after a short address, announced her selection of the following staff of officers: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chas. H. Kibler; Registrar, Mrs. C. A. Hatch; Historian, Mrs. Martha Wright; Assistant Historian, Mrs. Jonathan Wotring; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nellie McCune; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Thomas; Local Board of Management, Mrs. H. D. Woodbridge, Mrs. W. W. Neal and Mrs. Anne Black; Committee on By-Laws, Mrs. C. A. Hatch, Mrs. Martha Wright and Miss Nellie McCune. The Chapter, which opens with a membership of twenty-four, has not decided on a name.

THE California Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of San Francisco, was organized April 9, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, formerly a Vice-Regent of Sequoia Chapter, by the following ladies, until recently active members of Sequoia Chapter: Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Regent; Mrs. S. M. Van Wyck, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frederick Herslett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John M. Chretien, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Registrar; Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, Historian; Miss Alberta Bancroft, Treasurer. The other organizers are: Mesdames George A. Cruz, S. W. Holladay, Timothy Hopkins, Osgood Putnam, Selden S. Wright. Since that date some twenty-eight others have accepted the Chapter's invitation to become DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*Hulda Holmes Bergen Brown, Historian.*

MRS. A. R. HALE of the Watch Hill House, Watch Hill, R. I., a member of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, New London, Conn., carrying out her principles as a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated the 4th in a thoroughly patriotic manner. The rotunda of the hotel was draped in flags, the posts being wound in bunting. A large picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was also conspicuously draped. The tables in the dining-room were decorated in the national colors, small flags being in the middle of each and the colors around them. After an elaborate dinner, the music room was opened, and there was seen the same display of colors, while the band played all the national airs. At 8:30 a full dress hop was given, at which both ladies and gentlemen carried out the same color scheme in their dress.

THE following letter has been received by the State Regent of Illinois, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

To Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois:

MY DEAR MADAM—Your kind and considerate letter of May 30th, to Mrs. James O'Fallon, expressing the sincere and profound sympathy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Illinois for the sufferers by the recent cyclone in this city, was read at our Chapter meeting, June 13th. The Secretary was requested to tender you and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Illinois, our heartfelt thanks for your kind remembrance of us. I am happy to be able to report that none of our members received personal injury, though many suffered financial loss through the unroofing of some buildings and the entire destruction of others.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

ELLEN K. BASCOMB,

Secretary of the St. Louis Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

2205 Lucas Place, St. Louis, June 15th.

THE second annual Flag Day Reception of Otsego Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, given at Mohican Club House, Cooperstown, N. Y., Saturday evening, June 20th, was a largely attended and agreeable occasion. The spacious rooms were beautifully decorated with the "Flag of our Country," daisies and ferns. Among the decorations was the charter, in its frame of historic wood, and the insignia of the Society, in daisies and flax. The officers of the Chapter received, and the Regent presided gracefully over the successful rendering of a delightful programme. The serving of refreshments from a table

decorated in the Society colors, blue and white, and with a multitude of tiny flags, closed the festivities.

IN recognition of her efforts in the interests of the Order, Miss Marion Howard Brazier, Regent of the Bunker Hill Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Charlestown, Mass., was presented, on May 16th, with a handsome gold badge and bar pin, suitably inscribed. The donors were Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Honorary Vice-President General, her daughter; Mrs. John H. Morrison, of the Abigail Adams Chapter; three members of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, Mrs. Isabell B. Stimpson, of the Israel Putnam Chapter and of the State Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and three other friends who appreciated her services.

THE State Regent for Texas of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. James B. Clark of Austin, who has filled this office for two years in a most able and satisfactory manner, met the George Washington Chapter of Galveston, the 15th of May, at the residence of Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine. A few weeks later, on June 8th, Mrs. Clark gave a reception at her residence in Austin, in honor of Mrs. S. M. Morris of the George Washington Chapter. There is no Chapter of the DAUGHTERS in Austin, but many ladies who are eligible to membership were among the guests.

THE Regent of the Quequechan Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Fall River, Mass., Mrs. J. O. Neill, has presented a unique frame to the Chapter for its charter. It is partly made of wood from a buttonwood tree that formerly marked the boundary between Rhode Island and the Old Bay State, and its corners are of material taken from the old State House. A poem in honor of the old tree, written by Miss Susan H. Wixon, was read at the presentation of the frame, in which, together with the charter, will be placed the manuscript of the poem.

THE 17th of June was celebrated by a fine musical and literary programme at the residence of Mrs. Frank Eno, Pine Plains, N. Y., to which she graciously invited her entire Chapter, the "Mahuenewasigh" of Poughkeepsie. Carriages were in waiting to convey her guests to her old-time home upon the arrival of the train, and a dainty and delicious luncheon was served to them ere the homeward bound train must be taken. The day was a memorable and charming one in the annals of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Poughkeepsie.—*A. G. H.*

A DELIGHTFUL "historical afternoon" was passed by Quas-saick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the members of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Newburgh, N. Y., in the Parlors of the Palatine Hotel, Friday, June 12th, by invitation of Mrs. Charles F. Brown. The meeting was in honor of the June anniversaries, Flag Day, and the Battle of Bunker Hill. The exercises were varied and of interest, the gem of the programme being "A Story," by Mrs. Vanamee, which was both well written and well read.

FOURTEEN members of Wiltwyck Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Kingston, N. Y., attended the meeting early in May of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, when the Charter was presented to the latter by the State Regent, Miss Forsyth. They carried with them a gavel, beautifully mounted in silver, made from wood from the old Senate House, and presented it to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, some of whose charter members were first members of the Wiltwyck Chapter.

THREE Chapters of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have been organized in Illinois since the 22d of February: The Illini Chapter of Ottawa, Mrs. Phoebe A. Sherwood, Chapter Regent; the Peoria Chapter of Peoria, Miss Caroline Montgomery Rice, Regent; the Princeton, Illinois, Chapter, of Princeton, Mrs. Darline Stevens Reeve, Regent. The last Chapter adopts the name "Princeton, Illinois, Chapter," to distinguish it from Princeton Chapters in other States.

A NEW Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has recently been organized in New Jersey, at Morristown—on old historic ground—called the Morristown Chapter. Although but a few months old, it already has twenty-two accepted members, with other applications still to be passed upon. Mrs. Revere, whose husband was a direct descendant of the famous Paul Revere, of Revolutionary memory, is Regent of the Chapter.

MRS. H. O. SAMUELS of Dallas, Tex., entertained the Jane Douglas Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at her charming country home early in May. Besides the regular order of business, patriotic papers were read, and Miss Beesie Clark of Mississippi favored the guests with several songs. Seventeen applications for membership in the Order of CHILD-

REN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were reported. Mrs. N. A. McMillan, who has been appointed to take charge of this branch of the work, will call a meeting soon to organize a Chapter of the CHILDREN.

THE Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, have raised a fund for use in patriotic work by issuing, on July 4th, a special edition of the Danvers (Mass.) *Mirror*.

THE Lucy Knox Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has recently been formed in Gloucester, Mass., with twenty three charter members.

### Daughters of the Revolution.

THE General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held a special meeting May 28th, in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf, New York City. Proposed amendments to the Constitution were considered, and an action was taken upon the call of thirty-two members of the Long Island Society to consider consolidation with the AMERICAN DAUGHTERS. The bone of contention will be the collateral members of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as it has been with greatest pride and many boasts, that the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have kept their doors closed to all but those claiming direct lineal descent from their brave ancestors. Certainly now the spirit of both Societies is most friendly and kind one toward the other, and if a plan of union can be devised that will not in any way reflect upon the dignity of either, what a powerful organization it would prove throughout the world. It was decided to leave the matter to a committee, which without having



power to take any action would investigate the question and confer with a committee of the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Brackett acting as Chairman for the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Washington, and Mrs. Holbrook as chairman, for the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York. The date of meeting has not yet been decided. A regular meeting of the officers and board of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION took place at 156 Fifth avenue, June 8th. Many new members were admitted. The motions were made and carried that a detailed account of all the actions of the executive board and of the General Society from the time of beginning of the current year, Jan. 6 to July 6, 1896, be sent out in July, in the form of a bulletin, to every member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and at the same time the Librarian General prepare for this "Semi-annual Report," an account of her work up to July 6th, as of much interest to everyone in the Society, and that she make a request to the members for further gifts. At this meeting a most flourishing condition of the library and museum of relics was reported by the Librarian-General, Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, who mentioned that many valuable and interesting gifts had been received during the last month from the New Hampshire Historical Society, Essex Institute, the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Washington, the Washington and Lee University, and the Department of State, Washington. Mr. Wm. S. Clausen presented a handsomely framed steel engraving of George Washington. A most interesting relic was added to the General Society's museum, by the Continental Chapter, New York City. It was the old Holland Bible that had been voted to the Chapter at the late Cuban-American Fair. The managers of the fair also presented to the General Society a machete—the national weapon of Cuba—and the first edition of the *Sun*, printed in 1833, and framed between glass. The long-looked-for ancestral register of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION is now in course of publication. It contains a list of all the members entered during the first four years of the Society, with the record of their ancestors' services. The work is edited by Miss A. W. Sterling, Registrar of the New Jersey Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. The volume will be bound in the colors of the Society, buff and blue, and will resemble in many ways the "Year Book," issued by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, Historian General, who sailed for Europe May 29th, will return early in the fall. A cordial welcome is extended not only to members but to friends, in the Society's rooms, 156 Fifth avenue, every afternoon throughout the year, from two to five. —Clara H. Manning, Librarian-General.

THE Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, contributed largely to the Loan Collection of "articles of ye

olden tyme," held on June 18th, 14th, 15th, for the benefit of the Home for Consumptives, at the beautiful Colonial house and lawns, Midwood Club, Flatbush, Long Island. Many of the members received and assisted, attired in Colonial costume. Mrs. S. V. White, Chairman of the Committee for Monument for Prison Ship Martyrs, lent "Old Shannon," a famous gun, dated 1709, that has seen many a battle; an old powder horn taken from an Indian in 1690, and since then carried in three wars; cotton fabric spun and woven by a Daughter of Liberty. Many Revolutionary relics and a large number of Dutch origin added interest. The Regent, Mrs. Earle, filled a large cabinet with china from her collection, giving examples of Delft, Spode, New Hall, Lowestoft, Plymouth, India and Staffordshire wares, including New York City Hall, States, Pilgrim, Boston State House, Nahant Hotel, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, McDonough's Victory, Landing of Lafayette, and many others. Mrs. Wellman exhibited china; from Erasmus Hall came an old-time educational exhibit. At one of the business meetings of the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Miss Elizabeth Eames read a most interesting and comprehensive history of Fort Greene, the resting place of the Prison Ship Martyrs. Though known everywhere as Fort Greene, its legal name is Washington Park, and the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, has petitioned the Mayor to restore its historic name of Fort Greene. All the officers of the Long Island Society and a large number of the members attended the delightful Historical Pilgrimage of the Empire State, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to Newburgh, this Society being the only Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION that received a universal invitation.

THE Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held its final meeting for the season at Delmonico's, New York, on June 5th, and the excellent work done by the DAUGHTERS at the late Cuban American Fair was reported. The "Military Booth" of this Chapter was quite the centre of attraction, where were displayed old flintlock muskets of the Revolution and Paul Revere lanterns. There was a rare Swiss relic, a flintlock, called an eagle gun, made in 1708. There were two very important objects in the booth, first, the Federal flag, captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Shiloh, from the 72d, Fort Stephenson Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. It was voted to be the most popular G. A. R. Post, and considerable excitement was caused by the announcement that it was to be restored to Ohio. The second object was the old Holland Bible, printed in Dutch, having the Psalms set to music and published in 1713. It was the unanimous vote of the Daughters of Cuba that their co-workers, the Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, should receive the Bible, and in their turn the Chapter has presented it to the General Society's museum of relics. The business of the meeting was followed by a musical and literary entertainment. Mrs. F. W. Gooderson, as usual, recited most charmingly, while Miss Howe and Miss Helen Holbrook shared her honors by their delightful vocal and piano solos. An interesting feature of the day was the presentation by the Chapter of a Society badge to Mrs. Flora Adams Darling; the gold bar was marked "Founder-General" and No. 1 of the Society. After partaking of a luncheon, the members separated for the summer, with a feeling that this final reunion had been the most enjoyable of the season.—Clara H. Manning, Librarian-General.

THE members of Avalon Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, met on the afternoon of June 5th, at the residence of the Maryland State Secretary, Miss Ellen Gates March, Baltimore. The Regent, Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson, presided, and the opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. Thomas Hill, State Regent. A discussion on the business affairs of the Chapter, and on the proposed new Constitution followed. Miss Hester Whitely read an interesting paper on the "Revolutionary Records of Delaware." Miss March presented to the Chapter a gavel mounted in silver, made from the old Washington elm in Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington took command of the Continental Army, on July 8, 1775.

IN THE box placed under the corner-stone of the cairn erected on Payne's Hill, Quincy, Mass., June 17th, by the Adams Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 was laid by the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus. The celebration of that day was an event to be remembered by the members in years to come with pleasure and pride. This Chapter is in good financial condition, and expects, about the 1st of October, to lease the birthplace of John Adams, the second President of the United States. The house will be fitted up in Colonial style and the regular meetings of the Chapter will be held there.

ON JUNE 17th, at the rooms of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, there was a presentation to Mrs. Darling of a badge, an official gift from the Continental Chapter,

with the name and number (One) inscribed on the reverse, and on the bar-pin the constitutional title, "Founder General." Mrs. Yardley, President-General, with pleasant words, pinned on the badge of office, while a letter from Mrs. Coxford, the Corresponding Secretary, was read, after which Mrs. Darling made a little speech of acceptance, with thanks, that fully conveyed her appreciation.

A FINE celebration of the Fourth was held in Peekskill, N. Y., by the Van Cortlandt Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, at which stirring addresses were made by Leverett F. Crumb and the Hon. James W. Husted. The Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. J. N. Tilden, who also made a brief but interesting address. Piano music by Mr. A. S. Dean, singing by Mrs. J. N. Tilden, a selection for the piano and mandolin by Miss Hawes and Miss Coffin, and the singing of "America" by the entire company, formed a delightful part of the exercises.

At a charming reception given to the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in Peekskill, N. Y., by Mrs. Edwin Briggs, the hostess wore the gown in which her grandmother, Mrs. De Witt, danced at a ball given in honor of General Washington, at Castle Garden. A beautiful gold necklace and fan of Mrs. De Witt's were also displayed, and tea was poured from the silver service that once was hers.

### The Colonial Dames of America.

THE prizes offered by the SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York, Mrs. Howard Townsend, President, for the best essays in Colonial history, in the Training Department of the Normal College, and in the Normal College proper, were awarded at the graduation exercises of the college, June 24th and 25th. A single prize, consisting of a silver medal, was offered in the Training Department, and was awarded to Miss Claire Wallace Flynn, for her composition entitled "Heinrich the Peaceful." The essay was read by Miss Flynn, and was highly commended by those present. The SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES was represented on this occasion by the following members of the Medal Committee: Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Chairman, Mrs. Edward Curtis and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Hoyt presented the medal to the prize-winner with a few appropriate remarks. At the Normal



College, on the following day, the usual immense audience gathered to greet the graduating class. Three medals were offered by the COLONIAL DAMES in this department, the first accompanied by fifty dollars in gold, the second by thirty, and the third by twenty dollars. The Society was represented by the same committee as on the previous day, and the prizes were presented by Mrs. Edward Curtis. The first prize was awarded to Miss Josephine Helene Braun, for her essay on "New York and the Causes of the Revolution." The paper, an admirable one, was read by Miss Braun. The second prize was given to Miss Catalina V. Paez (granddaughter of General Paez, the liberator of Venezuela,) for her essay on "The Dames of Colonial New York," and the third to Miss Ellen de Coster, for a paper entitled "The Dutch in New York." The essays offered in competition for these prizes were written impromptu and in the presence of the Medal Committee of the COLONIAL DAMES. They were twenty-five in number and were all remarkably good. The Medal Committee, consisting of Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Chairman; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Canfield, Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Edward Curtis, were helped in their decision as to the prize winners by Dr. Titus Munson Coan, of the Bureau of Revision, New York; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. William Dean Howells and Miss Annie Ware Winsor. Mrs. Curtis, in presenting the prizes, congratulated the essayists on the excellence of their work, and on behalf of the DAMES expressed the gratification that it had been to come in contact, even in a slight degree, with the students of an institution so important to American civilization as the Normal College, and the hope that the little seed of interest in the history of the country sown by the offer of the prizes might take root and bear fruit of the highest citizenship.

THE final meeting of the season of the COLONIAL DAMES, resident in the State of California, organized last October—the first Society to organize in a non Colonial State—was held at the home of Mrs. Henry Gibbons, on Tuesday, April 7th. Mrs. Gibbons read an interesting paper by Sheldon G. Kellogg on Abigail Adams, COLONIAL DAME, wife of the celebrated patriot, John

Adams, second President of the United States. A delicious *sack posset* was served the DAMES, made from a famous recipe in the "Exact Cook Book," compiled in 1672 by Hannah Wolley. The book is a valued possession of Mrs. Gibbons. Those present were the four officers, Mrs. Selden S. Wright, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Mrs. George A. Crux, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown; Mrs. S. W. Halladay, Mrs. Henry Gibbons, Mrs. John D. Tallant, Mrs. C. H. Jouett, Mrs. L. C. Branch, Mrs. Hervey Darneal, the Misses Wright, Maddox, Rose and Jones.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA resident in the State of Illinois held their last meeting of the season in Chicago on May 7th. There are, at present, nineteen members, among whom are many women prominent in Chicago and the State. Much encouragement is felt and the Society promises to become an influential one. All matters relating to the Society will be deferred to the fall meeting on November 5th.

It is said that during the coming autumn the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES will organize in Texas under the leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell Welch.

### Children of The American Revolution.

THE Adam Dale Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Memphis, Tenn., held a very interesting meeting in celebration of the Fourth of July in the home of one of its young



but very zealous members, Master Edward Mosely. There was quite a display of bunting both within and without. A broad, bright ensign of our nation waved a welcome above the front door, while numerous smaller ones greeted the eye from walls and pictures, and fluttered above the happy hearts of the young members. Their roll-call, with patriotic responses, is always an interesting feature of the meetings; all come prepared with a selection, which they "stand and deliver" with vigorous pleasure and importance. The selections were largely applicable to the occasion. They had the reading of the Declaration of Independence, patriotic songs, greeting to the flag, delicious refreshments and a "good time" generally. This Society, not yet seven months old, has already enrolled nearly eighty young patriots as members. They meet regularly on the first Saturday of each month, and pursue a systematic course of study of American history. Their capable President, Mrs. Thomas Day, with rare tact, arranges this in such attractive form that the members deem her demands a privilege rather than a burden. Her requests are met with the unvarying response, "I'll try," and their efforts at historical essays are wonderful in results, and the large attendance proves their interest unflagging. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION may well congratulate themselves upon the happy thought of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop in the organization of such able coadjutors in the work of promoting patriotism.

THE Covington and Newport, Ky., Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met at the beautiful Colonial home of the young Vice-President, and the literary exercises were of such a high character that older Societies might be pardoned for envy. Mrs. Maurice Thompson possesses to a rare degree the attractive trait of winning children, and to this and her untiring zeal the Society owes its success. Miss Janie Thompson, Registrar, read a clever report, followed by Master Brent Woodall in a fine historic report. Miss Virginia Gooch, the Vice-President, read a paper on the Battle of Lexington. In the absence of the President she made her debut as a presiding officer, and the dignity in one so youthful emphasized the fact that the hope of a country is in the patriotism of its youth. Miss Betty Markey read a paper on Thomas Jefferson, which gave her hearers great pleasure, for she has a most exquisitely modulated voice. After delicious refreshments the young patriots adjourned to meet again in the autumn.

### Order of Founders and Patriots.

THE Connecticut Society of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA was organized in Hartford, May 9th, at the office of Charles A. Jewell. The complete list of offices was not filled, but the following temporary officers were elected: Deputy Governor, Chas. A. Jewell, Hartford; Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. M. Glazier, Hartford; Registrar, Edward E. Sill, New Haven; Councilors for one year, Francis D. Nichols, Stamford; Chas. A. Pelton, Middletown; William C. Russell, Hartford; two years, Jonathan F. Morris, Hartford; W. F. J. Boardman, Hartford; Henry L. Morris, New York; three years, John E. Morris, Hartford; James E. Brooks, Hartford; Frank W. Mix, Stamford.



## The Society of Colonial Wars.

THE SONS OF THE COLONIAL WARS of Kentucky met at the residence of Dr. Thomas Grant, and elected the following officers: Governor, Dr. Thomas Page Grant; Deputy Governor, Captain



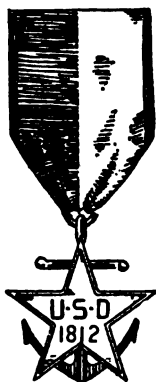
Alexander Wetherill; Lieutenant Governor, John Franklin Lewis; Secretary, Wm. L. Halsey; Treasurer, Cary Harrison Bacon; Registrar, Charles Julian Grant; Historian, Anderson C. Quisenberry. An interesting sketch was read on the Colonial ancestors from whom the thirteen members claim descent as follows: Cary Harrison Bacon, sixth in descent from Colonel Joshua Fry, sixth in descent from Dr. Thomas Walker; Charles Henry Gere, sixth in descent from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy; Linn D. Gooch, in two lines from Colonel Nicholas Greenberry; Colonel Henry Ridgeley, Major General John Hammond; Major Edward Dorsey, Major Charles Hammond and Henry Griffith; Dr. Thomas P. Grant, from Lieut. Thomas Tracy; Wm. L. Halsey, from Thomas Halsey; David M. Jones from Captain Samuel Meredith; Benjamin La Bree from James Humphries; John F. Lewis from Captain Zachary Lewis; Anderson C. Quisenberry from Matthew Mullins; Dr. C. H. Todd from Gov. Isaac Shelby and Captain Evan Shelby; Captain A. M. Wetherill, U. S. A., fourth in descent from Capt. Jacob Morgan.

THE committee appointed from the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of New York, to erect a memorial at Lake George, in commemoration of the victory of September 8, 1755, won by Gen. William Johnson, in command of the Provincial forces, over the French and Canadians under Baron Dieskau, has reported that a most desirable site has been offered to the SOCIETY on the battlefield adjoining the old Military Road, and on a bluff overlooking the lake.

A MEMORIAL, worthy of the place, is to be erected in Hartford, Conn., within a few feet of the spot where stood the venerable Charter Oak, by the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of the State. The exact site is in the middle of a road, but the nearest available piece of land has been purchased by the Governor of the Society, James J. Goodwin, and upon this he intends to erect a monument which will be suitably inscribed.

## United States Daughters, 1812.

MRS. LE ROY S. SMITH, one of the trustees of the Society, is appointed Historian General, the term of office extending to 1900. Mrs. H. Courtney Manning is appointed General Librarian for the same term, also elected life member



for services rendered through research and relics obtained to enrich the Societies she represents. The General Historian and General Librarian are specially associated with the Founder General, as Committee on Publication of Records, and securing relics to enrich the Societies of 1776-1812. Ladies desiring information (application blanks), can meet Mrs. Manning Wednesday afternoons at the rooms of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth avenue, corner 20th street, New York City. The New York and the New Jersey Societies, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, have united, as it is found New Jersey DAUGHTERS enjoy co-operating with New York. The President is a resident of New York, the Vice-President a resident of New Jersey.

MRS. LE ROY S. SMITH is at present at 875 Richmond street, Buffalo, instituting the Niagara Chapter, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, 1812. It is expected there will be a demand for one Chapter "near the Border," to accommodate Western New York DAUGHTERS. Among recent ladies admitted to the New York Society are Mrs. Gabriel Furman, great granddaughter of President John Adams; Mrs. Henry Adams Warren, whose husband was a nephew of General Joseph Warren; Mrs. Leslie C. Ward, as kinsman of the gallant Lawrence, and Mrs. Tripp, a descendant of the Powder Boy on the frigate *Chesapeake* when Lawrence was killed; also Mrs. L. Holbrook, Mrs. Wm. Coxford, Mrs. Geo. Wallis, Mrs. Alfred Roe, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. McMichael Allen, Miss Margaret Stella Lawson, and several other ladies are qualifying.

## Founders' Kin of the United States.

INSTITUTED 1892.

THE object and aim of FOUNDERS' KIN OF THE UNITED STATES, First Republic of America, is to bring into closer relationship and fellowship the several branches of families through kinship, and thereby classify near and remote degrees, under one head, into clans, to perpetuate the memories of chieftains and keep alive facts and traditions of the men and deeds of the four eras of our country, from the date of discovery to the close of the Mexican Conquest, and through fraternity ally men and women in whose veins flows the blood of the pioneers who crossed the trackless sea to found a new world, and through love of liberty, home and country, planted a family tree in the virgin soil of the Colonies of America to overshadow the world. Nephews and nieces of the Founders of the Charter Oak are justly proud of kinship—they are "chips of the same old block," and branches of the family tree that has enriched and embellished America—men and women who stand legally in the line of succession to wealth and honors—"as one of the family." The idea has taken root. A Committee on Pedigree is appointed to enroll in the Blue Book of America a full roster of the early founders and families of the United States, with lineal and collateral descendants, under the title FOUNDERS' KIN. The Trustees of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS' HISTORIC COUNCIL, 1776-1812, that was organized 1892, has the enrollment in charge, the records to be in the archives of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C. The seal is an oak tree, surrounded by forty-four stars; the motto, "Our Family Tree." The Anniversary Day to commemorate the Family Tree Alliance is April 19th, now known as Patriots' Day. The circulars of information will be published in THE SPIRIT OF '76, selected by the trustees to set forth the work of FOUNDERS' KIN. The cost of enrollment is embraced in one payment, \$5, which entitles the member to a badge of the Alliance, furnished by order on J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., price \$8; also THE SPIRIT OF '76 for one year, to make known the object, aims and results of FOUNDERS' KIN.

## Descendants of Colonial Governors.

ANY member of the COLONIAL DAMES or SONS OF THE COLONIAL WARS is eligible to membership in the Society of DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS, who is descended from a Governor prior to 1750. The Order is an honorary one, there being no dues. Chairmen have been appointed in many of the States, whose privilege it is to issue invitations and certificates for the insignia. Much disappointment has been felt that the insignia, which will be most beautiful, has been delayed, owing to some defect in the die. It will be ready for delivery by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. by the time this notice appears. Mrs. Selden Wright, President of the COLONIAL DAMES, of California, is the Chairman for the Order of the DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS. Among the members is a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. Mrs. Emma N. Bullock, of Bristol, is Chairman for Rhode Island, and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler for New York. In response to many inquiries, we give the information that the Order issues no blanks. The membership is fifty odd. When it reaches one hundred it is the hope of the charter members to issue a year book, whose historic data will make it valuable to patriotic Societies.

## Among other Societies.

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting, June 17th, at Marshall P. Wilder Hall, Boston, Mass. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington, and the annual address was delivered by the President of the Association, the Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln. The report of the Treasurer, the Hon. T. T. Sawyer, was presented and accepted by vote, after which M. Gaston de Sahune Lafayette was elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY is the name of a Society recently incorporated in Brooklyn, N. Y., the prime requisite of membership being an American ancestry of two centuries.


THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY has received an offer of rooms for its permanent headquarters in the Library Building about to be erected by Princeton University.

TENNESSEE celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her Statehood by appropriate ceremonies on June 1st, and will hold an exposition in Nashville next year in honor of the same event.

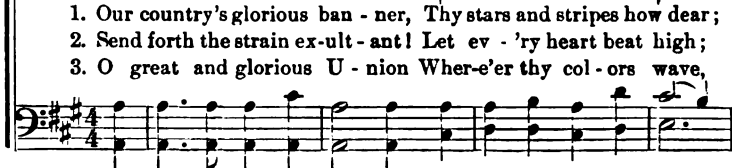

## Dear Old Glory.

NELLIE A. MONTGOMERY.

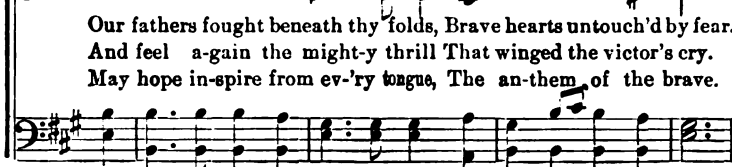

W. H. DOANE.



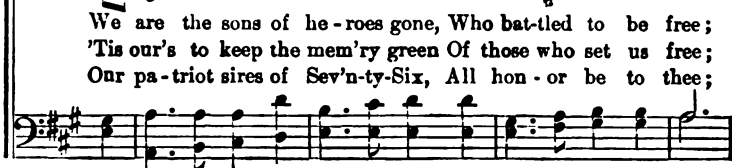

1. Our country's glorious ban - ner, Thy stars and stripes how dear;  
2. Send forth the strain ex - ult - ant! Let ev - 'ry heart beat high;  
3. O great and glorious U - nion Wher-e'er thy col - ors wave,

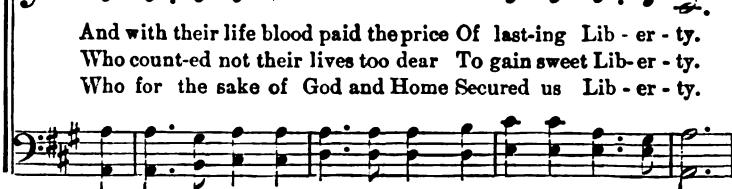

Our fathers fought beneath thy folds, Brave hearts untouch'd by fear.  
And feel a - gain the might-y thrill That winged the victor's cry.  
May hope in - spire from ev - 'ry tongue, The an - them of the brave.

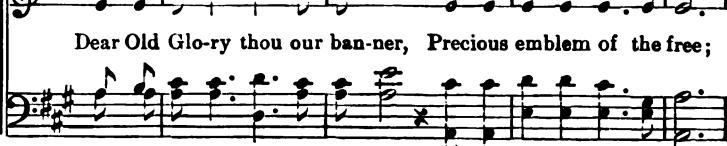

We are the sons of he - roes gone, Who bat-tled to be free;  
'Tis our's to keep the mem'ry green Of those who set us free;  
Our pa - triot sires of Sev'n-ty-Six, All hon - or be to thee;

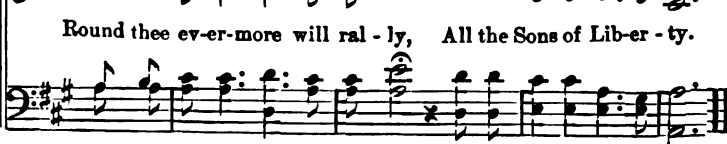
*Rit.* . . . .  
And with their life blood paid the price Of last-ing Lib - er - ty.  
Who count-ed not their lives too dear To gain sweet Lib - er - ty.  
Who for the sake of God and Home Secured us Lib - er - ty.

CHORUS.  
Dear Old Glo-ry thou our ban-ner, Precious emblem of the free;

*Rit.* . . . .  
Round thee ev - er - more will ral - ly, All the Sons of Lib - er - ty.



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### A New Patriotic Song.

THE song, "Dear Old Glory," which appears on this page was composed for the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, by one of the members, W. Howard Doane, of Cincinnati. It awoke much enthusiasm when it was first publicly sung at the commemorative service held by the SONS in Cincinnati, April 19th, and it has already proved a welcome addition to our patriotic music. The Ohio DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have used it at their meetings, and recently it was sung with fine effect by the pupils at the public school examination in Westerly, R. I.

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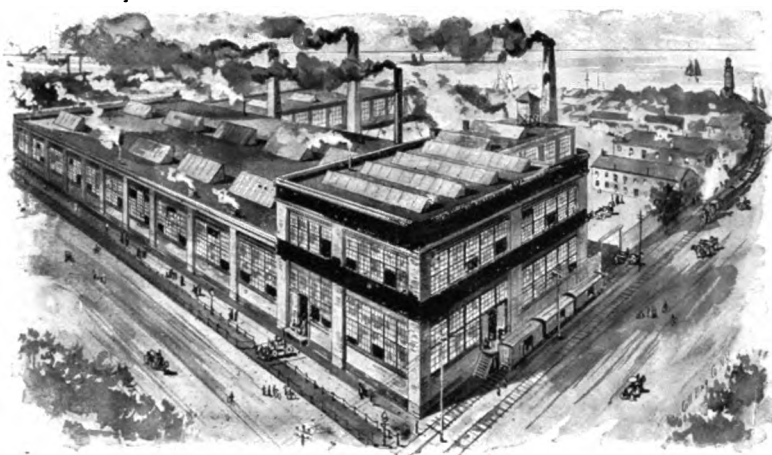
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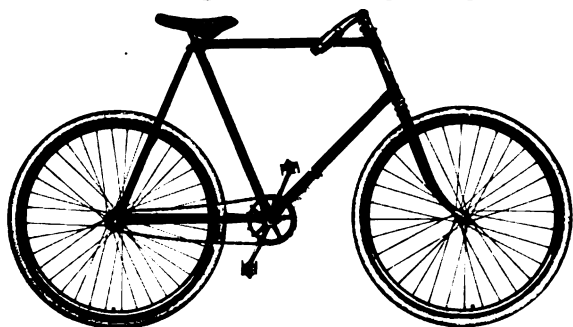
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July 16, 1896.

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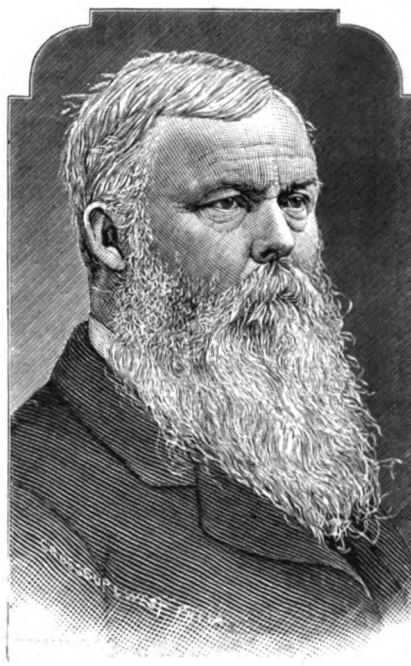
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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

VOL. II. No. 12.  
WHOLE No. 24.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

AUGUST. 1896.

[\$1.00 per Year.]  
[After Sept. 1st, \$2.00 per year.]

Per copy, 10 cents.



DR. WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB,

Member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and First President-General of the National Society, S. A. R.

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Per copy, 10 cents.

## EMPIRE STATE, S. A. R.'S FIRST THOUSAND MEMBERS.

[FIRST ARTICLE.]

THE Empire State Society is the sturdiest Society of its age in the national organization of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At the next meeting of the Board of Managers, its membership roll is expected to turn the 1,000 mark. If the New York Society had been born at the same time that its "big brother" Societies in Massachusetts and Connecticut came into being, it would now be half a head taller than its Bay State and Nutmeg brethren. At this time, when the enlistments have reached the theoretical maximum of a full regiment, it is interesting to glance at the personnel of the Society and note some of the factors of its rapid growth.

It was an act of generous self denial which led to the postponement for a year of the organization of this Society. Seed from the parent Society, instituted in California in 1875, had been borne across the Rockies and germinated in the East; and the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States found nearly a score of these Societies existing in as many States, including New York. On April 30, 1889, a general convention was held in Fraunces's famous Colonial hotel, in this city, and the majority of the Societies united in a national organization under the title of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The New York Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION did not join, and for several months the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION made no effort to organize a branch of their Society in this State, hoping that the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION would join in the great national movement as heartily as the other State Societies. This hope has never been fulfilled. When, in a few months, it became evident that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION would not go into the national organization of the American Society, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION proceeded to organize in this State. They had the prestige of high social, financial and business connections to aid them. The President-General of the Society at that time, Dr. William Seward Webb (whose wife is a Vanderbilt), and who has been one of the most generous, enthusiastic and patriotic members of the Society, commissioned his brother, George Creighton, to take the initial steps. The task was well imposed. Birth, breeding and education gave Mr. Webb the *suavitas in modo*, and the strain of fighting blood inherited from his distinguished Revolutionary ancestor, Gen. Samuel Blachley Webb, of Connecticut, gave him the *fortitudo in re* essential for a successful undertaking of this sort; and the same valuable qualities of personal address and diplomatic discretion, which subsequently characterized his discharge of the delicate duties of United States Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, were exercised in the inaugural work.

The Society was organized February 11, 1890, and took its standing at once from its initial list of members. The first twenty-five names on the register in the order of enlistment, are as follows: George Creighton Webb, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, James Webster Hale, George Sullivan Bowdoin, Edward Hagaman Hall, Charles A. Dana, Elliott F. Shepard, Edmund L. Baylies, Wm. Lanman Bull, Gen. Alex. S. Webb, H. Walter Webb, Capt. Luther S. Ames, U. S. A., Edmund C. Stanton, James Otis, James Coleman Drayton, Hart Lyman, Wm. Henry Lee, Col. John C. Calhoun, E. R. Leavitt, F. McD. Leavitt, Thos. W. Moore, Benj. La Bree, Lieut. Maury Nichols, U. S. A., Thos. H. Howard, Col. Ethan Allen, and Wm. Hamilton Henry. Soon after these appear such names as those of Francis E. Webb, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Chas. Waldo Haskins, George W. Vanderbilt, Gen. Horace Porter (now President-General of the Society), Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Clarence Lyman Collins and men of like stamp.

Mr. Depew was chosen President intuitively, and his name and influence have been a tower of strength to the Society. In none of the numerous relations which Mr. Depew sustains with the world at large does he more thoroughly reveal his genuine, whole-souled, generous, sagacious and patriotic nature than in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. No matter whether one finds him alone at home, eating his frugal breakfast of an egg, a piece of fruit and a cup of tea, or sitting behind the groaning banquet board at Delmonico's; no matter whether he is informally showing a caller his latest art treasures from Italy, or chatting delightfully at Board of Managers' meeting about his

experiences on the rostrum, or delivering one of his inimitable orations from the rostrum itself; no matter whether he is greeted on state occasions as "Dr. Depew," or familiarly hailed on the streets of London (as he frequently is), as "Chauncey"—at all times and in all places, he preserves the same wonderful, many-sided and attractive personality which has justly made him one of the most highly esteemed citizens of America. Few men of equal power in American affairs are as approachable and charming personally, and as free from vanity and political ambition.

The Society has also been happy and fortunate in having the Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt for Vice-President. Mr. Roosevelt is a fine type of the old Dutch aristocracy, and President Cleveland never made a more felicitous or appropriate appointment than when, during his first term, he sent Mr. Roosevelt as United States Minister to the land of dykes, windmills and tulips, the fatherland of New York City, and the source of more of America's best political and social institutions than Holland is popularly given credit for. Never since Martinsen Van Roosevelt settled in New Amsterdam in August, 1649, has that family name stood more conspicuously for the well-being of the Metropolis than in the present generation. After an honorable and influential financial career, Mr. Roosevelt is now, at the age of sixty-seven, retired from business, but not on account of lack of energy. Few men of his age are so well up to-date. He uses the modern typewriter with facility in writing personal letters, and the same enterprise which led Cato to learn Greek at the age of eighty spurred him to learn to ride the bicycle when over sixty years of age. Even the Grand Old Man of Hawarden can not boast of a record like this. Mr. Roosevelt's intimate connection with other important organizations in New York has made him an exceedingly valuable and conservative factor in the government of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He is a member of the HOLLAND SOCIETY, of which he was President several years, the Manhattan, Reform, Democratic, Lotos, Press, and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the Authors' Guild, and is a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Academy of Design and American Geographical Society. His advice to the SONS is always sound, and his conservatism proceeds from good judgment, not from lack of enterprise. He is a trenchant writer and an eloquent orator, and has a rich, resonant voice which is as delightful to hear uttering words of soberness and wisdom from the platform as in giving private expression to his hearty and infectious laughter over a delicious *jeu d'esprit*. As a host at his own table, he presides with rare grace and geniality, which, if they characterized the official duties of his Revolutionary ancestor, Jacob I. Roosevelt, in dispensing supplies to the Continental army, must have made him the most popular Commissary during the War for Independence.

Under the leadership of such men, and of those who have constituted the successive Boards of Management, the Society has advanced with giant strides. Its Annual Banquet at Delmonico's is one of the greatest regular patriotic events of the year. Its memorable dedication of the Dobbs Ferry monument, its almost monthly celebration of Revolutionary events, its presentation of portraits of Washington to the public schools, its cultivation of a greater public respect for the Flag, its influence on legislation for the preservation of historic sites and objects, its great unheralded work of collecting and preserving the records of the founders of the Republic, and, above all, its incalculable value as a conservator of American principles, are too well known to need rehearsing in detail. It is not so much the purpose of this series of articles to recite the achievements of this wideawake Society, which are already matters of public record, as to glance at the men who supply its life, energy and enterprise.

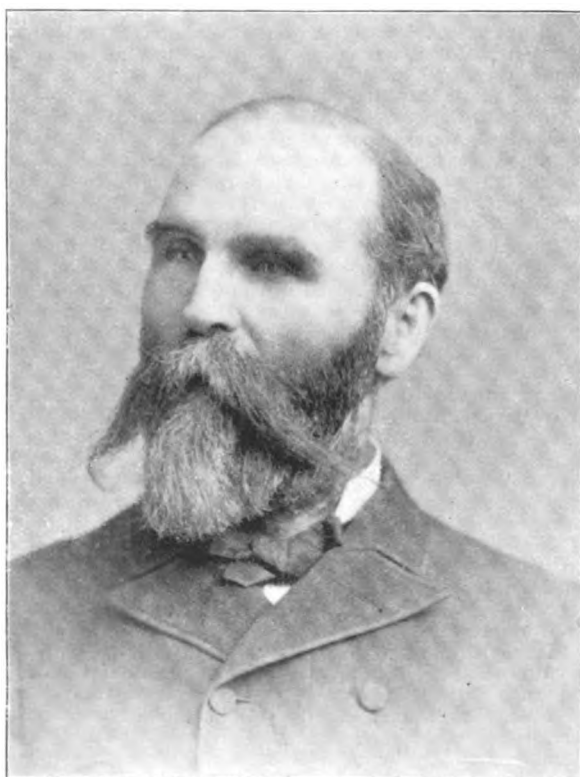
It is inevitable that a large share of the executive work should devolve on the Secretary and the Treasurer. Of the industrious and popular Secretary, Stephen M. Wright, we spoke at length in the June edition of THE SPIRIT OF '76. The faithful guardian of the Society's funds is Ira Bliss Stewart, who is now serving his fourth term as Treasurer. Mr. Stewart is next to the youngest member of the Board of Managers, having been born October 28, 1855. He possesses a fine, sterling character, and the



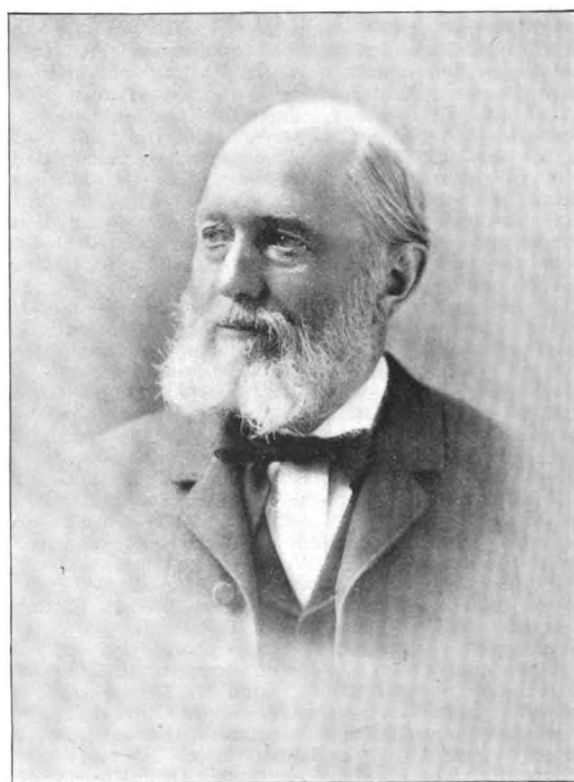
WALTER S. LOGAN.



IRA BLISS STEWART.



ANDREW J. C. FOYE.



RICHARD HENRY CLARKE.

**Members of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.**

fiduciary trust involving the handling of thousands of dollars, is safely reposed in his care. Through his father, Reuben Nelson Stewart, and his mother, Harriet Dewey Ford, Mr. Stewart comes from old New England families who were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He is a native of Batavia, N. Y., where he received a public school education and had about prepared for college, when, at the age of seventeen, he deemed it his duty to undertake his own support. After spending about three years in mercantile life, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Myron N. Peck, then of Batavia. In 1878, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., as an attorney, and in 1879, at Buffalo, as an attorney and counsellor at law. He practiced at Batavia for about a year, and, in the fall of 1880, removed to New York City, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is at present junior member of the law firm of Kneeland & Stewart, and enjoys an enviable reputation among his confreres for the soundness of his judgment and his success in complicated cases at the bar. The clientele of the firm includes the great dry goods house of The H. B. Claflin Co. and other large and important interests. Mr. Stewart is a tireless worker for the Sons, among whom he is highly esteemed for his practical common sense and his uniform courtesy. He is a lover of fine books, a student of Shakespeare, and an admirer of the great American orators. He possesses a natural gift of eloquence, and his friends often regret that, owing to his innate modesty, he indulges this predilection so rarely. He is an irrepressible wit, and possesses the happy faculty of keeping those about him in good humor. He is a member of the Twilight Club, and has for several years been a vestryman and active worker in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. He was one of the Building Committee which erected the new church edifice in West 84th street.

Outside of the executive officers, probably the most active member of the Board of Managers is Walter S. Logan, a prince of good fellows, whose hearty co operation in all the good work of the Society is always a great factor of success. One needs but to look at his ever genial countenance to realize that he enjoys life, or to glance at his successful career and the host of friends whom he has gathered around him, to discover some of the causes of his happy disposition. *Apròpos* of this, he was heard to say in a recent conversation: "I have enjoyed life in New York because I had the good fortune to make good friends, among whom I am proud to number all the members of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." Mr. Logan was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., April 15, 1847, and was educated at Yale College, and graduated in the academic class of 1870. From there he went to the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1871, and afterwards to the Columbia Law School, New York City, graduating in 1872. He is, probably, the only man in New York who has sheepskins from Yale, Harvard and Columbia. After graduation from the Harvard Law School in 1871, he came to New York and has lived here ever since. His present place of residence is 206 West 73d street. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in January, 1872, and has practiced here ever since. He is now First Vice-President of the New York State Bar Association, and is on the local executive board of the American Bar Association. He also belongs to the Manhattan, Democratic, Colonial, Lawyers', Patria, Reform, Lotus, New York Yacht and the New York Athletic clubs. In politics he has been a Democrat all his life. He comes from Puritan stock, and his ancestors on all lines were Congregationalists, whose denominational tendency he inherits, if he does not entirely follow their creed. His life, since he came to New York, has been a busy one. He is the head of the well-known law firm of Logan, Demond & Harby, at 58 William street, and while his successes have been greater and his failures fewer than those of a large proportion of his fellow practitioners, yet no one who knows how diligently he has earned his enviable position in his profession will say that he has not deserved it. His domestic life has been a particularly happy one. He married, April 13, 1875, Eliza Preston Kenyon of Brooklyn, and they have three children, Hollister Logan, Janette Logan, and Walter Seth Logan, Jr. The oldest boy is now in Yale College. Mr. Logan is an eloquent speaker, and never appears to better advantage than when addressing a patriotic assembly and interpreting, in clear-cut, Anglo-Saxon language, the fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty.

One feature of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION functions, from which so much of the solid pleasure and comfort of the guests is derived, and on the judicious management of which the satisfactory financial result largely depends, is by common consent assigned to Andrew J. C. Foyé. Mr. Foyé is a connoisseur of matters pertaining to the festive board, and is given *carte blanche* when any banquet is to be arranged at the Normandie, Windsor, or Delmonico's. There is probably not another man in the Society with so large a percentage of friends among his acquaintances. His big heart and kindly disposition, the merry twinkle in his eye and infectious tone in his laugh, his

freedom from malice and uncharitableness, and his shrewd business judgment which, in his private affairs, has won him an independent fortune, quickly compel admiration and invite friendly relations. While something of Mr. Foyé's sixty-three years shows in his hair and beard, he possesses the buoyancy of a man of forty, and if one were to peep into the sacred precincts of his private home on West 79th street, graced by a charming wife and two manly sons, they would discover as lovely a picture of constant youthful conjugal affection and devotion as one could wish to see. Mr. Foyé, who comes of French Huguenot stock, is a native of Northumberland County, Pa., but when of tender years was taken to Ohio. Those were pioneer days in the Buckeye State, when pigeons flew so thick as to becloud the sky and make it necessary to light candles, when the ring of the woodsman's axe was signalling the westward march of Civilization, and when men traveled by stage coach and dealt in Indian goods. Coming east with a shilling in his pocket, but with what was worth more gold in his heart, Mr. Foyé built up the drygoods business from which he retired with a fortune about 1871. He then travelled over a good section of the globe, and his curious collection of canes, cut from the smoky summit of Etna, the peaceful brow of Olivet, the sugar fields of the Indies, and innumerable other places, tells the story of his wanderings. His picturesque experiences even include being drowned in Lake Champlain, as numerous credible witnesses testify, and his miraculous resuscitation amounted almost to the commencement of a second life. Mr. Foyé has too much vigor to vegetate idly, and of late years has been drawn again into the business whirl, being the successful manager of the Dixon Crucible Co. Mr. Foyé is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade; was one of the founders of the Ohio Society in New York, and is a trustee and governor in same; is a member of the Colonial, Patria and Twilight Clubs, a Fellow in the Geographical and Historical Society, and several other organizations.

When Richard Henry Clarke, LL.D., gave a brilliant reception last winter to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York, he gave expression to that spirit of fraternity and solidarity which is one of the strongest bonds between the members of this Society of descendants from a united ancestry. Dr. Clarke was born at Washington, D. C., on July 3, 1827. Through his father, Walter Clarke, he is a lineal descendant of Hon. Robt. Clarke, one of the founders of Maryland, who, under the first Colonial government, was surveyor general, privy councillor and a member of the famous legislature that enacted the first Bill of Religious Liberty in America. Through his mother, Rachel Boone, he is descended from common ancestors with Daniel Boone. His grandfather, William Clarke, was an officer under Washington in the American Revolution, who served in the Maryland line, Washington's favorite troops, under General Smallwood, and was at the battles of Trenton, Monmouth, Brandywine, and others, and was at Valley Forge. Dr. Richard Henry Clarke received a finished education at Georgetown University, from which he received the successive degrees of A.B., A. M., and LL.D., and was for several terms elected President of the Alumni Association of that University. He also received the degree of LL.D. from St. John's College, New York. He studied law in Washington, and at the Bar there tried several important cases deciding leading principles; was a member of the City Council, in which he occupied the seat which his father had previously filled; and as a member of that body, he introduced the numbering of the houses at Washington. He was the founder and president of several benevolent Societies, and one of the founders of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He married Ada Semmes, a near relative of Admiral Semmes of the Confederate Navy. In 1864, Dr. Clarke moved to New York, where he has practiced law ever since, and was associated with the late Charles O'Connor in several of his important cases, and assisted him in preparing the defense of Jefferson Davis in the proceedings in Virginia which the Government discontinued. He was Vice-President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and of the Catholic Union, a founder and officer of the Catholic Club, and President of the New York Catholic Protectory. In addition to his law practice, Dr. Clarke has acquired a wide reputation in literature, and is a contributor to several leading magazines of this country, besides the author of several standard works. His published works are chiefly "The Lives of the Catholic Bishops of the United States," "The Illustrated History of the Catholic Church in the United States," "Hints for Prolonging Life," "Old and New Lights on Columbus," and he is now engaged on several new works, and on an important law book. He has written the biographies of several colonial governors, including those of Leonard Calvert of Maryland and Thomas Dongan of New York, of great pioneer missionaries such as White, Jogues, Rale, Breboeuf, and Commodore Barry, the founder of the American Navy, and of the Signer Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and several papers on Washington. He recently received and responded at



HENRY WOODWARD SACKETT.



ARTHUR W. SOPER.



WILLIAM HAMILTON HENRY.



EUGENE W. PRATT.

Members of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.



the presentation of a beautiful flag by the DAUGHTERS to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of whose Board of Managers he was elected as member last February.

One of the many things on which the Board of Managers of this Society is to be complimented is the fact that it does not arrogate to itself the possession of all the patriotism in the organization.



JOHN B. KETCHUM.

It recognizes and commends the individual patriotic work of the private members. Among such is Major John B. Ketchum, who was born in New York, July 11, 1837. Of his antecedents—the English Independent, Edward Ketchum, who died in Stratford, Conn., in 1685, the old Colonial family of Requa on his mother's side, and the patriotic intermediate ancestors—it is not necessary to speak. They are recorded in the Society's Year Book. Mr. Ketchum himself received a public school education in New York, and studied for a while at the University of the City of New York. After serving as a writer for the *New York Leader* and *New Yorker*, he was about to study law, when the Civil War broke out, and he became associated with various movements for the temporal welfare and religious benefit of Union soldiers—

serving, at the close of the War, with the late Vincent Colyer upon the staff of Governor R. E. Fenton in the reception and care of returning New York State troops. In 1866 he aided in forming upon similar lines the United States Army Aid Association, and it is in connection with this patriotic work that he is best known to his countrymen—having been Corresponding Secretary of the Society for thirty years. In politics, Mr. Ketchum is a typical American, and an ardent Republican. In early manhood he took high ground against the extension of slavery; but desiring to save the Union as it was, he voted for Bell and Everett in 1860. He was married in 1858 to Miss Rachelle A. Terhune, of New York. Mr. Ketchum is a man of refined and quiet manners; of strong religious temperament and poetic sentiment, and one who enjoys a quiet domestic life.

As previously mentioned, one of the first twenty-five members enrolled in the Society was William Hamilton Henry, great grandson of Hugh Henry and Phoebe Morris (daughter of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia) and great great grandson of John Henry and Ann Hamilton, Scotch Presbyterians, the former a kinsman of Patrick Henry. Mr. Henry is a native of this city, where he was born October 15, 1845. After receiving a public school education, he obtained his first business training in the counting-room of the *New York Herald*. On that paper he rose steadily through the grades of office boy, bookkeeper, cashier, advertising and circulation manager, and, finally, superintendent, which latter position he held for seventeen years. He has the credit of inaugurating for Mr. Bennett the special newspaper trains, an idea which was afterwards developed in the United States fast mail service. He also established the branch offices of the *Herald* at Broadway and 32d street and in Harlem for advertising and special wagon delivery to newsdealers. Allured by promise of an interest in the profits of the *New York World*, he resigned his position on the *Herald* to become business manager of the other paper. Within one year, realizing that no amount of money could induce him to remain under further conditions imposed upon him, he resigned and went to New Mexico to look over some mining interests of his father's. After a few exciting years in southern New Mexico and Arizona, among "Rustlers"—Apaches and Mexicans—while operating a copper mine and seeing men "sent over the Divide," he returned to New York, joined ex-Lieut. Governor Dorsheimer in the purchase of the *Star*, and established a Democratic daily newspaper which flourished until Mr. Dorsheimer's death. From 1892 to 1895, Mr. Henry interested himself in establishing the *Rider and Driver*. Last year, his friend, John R. McLean, who bought the *Journal* and turned it over to William R. Hearst, its present owner, offered him a handsome inducement to join him in establishing the *Journal's* circulation, and the good work accomplished during the past year in advancing that paper to its present conspic-

uous rank is in public evidence on every hand. Mr. Henry, besides being an active member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (who find his advice and assistance of great value in connection with the metropolitan and State press), belongs to the Press Club and the National Society of Scotch-Irish of America, and is a Master Mason, being a member of Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious matters, like his ancestors, a Presbyterian. He is a man of strong patriotic instincts, and, notwithstanding his active business life, finds his greatest happiness in the domestic enjoyments of a quiet American family. Several sons keep Mr. Henry company in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Another widely-known member of the Society is Eugene W. Pratt, now and for several years past occupying the responsible position of Manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, at 120 Broadway. At the age of 18 he entered the United States Appraiser's Department of the Port of New York, and during a service of fifteen years rose through every grade of promotion from messenger until President Harrison appointed him Assistant Appraiser, from which latter position he resigned to associate himself with the Equitable Life. The energy and enterprise with which Mr. Pratt has, at the age of only thirty-nine, made his way so successfully to the upper rounds of the ladder are evidently inherited partially from his Revolutionary ancestor, Edward Pratt, of Malden, Mass. The subject of this sketch was born in Ripon, Wis., August 22, 1857, his parents being Edward W. and Fidelia Pratt. Edward W. was the son of William Pratt and Abigail, his wife, and William was the son of Edward, the enterprising and patriotic lad of 1775. Edward was only fourteen years old when the news of Lexington reached Malden, where the boy was living with his Tory foster parent; and while the latter was probably commenting in terms more emphatic than complimentary on the conduct of the "rebels," young Pratt, filled with admiration for their conscientious stand, ran away from his uncongenial surroundings, forded the river, went to Boston, and asked a soldier where he could enlist. Being told he was too young, he explained his case, and was taken into an officer's service. In 1780, he regularly enlisted with Major Joseph Hosmer's six months' men from Middlesex. Eugene W. Pratt, the great grandson of the plucky young American of 1775, was too young to go into the army during the late Civil War, but when of military age joined the famous Seventh Regiment of this city, of the Veteran Organization of which he is a member. He is a Thirty-second Degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, New City Consistory, and in politics a staunch and uncompromising republican.

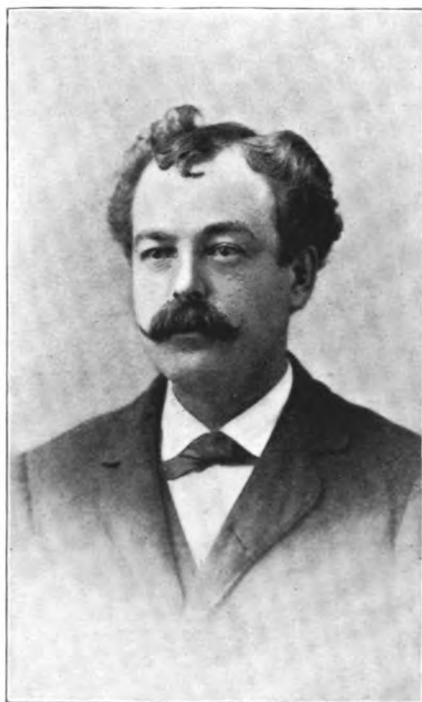


HOWARD PATTERSON.

Capt. Howard Patterson is another member whose life work gives him a strong affiliation with the patriotic SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16, 1856, and following in the wake of his father, Thomas Howard

Patterson, an old school naval officer, he served in the United States navy several years. Subsequently he entered the merchant marine, in which he rapidly rose to a captaincy. In 1880, he filled the chair of professor of naval science at Brown's College, and the year following founded the New York Nautical College, as a school of training for merchant officers and others, and as a preparatory school to the United States Naval Academy. For the past fourteen years, Captain Patterson has remained the principal of this widely known institution, but in 1889 he left the college temporarily to accept the commission of Admiral of the Haytian Navy during the last civil war in that country, in which service he remained one year, and then returned to the United States and resumed the presidency of the college. Captain Patterson is the author of many works on the subjects of navigation, seamanship, naval ordnance, etc., and a frequent contributor to *Harper's* and other standard periodicals. During the past winter Captain Patterson was engaged by the Board of Education in this city to deliver a course of lectures to the people on nautical subjects, and has been contracted with by the same body to repeat them during the coming lecture season. On his mother's side, Captain Patterson is a great great grandson of Gen. John Mead of Greenwich, Conn., and on his father's side a great great grandson of Colonel Burris of New York. It was with Colonel Burris, in his Bowling Green mansion, that Washington and his staff dined the day before the American troops evacuated New York, after the Battle of Long Island, and it was General Mead who commanded the rear guard of the retreating Americans. It was an interesting coincidence that these two great great grandfathers of the subject of this sketch should have been officers high in rank under Washington, that both should have belonged to the same division of the army, and engaged in the same battles, marches, retreats, hardships and victories, and that both returned to New York City with the Commander-in-Chief on the day of the British evacuation. The printed "History of the Mead Family in America," shows the great services rendered by General Mead to his country "in the days that tried men's souls."

Among the first to realize the meaning and value of the Empire State Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and standing well toward the head of the list of members, is Judge Henry De Witt Carey.



HENRY DE WITT CAREY.

cases. For several years he was President of the Metropolitan Dispensary of New York City, and is now and has been for several years President of the Pelham Park Railroad Company. For over a quarter of a century he has been identified with the New Home Sewing Machine Company, now located at 28 Union Square, this city, and has entire charge of the law and foreign departments. So much confidence is reposed in his judgment, that during the absence of the President of the Company in Europe the management of the entire business of this large and prosperous estab-

lishment devolved upon Judge Carey. In Free Masonry, Judge Carey has attained the thirty-third degree, and has held various honors in connection therewith. He joined Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, of Middletown, N. Y., in 1865, and after occupying the positions of Master of Ceremonies, Senior Deacon, and the South and West, came to New York in 1869, and was initiated into the mysteries of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, during the reign of the old Council of the Cerneau Rite. He was one of the most earnest organizers of Cerneau Consistory No. 1, and has held many important positions in that body. In the Supreme Council of 1883 he was crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Thirty third and Last Degree. While living in Middletown, Orange County, Mr. Carey served his full term as a defender of his neighbors property, and is now an exempt fireman. Judge Carey is a well-informed man, self-possessed and of fine presence, and one who readily makes and easily retains friends. Among his relatives are several persons of note. His uncle, Stephen Carey, was for several years a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and his brother, Dr. J. M. Carey, a prominent physician and Mason of high degree, was for a number of years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

When the membership of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was last analyzed, it was found that lawyers constituted next to the largest number of a given occupation. It is not difficult to understand why fighting blood should course vigorously through the veins of lawyers and attract them to a society of this sort. One of the best known New York lawyers off the bench in this Society is Henry Woodward Sackett, who has for years been intimately connected with the New York *Tribune* as counsel and legal writer. He was born in Enfield, N. Y., in 1853. His paternal great grandfather, Maj. Buel Sackett, who was on duty at the execution of Major André, was a member of an old Rhode Island family, his grandfather, Philo Sackett, saw active service as Captain in the War of 1812, and on his mother's side his great grandfather was Benjamin Woodward, a West of England gentleman and well-known naturalist. Graduating from Cornell University in '75, with the highest rank in mathematics, a Phi Beta Kappa key on his key ring, and the honor of class essayist at commencement, he studied law, meanwhile teaching Greek and Latin in the Monticello Military Academy. He came to New York in 1876, and supplemented his studies at the Columbia Law School and at the sittings of the courts, writing for *The Tribune*, reports of special cases adjudicated in the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals and United States Courts. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, meanwhile having been a law clerk in the office of the late Cornelius A. Runkle. Soon afterwards he became associated in business with Mr. Runkle, and when the latter died in 1888, Mr. Sackett succeeded him as attorney for *The Tribune*. For seven or eight years he wrote the legal editorials which appeared in that paper, and still continues frequent editorial or critical contributions to that newspaper. As a lawyer Mr. Sackett has been very successful, and the firm of which he is the head (Sackett & McQuaid) does an extensive business, especially for estates, corporations and mercantile clients. He has tried nearly all the libel suits against *The Tribune* during the last seven years and in no single instance has a larger judgment than six cents been collected against that newspaper. Mr. Sackett, in 1886, married Miss Elizabeth Titus, the daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Titus, who was one of the grain merchants of New York who organized the Produce Exchange. Mr. Sackett has a beautiful summer residence at Mamaroneck, on Long Island Sound. He is a member of the University, City, Hardware, Twilight, and Country Clubs, the New York Bar Association, a veteran of Squadron A, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New York, and a member of many other social and scientific organizations. Mr. Sackett was also one of the organizers of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and is now the President of the Cornell University Club of New York, which is one of the largest college alumni organizations in the city.

So extensive have become the ramifications of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION that one can hardly move about in any of the principal States of the Union without the aid of, or coming in contact with, some great interest presided over or influenced by a member of that organization. Two famous concerns, the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co., and the Pintsch Gas Light Co., which furnish the car heating and lighting service on most of the great steam railway and urban surface railroad companies, flourish under the presidency of an Empire State Son, Arthur W. Soper, of 160 Broadway, New York. Mr. Soper was born in Rome, N. Y., on July 16, 1838. At the age of twenty years, he entered the railway service as an apprentice under tuition of his father, who was a railroad man of long experience. He subsequently served as an apprentice and master of the various departments of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railroad, until he came to New York and formed the Safety Car Heating

and Lighting Co. Since the organization of this company and the Pintsch Gas Light Co., eight years ago, Colonel Soper has continuously succeeded himself as president of two of the greatest railroad patents and conveniences in the world.

The largest proportion of members of the Society, in the enumeration before referred to, was of merchants and manufacturers. One of this number is H. A. Roberts, a native of Cam-



H. A. ROBERTS.

den, Oneida County, N. Y., where he was born May 9, 1852. While very young, the family moved to Rome, N. Y., where young Roberts, after receiving a public school education, prepared for practical business life by taking a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He has always been in the shoe business, in which he commenced as a boy at sixteen, subsequently became salesman, and eventually proprietor of his own business. After leaving Rome, he spent several years in Newburgh, N. Y., Buffalo, and Meadville, Pa., and finally came to New York, where he has business headquarters in the Bible House and makes a specialty of broad-soled shoes called the "Roberts Last." Mr. Roberts is one of those fortunate men with ample resources of pleasure within himself, who has need of few organizations for the promotion of his happiness. The Odd Fellows and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are his only society affiliations. All four of his great grandfathers were in the Revolution; one grandfather served in the war of 1812; and his father, Seth B. Roberts, served in the Civil War in the 50th New York State Engineers. His mother, Harriet E. Rockwell, had three brothers in the Civil War: John Rockwell, a private; J. O. Rockwell, First Lieutenant, who was captured at Gettysburg, and languished in Confederate prisons till the close of the war; and D. M. Rockwell, who came out with honorable wounds and the title of Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut. J. O. Rockwell, while in Libby prison, wrote the music to "Sherman's March to the Sea" (not "Marching Through Georgia"), which was a favorite among Union soldiers, and was on the programme at Ford's Theatre, Washington, the night on which Lincoln was assassinated.

RECENTLY while some workmen in Boston were digging at a spot nearly opposite Mason street, they uncovered a small stone slab bearing this inscription: "This is where Rachel Wall was hanged March 20, 1789." The crime of which she was guilty was that of attacking Margaret Bender and violently taking away her bonnet, valued at seven shillings, and putting it on her own head. For this she was sentenced to death by Governor John Hancock, and executed by Sheriff Joseph Henderson.

## Charles De Witt of Ulster County.

There has been placed in the old Senate House at Kingston, N. Y., by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that place, a handsomely engrossed memorial, framed in oak, of Charles De Witt, one of the men who aided in forming the government of the State. The memorial was presented to the Society by the great grandson of the patriot, Sutherland De Witt of Elmira, and reads as follows:

Charles De Witt was one of the most prominent men of Ulster County in the political events which preceded and accompanied the War of the Revolution. From 1768 to 1775 he was a member of the Colonial Assembly, "and as a member of the last Legislative body, which sat under Royal authority, was one of the nine (Ten Broeck, Van Cortland, De Witt, Boerum, Seaman, Schuyler, Clinton, Woodhull and Philip Livingston), resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, then recently organized in Philadelphia." He was a member of the Provincial Convention of April, 1775, and of the third and fourth provincial Congresses, where he was associated with John Jay, William Duer, and others on the committee "for detecting and defeating conspiracies." When the State government was organized, Col. De Witt was made a member of the Committee to draft a Constitution for the State, and from 1781 to 1785 he sat in the State Assembly.

The following extract is made from a discourse by James Kent, formerly Chancellor of the State and President of the New York Historical Society, delivered before that body on the 6th December, 1829:

In alluding to the organization of the celebrated Council of Safety, after the adoption of the old constitution in the year 1777, Chancellor Kent remarks as follows: "When the Constitution was promulgated, and the Convention were about to dissolve, they created a Council of Safety; and by their resolution of the 8th of May, 1777, they invested that Council with all the powers requisite for the safety and preservation of the State, until a Governor and Legislature should be chosen, and in a condition to act under the provisions of the Constitution. The council thus clothed for a season, with absolute power, consisted of only fifteen men; but they were not sunshine patriots. Their souls were formed of nobler material, they had every claim to public confidence, and they did not abuse it. Their names, in the order in which they stand in the resolution of the convention, were, John Morrin Scott, Robert R. Livingston, Christopher Tappen, Abraham Yates, Jr., Gouverneur Morris, Zephaniah Platt, John Jay, CHARLES DE WITT, Robert Harper, Jacob Cuyler, Thomas Treadwell, Pierre Van Cortland, Matthew Canine, John Sloss Hobart, and Jonathan D. Tompkins."

The trust reposed in these eminent Whigs had indeed been well deserved by most of them in various public employments. They had been thoroughly weighed in the balance, and not found wanting; of this fact the archives of the State and of the United States bear ample testimony. CHARLES DE WITT was elected with George Clinton in 1768 to represent the County of Ulster in the Colonial Assembly, which met in the City of New York in February, 1769; and from that time until his death in August, 1787, with scarce any remission, was constantly engaged in the service of his country in the State and National Councils. As the friend of liberty and equal rights, and the decided enemy to tyranny of every description, he took a very active and zealous part in the War of the Revolution, enjoying the confidence and esteem of General Schuyler, General Floyd, Chancellors Livingston and Lansing, Gouverneur Morris, the two Clintons, John Jay, Lewis Morris, Walter Livingston, and other distinguished patriots of that period in and out of the State.

On December 21, 1775, he was commissioned Colonel of a Regiment of Minute Men.

On the adjournment of Congress at Annapolis, Md., June 8, 1784, he was appointed one of the "Committee of the States," or, as Chancellor Livingston called it, "The Great Council," which was clothed with power to transact the business of the nation during the recess. For the people of his native State, he felt the attachment which an affectionate parent feels for his children. He was blessed with a cheerful disposition, fond of the society of his friends, and unlike modern office seekers, wholly indifferent to the honors and emoluments of public life, especially after the close of the Revolution. He died as he had lived, a true patriot, an honest man and a sincere Christian.

Born 1727.

Died Aug. 27, 1787.

Buried in the Dutch churchyard at Hurley, N. Y.

IN THE wonderful collection of pitchers, over 600 in number, owned by Mrs. A. F. R. Martin of Newark, N. J., wife of ex-Senator Martin, is a Colonial jug over 200 years old, presented to Mrs. Martin by Dr. Noah Brooks of Castine, Me.

## A VISIT TO VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

SEVERAL years ago it was proposed to form a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, a prominent society leader, was appointed State Regent by the National Society. It was not, however, until last winter, that the requisite number of members came together. By that time, thirteen ladies having been admitted, they met and organized a Chapter which they called the Multnomah, adopting the name of an Indian tribe which formerly dwelt in the vicinity of Portland.

The Regent of the Multnomah Chapter is the wife of the commanding officer of the 14th United States Infantry, Colonel Anderson, now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, who in his turn is Regent of the Oregon Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Wishing to show her appreciation of being selected by the Chapter as its first Regent, Mrs. Anderson invited the members of the young club to visit the Barracks on "Bunker Hill Day," the 17th of June last.

The morning of the day proved cool and somewhat cloudy, but punctually at half-past ten o'clock the steamer *Undine*, carrying those members of the Multnomah Chapter who had accepted their Regent's invitation to luncheon, slipped her moorings at Portland and started quietly on her way down the picturesque Willamette River. Going north for twelve miles the mouth of the river was reached, and the *Undine* glided upon the broad bosom of the magnificent Columbia, and then sailing east for six miles, arrived at the City of Vancouver. There is but one older settlement in Oregon. In 1823 the Hudson's Bay Company moved their trading post from Fort George—before that time and afterwards called Astoria—at the mouth of the Columbia River, to this place, which they named Fort Vancouver after an English navigator of that name. From this point the Company's chief factor, Mr. McLoughlin, ruled all the Indian tribes of the region and the venturesome first American settlers, with a rod of iron. The country lying between the two rivers which the steamer skirted on the trip is called the Willamette Peninsula, and at the time of Mr. Villard's great excursion across the continent in 1884, in honor of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, General Grant, who was one of the invited guests, exclaimed, "this is the place for your city," meaning Portland.

At Vancouver, as the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were about to step ashore, they were met and welcomed by Colonel Anderson, who led the way to some ambulances and his own private carriage, which were in waiting to convey the visitors to his residence. The ambulances, drawn by mules, that feature peculiar to life in the army, and the uniforms of the Colonel and the soldiers who accompanied him, awakened many pleasant recollections in those familiar with garrisons, and as the conveyances turned into the finely macadamized avenues of the post, the writer, for one, felt as though she had entered a new world. Instead of proceeding immediately to the Colonel's quarters, the DAUGHTERS were driven through a natural grove of evergreens along a fine street, passing on their left the quarters of most of the officers of the garrison, handsome, commodious dwellings with beautifully-kept grounds, all abloom with roses, and with jets of water playing upon the lawns. A number of these quarters are comparatively new, with modern conveniences. Some were built so long ago that logs were used in their construction, although being now covered by clapboards, one cannot see how primitive they are. In the center of the line of houses bordering the avenue is a very spacious, though plain, double house, surrounded by two rows of verandahs, reminding one of a mansion in "Old Virginie." It is built of logs, and is one of the oldest in the post. It is now used as a clubhouse by the officers, but was formerly occupied by the Commanders of the Department of the Columbia. General Harney, a noted Indian fighter, and other generals, having lived in it, Colonel Bonneville, whose fame was enhanced by Irving's picturesque history of him, and Generals Grant and Sheridan were stationed here, the last two being young lieutenants. A stake in front of the house marks the spot from which General McClellan, then a handsome captain, started in 1858 to join the party exploring for a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad, under Isaac G. Stevens, then Governor of Washington Territory, and afterwards, at the time he was killed in the War of the Rebellion, a major-general. Across the avenue lies the parade ground, a large, level tract, partly shaded by grand old fir trees. At one end of this is the stand for the military band, and just beyond are several tennis courts. On the other side of the parade, but on lower ground, are the barracks, offices, amusement hall, guard-house and other buildings, between which and the river is a beautiful grove of oaks. Near this grove are the spacious quarters of three of the officers, the oldest houses in the garrison, which, although built sixty years ago, are in a state of perfect preservation.

Looking over the parade ground and all of these buildings, the visitors could see the Columbia River spread out before them like a great lake, as, having risen twenty feet beyond its usual height, this immense stream, ordinarily about a mile in width, had overflowed the low lands that border it, for a distance of two miles. Sixty miles to the eastward could be seen, to its very base, peerless, snow-clad Mount Hood, and, as Coleridge says of Mont Blanc, "But thou, oh awful form, risest from forth thy silent sea of pines how silently," so this noble mountain was seen, rising into the blue from its setting in the Cascade Range, its white sides terminating in a single peak. The visitors met so many bicycle riders that they were inclined to believe that the regiment had one company mounted on wheels, and were not surprised to be told that there were more than a hundred bicycles in the garrison, and that owing to the superior roads at the post, many wheelmen and women came over from Portland, a distance of six miles across the Willamette Peninsula, for the pleasure of riding over them.

Leaving the garrison proper, although not the military reservation, which comprises several hundred acres, and still keeping on finely macadamized roads, the party came to a slight eminence, on top of which is the reservoir which supplies water to Vancouver barracks. From this hill are to be seen some extensive and beautiful fruit farms planted principally with prunes and plums, fruits which attain unusual perfection in this region. These orchards are celebrated throughout Oregon and Washington for the skillful and successful manner in which the luscious fruit is raised and handled. After a brief visit to the target grounds just back of the garrison, the guests re-entered the post, and were soon driven to the home of their hospitable entertainers, a large mansion situated west of the parade, where the tastefully furnished apartments, opening pleasantly into one another, had an air of permanency, quite different from the simple style civilians associate with army quarters, and which is imposed by the exigencies of army life. In due course of time they were introduced to an immensely broad verandah covered with vines on one side, effectually shielding them from the gaze of the passers by, and here seated in fours at little tables, they partook of a dainty luncheon, and at the same time listened to a succession of lovely pieces played by the Fourteenth Infantry Band, for the especial benefit of the "Wives of the American Revolution," as one of the soldiers called the DAUGHTERS. Their eyes also had a treat, for they could see Mount Hood, across whose snowy surface a band of clouds lingered, as if by partially obscuring it, to enhance its loveliness.

Later in the day there was a dress parade by the entire regiment. To those who watched the companies perform their manoeuvres it seemed as if they were witnessing a spectacle at the theatre, and not "the theatre of war" but the theatre of peace, for with the exception of the uniforms worn by the military, and by the arms which they carried, nothing could be more peaceful than this fine parade ground, with the companies drilling upon it, and with the band leading the way, headed by the superb looking drum major, a man nearly seven feet in height, marching in exact time to its martial strains over the greensward and past the Colonel, whom each officer saluted as he passed. The regiment furnished the actors, and the rare scenery formed a fitting accompaniment—a fine back ground. The vast Columbia, steadily pursuing its way onward to the Pacific ocean one hundred miles distant, the country through which it flows looking now so luxuriantly green, the Cascade Range, a purplish blue rising far above the light blue waters of the river, and, mounting thousands of feet higher than the range, glorious old Mount Hood. There can be few more desirable army posts in which to be stationed than Vancouver barracks, and it is no wonder that the Fourteenth Infantry, after being there for fourteen years, should feel regret at their expected departure this summer for some station east.

The sunset gun boomed forth loud and startling, the United States flag fluttered slowly down from its lofty station at the top of the flag staff, and the members of the Multnomah Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION bade farewell to their gentle Regent, and were driven to the shores of the Columbia to take the ferryboat for the cars on the opposite bank of the lordly stream. Midway, the prospect was so extremely fair that each and all, even the pretty bride and her husband, exclaimed with delight, for besides Mt. Hood, the travelers could now see the perfect dome of Mt. St. Helens to the left, almost as high as Hood, and the top of the snow peak Adams higher still, and of Mt. Rainier, the grandest and loftiest peak of them all. A handsome building, the Home for Feeble-Minded Youth, looked, in the distance, like a palace, and the city of Vancouver and the entire garrison lay stretched out before their eyes. The buildings of



the post peeped out of protecting trees, while behind them the dark green firs rose up straight and severe, and sunny fields extended along the river's bank. The electric cars ran over a mile or more of trestlework, beneath which peacefully flowed the river, as if it was a customary place for the water to be, but the many cottonwood trees, half submerged, disclosed the truth. The ride of six miles through the pleasant suburbs of Portland was speedily accomplished, and the Willamette River crossed on one of the four bridges which span it. After the great width of the Columbia, this river seemed a small stream, yet here at Portland the largest vessels can navigate, and the Willamette is a larger river than the far-famed Thames or the historic Seine. It was like coming into a lively metropolis from the quieter scenes just visited, to see the vessels plying in every direction or lying at the docks, and to witness the movement in the streets of this city of

a hundred thousand inhabitants. The lines of Oregon's poet, Sam Simpson, entitled "Beautiful Willamette," occurred to the writer:

"From the Cascades' frozen gorges,  
Leaping like a child at play,  
Winding, widening, through the valley,  
Bright Willamette glides away:  
Onward ever,  
Lovely river,  
Softly calling to the sea,  
Time, that scars us,  
Maims and mars us,  
Leaves no track or trench on thee."

—Kate Stevens Bingham, Registrar Multnomah Chapter.

## MORE ABOUT PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE publication by THE SPIRIT OF '76 in March, of a letter from the journal of the Hon. Jeremiah Hill, having enabled some of its readers to procure valuable information from the Hon. Horace Sargent Bacon of Lowell, Mass., further extracts from this interesting volume are herewith given, with the hope that they will be of use to others:

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 29, 1778.

### A RETURN OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT.

Present on board P ship.....	129
Sick in Hospital.....	21
On Parole.....	28
Discharged.....	43
Deserted.....	35
Dead.....	2
Entered our Service.....	26
Total.....	278

\* \* \* \* \*  
Those discharged were Americans retaken and Friendly to the States.

Three on parole are boys allowed to live on shore in families.  
Those entered our service were by the General's permission.

\* \* \* \* \*

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 18, 1778.

SIR:—

I have sent you one Master and one Seaman, viz., John McNeal and Phil More.

Wish you to send me Wm. Farris, Master of a schooner from So. Carolina, and Thomas Stanton.

General Sullivan has directed me to inform you that he is desirous to have Mr. Nicholas Underwood sent out, and there shall be one of equal rank sent in his room.—I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Commissary of Prisoners.

JEREMIAH HILL,

CHARLES WALLER, ESQ.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 8, 1778.

SIR:—

I received yours of the 1st and 5th instant and find the last Mistake Rectified and am obliged to you for it.

I wrote you some time since desiring that a Mr. Nicholas

Underwood might be sent out and I would send you one of equal Rank.

Instead of complying with my Request, you requested a Mr. Edward Lindsay might be sent in and you would send me one of equal Rank. Whenever I see a Disposition in you to grant my Request, I shall feel myself under an Obligation to endeavor to answer yours; I am very sorry your Instructions are so exact. It must unavoidably fall very heavy on some unfortunate Individuals.

I now send you Alexander Sharp, a passenger, and am desirous to request that Frederick Hofman, Seaman, may be sent in Exchange.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 8, 1778.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obed't Serv't,  
JERE HILL,  
Commissary of Prisoners.

To  
CHARLES WALLER, Esqre.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19, 1778.

SIR:—

Yours of the 10th instant is come to hand. As you are acquainted with my Instructions, I need not point out any particulars. I have three prisoners of War here for Exchange, viz.: Adam McLeish, Passenger from Granada to Glasgow; James Woods and George Redyad, Seamen, which I am directed to propose for Jeremiah Tibbets, Cornelius Jones and Lemuel Clarke, Prisoners of War in your hands. If the proposal is agreeable and you will send out Tibbets, Jones and Clarke, I will send in McLeish, Woods and Redyad.

I am Sir,  
Your most Obed't Serv't  
JERE: HILL  
Commissary of Prisoners.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 21, 1778.

SIR:—

I am directed by Major Gen. Sullivan to return the Inclosed and to acquaint you, that so much difficulty has arisen to these United States by Counterfeit Currency being sent out from our Enemies that he is under the necessity of refusing to accept it, and also that seven sheep and one Barrel of Flour, 18¼ lbs. Sugar and (number of pounds illegible) lbs. of Tea is sent by the Flag for the use of Our Friends, Prisoners in your hands, and request it as a Favor that they be divided to them in Common.

I am, Sir,  
Your most Obed't Serv't  
JERE HILL  
Commissary of Prisoners.

CHARLES WALLER, Esqre.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

A SOURCE of genealogical information is found in the record room of the New York Custom House. From the passenger lists preserved there of the old-time sailing packets, many people have been able to establish the date of the arrival of their ancestors in America. Another source is promised in the index in course of preparation by the Lawyer's Title Insurance Company of New York. The index will state facts and legal points decided about wills, deeds and other instruments, and in regard to litigation affecting land considered in the courts of the State. Recently a large collection of old Revolutionary war papers was found in the attic of the old State building at Albany, now occupied by the Comptroller and the Bank Department. These

papers are of great value, and supply data about the part taken in the Revolution by New York State soldiers. In the compilation of the National History of the Revolutionary War, which is in course of preparation at Washington, under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel Ainsworth, there is danger that the record of New York will be omitted, as the State Board of Regents has refused to lend the State muster rolls to the government, on the ground that to lend them to the National Government will establish a dangerous precedent. The other original States have lent their rolls and had them returned unharmed. The Regents agreed to allow access to the rolls if Lieut.-Colonel Ainsworth would send men to Albany to copy them, but this cannot be done, as he has no appropriation available for the purpose.

## AN URGENT APPEAL TO PATRICK HENRY.

THE following letter, which is a faithful transcript of the original in my possession, was written by Washington to Patrick Henry, during President Adams' administration, and in the year of the first President's death. The letter is both interesting and suggestive, considered in the light of events following the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws during this critical period in our history, when the legislature of Virginia had protested vehemently against the obnoxious decrees, and Kentucky, in a spirit of open rebellion, had threatened to disrupt the Union by an act of nullification, rather than submit to the policy of the central government. Washington's intense loyalty and patriotism, his distrust of inexperienced leaders, his firm adherence to the Federalist cause, and, under the stress of foreign complications and internal discords at home, his fears for the safety of the Republic, inspired this urgent appeal to Patrick Henry, one of the wisest of statesmen, to re-enter the walks of public life.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y.

[Confidential.]

MOUNT VERNON, 15th Jan'y, 1799.

DEAR SIR:—At the threshold of this letter I ought to make an apology for its contents; but if you will give me credit for my motives I will contend for no more, however erroneous my sentiments may appear to you.

It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your observation and discernment the endeavors of a certain party among us to disquiet the Public mind with unfounded alarms; to arraign every act of the administration; to set the People at variance with their Government, and to embarrass all its measures. Equally useless would it be to predict what must be the inevitable consequence of such policy, if it cannot be arrested.

Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret it, the State of Virginia has taken the lead in this opposition. I have said the State because the conduct of its Legislation in the Eyes of the world will authorize the expression; because it is an incontrovertible fact that the principal (principle) leaders of the opposition dwell on it; and because no doubt is entertained, I believe, that with the help of the chiefs in the other states all the plans are arranged and systematically pursued by their followers in other parts of the Union; though in no State, except Kentucky (that I have heard of), has Legislative countenance been obtained beyond Virginia.

It has been said that the great mass of the Citizens of this State are well (?) affected, notwithstanding, to the General Government and the Union; and I am willing to believe it—nay, do believe it; but how is this to be reconciled with their suffrages at the Elections of Representation both to Congress and their State Legislature, who are men opposed to the first, and by the tendency of their measures would destroy the latter? Some among us have endeavored to account for this inconsistency and though convinced themselves of the truth, they are unable to convince others, who are unacquainted with the internal policy of the State.

One of the reasons assigned is, that the most respectable and best qualified characters among us will not come forward. Easy and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberties and property, they will not forsake them or their occupations, and engage in the turmoil of public business, or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents.

But at such a crisis as this, when everything dear and valuable to us is assailed; when this party hangs upon the wheels of Government as a dead weight, opposing every measure that is calculated for defence and self-preservation,—abetting the nefarious views of another nation upon our rights,—refusing, as long as they durst openly contend against the Spirit and resentment of

the People, the interest of France to the welfare of their own country, justifying the first at the expense of the latter;—when every act of their own Government is tortured by constructions they will not bear, into attempts to infringe and trample upon the Constitution with a view to introduce monarchy; when the most unceasing and purest exertions were making to maintain a neutrality, which had been proclaimed by the Executive, approved unequivocally by Congress, by the State Legislature—nay, by the People themselves, in various meetings; and to preserve the Country in Peace, are charged as a measure calculated to favour Great Britain at the expense of France, and all those who had any agency in it are accused of being under the influence of the former and her Pensioners; when measures are systematically and pertinaciously pursued, which must eventually dissolve the Union, or produce coercion;—I say, when these things have become so obvious, ought characters who are best able to rescue the Country from the pending evil to remain at home? Ought they not rather to come forward and stand in the breach which such conduct has made in the Peace and happiness of this Country and oppose the widening of it?

Vain will it be to look for peace and happiness, or for the security of liberty and prosperity if Civil discord should ensue; and what else can result from the policy of those among us, who by all the means in their power are driving matters to extremity, if they cannot be counteracted effectually? The views of men can only be known, or guessed at, by their words, or actions. Can those of the *Leaders* of opposition be mistaken then if judged by this Rule? That they are followed by numbers who are unacquainted with their designs, and suspect as little the tendency of their principles, I am fully persuaded. But if their conduct is viewed with indifference, if there is activity and misrepresentation on one side and supineness on the other, their numbers (accumulated by intrigue and discontented foreigners under proscription, who were at war with their own Government, and the greater part of them with all Governments) will increase and nothing short of Omniscience can foretell the consequences.

I come now my good Sir, to the object of my letter, which is to express a hope, or an earnest wish, that you would come forward at the ensuing Elections (if not for Congress, which you may think would take you too long from home) as a Candidate for Representation, in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

There are, I have no doubt, very many sensible men who oppose themselves to the torrent that carries away others,—who had rather swim with than stem it, without an able Pilot to conduct them; but these are neither old in Legislation, nor well-known in the Commonwealth. Your weight of character and influence in the House of Representatives would be a bulwark against such dangerous sentiments as are delivered there at present. It would be a rallying point for the timid and an attraction for the wavering. In a word, I conceive it to be of immense importance at this crisis that you should be there, and I would fain hope that all minor considerations will be made to yield to the measure.

If I have erroneously supposed that your sentiments on these subjects are in unison with mine, or if I have assumed a liberty which the occasion does not warrant, I must conclude, as I began, with praying that my motive may be received as an apology, and that my fear that the tranquillity of the Union, and of this State in particular, is hastening to an awful crisis, has extorted them from me.

With great and very sincere regards and respect

I am Dear Sir,

Your most Obedt & very Hble Serv't,

G. WASHINGTON.

PATRICK HENRY ESQ.,  
Virginia.

WHEN the beautiful town of Manheim, Pa., was founded by Baron Stiegel, he deeded a lot to the Lutheran congregation for a consideration of £5, and an annual ground rent of "one red rose in the month of June, forever, if lawfully demanded." The ceremonies attendant on the yearly payment of the rose, an event of great interest in Eastern Pennsylvania, were held on June 14th in the handsome brick church which occupies the site of the little frame building of 1770. The rose was presented by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. L. L. Lohr, and accepted by Miss M. M. Horning, a great, great, granddaughter of Baron Stiegel.

The identical "Starry Flag" which Paul Jones ran up on the *Bon Homme Richard*, which was shot down, and then gallantly rescued from the water and nailed to the masthead by Lieut. James Bayard Stafford, is still in existence, and is carefully treasured by its present owner, Mrs. Samuel Bayard Stafford, who lives at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The flag was presented to Lieut. Stafford in 1784, by the Secretary of State *pro tem.*, as an acknowledgment of his meritorious services. On the death of Mrs. Stafford the flag will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

### Captain Bradford Attacked in Malaga Bay.

THROUGH the courtesy of George E. Bowman, Esq., of Boston, Mass., we have received the following facts and accompanying lines:

On the 8th of July, 1800, Capt. Gamaliel Bradford (third of the name, and a Lieutenant in the War of the Revolution) in command of the ship *Industry*, was attacked in Malaga Bay by four French privateers, and beat them off. The only one wounded on the *Industry* was Captain Bradford, who was obliged to have his leg amputated. The fight was commemorated by a water color painting of the scene, beneath which are the following verses, composed by the Captain's son, Gamaliel 4th. This picture is now in the possession of his grandson, Gamaliel 5th, a member of the CINCINNATI, whose eldest son and grandson are named Gamaliel. The name of the ship appears to have been sacrificed to the rhythm:

When France, in her pride,  
O'er Old Ocean would stride,  
And war with America wage,  
She demanded each ship  
Should carry a strip  
Of paper called *Rôle d'Equipage*.

Such wrong to re-ent,  
Our beloved President,  
Gave orders as manly as sage,  
That America's sons  
Should be known by their guns,  
And these be their *Rôle d'Equipage*.

When this order appeared,  
Ship *Mary* prepared  
Her arms, *Citoyen* to engage,  
She had twenty-five men  
And four-pounders ten  
Which the sailors called *Rôle d'Equipage*.

For Cadiz we steered  
Till Cape Spartel appeared,  
And the country where once was Carthage,  
And as we drew nigh  
Where the tricolors fly,  
Got in order our *Rôle d'Equipage*.

In Malaga Bay  
Four "sans culottes" lay,  
Who came out with our ship to engage.  
We received them so warm  
As to do them some harm  
With our American *Rôle d'Equipage*.

One ventured so near  
That the *Rôle* made him sheer,  
*Citoyen* turned tail-to in a rage,  
And roared "Ah, Mon Dieu,  
Je n'ai jamais vu  
Un tel mauvais *Rôle d'Equipage*."

### Our Grandmothers' Dishes.

WE might almost say of Colonial China as Betsey Prig said to Mrs. Gamp of the invisible Mrs. Harris: "I don't believe there's no such a person;" for few of the people of Revolutionary times, especially in rural New England, had ever seen porcelain. Wood and pewter largely served all household uses. Pewter plates, frequently scoured with bulrushes and a patient arm, shone from their places on the kitchen dresser like burnished silver; and one soldier of the Revolution of whom we have heard, never came to approve of earthen plates. "They dulled the knives," he said.

When a Governor gave his name in the last century to a town in Western Massachusetts, he munificently endowed it with nails and glass for the new meeting house, a large pulpit Bible and a Communion service. For this sacred use, Britannia was considered sufficiently elegant, suitable for the altar of the church, and to be a gift worthy the chief magistrate of the State.

In country houses, the home-cured beef and pork on the great pewter platter, occupying the middle of the table, was garnished by a picturesque array of vegetables on the edge of the same platter. "A girl was fit to be married," so the old saying went, "when she could cook a boiled dinner." And really it required much care and judgment to put in the same pot, meat, cabbage, beet, turnip, carrot, parsnip, squash and potato, each according to its own need of time for cooking, so that all should

be ready to be taken up at the same time and all perfectly done. So this qualification meant more in a girl's character than simply cooking a good dinner. The work must have been more difficult where the only time-keeper was a noon mark on the threshold of the kitchen door, or a sun-dial in the garden. In one instance the platter of "boiled dinner" had a unique setting. Somebody had carelessly left it on the kitchen table and somebody else had not put out the cat and dog at bed-time. When one of the family came down in the morning, Bess lay coiled around the platter of untouched food, with one watchful eye on poor puss, who squatted upon the hearth, looking as simple and innocent as a chicken just out of the shell. But circumstantial evidence showed that the cat was honest because she had to be, and that faithful Bess had conscientiously acted the part of night watch. The first pottery manufactured in the Colonies was coarse, with crude and grotesque ornamentation. The inland towns of New England had little else, but the housekeepers living in seaport towns, especially those who had husbands or fathers in the East India trade, were more fortunate, as many a beautiful bit of heirloom china shows to day.

In 1765, Josiah Wedgewood speaks of a pottery then projected in the Carolinas, of whose work he had great apprehension, and he desired government interference to prevent the Colonists from injuring home business.

In the manufacture of glass, also, not much progress was made before the Revolution. A glass factory was early established in New Jersey, but workmen abandoned the trade to become land owners, and the master of the glass house became bankrupt.

After the passage of the stamp act, measures for self preservation were necessary. Retrenchments were resolved on, and, in order to limit importations, it was determined to encourage, as far as possible, manufactures in British America. Glass and paper were particularly designated as deserving domestic encouragement. And, in 1792, window glass was produced in Boston, "of a quality fully equal, or superior, to any imported," it was said.

So, in this, as in other ways, the hand that would have repressed the infant colony, helped to nourish it into independent life.

FRANCES L. S. PRATT.

### When the Flag Was First Used.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In an article signed "F. A. R." and dated "Washington, D. C., April 10, 1896," and published in your issue for May last, under the title "The United States Flag of '76," is this statement: "This flag (the one authorized by Congress June 14, 1777) was first used at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777." With all due deference to the author of the above, I wish to say that the statement is wanting in historical accuracy.

Congress enacted as follows: "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, representing a new constellation." This flag was first used by Gen. Peter Gansevoort and Col. Marinus Willet, in the St. Leger campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, and the siege of Fort Stanwix. This fact has frequently been published and insisted on, but that it has again been ignored is only another illustration of the ever living persistence of error. To try once more to place on record the time and the place, when and where the Stars and Stripes, authorized by the above resolution of Congress, was first unfurled in the face of the enemy, I will quote from a speech delivered by Horatio Seymour at the centennial celebration of the Battle of Oriskany, Aug. 6, 1777. Certainly no one will gainsay the words of a man who was an unquestioned authority regarding historical events in the Mohawk Valley.

Governor Seymour spoke as follows: "It is a just source of patriotic pride to those who live in this valley, that the flag of our country (with the stars and stripes) was first displayed in the face of our enemies on the banks of the Mohawk. Here it was baptized in the blood of battle. Here it first waved in triumph over a retreating foe. When the heroic defenders of Fort Stanwix learned in that remote fortress, the emblem adopted by the Continental Congress for the standards to be borne by its armies, they hastened to make one in accordance with the mandate, and to hang it out from the walls of their fortress. It was crudely made of such materials, cut from the clothing of the soldiers, as were fitted to show its colors and designs. But no other standard, however skillfully wrought upon silken folds, could equal in interest this first flag of our country worked out by the unskilled hands of brave men, amid the strife of war and under the fire of beleaguering foes. It was to rescue it from its peril that the men of this valley left their homes and marched through the deep forest to this spot."

Historians of the Revolution are troubled with poor memories, and their faculties are befogged concerning Revolutionary events in the Mohawk Valley. To write history requires perfect knowledge and unbiased judgment; there must be neither prejudice on the one hand or an unappreciative recognition of facts on the other.

Have such historians ever yet written the history of the Mohawk Valley in the Revolution? They have not.

Those who have written histories of the "times that tried men's souls" probably had no paper left after they had finished with Lexington and Bunker Hill.

S. L. FREY.

PALATINS BRIDGE, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1896.

P. S.—Since the above was written I have read an article on the Fort Stanwix flag, published in the *Utica Herald*, July 14, 1894. I quote:

"The blue field was made from a camel cloak taken from the British at Peekskill by Colonel Willet in the spring of 1776. Shirts were cut up to form the white stripes of the flag, and the red is said to have been taken from a petticoat of the wife of one of the garrison."

# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Copyright—1896—THE SPIRIT OF '76 Publishing Co.

## TERMS:

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance.  
\$2.00 for all foreign countries in the Postal Union.  
10 cents per Single Copy.  
Advertising Rates supplied upon application.

## Where Copies Are on Sale.

Boston—W. B. Clarke & Co., 340 Washington street.  
New York—Astor House newsstand.  
New York—Brentano's, Union Square.  
Philadelphia—Charles B. Swift, Bullitt Building.  
Washington—Woodward & Lothrop, 11th and F streets.  
San Francisco—John R. Robinson, Flood Building.

Address all communications to, and remit to the order of,

## THE SPIRIT OF '76,

14 Lafayette Place, New York.

Telephone: 197 Spring.

AUGUST, 1896.

*Beginning September 1st, 1896, the subscription price of "The Spirit of '76" will be changed to \$2.00 a year. All subscriptions for one year received before that date will be accepted at the present rate of \$1.00 a year.*

CORRESPONDENCE and reports of celebrations and ceremonies of Chapters and Societies invited.

DATES OF LEADING EVENTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, formerly printed at the head of this page each month, have been grouped in a neat and attractive brochure, which will be mailed to any address, postage paid, for 10 cents a copy; fourteen copies for \$1.

BACK NUMBERS can now be supplied only for the months of September, 1894; and January, March, May, August, October and December, 1895. Price 10 cents per copy.

BOUND VOLUMES for the first year (September, 1894, to August, 1895) \$5 each. 100 copies per month of current issues are reserved for binding at the end of the second year; this file cannot be broken.

GAVELS—THE SPIRIT OF '76 has had made a few gavels, for the use of presiding officers, from the oak timbers of Fraunce's Tavern in New York City, in which building Washington bade farewell to the officers of the victorious army of the American Revolution. These will be supplied, express charges prepaid, for \$5 each.

THE return of cool weather promises a renewal of the pleasant activities of all the Societies in all parts of the United States at an early day. In September there will be a general resumption of meetings and celebrations. One of the first topics to which the thoughts of at least 15,000 men will turn is the prospect of union between the two Societies of SONS. Allowing something to the apathy which falls upon all social movements in the cities, during the summer time, it nevertheless remains true that the negotiation for union makes remarkably slow progress, although it is no secret that a number of communications with regard to the matter have passed between the general officers of the Societies. So far as can be learned, unofficially, the two Societies favor a general examination of the application papers of each. They differ in the one respect in which the respective resolutions at Savannah and Richmond differed, namely, as to the propriety of a fresh conference over the details of a constitution upon which to unite. THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION having passed a certain set of resolutions at Savannah, and having then adjourned for three years, are disposed to believe that they are powerless to take any action not prescribed by those resolutions. THE SPIRIT OF '76 does not imagine, however, that there would be any serious difficulty about obtaining full power to act if the leading officers of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION desired it. A special meeting could easily be convened. The real question at issue seems to be whether the constitution proposed in 1893 as a basis for union is a good one or not. To the managers of this magazine it would seem as if the constitution of either the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION or the SONS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION were far superior to the one proposed in 1893, but there may be a difference of opinion on this point. The columns of this magazine are now opened to a full discussion of the question of a proper basis for the union of the two Societies of SONS; and members of both Societies are cordially invited to express their opinions. Only one condition is imposed upon contributors, namely, that the debate shall be carried on in a friendly spirit and good temper.

Who that heard the wonderful shout of applause uttered by many thousands at the Oswego celebration when the bands played "America," after the raising of the flag, would feel there was any justice in the oft-repeated accusation that Americans are cold and have no enthusiasm? Yet, had that vast audience been asked to sing the words, and thus voice the feeling that stirred their hearts, how many could have done it? Thousands would have sung the first verse, fewer the second, and the last would have been almost inarticulate, although the tune might have been carried with some kind of sound. The lack of knowledge of the words of our National songs is a matter of common observation, and is a defect which our patriotic Societies are doing something to remedy, but within a few months one patriotic man has inaugurated a Society for the especial purpose of encouraging the study of our National songs, of stimulating the love of country in American children and of inspiring it in the children of our foreign population. To William S. Mills, Principal of Public School No. 75, Brooklyn, N. Y., belongs the honor of forming the LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE among the pupils of his school. The chief requisite of membership is the ability to write from memory, in the presence of a teacher, the words of six of our National songs, "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Flower of Liberty," "The Red, White and Blue," "Hail Columbia," and "The American Flag," being the ones designated by the founder of the League. That this work may prove of very great value is shown by the evident interest felt in it by the foreign element among the children. Germans, Irish, Swedes, Italians and Poles all show enthusiasm in learning the songs, and are ready to take the pledge of fidelity to the "flag and to the republic for which it stands," when they are admitted to the League.

SCARCELY a month passes without some conspicuous example of the excellent work done by the patriotic Societies in saving from destruction an historic edifice, or in marking with a monument the scene of heroic deeds. The latest instance of this is the dedication of a monument by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on the site of an old fort near Lexington, Ky., where a famous battle once took place between the Indians and white settlers. In this battle women risked their lives to carry water to the beleagured men, and the DAUGHTERS have marked with a tablet the spring from which the water was obtained. THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS is also very active, and has secured a site for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Lake George. If the plans of the Society are carried out, the memorial will be in place by the next Fourth of July, when it will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Work of this kind is of great value. The activities of daily life are so absorbing, that without a visible reminder, men pass carelessly by places that should inspire in them the liveliest interest. The best sentiment of the community approves of every effort to preserve the memory of the historic past. This was very plainly manifested a few months ago by the outcry that was raised throughout the country, when it was proposed to tear down the old State House on Beacon Hill in Boston, to make way for an edifice more suited to the present needs of the Commonwealth. That the public feels an interest in our historic buildings, is shown daily in Pittsburg, Pa., by the number of visitors to the old Block House, restored at great expense by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Since it was opened to the public a little over a year ago, it is said to have had nearly 6,000 visitors.



AN event differing in nature from those recently celebrated at Oswego, Detroit, Youngstown and Rome will be commemorated on September 19th, but it is one equally fitted to stimulate patriotic ardor. On that day occurs the centenary of Washington's farewell address to the American people, upon his retirement from active participation in public affairs. The observance of the day in New York city will be especially notable. At the Washington banquet last Spring a Committee was appointed of influential members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CIVICS, and other patriotic Societies to arrange for a celebration. Plans have been made and arrangements are well under way for what will undoubtedly be an extremely interesting patriotic and social function. One feature is worthy of especial note. The Societies intend to issue for distribution to all the organizations and schools of the country, beautifully printed copies of the address. The influence of this will be wide-spread. The profound love of country with which the heart of Washington was penetrated, is manifest in every word of his noble address. Even in the manner of dating it, "United States, September 19, 1796," he identified himself with the entire country and not with any one part of it, and whoever reads it or hears it read must feel his heart moved to deeper loyalty and patriotism. For this reason the action of the Societies is greatly to be commended.

THE editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 has been asked to publish the names of the successful competitors for the medals offered by the National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. As our readers may remember, silver medals were offered to the senior classes of the leading colleges and schools of the country for the best essay on the "Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution," and the winners of the silver medals were to compete for a gold medal. As soon as it is possible to obtain a complete list, the names will be printed together in this magazine, instead of appearing one by one in separate news items.

THE troubles of *The Historical and Genealogical Register* of Philadelphia were noted in the last issue of our magazine. It gives us pleasure to announce that, after having passed into the hands of a receiver, the magazine has been re-established under the new name of *The American Historical Register*, and will hereafter be published in Boston by H. E. Bowen & Co., successors to the previous company. Mr. Bowen is well known, possessing education, energy and a wide acquaintance, and we sincerely trust that, under his auspices, the new magazine will attain prosperity and success.

#### Is There Such a Society?

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Str.—Will you kindly inform me if there is any patriotic society of the Sons or Daughters of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence?

MRS. HENRY W. SKINNER,

DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and Registrar  
of the COLONIAL DAMES in Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH.

EVERY year that passes renders it more difficult to collect important data which are needed to complete an unbroken record of history. The Onondaga Historical Society of Syracuse, N. Y., is doing noble work in this line, but its resources are too limited to provide a suitable building for the protection of its valuable archives for the use of generations yet to come.

ALONG the entire line of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad, which penetrates the finest scenery in the region of Niagara, are many caves. One of these, the Devil's Hole, was the scene of a famous massacre, September 14, 1763. An English provision train was passing the top of the cliff, guarded by a small detachment of soldiers, when a horde of Indians attacked them from ambush, and all but three of the ninety men were killed or driven over the cliff. One of the three, a soldier named Stedman, escaped on a swift horse, and a drummer boy named Matthews was saved by falling into a tree, where he was caught by the strap of his drum.

#### To Perfect the Family Tree.

**Fuller.**—Dr. Samuel Fuller, of London, England, the first surgeon and physician of Plymouth colony, also deacon of Plymouth church, and one of the signers of the Compact (I believe), widower of Elsie Glascock, went to Leyden, Holland, in March or April, 1618, as a silk merchant. He was accompanied by Alexander Carpenter, William Hoyt (his brother-in-law), Roger Wilson and Edward Southworth; with Agnes Carpenter, maid, of Wenham, in England, accompanied by Agnes White and Alice Carpenter, her sister. Dr. Samuel Fuller married Agnes Carpenter. She lived but a short time, then he married for his third wife, Bridget Lee, she having with her in Leyden her brother, Samuel Lee, and her mother Loos Lee. Bridget Lee Fuller followed her husband to Plymouth, Mass., in the Ann, 1623. The arms and family name of Dr. S. Fuller point to the "Fuller Family" of Sussex, England. Can any one tell me from what family in England he is descended? His son, Rev. Samuel Fuller, of Middleborough Church, married Elizabeth—. Can any one tell me her surname?  
C. L. T.

**Johnson.**—Ephraim Johnson married Submit Riley in Middletown, Conn., in 1805, he died at Willshire, O., in 1846, his wife died at Lexington, O., in 1882. Her father was Asher Riley, her mother, Rebecca Sage, of Cromwell, Conn. Can any one inform me who were the parents of Ephraim Johnson? There are no family records that tell, but I am anxious to know, as he was my grandfather.  
(Mrs.) JULIE B. DILLABY.

NORWICH, CONN.

**Ely.**—Does any one know the name of either one of the four wives of Daniel Ely, father of Col. John Ely of Revolutionary fame, of Lyme or Saybrook?  
E. G. S.

WATERBURY, CONN.

**Hale.**—John Spalding, who was born about 1633, married Hannah Hale May 18, 1658. Who were her father and mother, and what were the dates of their birth and death.

**Ballard.**—John Spalding, born Feb. 15, 1659, married Ann Ballard, September 20, 1681. Who were her ancestors?

**Billins.**—Jonathan Spalding born Aug. 7, 1688, married Judah Billings, April 22, 1714. Who were her ancestors?

**Champion.**—Phillip Spalding, born Feb. 26, 1726, married Parnell Champion May 1, 1750. Who were her ancestors?

**Waterman.**—Phillip Spalding, born Nov. 22, 1755, Captain in the Revolutionary Army, married Thankful Waterman, June 24, 1779. Who were Thankful's ancestors?

**Rhodes.**—Captain Simon Rhodes of Stonington, Conn., born January 24, 1716, married Anne Babcock, at Newport, December 15, 1756. Can any one give me the ancestors of Simon Rhodes?  
(Mrs.) ABBY G. H. AMES.

109 Benefit street,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**Clarke, Durkee.**—Can any one tell me the name of the mother of Abraham Clarke the signer of the Declaration of Independence?

Where could I find a copy of a book of the Durkee family, compiled by a Mr. Durkee, who was at one time railroad ticket agent at Saratoga or Saratoga Springs?

Can any one give any information of the family of Capt. Robert Durkee who was at Fort Wyoming. He was commissioned with Captain Ransom.

MRS. J. C. HARVEY.

TACOMA, WASH.

**Pitkin.**—Elizabeth Pitkin married Capt. John Marsh, both of Hartford, Conn., about 1697. Her mother was Hannah Goodwin, born 1737, died February 12, 1724, daughter of the Hon. Ozias Goodwin, born in England 1596, and Mary Woodward. These last were dear friends of Thomas Hooker, with whom they came to America and went to Hartford. William Pitkin, her father, was born in England in 1635, died December 16, 1694, was made Attorney-General by the King in 1664. Probably not only was your Hannah Pitkin of this family, but the Hannah Marsh was of Capt. John Marsh's family, as at that time families were few, and these were the two prominent ones in Hartford—in fact, I think, the *only* ones of their names.

I can give you John Marsh's line, if of any assistance. Mother, Sarah Lyman; father, Sergeant John Marsh, born 1643, son of John Marsh, born in England in 1618, and Anne Webster, died June 9, 1662, daughter of Governor Webster, of Hartford and Hardley.

ELLEN WAY ALLEN.

130-132 LINCOLN STREET, Boston, Mass.

**Morton.**—Full information in regard to the descendants of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, can be obtained from his great grandson, Aaron D. Morton, 44 Euclid avenue, R. 25, Cleveland, O.

MISS RICHARDSON, of Covington, Ky., has a copy of the Virginia Debates by James Mercer, gentleman, containing in two places the signature of James Wilson, one of the signers.

## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."

**AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.**—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio A. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

**CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Incorporated, April 11, 1896. *Members:* Male and female descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

**CINCINNATI.**—Instituted, May 13, 1783. *Members:* Eldest male descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *Secretary General:* Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, 81 Nassau street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, 1890.**—Organized, May 23, 1890. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

**COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).**—Organized, April 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1783. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 826 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

**COLONIAL ORDER.**—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants of ancestors resident in America prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William street, New York City.

**COLONIAL WARS.**—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Howland Peil, No. 4 Warren street, New York City.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John L. Mitchell, No. 32 B street, N. E., Washington D. C.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.**—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Female descendants of officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

**DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Organized, September 9, 1891. *Members:* Lineal female descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. L. Holbrook, No. 128 West 59th street, New York City.

**DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.**—Founded, January, 1896. *Members:* Male and female descendants of Colonial Governors. *General Secretary:* Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

**FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.**—Incorporated March 16, 1896. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line of father or mother, from settlers between 1607 and 1657, the intermediate ancestor during Revolution having been loyal to America. *Secretary-General:* John Quincy Adams, 101 West 99th street, New York City.

**HOLLAND.**—Incorporated, May 12, 1775. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

**HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 106 East 23d street, New York City.

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* Edward L. Norton, No. 228 West 75th street, New York City.

**MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.**—Organized, April 23, 1890. *Members:* United States soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-1865, whose gallantry was recognized by vote of Congress, and their male and female descendants. *Adjutant:* William J. Wray, No. 122 South 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.**—Instituted, December 17, 1894. *Members:* Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. *General Secretary:* James Henry Morgan, 99 Liberty street, New York City.

**NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Instituted, July 4, 1890. *Members:* Officers of the United States navy and their eldest male descendants. *General Recorder:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, Germantown, Pa.

**NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.**—Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Females of New England birth or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 382 West 87th street, New York City.

**ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.**—Incorporated, January 31, 1896. *Secretary:* William Porter Adams, No. 278 East Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

**ORDER OF WASHINGTON.**—Instituted, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1788. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer *Forward*, Mobile, Ala.

**SAINT NICHOLAS.**—Organized, February 23, 1835. *Members:* Male descendants (limited to 650) of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. *Secretary:* George G. De Witt, No. 88 Nassau street, New York City.

**SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, October 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 148 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Instituted, February 22, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* James Mortimer Montgomery, 146 Broadway, New York City.

**UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.**—Instituted, January 8, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 117 West 89th street, New York City.

**WAR OF 1812 (General Society).**—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

**WAR OF 1812.**—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Henry Chauncey, Jr., 51 Wall street, New York City.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

THE Fourth of July exercises of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION were conceded by every one to be the leading feature of the observance of the day in Washington, D. C. These were held at the monument, where a commodious stand had been erected for officials, orators and invited guests, and where the great shadow cast by the massive shaft sheltered from the sun's rays the large audience which had assembled to listen to the speakers. The members of the two Societies assembled at 9.30 A. M., in Lafayette Square, and formed into column with their escorts, the Marine Band and the Washington Light Infantry Corps. The line was under the supervision of two marshals, Albion K. Parris and Dr. W. J. Hoffman, representative of the two patriotic bodies. As the procession passed the statue of General Jackson, the band played "Old Hickory," changing to the Marseillaise upon drawing near to the Lafayette group, and other patriotic airs followed as it moved on to the monument.



Among those who were seated on the improvised stand were the speakers of the day, Hon. Joseph B. Doe, Assistant Secretary of War, and Henry E. Davis, a prominent member of the District bar; the Rev. Dr. Randolph J. McKim, Col. John Tweeddale, Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Dr. Elliott, Col. F. A. Reeves, Leon L. Channell, son of a Revolutionary soldier; Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Mrs. A. K. Henry, Gen. Marcus Wright, representatives of many patriotic Societies, and the committee in charge of the arrangements for the day. These were Charles H. Campbell, Chairman; J. P. Earnest, Secretary; William V. Cox, Thomas Blagden, Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D.; James Flint, U. S. N.; G. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C.; Mark B. Hatch, Everett Hayden, U. S. N.; W. J. Hoffman, M. D.; H. P. R. Holt, Walter Howe, U. S. A.; Henry G. Kemp, Edward I. Renick, Francis Nash, M. D., and W. P. Metcalf. The exercises were directed by Prof. G. Browne Goode, President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who, after an invocation by Dr. McKim, introduced Col. John Tweeddale, who was frequently applauded while reading the Declaration of Independence. This was followed by an address from the Hon. Joseph B. Doe, on the general theme of the day, which was heartily applauded. The next speaker was Henry E. Davis, who, in a clear and convincing way, gave his view of the meaning that should attach to such occasions, and of the presence of God in the day. The ceremonies were ended by a benediction pronounced by Dr. Elliott.

THE Gansevoort-Willett Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the Fort Stanwix Chapter of DAUGHTERS held a joint celebration in Rome, N. Y., on August 8d, the 119th anniversary of the investiture of Fort Stanwix by Gen. Barry St. Leger. The members of the two Societies, numbering eighty-five, assembled at the residence of H. K. White, which occupies the former site of the southeast bastion of the fort. At the time of the siege news had just reached the garrison of the adoption by Congress of a national flag, and from material within the fort a flag was hastily improvised, and for the first time the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze in the face of an enemy. Out of the siege grew the battle of Oriskany, and the result of the battle caused St. Leger to raise the siege and retreat. The valor of Gen. Peter Gansevoort and Col. Marinus Willett in refusing to surrender the fort to a superior force, and the defeat of the British at Oriskany, turned the tide of war, and saved the Mohawk and Hudson valleys from devastation. The house of Mr. White was handsomely decorated without and within. In the parlors, besides the bunting and floral decorations, suitable pictures were hung, one of these being a fine portrait of General Gansevoort; another, "The Spirit of '76," copied by a Rome artist, which was much admired. The principal address of the occasion was that of Oswald P. Backus, Registrar of the Gansevoort-Willett Chapter, who gave a vivid description of the siege of Fort Stanwix, and related many interesting incidents of that period. Prof. Oren Root, of Hamilton College, delivered an interesting address on the importance of Fort Stanwix in the Revolution, and a poem on the battle of Oriskany was read by the Hon. R. C. Briggs. Nearly two hundred people had gathered in the grounds, and judging from their enthusiastic applause, they were in sympathy with the occasion. Patriotic songs were

sung at intervals, and before the guests dispersed refreshments were served. The Gansevoort-Willett Chapter was organized but a short time ago, the Registrar, Oswald P. Backus, being especially active in its formation. The days fixed for the regular meetings are January 14th, June 17th, August 3d and October 21st. The celebration on the 3d was the first regular meeting of the Chapter, and it is to be congratulated on the brilliant and successful inauguration of its career.

SAMUEL TREADWELL, an honored citizen of East Boston, Mass., died in Greenwood, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George N. Wood, on April 27th. Mr. Treadwell was a member of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and was deeply imbued with patriotic love of his old New England ancestry. His grandfather, Nathaniel, and a great-uncle, William, were in the Revolutionary army from the beginning to the end of the war. They both lie buried at Ipswich, where Samuel Treadwell was born. Although he removed from Ipswich at an early age, Samuel returned every year to adorn and care for the graves in the old cemetery, where reposes the dust of many ancestors. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, William Treadwell, called "Gunner Bill," from being in charge of a cannon, had his canteen shot away, and later his hat. Nathaniel who was near, encouraged him by calling out: "Stand to it Brother Bill, as long as your head is on your shoulders." His father was taken prisoner while privateering during the War of 1812, was carried to Halifax and then to Dartmoor prison, where he was kept for two and a half years. The deceased leaves five sons and three daughters.

THE Managers of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held an informal meeting at Hull, July 18th, and visited the old Revolutionary fortifications on Telegraph and Cushing hills, in that town, whose existence is menaced by the building of summer cottages upon land they occupy. These fortifications are of historic interest, as they played an important part in the stirring times at the outbreak of the Revolution; and later in the protection of the port when the British vessels had been driven away after the evacuation of Boston. Their lines are to-day perfectly clear and well-marked. The principal one stands on the very summit of Telegraph Hill. It is a perfect example of the old French method of fortification of that time, its engineer being Chevalier Du Portail. The matter of the preservation of these relics has been brought to the attention of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners by the Managers of the Massachusetts Society, who desire the hill taken for a public reservation. The importance of this situation to the defense of Boston harbor can hardly be overestimated.

THE death has been announced of the Hon. Hiram K. Slayton, president of the E. M. Slayton Company of Lawrence, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., a well-known wholesale produce and provision house. Mr. Slayton held many prominent public offices in Vermont, where he passed his early manhood, and in New Hampshire, after his removal to Manchester in 1863. He was actively interested in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was a delegate to the first general meeting of the Society in New York in April, 1887, and was made Vice-President-General of the organization. His sterling qualities won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and as a writer upon economical topics, he was heartily endorsed by the keenest minds in the circle of political economists and financiers. Since 1891, his home has been in Lawrence. He was a member of the Board of Trade and the City Club of Lawrence, the Board of Trade of Manchester, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Amoskeag Veterans.

Flag day was celebrated in Seattle, Wash., by the Seattle Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Rainier Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the Washington Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION attending a service at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening, when the pastor, the Rev. William Arnold Shanklin, D.D., preached a patriotic sermon, which was not only enjoyed by the members of the Societies, but by a large audience. At the meeting of the Board of Managers held July 28th, four applications for membership were accepted. Two of the new members, John A. Wallingford and William L. Pike, are sons of Revolutionary soldiers, the other two, Hamilton Stillson and Col. Charles M. Sheafe, are great-grandsons. The prize essay contest in Washington resulted in Miss Alberta Waite of the Puyallup High School winning the first prize, and Charles A. Libby of the Olympia High School the second. The Society hopes next year to cover more ground with its prizes.

IN a few weeks the second Register of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of the District of Columbia will be published. The Registrar, William Jones Rhees, of the Smithsonian Institution, has been engaged on the work for several years, and the copy has been in the hands of the printer for

nearly a year. The index is now in course of preparation and will be very complete. The Register published in 1891 is said to be the best publication of the kind up to that date, but the present one will surpass it, both in the matter it contains and in the execution of the work. It will be printed on heavy paper, the text will be interspersed with ornamental head pieces, and the binding will be elegant. Not only the Revolutionary ancestor of each member will be given, but each of the ancestors through whom he claims descent.

THE genuine love of country that animates Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Regent of the Oregon Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is evident in the General Orders issued by him on July 4th to the garrison at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., of which he is commandant. The orders read:

This National Holiday is the 120th anniversary of our Declaration of Independence. It celebrates the birth of the nation and the beginning of a new epoch in history.

The Declaration asserts that all men are born free and with an inalienable right to life, liberty and happiness. It condemns cruelty, injustice and class privilege in the administration of law.

Our constitution, founded on these principles, is one of popular sovereignty, and constitutes a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

As soldiers of this country you are bound by more sacred obligations than the soldiers of any other State, for you are citizens as well as soldiers, and the government you serve is your own.

AT THE last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a charter was granted to the following compatriots: James J. Belden, William G. Cady, Frank M. Banta, William E. Abbott, Arthur G. Breckinridge, Harry W. Cleveland, Douglas N. Green, Joseph D. Green, Charles G. Belden, Milton H. Northrup, James M. Belden, Thomas Emory, Percy F. Emory, George A. Mosher, George K. Collins, residents of Syracuse, N. Y., authorizing them to organize a local Chapter to be known as Onondaga Chapter.

THAT wielding the sword does not prevent the skillful use of that "mightier" implement, the pen, is demonstrated by a very graphic historical compilation on the "Early Alarms" at Ticonderoga, by Capt. Philip Reade of the 3rd Regiment Infantry, U.S.A., member of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which has recently appeared in the St. Paul, Minn., *Dispatch*. The article is well worth reading and preserving for reference.

AT THE Fourth of July celebration in San Francisco, Cal., the Declaration of Independence was read in a most fervent manner by John R. Robinson, the son of one of the men who fought for the principles set forth in that noble document. Mr. Robinson is a venerable man, past seventy years of age, but full of vigor, and an honored member of the California Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IN a letter to the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul, Minn., Mr. Rukard Hurd, a prominent SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of that city, expresses himself strongly in favor of the law requiring all schools, while in session, to keep the national flag afloat as the outward and visible sign of patriotism, and protests, with great force against the degradation of "Old Glory" to commercial use.

JAMES A. REYNOLDS, of Kinderhook, N. Y., a member of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has placed on the grave of his great grandfather, Maj. Ebenezer Whiting, in the cemetery at Russell, Mass., one of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION markers. Major Whiting was an officer in the Colonial army, and served as a private during the Revolutionary War.

THE annual meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of San Diego, Cal., was held on July 4, 1896, and the following named officers elected: Hon. Daniel Cleveland, President; Dr. A. J. Gray, Vice-President; F. S. Plimpton, Treasurer; Walter Carnes, Secretary; Hon. D. L. Withington, Registrar; Charles Hubbell and Arthur G. Nason, Directors.

ONE of the silver medals offered by the National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for the best essay on "The Principles Fought for in the War of the American Revolution," has been won by Arthur Joseph Collins, B.A., Ph.B., Tacoma, Washington. The winners of the silver medals throughout the country are to compete for a gold medal.

AT the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the famous old Congregational Church of Saybrook, Conn., the historical address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Amos Sheffield Chesebrough, Chaplain of the Connecticut SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Nebraska Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has accepted the applications of the prospective members: James How, Henry S. Jaynes, Omaha; Ray Nye, Charles Francis Dodge, S. B. Colson, William M. Dame and John W. Goff of Fremont.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

THE next meeting of the National Council for the purpose of granting Charters to State Commanderies will be held in October. The design of the Diploma of Companionship in the



MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES has been accepted. The diploma will be surrounded by an emblematic border, containing scenes from the four foreign wars of this country as follows: For the War of the Revolution, the Surrender at Yorktown; for the War with Tripoli, the Bombardment of Tripoli; for the War of 1812, the Bombardment of Fort McHenry, and for the Mexican War, the Storming of Chapultepec. Frank Montgomery Avery, Judge Advocate General of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, is descended in the direct male line from the following ancestors: Christopher Avery (1589-1674), landed at Salem, Mass., 1630; Capt. James Avery (1620-1694), King Phillip's War. Capt. James Avery Jr. (1646-1732), Lieutenant and Captain in Frontier Wars; Lieut. James Avery, 8d (1673-1754), French and Indian Wars; Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Avery (1704-1780), Revolutionary War; Lieut. Ebenezer Avery, Jr. (1732-1781), Revolutionary War, killed in action at storming of Fort Griswold, Groton Heights; Col. Ebenezer Avery, 3d, (1762-1842) served in War of 1812; Lieut. Irving M. Avery, War of the Rebellion. The idea of an Order, the members of which should be descendants in the male line, of commissioned officers, originated with Mr. Avery, who suggested the desirability of the same to Mr. James H. Morgan, and they thus became the founders of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Avery was born in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and received his education in philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and, in law, at the University of the City of New York. He is a lawyer by profession, and is engaged in practice at New York City as a member of the firm of Phillips & Avery. He is also a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Connecticut.

MESSRS. George J. Gould, John B. Holland and Edward Gould of New York, and James T. Sands of St. Louis, have been admitted to Hereditary Companionship in the ORDER. The next meeting of the Council of the New York Commandery will take place in September. Major-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, who recently died at the City of New York, was a Veteran Companion of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, New York Commandery, in right of his active service as a commissioned officer in the Mexican War. General Smith was one of the original incorporators of the ORDER.

MR. WILLIAM L. WILEY of Boston is acting as State Secretary for Massachusetts in organizing a Massachusetts Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS. Among those who will apply for a charter for this Commandery at the next meeting of the National Council are Edward H. Eldredge, John Couper Edwards, William Lithgow, Willey Redney McDonough, Samuel K. Williams and Allen Arnold of Boston; as Hereditary Companions, Gen. Z. B. Tower of Cohasset, Mass., who served as Lieutenant and Major in the Mexican War, and Major-Gen. Albion P. Howe of Cambridge, Mass., who served as Major-General in the Mexican War. Mr. Wiley's address is 17 State street, Boston, Mass.

PROF. EDWARD F. HOLDEN, LL.D., State Secretary of California, reports that application for a charter for a California Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES will be made at the next meeting of the National Council. Among those who will be charter members of this Commandery, in addition to Prof. Holden, are A. S. Hubbard, Secretary of California Historical Society; Gen. W. H. Dimond, F. B. Washington, E. R. Dimond, Hon. Robert Y. Hayne and William Alvord, President of Bank of California.

THE preliminary work of organizing the Florida Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES has been successfully concluded by Lieut. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., the State Secretary, and a charter of this Commandery will be granted at the next meeting of the National Council. Among the charter members will be the following: Lieut. James H. Bull, U. S. N.; W. O. H. Shepard, VanWyck S. Bull, John Gardner Quimby, Gould Hoyt Bull, Ensign John Rufus Edie, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Commander James Russell Selfridge, U. S. N.; Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, U. S. N.; James Hunter Bull.

CAPT. RUFUS KING, U.S.A., of Elizabeth, New Jersey, is the State Secretary of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES for that State. Captain King is engaged in the preliminary work of forming the New Jersey Commandery of the Order.

## Sons of the Revolution.

AT THE dedication of the monument to the Soldiers of 1812, at the Park Meadow, Buffalo, N. Y., on July 5th, many of the Buffalo SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, wearing their insignia, were present by invitation of the Park Commissioners, and occupied seats of honor. A delegation from the Society also participated in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Niagara, on August 11th.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, recently organized in Watertown, N. Y., with Mrs. Louis Lansing, Regent, celebrated the Fourth of July upon the wide veranda of



Mrs. John F. Moffatt. The veranda was enclosed with flags and bunting of red, white and blue. National songs were sung, the Regent read the Declaration of Independence, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Os-good Herrick, a retired army chaplain; several papers were read pertaining to the uses and influences of patriotic societies, and then an address was given by Mrs. John W. Foster, ex-President of the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Following this the Doxology was sung, after which there was a social hour, with ices and wafers for refreshment. There were many guests present, most of

whom were descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, and the object of the celebration was to bring the Chapter to the notice of those eligible to join it, and to spread the spirit of patriotism.—*Flora S. Peck.*

MAY 30th, Miss Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer, a member of the eighth generation of Van Rensselaers in America, gave a reception at her home to the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which she is a member. Among the beautiful old things seen in her home were 110 pieces of old Dutch china, age unknown, which was buried during the Revolution. Miss Van Rensselaer belongs to the Claverack family, which is of the older branch of the Fort Crailo or Greenbush Van Rensselaers, which is in turn a younger branch of the family itself. Some of this china was used at the Fort, which was built in 1642. Much other family china over a hundred years old, comprising rare Chinese and Wedgwood, was seen, also table cloths, sheets, bedspreads, pillow cases, towels by the dozens, much of which stood in a trunk over sixty years unopened, from 1806-1866. All of this is bridal linen marked with brides' initials, and dates from 1693-1798, and belonged to: 1. Rachel Cuyler, married 1693, Myndert Schuyler; 2. Anna, daughter of above, married 1715, Johannes De Peyster; 3. Anna, daughter of above, married 1742, Volkert P. Donn; 4. Rachel, daughter of above, married 1765, Col. Henry I. Van Rensselaer of Claverack Manor; 5. John Van Rensselaer, son of above, married 1798, Elizabeth, daughter of Harmanna Wendell and Catharine Van Rensselaer. John Van Rensselaer was the grandfather of Miss Van Rensselaer. Other beautiful things were the old Dutch furniture, a kase (Dutch linen press), a settee, six chairs, French clock, all dating from 1650; four covered chairs from 1765; a side table, chest of drawers and two other tables are pre-Revolutionary. Great interest for the loyal DAUGHTERS centered in the chain and sword of Col. Henry I. Van Rensselaer of Claverack Battalion—the sword worn by him at Saratoga. Tea table, cup and saucer and dressing gown, part of wedding outfit of Anna, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, who married William Nicoll in 1690, were also interesting. The collection of old Dutch silver was also very handsome—two tea pots, tankard stand, mug, three or four dozen spoons (some as old as 1690), several tongs and ladles, all buried at Claverack during the Revolution. The valuable collection also contained a satin christening blanket, used since 1768, baby clothes worn in 1768, fans, dresses, shawls, laces, shell combs, jewelry, bed quilts, spreads, testers, pictures, Bibles, and other books and papers, all used before the Revolution, and some very old. The Chapter members greatly



enjoyed the kind hospitality of Miss Van Rensselaer, and are proud to have as a member of their Chapter a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of New York State, and owner of so much that is interesting and of historic value.

In the far away and new State of Washington there are few historical events to celebrate, and the work of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION there, is to help make history. On the 2d, 8d and 4th of July of this year, the City of Tacoma inaugurated the State's first Rose Carnival, in which, under the able leadership of Mrs. Judge Stallcup, acting Regent, the Mary Ball Chapter took a prominent part. The Rose Queen, Mrs. Harrison G. Foster, a celebrated beauty of Kentucky, is a member of the Chapter, and in recognition of this honor she was presented with a large, handsome bouquet of white roses, tied with white and blue ribbons, the Society's colors. The presentation was made by Mrs. John W. Parker, who, in presenting, recited the following verse, written by Mrs. J. C. Harvey:

"Our loyal hearts would fain to you,  
Fair Rose Queen, bring some pledge of love,  
So intertwined with white and blue,  
These royal roses we have wove;  
And offer with them this short prayer,  
That our dear Land no other crown shall know  
Save laurel wreaths and roses fair,  
To deck our Patriot's and our Rose Queen's brow."

This verse was inscribed in letters of gold on a handsome card, the back of which was decorated with the carnation roses—the La France and the Gen. Jacqueminot. The decorating was very artistic and beautiful and was the work of Mrs. A. N. Fitch, another member, and the card was presented to the Queen as a souvenir. In the floral parade the Chapter had a handsome float, representing the seal of the National Society. In the circle was the motto, Home and Country, with the thirteen stars and D. A. R. below it, while just within the arch sat a blooming Miss in Colonial dress of blue, with kerchief and cap, busily plying her spinning wheel, the arch being surmounted with three small national flags, and the whole float trimmed with white and blue bunting and the choicest roses. Of the decorating committee, Mrs. C. W. Griggs was chairman, and was ably seconded by Mrs. A. B. Todd and Mrs. Forbes Haskell. A unique concert was held the first evening under the direction of Mrs. Judge Allen, another member. The audience filled the large Tacoma theatre, which was most profusely decorated with roses. On the programme were soloists trained in the best schools abroad, a band of Indian singers from the Puyallup Government school, and a chorus of two hundred well trained voices. On the second evening a grand ball was held in the Exposition building, with perhaps the most profuse floral decorations of all. Mrs. H. M. Thomas, another member, was Chairman of this entertainment committee. The first dance, a quadrille, was led by the Rose Queen, and Governor McGraw, who had previously crowned the Queen in a coronation stand, erected in the center of the Historic Grove of the Chapter. The next work of the Chapter will be to plant ivy and roses around this stand, making it a bower of beauty.

IN February, 1894, a little company, the nucleus of which was an offshoot of three or four members of the Mary Washington Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of the District of Columbia, assembled to form a new Chapter. The name, Continental Chapter, was finally adopted. No other Chapter of that name exists in the Society. A Chapter badge, a cocked hat, of dark blue and gold, the old Continental colors, as well as the colors of the National Society, was also adopted. The first organized meeting took place in April of that year, when a constitution and by laws were adopted. The Chapter has grown slowly but steadily, with a view to quality rather than quantity in the admission of new members. It has no honorary members, and will admit no life members who do not pay their Chapter dues, or enter in such a way that half their dues are turned over to the Chapter. The number of members has now reached thirty-one. It is hoped that by the next meeting of the Congress the Chapter will be able to send a delegate. "A new departure" was made in determining to have the monthly meetings open to the public of both sexes. Any special private business is transacted at "called" meetings. These open meetings are largely attended by members of the National Board, by the District Regent and members of other district Chapters, also by DAUGHTERS from abroad, who may chance to be either visiting the Capital, or for some purpose staying temporarily in the District, as well as by the general public. The Continental is known (with all due respect to the other Chapters) as the most active and progressive Chapter in Washington. To Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger, Regent, is due the credit, principally, for this good work and its result. She has been greatly aided from the first by the able Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Gist, one of the charter members of the National Society. The other officers and members are now, however,

working finely up into line. Among the historical papers that have been read before the Chapter and its guests are the following: "Patrick Henry," "Tom Paine's Work in the Revolution," "The Revolutionary Women Along the Hudson River," "The Revolutionary Men of Virginia," "The Fighting Parsons of the Revolution and the Work of the Clergy in the Cause," by the Rev. Dr. Radcliff, of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. So that, as our Chapter Historian says, "We have given to the public a most instructive 'course' in American History." In April, the Chapter purchased a beautiful flag, and also adopted, and added to the flag, a pennon of blue and gold. At the last meeting of the season, the flag was dedicated, in an able and eloquent address by the Rev. Dr. Ennis.—*Patty Miller Stocking, Cor. Sec. Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

THE Melicent Porter Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Waterbury, Conn., have had two lovely outings recently, the first at Mrs. Ervis Wright's, at her charming home beyond the city limits, when our State Regent, Mrs. Kinney, was a guest, whom all enjoyed meeting, and to whose most inspiring address all listened with pleasure. The house was prettily decorated and patriotism was the order of the afternoon. There were over fifty present, and Mr. Wright conveyed them to and from the trolley cars. Very recently the Chapter has enrolled its second true DAUGHTER, in Mrs. Maria Hinman Pulford, who has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday. Miss Rhoda A. Thompson, of Woodbury, our first real DAUGHTER, has just been awarded the pension due through her father since 1846, when he died. The bill for the great favor was carried through Congress for her by Senator Sherry, her cousin. Mrs. Maria Pulford, the widow of Colonel Joel Hinman, lives in lovely Southbury. The railroad station is called "Pomperang," as it serves the whole valley. Pomperang was the chief of the Indian tribe of that section, and his grave is still extant on the land which was originally part of the estate of the Hon. Nathaniel Smith, *pro tem.* Senator, and the first Chief Justice of Connecticut from Woodbury. Mrs. Pulford sent an invitation to the Chapter to visit her in her home. Of course the members accepted. The whole little town was *en fête* and gaily decked omnibuses met the visitors at the station. They spent a rarely entertaining and quaint afternoon. The two *bona fide* DAUGHTERS sat in state upon the verandah, while Miss Grace and her sister, Mrs. Brown, made the guests free of the house, introducing them to a flattened bullet which Colonel Hinman carried for thirty years in his thigh bone. No X-rays were needed to tell him where it was located. It was extracted in 1810. We have not space in which to note further events of the visit. Mrs. Pulford seemed to enjoy every moment, and made all her guests feel that it is indeed lovely to grow old gracefully. The "Souvenir Liberty Bell," purchased for and presented to the Waterbury Board of Education, reached us in safety after long delay. It is a little beauty! It would seem that we are more fortunate than hundreds of others, who have been given the go by. There seems to be a great deal of mystery about the matter, and a sad tale attached thereto. Suffice it to say that we were treated with apparent fairness.—*Emily Goodrich Smith, Registrar.*

MAY 1st and 2d, Hendrick Hudson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Hudson, N. Y., held a celebration in honor of the presentation of its charter. Friday afternoon, the Chapter Regent, Mrs. F. J. Collier, gave a supper and reception in honor of Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, New York State Regent, to which the members of the Chapter were invited. Saturday the members of the Chapter entertained at luncheon the State Regent and the members of Wiltwyck Chapter, of Kingston, N. Y., at the residence of the Chapter Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. W. Gillette. The charter presentation took place at the residence of Mrs. C. F. I. Beale, Chapter Secretary, members of the Wiltwyck Chapter and a large company of friends of the Chapter members being present. The following was the programme: Music, Hail Columbia; Invocation, Rev. F. S. Schenck, D.D.; Music, America (guests are invited to join in singing); History of Our Organization, Miss Madeline O. Folger; Music, Yankee Doodle; Solo, Barbara Frietchie, Miss Emma Loomis; Address and Presentation of the Charter, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, New York State Regent; Response in Behalf of Chapter, Mrs. F. J. Collier, Regent; Music, The Star Spangled Banner (guests are requested to rise and join in singing); Reception, Music by American Composers. After the presentation exercises, Mrs. Scoop of Kingston, in behalf of Wiltwyck Chapter, presented Hendrick Hudson Chapter with a beautiful silver-mounted gavel made of wood from the old Senate House at Kingston. Four members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter were formerly members of Wiltwyck Chapter. The Chapter now numbers 85.

WHEN, in February, Mme. Anna von Rydingsvärd, Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was elected State Regent of Massachusetts, the

Chapter which she had founded, having been organized less than a year, felt bereft indeed. With leader gone, and all ignorant of the work to be done, or the best way to do it, the DAUGHTERS found the crisis before them a severe test of their patriotism and devotion. Both proved equal to the demand, however, and at the last meeting of the season, held June 16th, the Chapter had cause for rejoicing in a full corps of officers and many applicants for membership. Through the generosity of their former Regent, this Chapter owns a good-sized fragment of Plymouth Rock, bits of which the members wear in the "hub" of their pins. On June 17th the patriotic societies of Quincy, Mass., erected a cairn on the spot where Abigail Adams and her son, John, watched the battle of Bunker Hill, and invited assistance from other organizations interested in historic work. The Boston Tea Party Chapter sent a representative with a piece of its precious fragment of Plymouth Rock, and the suggestion that as Plymouth Rock in its entirety was at the base of our republic, this little clipping from it might be placed at the very summit of the cairn. The same week, our beloved President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, was in Boston, and this Chapter sent a cordial welcome and a bunch of fragrant roses to greet her upon her arrival.—*Ellen Way Allen, Treasurer.*

WEDNESDAY, June 17th, the Owahgena Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Flag Day and the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, with interesting and appropriate exercises. In the morning the officers of the Chapter presented copies of the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington, and silk flags with which to drape them, to the Union and Rippleton schools. Professor Eaton, for the former, and Miss Powell, for the latter, responded to the Regent's graceful and impressive presentation address, and patriotic songs and the salutation of the flag formed part of the exercises at both schools. The Rippleton school in addition entertained the Chapter with a fine programme of patriotic music and recitations. At the home of the Regent, Miss Dows, the exercises were opened by singing "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by a paper on the "Battle of Bunker Hill," and O. W. Holmes' poem on the subject, by Mrs. Eigabraad; a song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Mrs. Clarke and the Chapter; an illustrated "History of the Flag," written by Mrs. Henry Champion of New Haven, read by Miss Dows, and the singing of "America." The Regent entertained the Chapter and out of town guests at luncheon, and the table and house decorations were very pretty and appropriate to the occasion, noticeable among them being a handsome center-piece of red, white and blue flowers. The out of town guests were Mrs. D. K. McCarthy, Regent, and Mrs. Emory of Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse; Mrs. Judge Wallace of the Mohawk Chapter, Albany; Mrs. W. G. Park of the Pittsburg Chapter; Miss Hyatt of the Sing Sing Chapter; Mrs. Peter Walrath of Chittenango, Vice-Regent of the Owahgena Chapter; Mrs. Benjamin Brewster and Miss Brewster of New York, and Miss Merwin of Boston.

The home of Mrs. C. H. Gaylord of Des Moines, Ia., was most artistically decorated on June 15th, to receive the Abigail Adams Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and other friends, who assembled in her beautiful home to do honor to Flag Day and Bunker Hill Day. Beside the flags, large and small, which draped the doorways and ornamented the refreshment tables, the national colors were carried out as nearly as possible in the great bowls of flowers which decorated the parlors, elder blossoms, nasturtiums and pansies being used for this purpose. A very excellent short extempore programme was carried out, and in an address by Mrs. R. R. Peters, pleasant reference was made to the work of a former resident of Des Moines, Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has done so much towards raising a fund for a monument to the prison ship martyrs of 1776. Nearly every member of this Chapter, which is a very enthusiastic one, was present on this delightful occasion.

WILTWYCK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Kingston, N. Y., held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. Wm. H. Turner, on Thursday, July 2d. A large number of the members filled the parlors and were delightfully entertained by a "History of Our Flag," from 1620 to 1896, written and illustrated by a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. This paper was prepared by a member of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter of New Haven, Conn. Miss Anne Snyder of Richmond, Va., a member of the Old Dominion Chapter, was present and made a few gracious remarks. The ladies were afterwards served with tea, and spent a delightful social hour. It was decided at this meeting to celebrate the Chapter Day, October 16th, in an especial manner, owing to the honor of having the State Regent as one of its members.

THE National Board of Management of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has unanimously approved a resolution offered by the Historian-General, recommending to State and Chapter Regents the suitable observance of the centenary of

Washington's "Farewell Address to the American People," issued September 19, 1796. It is suggested

"That this day be marked by a universal display of the flag, on all public and private buildings;

"That the importance of remembering this day be placed before all patriotic organizations, presidents of colleges, superintendents of public schools, all institutions of learning, boards of trade, and civil authorities;

"That the public press be appealed to, to re-publish this, 'Washington's Legacy,' to the end that it may reach the home of every citizen."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Nashville, Tenn., are very much interested in making a good collection of Revolutionary relics in the Hall of History and Antiquities at the State's Centennial Exposition, which begins May 1, 1897. They will be glad to have the loan of relics for their special exhibit. Every period of American history will be represented in this hall, which will be one of the most interesting features of the Exposition. The Tennessee Historical Society has a large and very valuable collection, which will be in this hall.

THE Covington, Kentucky Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has increased wonderfully. Mrs. Wm. Mackey is the able Regent. Her officers are all ladies of marked ability, among them, Miss Selden, the gifted artist, who is one of the prides of artistic Cincinnati. Mrs. Frank Rothier gave the State Regent, Mrs. Pope, a most beautiful reception, and a large number of guests were presented to that distinguished lady.—*M. R.*

## Daughters of the Revolution.

A FINAL meeting of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, to take action on the much needed revision of the constitution, was held on June 29th, at half-past two o'clock, in the Assembly Hall at the Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York. Many knotty points were discussed in endeavoring to enact provisions which should be fair to all State Societies; the meeting was most harmonious. The new constitution adds a Second Vice-President and a Corresponding Secretary to the list of general officers, and also provides that State Societies are free to manage their own affairs and to admit their own members, but of course are subject to the provisions of the General Society's constitution. Upon the resignation of the President, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, who had only accepted the office for six months, the Vice-President, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow took her place, and Miss Virginia Sterling was appointed Corresponding Secretary. The other vacancies will be filled in September. At the last



executive meeting of the General Society, the question of advisability of consolidating with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was referred to a committee of conference, and will be discussed at a conference with a similar committee from the other society in Washington on October 8th and 9th. The DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, through the courtesy of Mr. William Pierson Judson, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, were enabled to participate with the citizens of Oswego in their centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British, 1796-1896. The many patriotic Societies were represented by delegates, who were received as guests of the city, and had the greatest courtesy and hospitality shown them. Miss Virginia Sterling represented the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. The ceremonies began with the review of the militia by General Miles, followed by the exercises in the historic ground of the fort. After the opening prayer the Mayor of the city made a brief address of welcome to the visitors, and introduced the orators of the day, including among them General Porter and Geo. Tisdale Clark; the latter delivered the historical address. The Rev. Father Barry pronounced the benediction. In the evening the DAUGHTERS were invited to meet the other delegates at the house of Mrs. Baxter, a most charming hostess, where a dainty supper was served, which was followed by an informal reception.—*Clara H. Manning, Librarian-General.*

IT is a matter of congratulation that the name of Fort Greene has been restored to Washington Park, Brooklyn. This has come about through the efforts of the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who petitioned the Special Committee on Renaming Streets to make the change. Children have always called the place Fort Greene, as it was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and hereafter that will be its legal as well as its popular name.

MRS. MILTON WELSH, of Independence, Mo., is organizing a Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION in that city.

## The Colonial Dames of America.

THE TENNESSEE branch of the COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA is now a chartered Society in Nashville. It is composed of seventeen members, with Mrs. Katherine Polk Gale as the President, Mrs. Sarah Polk Bradford, Secretary; Mrs. Ella Kirkman Douglas, Treasurer. The other members are: Mrs. E. Lee Winchester, Mrs. Eleanora William Mills, Mrs. Florence Kirkman Drouillard, Mrs. Mary Barbour Wallace, Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher, Mrs. Margaret Douglas Richards, Mrs. Minnie Smith Berry, Mrs. Ellen Douglas Baxter, Miss Rebecca Jones, Miss Mary Polk Yeatman, Miss Lazinkee Campbell Brown, Madame Antoinette Polk Charrette of France, the Misses Terry of Knoxville. This Society will have a special Colonial exhibit in the Hall of History and Antiquities during the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897. It is hoped that all Colonial So-

cieties in America will render them all the assistance possible to enable them to make a creditable exhibit.

ON Thursday, July 9, 1896, the COLONIAL DAMES resident in California incorporated under the name of the COLONIAL DAMES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, with a membership of twenty-two since its organization in October, 1895. As it was the first organized Society of DAMES, so it is the first to incorporate in a non Colonial State. The members feel greatly indebted to the untiring and efficient efforts of their chairman, Mrs. Selden S. Wright for their success. The Board of Directors consists of nine active members. The organizers, numbering twelve, form a permanent Committee of Approval.—Hilda H. Bergen Brown, *Corresponding Secretary and Historian*.

THE following ode was sung at the last meeting, June 17th, of the New Hampshire Society, COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, and was unanimously adopted by them as the song of their Society:

O D E.

WRITTEN FOR THE COLONIAL DAMES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Mrs. John Bell Bouton.

Tune, "America."

Our Fathers crossed the Sea  
In search of Liberty  
To worship God.  
We, born and nurtured where  
Faith is free as air,  
Retrace with thankful care  
The paths they trod.

We linger o'er the page  
Whereon, of saint and sage,  
The tale is told;  
We gather up each thread  
That links us to the dead;  
We cherish what they said  
And did, of old.

Thus we, COLONIAL DAMES,  
Repeat our Fathers' names,  
Proud of the Roll;  
Grateful and glad that we  
Sprung from the bold and free,  
Inherit Liberty  
By ties of Soul.

Sisters of lineage pure!  
Heroes whose deeds endure  
High thoughts inspire—  
Longings, resolves that we  
Rival our Ancestry,  
Nobler ourselves to be  
For each brave Sire.

## Colonial Dames of America, 1890.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of Philadelphia, organized in 1890, have appealed to Congress not to incorporate the younger Society of COLONIAL DAMES under the title, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, claiming that name for the older organization, incorporated April 13, 1891.

## The Society of Colonial Wars.

A MEETING was held, May 30, 1896, at the Hotel Julien, Dubuque, Ia., to organize the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Iowa, for which authority had been granted by the General Council at the meeting in Philadelphia, May 6th. The charter members of the new SOCIETY are the Rt. Rev. Wm. S. Perry, Hon. S. F. Smith, Rev. C. H. Weaver, Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt, E. S. Ballard, of Davenport; Rev. William Salter, F. A. Millard, of Burlington; L. C. Eastman, M. B. Pool, S. W. Gardiner, of Clinton; George A. Goodell, Wm. P. Brady, of Cedar Rapids; L. C. Bissell, P. S. Webster, Dr. I. S. Bigelow, H. G. Torbert, J. K. Deming, of Dubuque. The gentlemen dined as guests of the Dubuque members, and after dinner held an election of officers, which resulted as follows: Governor, Judson Keith Deming; Deputy Governor, Hon. Samuel Francis Smith; Lieut. Governor, Lauren Chase Eastman; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson Hoyt; Secretary, Horace Gates Torbert; Treasurer, Isaac

Stover Bigelow, M.D.; Registrar, Parker Stewart Webster; Historian, George Arthur Goodell; Deputy Governor-General, Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D. June 17, 1897, the anniversary of the capture of Louisbourg by the Colonial forces in 1745, was fixed as the date for the next meeting of the General Court. This will be held in Dubuque.

## The Society of the War of 1812.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in the State of New York, was incorporated July 6, 1896. The anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburg, September 11th, has been chosen as the date of the annual meeting, except when it falls on Sunday. In that case the meeting will be held on the following Monday. The location of the principal office is not yet fixed. The directors of the SOCIETY are Henry K. Averill, Jr., Hiram Walworth, Col. George F. Nichols, Nathan H. Jones, George H. Beckwith, Sylvester B. Miller, of Plattsburg; Henry Harmon Noble, of Essex; Comstock Baker, of Comstock, and Henry D. Graves, of Ausable Forks.

THE very interesting Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square, Philadelphia, were under the direction of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812. Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., a member of the committee in charge of the celebration, is devoting much time to collecting historic material pertaining to the Armies of the American Revolution.

## Descendants of Colonial Governors.

UP TO July 1st, there were sixty-eight members of the DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS. Among them are the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Bogota, S. A.; Prof. Charles Edwards of the Cincinnati University, Hon. Douglas N. Greene, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Joshua Wilbourn of Rhode Island, Douglas H. Thomas of Baltimore, and Hon. Henry Sleeper of Boston.

MRS. HENRY WHIPPLE SKINNER, Registrar of the COLONIAL DAMES of Michigan, will organize a Chapter of DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS in that State. Mrs. Skinner is a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet.

MRS. LUCIA RUSSELL FELLOWS, wife of the distinguished professor of the Chicago University, has been appointed Chairman for Illinois for the Order of DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

THE first meeting of the DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS in Albany, will be held at the residence of Mrs. E. M. B. Van Allen, whose ancestry is most distinguished.

MRS. E. C. L. GODDARD, a prominent member of the COLONIAL DAMES, has been invited to become Chairman of the DESCENDANTS for the State of Colorado.

AT A meeting of the DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS in Hartford, Conn., an interesting paper was read on Governor Thomas Welles.

## United States Daughters, 1812.

MRS. MATTIE BRUCE REYNOLDS, wife of the distinguished physician, Dr. Dudley Reynolds, of Louisville, has been invited to become President of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812 in Kentucky. Mrs. Reynolds was most highly recommended by the retiring President, and is one of the leaders in patriotic work in the South.

## Among other Societies.

THE Directress-General of the New York SOCIETY OF HOLLAND DAMES is Mrs. William Gihon, a woman of most attractive personality, who was formerly Miss Remsen. The Remsens are of excellent stock. Jeremiah Remsen was a member of the first New York Provincial Congress, as well as of the famous Committee of One Hundred of that time. Henry Remsen was also a conspicuous figure in the making of New York. Next in authority to the Directress-General are the two Vice-Presidents-General, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel and Mrs. Alexander Chenoweth. The latter is a daughter of the late Fernando Wood, and is related, through her mother, to the Van Santvoords of Albany. Miss Vanderpoel is widely known. She is a prominent DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a COLONIAL DAME, and a descendant of Malgert Vanderpoel, Deputy Governor under the first charter of Albany, given by Governor Dongan, July 22, 1686. Associated with these ladies, as patronesses, whose duty is to decide on the eligibility of applicants for admission to membership, are Mrs. William A. Budd and Mrs. Richard Hoffman Benson.

A JUVENILE patriotic Society, intended to be educational in its influence, has been inaugurated in Brooklyn, N. Y., by William S. Mills, Principal of Public School No. 75. It is called the LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE. A student of any nationality is eligible for membership who stands well in his or her studies, and can write out from memory, in the presence of a teacher, "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Flower of Liberty," "Hail Columbia" and "The American Flag." The desire of the League is that it may be extended among the youth of Greater New York and elsewhere.

THE COLONIAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, organized in 1890, to celebrate anniversaries and events connected with the settlement of Pennsylvania prior to 1700, and care for and publish documents relating to its early history, has appealed for a charter to enlarge the organization, and in a degree to alter its character. The annual meeting of the Society will be held October 28th, the anniversary of the landing of William Penn. The President of the Society is John W. Jordan.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL SOCIETY of New Jersey, a new but rapidly growing organization, has been looking around for historic headquarters, and has taken an option on the famous Wallace House, Washington's headquarters in 1778-79, in Gloversville, N. J. This option is for two hundred (\$200) dollars, and until January 1, 1897. The house is almost wholly unchanged, and is every way fitted for the purpose, having been an unusually handsome one when built, and is wonderfully preserved.

REPRESENTATIVE members of all the hereditary patriotic Societies in New Jersey have formed themselves into the WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION, of Rocky Hill, New Jersey, having for its object the purchase and preservation of the old mansion used as headquarters by General Washington in 1783, and from which he wrote his letter of farewell to the army. The mansion was the home of Judge Berrien, who died about 1770.

THE latest patriotic organization of women is DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION, the members being residents of New York City. Its purpose is similar to that of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The association is incorporated, and the directors are Katherine Livingston Schuyler, Margaret Benson Perry, Anna M. Steers, Marie Ditmars Van Pelt, Mary A. Phillips, Susan M. Brooksbank; E. C. Prentiss and C. Caville.

A MONUMENT was unveiled and dedicated at Provincetown, Mass., on July 4th to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims at that place. The exercises were held in the Town Hall, in front of which the monument stands. W. T. Davis, Chairman of the OLD COLONY COMMISSION, made the formal presentation of the monument to the State, and Col. Henry A. Thomas accepted it in behalf of the Commonwealth.

THE PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE INDIAN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, is the name of a Society recently organized at Lake Forest, Ill., and of which it is said a Chapter will soon be formed in Philadelphia. The membership is composed of officers who have been engaged in active service against Indian tribes in the United States and the descendants of such officers.

MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN, Chairman of the New York Committee of the MARY WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION, reports having received a handsome donation from the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for the permanent care of the monument erected to the memory of the mother of our first President.

THROUGH the efforts of Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn, \$5,000 has been added to the fund for erecting a monument to the prison ship martyrs.

## Boulder Dedicated at Buffalo.

The boulder erected in Park Meadow, at Buffalo, N. Y., to the memory of the Soldiers of 1812, was dedicated July 4th. In this meadow were buried between three and four hundred soldiers who died from an epidemic of typhoid fever that broke out while they were encamped at Buffalo. Those in charge of the memorial thought a monument would be out of place in the meadow, and that a boulder would harmonize better with the character of the landscape. One was procured from the woods near Quincy, Mass. It is 8 feet long, 9 feet wide, and about 9 feet high, fully four feet of it being underground, and weighs 36 tons. It was a matter of some difficulty to transfer the great rock from the car which brought it from the Bay State to its site in the middle of the meadow, but this was successfully accomplished by rolling it for a distance of half a mile by means of a capstan and tackle.

## Fort Niagara Centennial.

THE 100th anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Niagara by the British was celebrated August 11th with appropriate ceremony. A military parade from the old Fort, through the streets of Youngstown, preceded the exercises at the Fort, which consisted of an opening prayer by Rev. Father Lanigan of Buffalo, an address by J. B. Stanchfield of Elmira, "America," by the bands, a patriotic poem by Joseph O'Connor, editor of the Buffalo *Enquirer*, the "Song of Freedom," by Mrs. Linda de K. Fulton of Buffalo, and an historical address by Frank H. Severance of Buffalo. Lieut.-Gov. Saxton was then introduced and spoke briefly on the important part the old fort played in the history of the country. Ten thousand people attended the celebration, which was concluded by a military review in the evening.

## Testimonials.

ALBANY, N. Y.—I want to congratulate you on the April number of THE SPIRIT OF '76. For typography and for the matter which it contains, it cannot be equalled; it is the very best paper of the kind I ever read.—Henry Harmon Noble, Assistant Historian of the State of New York.

DE PERE, WIS.—Mrs. Betsey L. Newton says she would not miss a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for any consideration. She is constantly receiving letters beginning, "I saw your name in THE SPIRIT OF '76."—B. A. Leonard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—I have always been very much pleased with your magazine, and believe it occupies an important field and must be productive of much good. I wish you every success.—George E. Barstow.

NEWARK, N. J.—I have gained much information from your magazine, and I always read it with interest.—Mrs. A. E. B. Martin, Treasurer Nova Cæsarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK CITY.—THE SPIRIT OF '76 is so interesting and of such historical value, that I have recommended it to numerous friends, many of whom have already subscribed.—Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—I find your magazine very bright and interesting, and have several times read selections from it before our Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which I am Historian. I hope you will succeed, for you deserve to.—Bessie B. Hanover.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—I think THE SPIRIT OF '76 is entitled to the support of every member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and of all the other patriotic Societies.—E. S. Greeley.

CAMDEN, N. J.—I would not be without the magazine for many times the subscription. I am sure that patriotic sentiment sadly needs awakening in this country.—E. R. Shubrick.

DENVER, COL.—I find great pleasure and profit in reading your valuable magazine each month, and would certainly be at a great loss without it.—Josiah M. Fleming.

DETROIT, MICH.—I am well pleased with your magazine. It is nicely gotten up and very interesting.—Elliott T. Slocum.

STURGIS, MICH.—Good luck to you! Your magazine is delightful.—Norm G. Cooper.

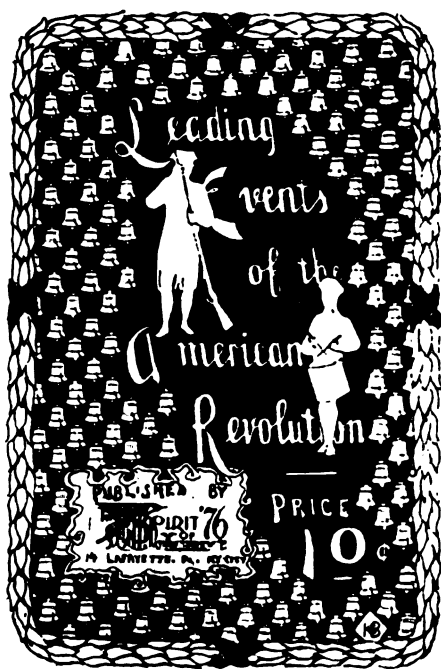


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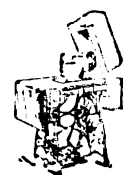
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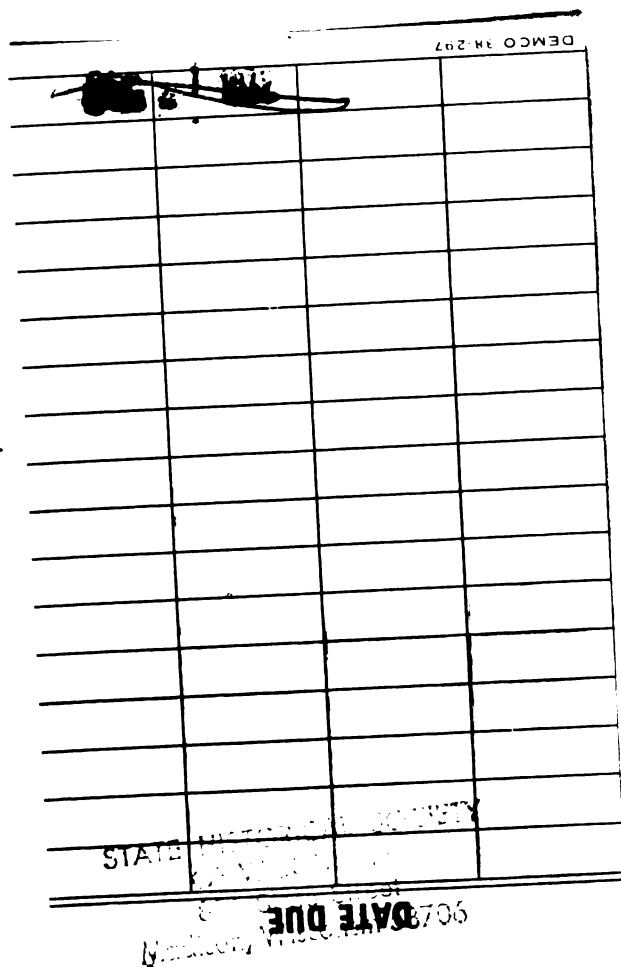
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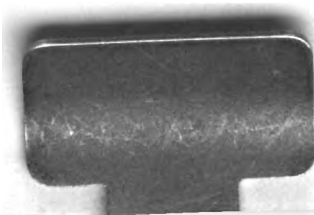
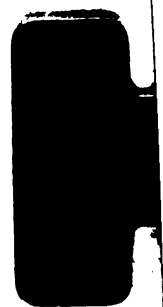














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