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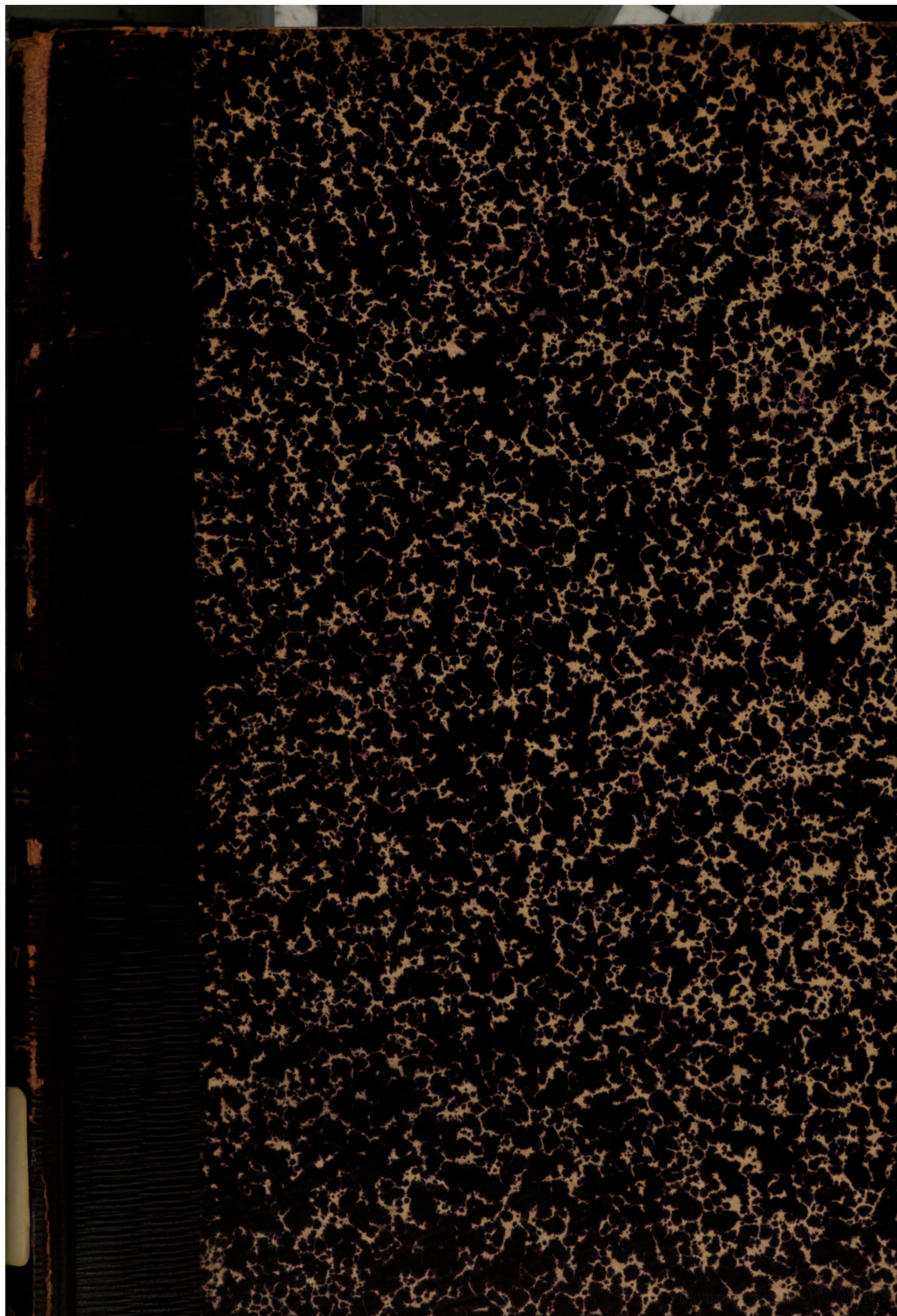
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

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WHOLE No. 25.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76
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SEPTEMBER, 1896.

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Per copy, 20 cents.



HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

President Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.


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THE VAN VECHTEN COLLECTION.

AT the time of the American Revolution the region lying west of Lake Michigan was a gloomy wilderness inhabited only by savages and by animals not less wild. Within the memory of a generation yet active in affairs, the State of Wisconsin has been

settled by the white man and converted into a civilized, prosperous and densely populated commonwealth. Comparatively speaking Wisconsin is a new State, and yet in that part of the country there exist two historical collections of almost priceless importance to the student of Revolution and Colonial times. One is the famous Draper collection, rich in data relating to the South, which is owned by the University at Madison, and the other is a private collection, the property of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee. It is of the latter that this paper will deal.

The Van Vechtens are a fighting race. From the time of the Roman camps on the river Vecht in Holland, they have taken part in all the great wars in which their country has been involved. Vecht means battle. The Van Vechtens, who are from Vecht, were in the siege of Haarlem, 1572 and 1578. Later, in the siege of Leyden in 1574, they were among the men who, when summoned to surrender, replied, "We are short of

provisions, but we will eat our left arms and fight you with the right, but surrender Never." In America, from the advent of the pioneer of the Van Vechten race on the banks of the Hudson river, they have taken part in every war down to the last one, thirty years ago, and have never been known to flinch at the call of any duty.

The American branch of the family was planted here by Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, who, with his wife, one son Teunis, and two black slaves, sailed from Holland in 1638 in the ship *Annes* from Norway, and located on a farm at Greenbush, opposite Albany. Teunis took a prominent part in the life of the township, and is mentioned in histories of that region as a man of activity and influence, a member of the Council of Safety, and called an old citizen in 1663. Teunis was not one of the historic "three brothers" who came over at such and such a date and founded other families, but, if the Van Vechten did not begin with several of the name, the name multiplied rapidly enough in the course of time. The pioneer became the father of four children, from whom a vast number of living men and women derive their lineage. The names of the four were: Teunis, born in Vechta, Holland, in 1634, who married Jannetje Vreelandt; Cornelius T., born on the farm near Greenbush, who married Sara Solomasu Goewaf, and after her death Annatje Leendertse, and later Maria Lucase, widow of Jacob L. Claase; Gerrit, who married Annetje Janse, and later Greetje Volkert daughter of Volkert Jans Douw; and Pieterje, who married Myndert Fredericke Van Yveren, in 1668.

Teunis, son of the pioneer, had eleven children, and showed the stock he came from by taking a commission as a Captain in the colony of New Netherland in 1686 and joining in the wars. He had command of a company at Lake Champlain in 1689, two of his sons, Johannes and Teunis, being with him at the front.

The son Teunis, born May 24, 1668, was himself commissioned Captain in 1702, and served in the border wars in 1715; and Teunis, son of the latter, born April 1, 1707, served as Captain in the French and Indian war of 1746 and again in 1756.

Samuel Van Vechten, son of Teunis last named, was born September 28, 1742, and took a commission from Cadwallader Colden, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in New York, September 10, 1770. June 30, 1776, he was placed in charge of Fort Ticonderoga, and at different times served in the War for Independence under General Gates and General Philip Schuyler. The account book kept by him, 1770-78, all in his own handwriting, and duplicate bills of account, approved, audited and signed by General Gates and General Schuyler, are now in the possession of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, who is his grandson.

John Van Vechten, son of Samuel and father of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, was born November 24, 1785, and as a Captain of Militia went into camp at Sackett's Harbor in 1812 for defense of the frontier against the British. Peter Van Vechten has all the military books and papers of Captain John Van Vechten. Peter Van Vechten, son of John, was born April 15, 1827.

The sword carried by Teunis in the border wars, and by his son Teunis, 1746-56, and by Samuel, son of Teunis, 1770-78, and by John, son of the latter, in the War of 1812, is now in the possession of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee. Money could not buy this precious family heirloom, honored as it is by having been carried by brave men in the service of their country for four generations, covering a period of nearly a century.

The descendants of the Albany Van Vechtens gradually scattered to other towns, and one of them, Teunis Van Vechten, the first son, found his way down to the romantic valley of Catskill Creek, where he bought lands from Pewsack, squaw of the chief of the Catskill Indians, and from her son Schupahof, and from Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the deed being signed October 20, 1681. The Colonial government would not recognize the deed until March 21,

1686. Then, being confirmed in his purchase, the owner built a stone house on the farm in 1690, locating it close by Catskill Creek, about two miles from the Hudson river, back of what is now Catskill village. The house was remodeled by Teunis Van Vechten, great grandfather of Peter Van Vechten, in 1750, and as left by him stands to-day. A picture of the ancient dwelling is printed herewith. The slaves lived in the smaller part of the house until 1838, when they were emancipated by the State of New York. Slaves came into the world in that part of the house, lived there and died there. There is a mill near the house and has been since 1700. Some of the Scripture tiles in this old house, brought from Holland, were afterward removed and put into a house at Leeds, now owned by Peter Van Vechten. Peter Van Vechten was born in the old stone house, April 15, 1827, the last member of the family, white or black, of which it was the birth place.

When Brandt made his raid through the Hudson river valley after he had burned the city of Kingston, a number of the refugees from homes, laid in ashes, found a harbor of refuge in the Van Vechten homestead. One of them was the wife of Jacob Ten Broeck, mother of Judikje Ten Broeck, who married



THE VAN VECHTEN BULLET-POUCH.

Teunis Van Vechten and became the great-grandmother of Peter Van Vechten of Milwaukee. Brandt visited the Van Vechten homestead also, and when he saw Mrs. Ten Broeck there, he passed on and spared the house, and neglected to discover the Van Vechten silverware, which was all hidden beneath the cushion of the chair upon which Mrs. Ten Broeck sat and who pretended to be sick. All the men were away in the army at that time, and two old black slaves were the only human beings at home, except Mrs. Ten Broeck, Mrs. Judikje T. B. Van Vechten, and a boy twelve years old, afterward Judge Abraham Van Vechten of Albany. Peter Van Vechten has had an excellent etching made of the old stone house, which is being printed upon leaves out from an old family account book, the first entry in which is dated 1684. The farm and house belonged to John Van Vechten and his two brothers, and was sold in 1836, the furniture being moved up to another house at Leeds, which now belongs to Peter Van Vechten, and contains many relics and pieces of furniture of the ancient time. It is, in fact, full of objects of historical interest.

Peter Van Vechten moved out to Wisconsin in 1845, at the age of eighteen, one of the pioneers of the State, and in 1852, two years before he was married, bought the house at 532 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, in which he has lived ever since. Deeply interested in the history of his country and the splendid record of the family, he began four years ago to collect material for a family history from 1638 to 1896, and, after immense labor, has finally made his manuscript nearly ready for publication. His collection is of wonderful interest, whether regarded from a genealogical or historical point of view. It is one of the largest and best in existence in private hands.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 can not give a catalogue of this collection, but many of its readers will be glad to have a few of the choicer relics referred to.

Mr. Van Vechten believes that he has the largest and best collection of Continental money of any private citizen of the United States. The old Van Vechten sword has been already referred to. In addition, there are many enlistment rolls with the original signatures of the men. The account book of Teunis Van Vechten, 1684-1707, shows the excellence of the paper used in those days. The pages are ruled by hand, and the strong, white, well-calendered paper preserves its record in perfectly legible condition. A musket of the Revolution, 1776, accompanies the sword, and there is also one of the long Holland muskets, 6 feet 7 inches in length, beautifully balanced, which in their day did such fine execution. At the World's Fair in Chicago, a soldier could have been seen armed with one of those long Holland muskets. Their shooting qualities nearly equalled the rifle of the American Revolution, and that was the reason why two regiments were armed with them. A powder horn carried by Benjamin De Meyer of Samuel Van Vechten's company, 1776, bears the date and

initials cut into the end. All the old army commissions and numberless deeds, rolls, diaries and records comprise a part of the Milwaukee collection. Two of the deeds were signed by Edmund Andross, October 26, 1676, and December 27, 1680; and one by Philip Schuyler (father of Major-Gen. Philip Schuyler) and wife and others, reveals the fact that Mrs. Schuyler could not write in English and so had to sign her name in Dutch. One deed is signed by several Indians of the Esopus tribe with their marks, under date of June 11, 1709. Another, dated August 23, 1790, bears the signature of George Clinton, and the great seal of the State of New York, as large as a hard tack cracker, hangs from the document by a cord of silk, which passes through it, the two ends being fastened in the seal. An old Dutch clock, solid silver from Holland, furniture, clothing, buckles, letters, books, papers, and a hundred other priceless relics of the olden time, go to make up a part of this collection. Orders signed by Philip Livingston and documents of the Van Rensselaers and other historic families, belong to Mr. Van Vechten's collection. Philip Livingston was a splendid penman, and the ink has not faded on the specimens of his work in Milwaukee, although the ink is 181 years old. One relic of interest owned, how-

ever, by Henry C. Smith, is the pewter tobacco box of Derrick Van Vechten, of this family, a cousin of that Col. Cornelius Van Vechten, who was with his regiment under General Herkimer at Fort Schuyler when Jane McCrea was murdered. Derrick was a Major of Colonel Acker's regiment then, and, with Colonel Acker, went out with a squad of picked men to follow the Indians. They ran into an ambush, and the first shot from the concealed enemy struck Derrick Van Vechten, passing into his body through his tobacco box. The shot was not instantly fatal, and Major Van Vechten was scalped while yet alive.

When he fell, Derrick said to Colonel Acker, "I am done for. You save yourself." The body of the brave man lay where it fell until the enemy were routed. It is a singular fact that Lieut. Derrick Van Vechten, father of the Major, was also killed and scalped by the Indians in the French and Indian War of 1746. About twenty years ago, when the bodies in the cemetery at Fort Edward were removed, the remains of Lieut. Derrick Van Vechten were taken up and the bullet was found in his skull. The two Derricks were descendants of Gerrit Teunis Van Vechten, only son of Gerrit Teunis Van Vechten and Annetje Janse. The Major married Alida Maria, daughter of Col. John Knickerbocker, May 2, 1761.

Peter Van Vechten is one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, and ex-Sheriff of Milwaukee County, and is president of the Old Settlers' Club, organized in 1869. To that organization he has given a number of relics and books of ancient date, among them a Book of Common Prayer, printed in 1754, now considered in New York to be worth \$250. Few men of to-day are so well informed concerning the early Dutch settlers of New York State.



THE VAN VECHTEN HOMESTEAD ON CATSKILL CREEK.

THE Directory of the Club Men of New York, recently published by the New York Printing Company, is a unique and valuable book of reference.

As far as we know, it is the only work of the kind issued in the United States, and doubtless proves among many other things that New York is the greatest club center in America, but her clubs are not supported by New Yorkers alone, for thousands of names appear in this handsome volume as members of New York clubs who are non-resident by many hundreds of miles.

The volume contains a brief sketch of each of the leading clubs and like organizations in New York giving its address, his-

tory, purpose, list of officers, initiation fee and dues, and so on; lists of clubs whose members figure in the list of club men; and the list proper, containing some twenty-eight thousand names arranged alphabetically, with the individual's clubs and private address appended.

As a substitute for the city directory, the book is invaluable. It contains the people you want to know about and omits those that are not sought for. Each line is a condensed biography, indicating social position, education, habits, ancestry, religion and politics. The price is \$3, and it pays for itself in a week. New York; the New York Printing Co.

CLEVELAND'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A REMARKABLE series of festivities, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city, has just ended in Cleveland, Ohio. There are few cities west of the Alleghenies of equal age, for when Moses Cleaveland sailed into the Cuyahoga river, with the exception of St. Louis and Detroit most of that vast region was a wilderness.

During the progress of the American Revolution a controversy arose as to the rightful ownership of unoccupied lands. The States appealed to their charters for their titles to the lands north-west of the Ohio, and opposing States claimed that they should be surrendered for the common benefit, and become the property of the Union. Some States, New York being one, abandoned all claims, others compromised, making large reservations in the acts of surrender. Connecticut was one of these, reserving for her school fund a tract comprising a land area of about 3,867,000 acres. This was sometimes called New Connecticut, but usually the Western Reserve. In 1792 she granted 500,000 acres in the western part of the reserve to the sufferers in Connecticut by the devastations of Arnold and Tyron in the Revolution, and in 1800 surrendered to the United States all political jurisdiction over the territory, and was confirmed in her title to the soil.

In May, 1795, eight citizens of Connecticut, one from each county, were authorized by the General Assembly to sell 3,000,000 acres. This tract was sold for \$1,200,000 to thirty-five or thirty-six citizens of the State, some of whom represented associates, who immediately formed the Connecticut Land Company. Seven directors were appointed, and a deed of trust for the entire purchase was given to John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace and John Morgan. The deeds of these trustees are the sources of all titles in the Reserve.

The Land Company chose as its agent Gen. Moses Cleaveland, a man of superior character, who was sent out to survey the land, and who became the founder of the Forest City. With him were Augustus Porter and Seth Pease, surveyors; Moses Warren, Amos Spafford, John M. Holley (father of Governor Holley, of Conn.), and Richard Stoddard, assistant surveyors; Joshua Stow, commissary; Theodore Shepard, physician; thirty-seven employees and a few emigrants; in all, fifty persons.

July 4, 1796, the party crossed the line into New Connecticut, and in half an hour were at Conneaut, on the shore of Lake Erie. With a division of his party General Cleaveland braved the dangers of the lake, and sought the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, landing there July 22d. From the bluff overlooking the peaceful stream, beautiful table lands could be seen rising eighty feet above the blue waters of Lake Erie. Here a survey for town lots was made by Augustus Porter, who named the place in honor of the leader of the party, and, shortly after, a map of Cleveland was made, bearing date October 1, 1796. The exploring party went on its way, leaving four of its number behind, and with this small beginning the city entered upon its career.

EARLY PREPARATIONS.

Early in 1894 steps were taken almost simultaneously by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Early Settler's Association towards a suitable commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of these events. Eventually the work of the Early Settler's Association became one of co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce. In 1895 a Centennial Commission, representing the city and the citizens at large, was appointed by a committee of city officials and members of the Chamber of Commerce. Organization was effected July, 1895, and the Commission entered upon its task of arranging for a series of imposing and popular events, to begin July 19, 1896, and to end September 10th.

The Centennial Committee was constituted as follows:

Officers—Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, Honorary President; Samuel G. McClure, Honorary Secretary; Mayor Robert E. McKisson, President; L. E. Holden, First Vice-President; A. J. Williams, Second Vice-President; Edward A. Roberts, Secretary; Charles W. Chase, Treasurer; Wilson M. Day, Director General.

State Members—Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Governor; Hon. S. M. Taylor, Secretary of State; Hon. W. D. Guilbert, Auditor of State; Hon. Asa W. Jones, President of the Senate; Hon. D. L. Sleeper, Speaker of the House.

Municipal Members—Robert E. McKisson, Mayor; Minor G. Norton, Director of Law; Darwin E. Wright, Director of Public Works; Frank A. Emerson, President City Council; H. Q. Sargent, Director of Schools.

Members-at-Large—William J. Akers, H. M. Addison, A. T. Anderson, Bolivar Butts, Colonel Clarence E. Burke, Charles F. Brush, Charles W. Chase, George W. Cady, Hon. John C. Covert, Wilson M. Day, George Deming, Colonel William Edwards, Hon. Martin A. Foran, Kaufman Hays, H. R. Hatch, Hon. O. J. Hodge, L. E. Holden, J. H. Hoyt, Hon. M. A. Hanna, Hon. John O. Hutchins, George W. Kinney, John Meekes, James B. Morrow, Daniel Myers, Samuel Mather, E. W. Oglebay, James M. Richardson, H. A. Sherwin, A. J. Williams, A. L. Withington, Augustus Zehring.

The entire series of Centennial observances was under the auspices of this commission, and although the membership of the Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

the Ohio SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and other patriotic and historical organizations was represented on nearly every committee that had anything to do with the celebration, the members took part as citizens and not as representatives of their respective Orders. Among those thus taking part may be mentioned Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Vice-President of the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION; James McElroy Richardson, President of the Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Liberty Emery Holden, First Vice-President; James H. Hoyt, Marcus A. Hanna, Clarence E. Burke and the Hon. Orlando John Hodge, Compatriots of the same Society.

THE CELEBRATION.

Religious observances on Sunday, July 19th, formed a fitting prelude to the formal opening of the celebration a few days later. In the morning sacred and patriotic selections of music were played on the Trinity Cathedral chime by Harold A. Voessler, and special services were held in the churches, both morning and evening. Mass meetings were held in the afternoon and evening, at which eloquent addresses were made by prominent clergymen and members of the Centennial Commission.

The entire National Guard of Ohio, and the 17th United States Regulars with a battery of Artillery and a troop of Cavalry, entered upon their summer encampment of two months on Monday, July 20th, and their presence added greatly to the military displays of the celebration. On the 21st a log cabin, which had been erected in Public Square, typifying the life and struggles of the pioneers, was dedicated in the presence of an immense crowd. Few of these could hear the speeches, but all evinced great interest in the occasion. A concert at night by Conterno's famous Ninth Regiment band of New York was followed by a grand historical musical spectacle.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

At midnight a salute of a hundred guns, fired by Battery A, Cleveland Light Artillery, announced the beginning of Founder's Day, July 22d. These were again heard at 5:30 A.M., firing the national salute. At an early hour crowds began to make their way to Central Armory, where the formal exercises were to be held, and at ten o'clock fully 5,000 persons were present in the vast auditorium, the main floors and galleries being packed. Members of the Centennial Commission, with the honored guests of the occasion, occupied the rostrum. Among these were Major William McKinley, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Senator John Sherman, Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, Governor and Mrs. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut, who were accompanied by Adjutant General and Mrs. Graham, Colonel and Mrs. Miller, Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Adams, Captain Thompson, U.S.A., eight other members of the Connecticut staff, the Mayor and other city officials of Hartford, Conn., Lieut. Governor Jones of Ohio, Governor Merriam of Minnesota, Colonel Rodgers, private secretary to Governor Bushnell, Colonel R. C. Parsons and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Sprecher.

As Mayor McKisson rose to open the ceremonies he was received with applause. After alluding in complimentary terms to the distinguished guests who were present, and uttering a panegyric on the city of Cleveland, he introduced Mr. James M. Hoyt as Chairman, who read the following telegram from Buzard's Bay:

Mr. Wilson M. Day:

DEAR SIR.—I congratulate the City of Cleveland upon the close of its first century, with the wish that it may be only the beginning of her prosperity.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

As the applause with which the message was received subsided, the Cleveland Vocal Society sang "Song of the Vikings," and Mr. Hoyt delivered a brief but eloquent address, which was warmly applauded.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Charles S. Mills, and "Stars of the Summer Night," given by the vocal society, after which Mr. Hoyt introduced the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Senator from Connecticut, and President of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia. After a courteous allusion to the "hospitable, fraternal and patriotic spirit," which prompted the visit of Governor Bushnell and staff, Mayor McKisson and other representative citizens to Hartford in February to meet Governor Coffin and Mayor Brainard, and extend to them and the citizens of Connecticut an invitation to attend the celebration, Senator Hawley expressed the "heartly thanks, sympathy and congratulations" of the people of Connecticut. Then followed an historical address of remarkable eloquence, touching on the past and present of the city, and the grave questions that concern us as a people. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and a

noble centennial ode was read by its author, Col. John J. Piatt. Addresses followed from Governor Coffin, Governor Bushnell, Major McKinley and other distinguished men. An address on the park system, by J. G. W. Cowles, led up to his presentation to the city as agent of John D. Rockefeller, land and money for park purposes, amounting to \$1,000,000. A resolution of thanks offered by Mr. L. E. Holden was voted with three rousing cheers. The exercises concluded with the "American Hymn," and prayer offered by the Rev. Samuel P. Sprecher, D. D.

THE PARADES.

Rain threatened to prevent the parade in the afternoon, but the skies cleared, the sun came out, the streets became dry, and the multitude which had assembled was at last gratified by the sight of the procession. The streets were literally jammed with people, no fewer than 200,000 being gathered in the business center and along the line of march of the two gorgeous parades, the civic and military in the afternoon, and the historical pageant at night. In size and display these exceeded any ever before given in Ohio, and rank with the best ever given anywhere.

A brilliant party of statesmen and military officers, in carriages, led the procession until they reached the City Hall, where they took their places on the handsome stand erected there, while the parade passed in review. The procession was composed of militia, regulars, veterans, volunteer firemen, letter carriers and various uniformed civic bodies, with a dozen or more bands playing stirring music. Every part was bright and inspiring, and a description would give but a feeble idea of its beauty.

A national salute was fired at 5:30 P. M., and at 8:30 the lamps on the Centennial Arch were illuminated by an electric current released by President Cleveland at Gray Gables, where a special wire had been run from the nearest telegraph station, two miles away. As the arch was transformed into a blaze of light, a trumpeter announced the approach of the historical pageant. Twenty-two mammoth floats, brilliant with lights, bearing young men and women dressed in quaint costumes, represented "The Passing of the Century." These were decorated gorgeously and presented a magnificent spectacle, as they rolled on through the streets past the reviewing stand. At 10 o'clock the centennial ball was opened in the Gray's Armory by a grand march led by the young men who had personated characters on the floats.

OTHER POPULAR EVENTS.

It would be impossible to describe in detail all the events of

the celebration, which lasted two months, and we can only mention a few of the most important. The chief feature of July 23d was the New England dinner, given on the campus of the Western Reserve University under the auspices of the New England Society of Cleveland, and the Western Reserve Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**. The parade on Wheelmen's Day, which on account of the rain was deferred till July 27th, was a very popular feature. On Woman's Day, the 28th, there were very interesting exercises in Central Armory, over which Mrs. Mary B. Ingham presided, and in the evening a reception and banquet at Gray's Armory, which was one of the most elegant functions of the series. Western Reserve Day, July 30th, with a fine military and pioneer parade, and the parade of the Knights of Pythias on August 25th, saw no abatement of interest and enthusiasm.

PERRY'S VICTORY DAY.

During the last week great events took place in bewildering succession, the commemoration on September 10th of the brilliant naval victory of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, crowning the whole series with complete success. The day was made a holiday throughout the city, nearly all shops and factories being closed. Flags and flowers covered Commodore Perry's monument in Wade Park, and an elaborate floral vessel at the foot bore the inscription, "Don't Give Up the Ship." The day was ushered in by the firing of the national salute. Public exercises were held in Central Armory, where Governor Bushnell was the presiding officer, and wielded a gavel made from the historic flagship *Lawrence*. The orator of the day was Governor Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, the native State of Commodore Perry, and a stirring description in verse of the battle of Lake Erie was read by its author, Frederick Boyd Stevenson of Chicago. In the afternoon a military and industrial parade took place, which in size and variety surpassed any of the previous ones of the Centennial. Attention was especially attracted to the long line of floats representing the industries of the city, which illustrated the fact that Cleveland is not only a port and commercial city, but has become a great industrial centre. In the evening a magnificent spectacle was given on the lake front, opposite Lake View Park, the Battle of Lake Erie being graphically represented by fireworks. An official banquet at the Hollenden was the closing feature of this marvelous series of beautiful and interesting celebrations, which had brought together such an unusual number, not only of the foremost citizens of Ohio, but of distinguished men from other States.

WASHINGTON'S SENSIBILITY.

Any incident which tends to give an insight into the private character and disposition of Washington must possess value and interest. For of him it may be said, as it has been of another distinguished personage in American history, that "there was at once something feminine and manly in his composition. He united the gentlest affections of woman with the pride of the haughtiest manhood."

Washington gave proof of this when, on a certain occasion in the privacy of his home, the conversation turning upon the imprisonment of Lafayette at Olmütz, he became so affected as to shed tears for him, whom he regarded and loved as a son.

On this occasion no one was present but Washington and his immediate family, with the exception of William Bradford of Philadelphia, who after having served in the army, and having filled several of the highest judicial offices in the gift of his native State, was commissioned by Washington Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Bradford was so moved by Washington's exceeding grief and tears, that he perpetuated the touching incident in some verses which, as they were only intended for private circulation, are probably not familiar to general readers. They are as follows:

THE LAMENT OF WASHINGTON.

As beside his cheerful fire,
'Midst his happy family,
Sat a venerable sire,
Tears were starting in his eye,
Selfish blessings were forgot
Whilst he thought on Fayette's lot,
Once so happy on our plains,
Now in poverty and chains.

"Fayette," cried he, "honored name!
Dear to these far distant shores—
Fayette, fired by freedom's flame,
Bled to make that freedom ours.
What, alas! for this remains—
What but poverty and chains!"

"Soldiers, in our fields of death,
Was not Fayette foremost there?
Cold and shivering on the heath,
Did you not his bounty share?
What reward for this remains,
What but poverty and chains!"

"Hopeless Fayette! midst thine error,
How my soul thy work reveres!
Son of freedom, tyrant's terror,
Hero of both hemispheres!
What reward for all remains,
What but poverty and chains!"

"Born to honors, ease and wealth,
See him sacrifice them all;
Sacrificing also health,
At his country's glorious call.
What for thee, my friend, remains,
What but poverty and chains!"

"Thus with laurels on his brow,
Belisarius begged for bread;
Thus, from Carthage forced to go,
Hannibal an exile fled.
Alas! Fayette at once sustains
Exile, poverty and chains!"

"Courage, child of Washington!
Though thy fate disastrous seems,
We have seen the setting sun
Rise and burn with brighter beams.
Thy country soon shall break thy chain,
And take thee to her arms again!"

Washington endeavored, by personal application to the Emperor of Austria, to effect Lafayette's release, but in vain; and it was not accomplished until after the campaign of Bonaparte in Italy, when the French government insisted that the prisoners at Olmütz should be set at liberty.—MANDEVILLE MOWER, A. M.

AMONG the valuable relics and curios given by Henry D. Stevens, of Rome, N. Y., to the Jervis Library, is an old-fashioned wooden pipe, claimed to be the one that General Herkimer smoked at the Battle of Oriskany.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

THE CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER'S CELEBRATION.

THE Patriotic Societies of Delaware held their first united meeting on the Fourth of July, at Grubb's Landing, the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. They were the guests of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Representatives from the SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES, the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were present. The Chapter Regent, Miss Waples, presided and delivered an address of welcome.

After a prayer by Rev. J. Harry Chesley (SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION) of the Church of The Ascension, Claymont, Del., the Declaration of Independence was read by the Chief Justice of Delaware, the Hon. Charles B. Lore. Delightful papers were read by Mrs. C. Lee McIlvaine of the COLONIAL DAMES, Miss Baird-Huey of the Philadelphia Chapter, and Miss Leiper of the Delaware County Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Stirring addresses were delivered by the following members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Rev. F. M. Munson, Chaplain; Mr. Peter B. Ayres, Mr. A. J. Woodman, Mr. L. T. Grubb and Mr. L. B. Jones.

Letters of regret were read from the Bishop of Delaware, Rt. Rev. J. Leighton Coleman, Chaplain of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, Mrs. W. B. Hogg, State Regent DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. A. C. Geer, and Miss Mary Desha, Honorary Vice-Presidents General, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

An honored guest of the occasion was Mrs. J. Edwards Woodbridge, who photographed the patriotic scene, thus preserving to each member a picture of the day which brought so much pleasure to all assembled. This historic spot presented a gala appearance, flags waved from every post and pillar, the verandahs were entwined with the national colors, and as it was a landing place for supplies for the soldiers engaged in the battle of the Brandywine during the Revolutionary War, it was specially appropriate for this memorable celebration.

The exercises were enlivened by the singing of patriotic songs, and closed with the reciting of the poem "Caesar Rodney's Ride," by the State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A copy of this poem was distributed to each guest as a souvenir of the "Day," through the generous courtesy of Miss Harriette Warrick Mahon, a member of the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

Luncheon was served on the lawn under the trees, and the guests dispersed with rousing cheers for Independence Day, the Flag, the friends, the hospitable entertainment, and the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

The following is an extract from a report of the State Regent to the Fifth Continental Congress:

"In the struggle for Freedom Delaware was in no way behind, and we look with pride upon the unsullied record of our Revolutionary Ancestors. In commemoration of the many valuable services rendered at that time by the noble patriot—Caesar Rodney—the first Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized in his native State, bears his name.

"He was a man of action, in an era of action, as was plainly shown in that memorable ride of eighty miles in less than a day in order to participate in the deliberation, and carry with him to the Congress of the Colonies, the vote which he held in trust for Delaware, and which was needed to make the Declaration of Independence the unanimous act of thirteen united States. He had lingered at his home near Dover, beguiled by the smiles of a beautiful Tory maiden, who, thinking all things fair in 'love and war,' had intercepted important letters urging his presence in

Philadelphia. When the messenger arrived, sent by Congress, bidding him speed post-haste, *Amor Patriæ* filled his soul, and without a moment for farewell, he sprang into the saddle."

CAESAR RODNEY'S RIDE.

From that soft Midland where the breezes bear
The North and the South on the genial air,
Through the County of Kent on affairs of State,
Rode Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Burly and big, and bold and bluff,
In his three-cornered hat and his suit of snuff,
A foe to King George and the English State,
Rode Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Into Dover Village he rode apace,
And his kinsfolk knew from his anxious face
It was matter grave that brought him there
To the Counties three on the Delaware.

Money and men we *must have* he said,
Or the Congress falls and our cause is dead.
Give us both and the King shall not work his will,
We are men since the blood of Bunker Hill.

Comes a rider swift on a panting bay,
Hello, Rodney, Ho! you must save the day!
For the Congress halts at a deed so great,
And your vote alone may decide its fate.

Answered Rodney, then I will ride with speed,
It is Liberty's stress, it is Freedom's need.
When stands it? To-night, not a moment to spare,
But ride like the wind from the Delaware!

Ho! Saddle the black, I've but a half a day,
And the Congress sits eighty miles away,
But I'll be in time, if God gives me grace,
To shake my fist in King George's face.

He is up! He is off! And the black horse flies
On the Northward road ere the God-speed dies,
It is gallop and spur as the leagues they clear,
And the clustering mile-stones move afar.

It is two of the clock, and the fleet hoofs fling
The Fieldsboro' dust with a clang and a cling;
It is three, and he gallops with slackened rein
Where the road winds down to the Delaware.

Four, and he spurs into New Castle town,
From his panting steed gets quickly down.
A fresh one, haste! Not a moment to wait,
And off speeds Rodney the Delegate.

It is five, and the beams of the Western sun
Tinge the spires of Wilmington, gold and dun;
Six, and the dust of the Chester street
Flies back in a cloud from his courser's feet.

It is seven, the horse-boat, broad of beam,
At the Schuylkill Ferry crawls over the stream,
But at 7:15 by the Rittenhouse clock,
He flings his rein to the tavern jock.

The Congress is met, the debate begun,
And Liberty lags for the vote of one,
When into the Hall, not a moment late,
Walked Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Not a moment late, and that half day's ride
Forwards the world with a mighty stride,
For the Act was passed e'er the midnight stroke
O'er the Quaker City its echoes woke.

At tyranny's feet was the gauntlet flung,
We are free! All the bells through the Colonies rung,
And the sons of the free may recall with pride
The day of Delegate Rodney's ride.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a well-known resident of Germantown, Pa., whose death at the ripe age of eighty-two has recently taken place, was the grandson of Joseph Williams, who, although of Quaker stock, served in the American army during part of the War of the Revolution. Impelled by indignation at the treatment of his father, John Williams, by the British, Joseph, not yet nineteen years of age, enlisted in the 5th Philadelphia Company of Captain David Marpoles, and served during 1777-8. His father had materially assisted the American cause, with which he was in sympathy, and in revenge the British committed serious depredations on his property, stealing cattle and carrying off and destroying much other valuable property. The father of the deceased, David Williams, served two years in our second war with England.

SOME of the descendants of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims who have recently been visiting the quaint English villages from which their ancestors came, are about to erect a monument at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, to the memory of John Robinson, the pastor of the little band of Puritans from Scrooby who came out in the *Mayflower*. Robinson was a Lincolnshire man, though it is doubtful whether he was born in Gainsborough.

ELIJAH BOULDEN GLENN, a veteran of the War of 1812, attained his 100th year on August 7th. He is in full possession of his faculties, and his health is excellent. His home is in Newark, N. J., with his son Samuel. Mr. Glenn's birthplace is Carpenter's Point, Cecil County, Md., and he claims to be a descendant of Pocahontas through his mother.



ANDREW CONE.
WILLIAM COSSITT CONE.

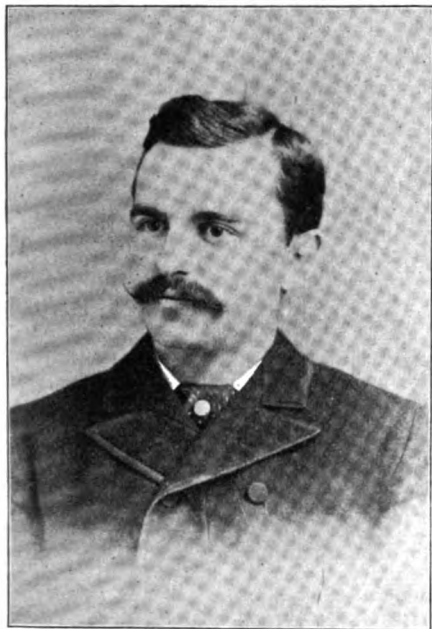
EDWARD PAYSON CONE.

EDWARD SILAS CONE.
FREDERICK HAYES CONE.

EMPIRE STATE, S. A. R.'S FIRST THOUSAND MEMBERS.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

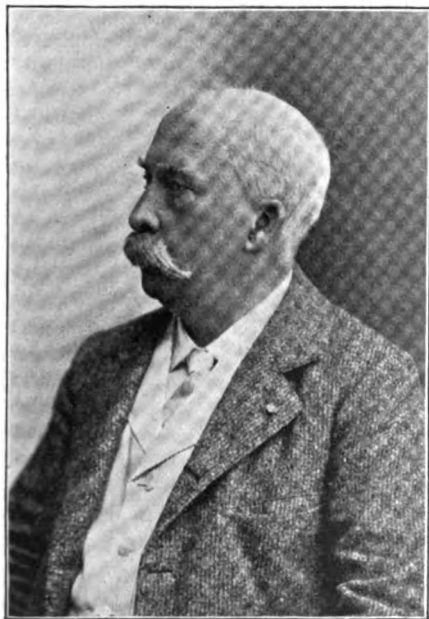
WHEN a man bears a name that for generations has been almost a synonym for certain traits of character, we expect to find in him strong traces of his inheritance. In the case of Charles Hatfield Taft our expectations are justified, for he possesses in large measure the sound good sense, the integrity of purpose, unflinching perseverance and patriotism that characterized his ancestors.



CHARLES H. TAFT.

From the time of the Indian Wars to the War of the Rebellion, those who have borne the name of Taft have been loyal men, active and vigorous in the support of the government. Mr. Taft, who for several years past has been a partner in the well-known and prosperous firm of James Taft & Co., drug brokers, 78 William street, New York City, is a member of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who, besides ancestors of his own name, has others of great distinction. He is a direct descendant of Joshua Seney, Judge of the Supreme Court in Revolution times, and of Commodore James Nicholson, who, during the struggle for Independence, rendered gallant service in the American navy. He is also related to the great Albert Gallatin, one of the most noted men of his time. Mr. Taft's father is James H. Taft, Vice-president of the American Bible Society, and member of the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A few years ago Charles Hatfield Taft married Miss Agnes S. Barrie, of Brooklyn, a most charming young lady and a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Their family circle is completed by a son, Charles, Jr., who is now about five years of age.

Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., is the birthplace of a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION who is now a well-known merchant in the City of New York.



MORSE BURTIS.

Born June 10, 1834, Morse Burtis received his elementary education near his birthplace, at the Academy of Little Falls, and at a later period pursued his studies at the High School in the City of Buffalo. At the age of seventeen he began his business career as an electrician with the late Gen. Albert J. Myers, in connection with the telegraph then in use. Later he gave up this line of work and entered the banking business in Buffalo, in which he continued until the year 1867. Removing then to New York, he associated himself with his uncle, the late James O. Morse, as a manufacturer and dealer in iron, a business which he has since pursued very successfully.

In 1878, in Mr. Burtis married Miss Kate M. Hegeman, of Brooklyn, which city they reside at No. 52 Seventh avenue, three sons and one daughter adding to the attractions of his delightful home. He is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and with his family is a constant attendant upon its services. Mr. Burtis is an ardent patriot and a worthy descendant of ancestors who helped to win our country's independence. He is the great great grandson of John Burtis, 1st, and great grandson of John Burtis, 2d, who were both on the training list of Cow Neck and Great Neck. The former was an Associator in 1776, and was on the Committee of Safety. The latter was a private in Capt. Richard Manee's Company, Col. Josiah Smith's Regiment, and served on Long Island and in New York, entering the service July 28, 1776.

The love of country which animated his ancestors of Revolution days was inherited by John S. King, another Empire State SON, who was born in Middletown, N. Y., October 1, 1841. Having entered the office of the Orange County Press, in 1859, to learn the printing business, he left it to enlist at the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and was mustered into service for two years at Albany, N. Y., May 7, 1861, as Second Sergeant, Company D, 18th New York Volunteers. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and served through the Peninsula, Fredericksburgh and Maryland campaigns in the 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in 1863 was mustered out of the service as First Lieutenant. He re-entered the service in 1864

as First Lieutenant, Company K, 124th New York Volunteers ("Orange Blossoms") and was severely wounded March 31, 1865, in the Boydton Road, near Petersburg, a fragment of shell tearing away the ankle, leaving a wound that has never healed and which has required dressing every day since. By Special Order, 585 of the War Department, he was "honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability, to date October 28, 1865, his regiment having been mustered out of service, and his services being no longer required." After serving a term as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, Lieutenant King became the business manager of *The Iron Age*, and has filled the position with great ability ever since. His sterling qualities and business talent are also displayed in his position as Treasurer and General Manager of the Williams Printing Company. In 1868 Miss Gertrude Murray became his wife, and with their family they make their home in Brooklyn, N. Y. In addition to being a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Lieutenant King is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic Fraternity, the Hardware Club of New York, the Hanover and the Aurora Grata Clubs of Brooklyn, being Vice-President of the last-named organization.



JOHN S. KING.

One of the most important enterprises of the Society, and one of the most valuable, lasting and far-reaching in its results, has given an enviable prominence to its author, Mr. Edward Payson Cone, whose portrait, with that of his four sons (all members of the Society), is given on another page. The work referred to was the presentation to each of the 240 departments of the public schools of New York City of a large photogravure of Stuart's Athenæum portrait of Washington, massively framed, and bearing the seal and presentation plate of the Society. The

undertaking ramified widely and stimulated individuals and committees in other cities and States to take up the idea, with the result that the face of the Father of His Country now looks benignly down from the walls of hundreds of public institutions to which it was a stranger before. Mr. Cone has also rendered the Society valuable services on other committees, and is conspicuously identified with the patriotic, religious and educational work of the metropolis outside of this organization. His latest distinction was that of Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, selected by the American Institute of Civics, for the commemoration of the Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the American People. Mr. Cone is one of the earliest members of the Society, his number being fifty-three. He was born in West Granby, Hartford County, Conn., March 4, 1835. His ancestor, Daniel Cone, came to Massachusetts from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1651, married Mehitabel Spencer of Lynn, Mass., and later, together with his wife's family, moved to Connecticut. Mr. Cone's great grandfather, Daniel Cone, grandson of the first Daniel, was a soldier at Louisburg and Ticonderoga. His grandfather, Daniel Hurlbut Cone, started for Boston, with his brother William, who was a Captain of Minutemen, the day the news of the engagement at Lexington and Concord was received by courier. He served during the entire war, and drew a pension until his death in 1842, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. E. P. Cone was educated at the academy at Harwinton, Litchfield County, of which Zenos Montague Phelps of Brooklyn, N. Y., was Principal. His first business experience was in the store of George E. & William H. Goodspeed, at Goodspeed's Landing, East Haddam, Conn., and later he went into business with his brother in Tennessee, where he laid the foundation of the business training which subsequently won for him his prominent connection with metropolitan interests. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although living in Tennessee, Mr. Cone was fearless in expressing his views in behalf of the Union, and cast the only vote in the precinct in which he lived against the Ordinance of Secession in June, 1861. Being in great danger from refusing to recognize the authority of the vigilance committee, he effected his escape from the State to Louisville, Ky., remaining there until the fall of Fort Donelson. Returning with Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed Military Governor, Mr. Cone became Assistant Postmaster at Nashville. He was Secretary of the two Reconstruction Conventions called to reorganize the State, and rendered effective service in many other civil offices, and in raising a military company at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, when Forrest's cavalry was almost in sight of Nashville, and communication was entirely cut off from Louisville. For a number of years Mr. Cone has occupied the responsible position of Advertising Manager of the *New York Ledger*, to the success of which his good judgment largely contributes. He is Chaplain of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., Member of the New England Society, Councilor General of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, a member of the Lotos, Press, Patria and Twilight Clubs, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1861, Mr. Cone married Anna Maud Roche of Massachusetts, a descendant of the family of de la Rochejaquelein of La Vendée, France, who heartily shares with her husband and sons their patriotic interests. Mr. Cone's patriotism is equaled by his zeal in religious good works. For seven years he has been Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Sunday School, at 68th St. and the Boulevard, and for six years has been an Elder of the Church, having first become connected with it through the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, then its Pastor. His uniform urbanity, proceeding from a naturally kindly heart, and his sincerity, energy and efficiency in everything that he undertakes, have won for him a host of friends in and out of the Society.

Death of an Eminent Man.

DR. GEORGE BROWN GOODE, who had been ill for some time with pneumonia, died shortly before 9 o'clock Sunday evening, September 6, 1896, at his home at Lanier Heights, a suburb of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Goode was Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the greatest scientific establishment in the United States, and was in charge of the National Museum. He was born in New Albany, Ind., on February 13, 1851; was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1870; in 1871 was placed in charge of the College Museum, and in 1873 went to Washington as one of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution. His specialty was the study of the habits and the classification of fish, and the fish exhibits at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and abroad and at home since that time were testimonials to his great ability. Since the death of Professor Baird, he has had entire charge of the National Museum, and the excellent arrangement of the fine collections is largely attributed to him by his associates.

This eminent scientist was also a strong patriot. At the time of his death he was the President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and Deputy Governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the District of Columbia. His death is a great loss to both organizations, and he will be sincerely mourned by his compatriots.

Middlebrook.

BY THE REV. EDWARD C. JONES, A. M.

IN the autumn succeeding the battle of Monmouth, Washington took up his winter quarters in huts which he had caused to be constructed at Middlebrook in Jersey.

The lonely huts of Middlebrook,
Which sheltered from the storm
Those who from God their lesson took,
Nor bowed to human form:
What glory gathers round the spot,
Like Aureola gleam,
And passing time eclipses not
Of light that radiant stream.

The crowded huts of Middlebrook!
Our Roman sires were there,
Who on the future dared to look,
And knew not to despair.
'Mid autumn's foliage, sere and dead,
'Mid winter's snow and blast,
Hope, like the Eastern palm-tree, spread,
And flourished to the last.

Sequestered huts of Middlebrook!
The nation's heart beat high,
When Clinton fled to Sandy Hook,
And "Monmouth!" was our cry:
And they who played the hero then
Have passed to dust away,
And the log built homes of truest men,
Have yielded to decay.

Our hopes that rose at Middlebrook,
And stern resolves, that there
Once murmured in a lowly nook,
Are passing everywhere.
They speed around the earth, and shake
The crumbling thrones of kings,
And despots start, to cring and quake,
And feel like guilty things.

Oh! sainted hearts at Middlebrook
Your mission was sublime,
The cause you never once forsook,
Is bounded by no clime.
That cause—the cause of truth and right—
Omnipotent as God,
Is destined to go forth and smite
With more than Aaron's rod.

Thrice holy spot of Middlebrook!
A Mecca to the heart,
As on thy lowly huts we look,
A Delphian shrine thou art;
And in the camp-fires ruddy gleam,
Which fancy lights anew,
There bursts a holier, heavenlier beam
Than e'er Prometheus drew.

The lowly huts of Middlebrook!
Our fathers rested there;
And green forever be the nook,
And pure that Jersey air;
And may the pillar and the cloud
That went before their host,
Still rear its canopy of flame,
Nor by their sons be lost.

THE "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island" is a work including the early generations of settlers who came before 1690, abstracts of wills and various items of interest, not only to Rhode Islanders, but to the general reader. The price of the work is \$10, and it can be ordered from J. O. Austin, P. O. Box 81, Providence, R. I.

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

WHEN the "Lexington Alarm" was sounded on the 19th of April, 1775, John Boies was fourteen years of age, and a "schoolboy" of Boston, Mass., but his young heart was fired by the stirring scene about him, and he was determined to aid as best he could the cause that was so dear to all. Being too young to enter the army at that time, and opportunity offering to visit relatives in Bedford, N. H., he went to that town and located there.

In April, 1776, his name appears among the 100 men of Bedford who signed the "Association Test." This Resolve, originating with the General Court and distributed among the towns, was evidently for the purpose of locating every patriot, and a signature appearing there proved a loyalty to the cause of independence.

In his History of Manchester, N. H., Judge Potter says: "The first part of the year 1777 was the darkest period of the Revolution. People of our time have little idea, from history even, of the difficulties under which our forefathers labored at this time in carrying on the war. The stoutest hearts quailed under them." This was the time that John Boies resolved to enter the army, and he was mustered into the service in March, 1777, by William White, Muster Master, and assigned to the 6th Company, 8d New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Line. The officers were: Colonel, Alexander Scammel; Captain, Daniel Livermore, Concord; 1st Lieutenant, David McGregor, Londonderry; 2d Lieutenant, Amos Colburn, Chesterfield; Ensign, Nathan Hoit, Moultonborough. This regiment was a part of Poor's Brigade, and took part in many battles. Its Colonel was wounded and especially distinguished at Saratoga, and was Adjutant-General of the Army, 1778-81.

John Boies was engaged at the battle of Hubbardton, and at the first and second battles of Stillwater, September 19 and October 7, 1777. Hildreth, in his account of these battles says, in part: "Cilley and Scammels' New Hampshire Regiments were ordered out to reinforce Morgan. * * and, about three o'clock the action became general, and until nightfall the fire of musketry was incessant, and the field was lost and won a dozen times in the course of the day. * * the approach of night broke off the contest, leaving the British in possession of the field, and they claimed the victory, but if not a drawn battle, it was one of those victories equivalent to defeat, the British loss being upwards of 500, and the Americans lost less than 300. To have held their ground under the circumstances in which the armies stood, was justly considered by the Americans a decided triumph."

Of the second battle, October 7, 1777, he says, in part: "To make a reconnaissance of the American lines, he (Burgoyne) drew out 1,500 picked men, and formed them less than a mile from the American camp. When his position was discovered his left was furiously assailed by Poor's New Hampshire Regiment, * * darkness put an end to the fighting, and the Americans slept on their arms prepared to renew the battle the next morning, the British had lost 400 men. The next day was spent in skirmishes. * * Burgoyne and his army soon fell back six miles, to Saratoga, and shortly after opened a treaty of capitulation with General Gates."

Thus the Americans were gradually fighting their way to a grander triumph in the surrender of Burgoyne's whole army, which occurred on the heights of Saratoga, October 15, 1777. In the second battle of Stillwater, John Boies was wounded and incapacitated for some time from active duty. The winter following (in 1777-8) he was with Washington's army at Valley Forge. During this severe winter the sufferings of the soldiers at this encampment, for the want of food, clothing and shelter, was the most terrible of any encountered during the entire eight years of war. It has been said by Mr. Justice Winsor that, "The winter encampment at Valley Forge and the expedition under Arnold through the wilderness of Maine will long attest the indomitable spirit and great privations of the American Revolutionists."

He was engaged at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and in the summer of 1779, was with the expedition, consisting of 5,000 men, with equipment, for a march of 700 miles through

the wilderness of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, against the "six nations," with instructions to lay waste the country of the hostile "Iroquois," and capture the nest of Tories at Fort Niagara.* This expedition was organized by Washington, and put under the immediate command of Gen. John Sullivan, it marched in two divisions, one up the Valley of the Mohawk, the other up the Susquehanna. On August 22, 1779, these divisions met at Tioga. One week later they found the enemy at Newtown (now Elmira, N. Y.), and encountered 1,500 Tories and Indians, led by Sir John Johnson, in person, with both the Butlers and "Thayendanegea." In the battle that ensued the enemy was routed with great slaughter. From Tioga the army marched through the entire country of the "Cayugas" and "Senecas," and destroyed over forty villages, the largest containing more than 128 houses.

Although Fort Niagara was not captured, a great deal of good was accomplished in the devastation of this region, as it was a very important part of the country to the enemy at that time. Increasing sickness among the soldiers and the want of proper food, caused General Sullivan to turn back at the Genesee river, toward the coast, and he arrived in New Jersey at the end of October (1779). It is not exactly known at what time John Boies was taken prisoner, but from what information has been gathered it is fair to assume that it was in the latter part of the summer, or early in the fall of 1780, he with others were carried first to Limerick, Ireland, thence to Mill prison Plymouth, England. They escaped from this prison and put out to sea in an open boat, were picked up by a French vessel and carried to within sight of their native land, when they were again captured by a British man-o'-war, transferred to the ship *Essex*, June 10th, and committed to Mill prison again July 21, 1781. He was a prisoner of war twelve months, was severely punished for thus trying to regain his liberty, and compelled to wear sixty pounds of iron for sixty days. During his imprisonment he kept a diary and compiled a work of sums. These mementoes were afterwards destroyed by fire in a schoolhouse in the town of Derryfield (now Manchester), N. H. After the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781, he was exchanged and returned to America.

July 31, 1788, John Boies and Mary Parker were united in marriage, and settled in Bedford, N. H., removing to the State of Maine about 1805. She was a daughter of Capt. John Parker, of Dracut, Mass., and Litchfield, N. H., who commanded a company of Rangers in the Northern Continental Army, under General Montgomery, in 1775, and a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Parker, of Dracut, Mass., a great granddaughter of Capt. Josiah Parker of Chelmsford, Groton and Cambridge, Mass., and a great great granddaughter of Capt. James Parker, born in England in 1617. Coming to America in the year 1638-9, he was prominent in the town affairs and military history of Charlestown, Woburn, Billerica, Groton and other towns in Massachusetts. He died in Groton, in the year 1701, aged eighty-four years. Thus it is recorded that the ancestors of Mary (Parker) Boies actively participated in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. She was born in Litchfield, N. H., March 10, 1769, and died in Skowhegan, Me., November 4, 1856. John Boies was born in Boston, Mass., September 27, 1760, and died at Skowhegan, Me., March 17, 1833.

Some of the descendants of this heroic soldier feel that his memory should be perpetuated, and his efforts for the cause of American Independence be known, that the coming generations of his descendants, and others, may know his worth and strive to emulate his patriotism and love of country; therefore, they have placed in the Skowhegan, Me., Public Library, in "Memorial" Hall, a bronze tablet in his honor, and with the hope that it may induce others who are descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, to trace out their history and properly honor their memory in this, or some similar way. In the "Memorial" Hall of this Library there has been placed a large tablet to commemorate the soldiers who were in the Civil War of 1861-5. The John Boies tablet is the first one placed there in memory of a "Soldier of the Revolution."

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK L. EDDY.

*See History of the Revolution, by John Fiske.

THE Saratoga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, representing the Chapters of New York State, will send a tree from the battlefield of Saratoga to be planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on October 19th, by the Sequoia Chapter. Trees taken from historic spots, representative of the thirteen original States, will be planted in a semi-circle to symbolize the historic arch along the Atlantic. Mrs. James Mingay, Mrs. Frederick Menges and Mrs. George F. Harvey are a committee to select a sapling that will thrive in the Pacific climate, and to send it to its destination.

An historic bit of bunting floated from the flagstaff of Mrs. George S. Knapp, of Evanston, Ill., on July 4th, which was of especial interest as being part of the first American flag ever saluted by a foreign power—the French. It was clipped from the original Paul Jones flag of the *Bon Homme Richard*, and was the first flag bearing the stars and stripes floated on the high seas.

FULLY 90 per cent. of the books consulted by women in the Congressional Library at Washington are town histories, which they search for records of the service of their ancestors.

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14 Lafayette Place, New York.

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SEPTEMBER, 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, 1896. Price 20 cents per copy.

BOUND VOLUMES for the first year (September, 1894, to August, 1896) \$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 VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

THE magnificent series of celebrations with which Cleveland, O., marked the close of her first century, ended on September 10th. On that day special honors were paid to the memory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his brave companions, who won the great victory on Lake Erie over the British fleet on September 10, 1813. The day was observed at other points on the lakes, but nowhere with more enthusiasm nor with greater fitness than at Cleveland.

The Battle of Lake Erie was an exceedingly interesting event in naval warfare. Great military movements depended on its results, and it decided the question of commercial supremacy on the lakes. The American squadron of nine vessels had been hurriedly prepared. Some were built from the keel up of green wood from the great trees growing on the border of the lake, and others were old trading vessels equipped for battle. Only two were vessels of war. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, of Rhode Island, recently advanced from a lieutenantancy, was in charge of the fleet, which was opposed to six men-of-war under Commodore Barclay, better supplied with men and guns than the American squadron. In the very beginning, great difficulty was experienced in moving the vessels from the spot where they were built and launched into deep water, but with admirable vigor and tireless effort, the young commander overcame all obstacles. He had never witnessed an engagement between naval squadrons, but his manœuvres were excellent, and could scarcely be improved upon. The engagement was desperate and bloody, and there was an awful sacrifice of life on the flagship *Lawrence*, which was destroyed by the enemy's long guns before the American fleet could be brought close enough for effective work. But at last, after four hours of hard fighting, the daring and skill of

the leader, and the unflinching heroism of officers and men won the day and completely destroyed the British squadron, and with it British supremacy on the great lakes.

The history of all the towns on the lakes was greatly modified by this event. Cleveland has long recognized this fact, and on September 10, 1860, dedicated with great pomp, a monument to the memory of Commodore Perry, the Governors of Ohio and Rhode Island taking a conspicuous part in the ceremonies. During the intervening years, the small commercial town has become an immense manufacturing city. That this is largely due to the achievement of Perry and the other heroes of that day, was recognized in the recent splendid functions in their honor, in which again the Governors of Ohio and Rhode Island, attended by brilliant staffs, took leading parts, and were the guests of honor of the Forest City.

ALREADY some of the patriotic organizations have held their initial meeting for the season, and are formulating plans for the year's work. In New York City the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have met, and, it is said, are about to enter into friendly competition with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in work that will be for the public benefit. It has been mentioned in this connection that the leaders of the Society have under consideration the advisability of erecting a suitable memorial to the great French heroes who assisted the cause of American independence. With the exception of a fine statue of Lafayette in New York and the beautiful group in Washington of which Lafayette is the dominant figure, there are few memorials in this country in honor of the distinguished Frenchmen and the thousands of soldiers and sailors who risked their lives for us in our days of peril. Friendly emulation among the Societies in erecting memorials, preserving historic buildings and marking historic sites is producing splendid results and ought to silence those critics who still ask why there are so many organizations. Another work suggested the other day at Cleveland by Governor Bushnell is the erection of a monument at Put-in-Bay to the memory of the men killed in the battle of Lake Erie. This generation is one that appreciates the fact that however great a leader may be, he can win no victories without brave men behind him, and every recognition of the part played in our country's history by the humble members of army and navy, illustrates our belief in the principles of justice and equality that lie at the foundation of our government.

It is probable that we will hear much this winter in regard to the merits of the floral candidates for recognition as the national flower, as the subject finds its place in the lecture courses announced for the season. The friends of the columbine claim that that expressive blossom is the leading favorite. At the head of the movement to have it officially adopted as the national flower is the eminent botanist, Frederick Le Roy Sargent of Cambridge, Mass., who is said to feel greatly encouraged by the growing interest expressed on all sides in the blossom he so warmly advocates. The Columbine Association formed last spring in Boston now numbers nearly two thousand, and is receiving constant accessions. Congress will not be memorialized till the membership is many times that number in order that the petition may be strong enough to be effective. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the columbine is its general distribution, as some species of this exquisite flower is found in every State and Territory.

THE people of Maryland observed September 14th as a State holiday, "In memory," to quote Governor Lowndes' proclamation, "not only of the successful resistance of British invasion, in 1814, but also of Francis Scott Key, one of Maryland's sons, to whose lofty inspiration we are indebted for our national anthem." The

circumstances under which "The Star Spangled Banner" was written are familiar to our readers, who also know of the efforts made by Maryland to erect a monument to the memory of its author, but they may not know that only a thousand dollars are lacking of the sum requisite to erect a suitable shaft. Nine thousand dollars are already in the hands of the Monument Association, whose members ardently desire to raise the amount needed, and begin the work before the anniversary recurs.

WANTED—Copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for April, 1896. A Subscriber will gladly pay one dollar (\$1.00) for the above to complete volume II. Address R. S. Finney, 19 Greene street, New York.

Another Name Proposed.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I am glad to see THE SPIRIT OF '76 on the right side for the union of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. By all means let us have union. There is every reason that we should be united in our efforts, as our honored sires were united in the struggle for independence.

Why not call the new Society "The Society of the Descendants of the Soldiers of the American Revolution?" O. L. FRISBEE, A.M.,
A lineal descendant of four officers of the American Revolution.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

An Offer of Assistance.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I have lately invested in a fine work on American history—Justin Winsor's—which I wish every genealogist and descendant of early Americans could possess. Many of my people are mentioned in the history—they helped make it. But I want to know more about some of them, and so send in a few queries, hoping through the medium of your magazine to be put on the right track. I have Capt. Wm F. Goodwin's "Narragansett No. 1—Buxton," "Buxton, Maine, Centennial," "History of Chautauque County, N. Y.," by Andrew W. Young; "History of Lamolite and Orleans Counties, Vermont," by Hamilton Child; "Lists of Emigrants, 1800-1700," etc., by Hotten; Capt. W. F. Goodwin's MSS. of Bradbury family (his mother, Joanna Bradbury, and my father's mother, Mary Bradbury, both of Buxton, York County, Me., were sisters); the "Bradbury Memorial," edited by Dr. W. B. Lapham; "Joseph Kimball Family," by Hon. John Kimball, of Concord, N. H., (this is not our line); "Goodwin Families, of Hartford, Conn.," by James Junius Goodwin, Esq., and two or three others. If at any time these books may contain any information desired by your correspondents, I will be glad to copy therefrom and send to you, or them. You know, "Knowledge is of two kinds: we know a thing ourselves, or we know where to find it," was said by Johnson, and in this particular kind of work we all have to give and take. I have always found people here, where we are so separated from libraries containing old town histories, etc., very kind in loaning books, or looking up data, especially Col. A. S. Hubbard, Registrar of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION here, also, Mr. John R. Robinson, a son of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, his father having served, and Mr. Frank R. Whitcomb, an attorney in this building.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.
MILLS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Genealogy of the Bidwells.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—There is a mistake in Edwin Bidwell's genealogy of the Bidwells that should be as widely corrected as possible for the sake of the many descendants. It is in the Bloomfield, Conn., branch. It was not Jonathan, the son of Jonathan Bidwell and Martha Butler, who settled there, in Wintonbury Parish. It was Jonathan, the son of Thomas and Prudence (Scott) Bidwell, and their descendants lived at the homestead from generation to generation. Prudence sold lands in New Haven, and bought there, and she died there February 14, 1768, aged eighty years. That line, corrected, then stands thus:

John married Sarah Wilcox, of Hartford.

John married Sarah Welles, of Hartford.

Thomas married Prudence Scott, daughter of Edward Scott, of New Haven.

Jonathan married Hannah Hubbard, of Bloomfield.

This Jonathan's gravestone, a good-sized brown one, is still standing in the old centre burying ground in Bloomfield, in a fair state of preservation. The inscription is as follows:

"In Memory of
MR. JONATHAN
BIDWELL who
Departed this life
June ye 10th A.D. 1787
in ye 73rd year
of his Age.

"Our Life is ever on the wing,
And Death is ever nigh;
The moment when our lives Begin
We all Begin to die."

He was born January 12, 1715. His only son, Jonathan; his three sons, Jonathan, James and Nathaniel, and a number of grandsons, and some of later generations, remained there.

His home is still in existence, imbedded in a surrounding house built by a descendant.

Jonathan Bidwell, Jr., was a soldier of the American Revolution. "He served in New York and Westchester in August and September, 1774," leaving a young wife and two little children in their home. His wife, Abigail (Eggleston) Bidwell used to relate many tales of the hardships she underwent during his absence.

Many copies of Edwin Bidwell's Genealogy were distributed, and I have been several times brought face to face with this grievous error. It was,

also, transferred into Dr. Stiles' Hist. of Ancient Windsor. There can be no better medium of correction than your valuable magazine.

Edwin Bidwell, at the top of p. 60 of his book, says: "Thomas Bidwell was appointed administrator of the estate of Prudence or Perhannah, his mother." His mother, Prudence, died in 1763. He died in 1746; therefore, he could not have administered her estate. His wife's name was Perhannah, and, of course, this was the estate of his mother-in-law.

Another mistake in Edwin Bidwell's book, entirely disconnected from the above, is at the bottom of p. 80, where he married Hannah, at the age of four, to James Eno. Dr. Stiles has corrected that in his History, in the Eno family. It was the widow of the younger Richard, the mother of the child Hannah.

Edwin Bidwell's book, p. 81, family 6, should read: Richard Bidwell married Anna (or Hannah). He was buried December 25, 1647. Child: Hannah, born October 22, 1644, etc. From Matthew Grant's Old Church Records.

HARTFORD, CONN.
DELIA BIDWELL WARD.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Pingree.—Can anyone tell me the name of the wife of Moses Pingree, of Ipswich, Mass., Representative to General Court, 1655?

Pike.—Who were the parents of Major Robert Pike, of Salisbury, Mass., Assistant Governor, 1682-86; Deputy, 1648, 1649; Representative, 1658, 1659, 1663, 1668, 1670; who defended Mrs. Mary Perkins Bradbury when she was tried as a witch, at Salem, also defended the Quakers, etc.?

Bradstreet.—What relation was Humphrey Bradstreet, Deputy, 1634-5, to Governor Simon Bradstreet, if any? What was his wife Bridget's name before she was married, and where did they come from, in England?

Hutchinson.—What was the parentage and history of the wife of Capt. Edward Hutchinson, of Boston, Susanna —, to whose memory a monument is erected at Wells, York County, Me.? Also the name of Edward's mother, Anne Hutchinson, before marriage?

Wheelwright.—Who were the parents of Rev. John Wheelwright, of Braintree and Exeter?

Stockman.—Who were the parents of Rev. John Stockman; did they come to America, and if so, from where, and when?

Eaton.—What was the parentage of Abigail Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass., who married Jacob Bradbury, son of William and Rebecca Wheelwright Maverick Bradbury, of Salisbury? I would like to follow Abigail Eaton's line back into England.
SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.
Law Offices of Van Ness & Redman, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Hatch.—Can some one tell who was Hannah Hatch, who married David Edmunds? Her mother lived in Charlestown, Mass., 1755, and died April, 1759.

Fraser.—Who was Olivia Fraser, who married Phineas Kellogg in New Hartford, Conn., in January, 1778? She was born April, 1753, and died at New Hartford, N. Y., 1834.

Harris.—Who was Almira Kilbourne Harris, who married Charles Fraser Kellogg in Troy, N. Y.?
SHELDON INGALLS KELLOGG.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Purdy, Fisher, June.—I would appreciate information regarding the genealogy of the families above named. Abner Purdy, born 1753, in Dutchess County, New York, served as Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War; married Hannah Fisher, who died in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1798. Can any one give the Fisher lineage? Abner Purdy was a son of Ebenezer Purdy, who lived in Connecticut, and in 1755 was engaged in the Colonial Wars, having enlisted from the towns of Greenwich and Horsebeck, Conn. His wife was Mary June, whose parents were said to be Huguenots. Can any one verify this tradition, etc.? Ebenezer Purdy was a son of Francis Purdy and Mary —, his wife, who were among the original settlers in Salem, Mass., and in 1643 were in Fairfield, Conn. The Purdys are said to be of French descent.
GANSVOORT I. ALLEN.
BATH, N. Y.

Sewell, Tullis.—Information is desired concerning Timothy Sewell and his wife, who was a Miss Tullis. Their daughter Jane married William Russell in Berkeley County, Virginia, June 21, 1790. Also,

Caton.—Can any one give information concerning Janet Caton of Annapolis, Md.? She was the wife of Moses Chapline, Sr., of Sharpsburg, Md. Address,
Mrs. E. C. BRUSH.
81 North 7th street, ZANESVILLE, O.

Leonard.—Perhaps some of the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 can tell me who were the ancestors of Nicholas Leonard (d. in Preston, Ct., 7 Apr. 1796, aged 81 yrs.)—gravestone; and whose "relict" Hannah d. there "1 Feb. 1803, aged 84 yrs.," whose daughter, Hannah (b. 17 June, 1764—Bible) married in Preston 25 May, 1780, John Starkweather, and became the mother of George Anson Starkweather and David Austin Starkweather (U. S. Congressmen), and Samuel Starkweather (U. S. Minister to England), and grandmother of Henry H. Starkweather (U. S. Congressman), and John Converse Starkweather (Brig.-Gen. Wis. Vol. in the late war)? Nicholas Leonard was "of Rainham, Bristol County, Mass.," in 1742—Preston, Ct., deeds.
FRANK PALMER.

Clinton.—Can any one tell me if Charles Clinton, grandfather of DeWitt Clinton, had any brothers in this country; if so, where did they settle? Any information in regard to the Clinton family will be gratefully received.
MRS. H. H. MURDOCK.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

IN REMOVING stumps from old Gloucester Lake, N. J., some workmen recently discovered relics of the Revolutionary War. There were cannon balls, some over ten pounds in weight, pieces of cannon, flint-lock guns and stone axes, still fastened to twisted hickory handles.

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."

AZTEO CLUB OF 1847.—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio G. 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, 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, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1760. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Hall, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from 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:* Women descended from 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. 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.

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 89th Street, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1885. *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 1781. *General Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 76, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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. 256 West 74th 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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander,* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1896. *Incorporated,* March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage 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, Ill.

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 officers and 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 celebration of the Fourth of July in San Francisco, Cal., participated in by the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** was a splendid affair. The great spectacular parade, the literary exercises, the music, the fireworks were unusually fine, and aroused unbounded enthusiasm. An effort had been made to secure men and women of Revolutionary ancestry to carry out the musical and literary programme at the Auditorium. This was successful, and especially so in the case of the orator of the day, Zenas U. Dodge. Mr. Dodge traces his lineage back to 1624, through an ancestor who took part in the struggle for independence. A member of the California bar, his talents are rapidly bringing him to the front rank of his profession, and his selection as orator of the day was a popular one, judging by the hearty applause elicited by his brilliant address.



A STATED meeting of the California Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was held in the rooms of the Society of CALIFORNIA PIONEERS, on Peace Day, Thursday, September 8, 1896, at eight o'clock P.M., the 118th Anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, whereby the United Colonies were acknowledged to be free, sovereign and independent States. The following were elected members of the Society at the meetings held May 16th and June 27th: Gen. James F. Houghton, Wm. M. Bunker, Geo. R. Babcock, Mark Sheldon, Chas. G. Austin, Chas. B. Kimball, Judge A. P. Catlin, A. D. Catlin, Leonard B. Ayer, Zenas U. Dodge, Pierre C. Du Bois, Allen Knight, Dr. James E. Pelham, H. B. Rand, John W. Pack. Compatriot Charles B. Kimball died in the City of Oakland, July 8, 1896, aged sixty-seven years. Although a member for only a brief period, his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his compatriots, and a committee has been appointed to prepare a memorial expressive of the Society's loss, to be deposited in the archives.

THE Colorado Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was organized at the book store of Kelly & Westling, Denver, on July 4, 1896. Subsequently the following officers were elected: President, J. F. Tuttle, Jr., 12 Cheesman Block, Denver; Vice-Presidents, W. F. Slocum, D.D., Colorado Springs; T. W. Crissey, Denver; A. S. Dwight, Pueblo; Secretary, W. M. Spears, 957 South Washington Avenue, Denver; Treasurer, Waterman Hunt, 1624 Curtis street, Denver; Registrar, E. L. Kelly, 727 16th street, Denver; Chaplain, Prof. W. F. Steele, University Park; Board of Managers, Chairman, Geo. L. Cannon, Denver; H. M. Houghton, Dr. C. F. Dodge, Denver; C. H. Stickney, Pueblo; A. C. Moulton, Meeker; W. I. Locke, E. B. Clark, E. F. Kelly. The Society starts with an initial membership of seventeen compatriots, with a number of applications to be considered.

THE following gentlemen were admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, July 10, 1896: John Mason Little, Boston; Herbert Bryant Turner, Arlington; Eben Franklin Dewing, Revere; Virgil Henry Hewes, Bridgeport; James Morrill March, Lynn; Arthur Blise, Andover; Wm. Norris Church, Jr., New Bedford; Nath'l F. Nye, Auburndale; Albert Cushing Titcomb, Newburyport; Fletcher Magoun, Concord, Mass.; John Franklin Locke, William Augustus Hodgdon, William H. Sise, Portsmouth; Fred'k Fay, Winchester; Wm. Alden Gale Hooten, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Southworth Shaw, Boston; George S. Butler, Pelham, N. H. Henry L. Pierce, Dorchester; Ebenezer Alexander, Boston.

THE Massachusetts Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** sustained a great loss in the death of Col. William H. Sise, on August 5th, at Portsmouth, N. H. He was deeply interested in the history of his town, State and country. He was four years Mayor of Portsmouth, held many positions of public trust, and was chairman of the Police Commissioners of the city when he died. On the day of his funeral, business was suspended.

The City Government, Fire Department, Police Force and Masons' Lodge attended in a body, and a delegation was present from the Massachusetts Society. **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** He was loved and respected by all, and his place cannot be filled by any one.—*O. L. Frisbee.*

J. B. KNAPP, of Coldwater, Mich., is the son of a soldier of the American Revolution. His father, who was personally acquainted with General Washington, served through the whole war. He took part in the battle of Monmouth, and was one of the guards at the execution of Major André. His death took place at the advanced age of ninety-five. Nine children survived him, of whom J. B. Knapp, now seventy-eight years old, was the youngest.

THE Board of Management of the Pennsylvania Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** held its regular meeting in Pittsburgh, September 4, 1896, and applications for membership from the following gentleman were approved by the Board: James Denton Hancock of Franklin, Pa., and Frank Obey Graham of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was observed by the Nova Caesarea Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, at a reception given by Mrs. John T. Tucker at her hospitable home in Belleville, N. J.



Seventy-five members of the organization were present in response to Mrs. Tucker's invitation. The house was decorated with the National colors, while across the front porch swung a banner bearing the inscription: "Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775." Mrs. Tucker was assisted in receiving by her two daughters-in-law and her only grandchild, little Margaret Tucker. During the afternoon "Farmer" Peter Van Riper called and presented to the youngest daughter of the Tucker household a ring set with a ruby, diamond and amethyst, the National colors. Mrs. David A. Depue, Regent of Nova Caesarea Chapter, placed the ring on the chubby finger of the seventeen month-old miss, with appropriate remarks, which were supplemented by the donor. Little Miss Tucker stood meanwhile beside the old musket which her great great grandfather had carried in the Revolutionary War. On exhibition in the drawing-room was the sword which was worn by Mrs. Tucker's grandfather, John Speer, and his commission as Lieutenant, signed by Governor Livingston, New Jersey's first chief executive. An old-fashioned "bull's-eye" watch, which had been taken from the body of a British spy shot by Lieutenant Speer, was also displayed. Mr. Speer had shot the spy from the church steeple, while the English soldier was on the opposite bank of the river, and the watch which was found in the dead man's pocket was presented to Mr. Speer as a testimonial to his marksmanship. Patriotic songs were sung during the afternoon by Mrs. Benjamin of Stratford, Conn., while Miss Blewitt of Belleville presided at the piano. Mrs. Cornelius Van Houten of Belleville recited a poem entitled, "Stratford's Battalion," by Mrs. Emily M. Cornwall of Stratford, Conn. The poem treats of an incident of the Revolutionary War, when the women of Stratford organized a battalion, with regular officers, as a protest against the naming of a child after Sir Thomas Gage, the British Commander-in-Chief. At five o'clock the guests, led by their hostess, sang "America," and then adjourned to the dining-room, where a repast was served. A telegram of greeting was sent by the Nova Caesarea Chapter to the Bunker Hill Chapter that celebrated the day at Charlestown, Mass. Among Mrs. Tucker's guests were: Mrs. David A. Depue, Mrs. Charles Borchering, Mrs. Oscar Robinson, Freehold; Mrs. William H. Tracey, Hoboken; Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Elizabeth; Miss Deshler, New Brunswick; Mrs. James F. Rusling, Trenton; Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Morristown; Mrs. William R. King and Miss Bertha Watson, Summit; Miss Mary S. Clark, Belvidere; Mrs. George W. Case, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Jersey City; Mrs. G. Furman, Miss Isabel Davis, Mrs. F. H. Hawley, Mrs. G. L. Mitchell, Orange; Miss Eliza Sanford, Bloomfield; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Mrs. Ornan Wright, Miss Grace A. Poe, Miss Josephine L. Baldwin, Mrs. A. P. Cooper, Miss Eva E. Burritt, Miss Jane Champenois, Mrs. David L. Wallace, Mrs. P. Sandford Ross, Mrs. Henry F. Starr, Mrs. John Omberston, Mrs. James D. Orton, Mrs. Frank B. Colton, Mrs. E. B. Hopwood, Mrs. C. C. Hine, Miss Jane Avery, Mrs. William L. Hazen, Mrs.

Trevonian Haight, Miss Lily Haight, Mrs. John B. Lee and Mrs. Richard Stevens.

THE elegant reception given by Mrs. Andrew Smith at her beautiful residence in Ballston Spa on the 6th of July to the Saratoga Chapter of **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** and the visiting **DAUGHTERS** attending the grand Fourth of July celebration held at Saratoga Springs was a most delightful affair, and enjoyed by representative **DAUGHTERS** from nearly every State in the Union, as well as by many of the local and visiting **SONS**. Among the **DAUGHTERS** high in office, both in National and State Societies and Chapters, who were present may be named Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Mass., President of the **CHILDREN'S** Society; Miss Mary B. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., Editor of the *American Monthly Magazine*; Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, of Washington, D. C., Vice-President of the National Society; Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim, of Washington, D. C., Vice-President; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga Springs, Hon. Vice President; Miss Eugenia Washington, of Washington, D. C., Vice-President; Mrs. A. G. Draper, of Washington, Treasurer-General; Mrs. Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Historian-General of the National Society; Miss Amanda Dowd, Regent of Cazenovia Chapter; Miss Katherine Batcheller, Regent of Saratoga Chapter; Miss Forsyth, New York State Regent; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter. Among the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** one meets with many names inherited from men of Revolution days, who have been and always will be honored. The family history of some of the **DAUGHTERS** has been closely identified with the history of the country, and the positions held by those mentioned above are as honorable as any in the gift of the American people.

THE North Shore Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** of Highland Park, Illinois, celebrated Flag Day in a truly American spirit, by providing for the education of the youthful citizens of the town in patriotic lore. At the business meeting of the Chapter upon that day it voted "to present the Public School with a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, to be hung in the main rotunda of the building; its presentation by Mrs. Egan, Regent of the Chapter, to be a feature of the closing exercises of the school year." Also "that the Chapter will offer a prize for the best patriotic essay of the pupils of the higher grade, to be handed in next October." The Regent herself secured the decoration of the Public School and High School with American flags, and put up similar ones in the "Boys' Club House," with notices explanatory of the day. "The Boys' Club," originally instituted by this Chapter, and now in recognition of its valuable work maintained by the town, is exercising an excellent influence upon the children of foreign laborers, and is under the charge of the Rev. P. L. Wolcott, the Chaplain of the Chapter. The homes of the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** were resplendent with the national colors, and many citizens who are not members of the Society followed the example set by them.

In the old Duncan homestead at Jacksonville, Ill., at the sunset hour of a Sabbath evening, Julia Duncan Kirby, entered into rest July 5, 1896. In the prime of life and in the midst of patriotic plans for the future, she was stricken with a fatal disease. Many are the Societies which will miss her inspiring presence, but none more than the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, of Jacksonville, Ill., which she organized January 27, 1896, and of which she was Regent. Mrs. Kirby had worked earnestly for its welfare, throwing open her historic house for the celebration of all patriotic events. The last entertainment she ever gave was to the Chapter last June, on the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag. To her nephew who was draping porches and halls with flags she said, "You cannot have too many; I love the Stars and Stripes." This patriotism and love of country were among her strongest characteristics. Mrs. Kirby was the youngest daughter of Gov. Joseph Duncan, of Illinois, and was born in Jacksonville on the 28th of May, 1837, in the home where she was afterwards married and in which she died.—*Elizabeth Duncan Putnam.*

AT a meeting of the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, held Tuesday, July 7th, a committee was appointed and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call unto himself Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, our most gifted and beloved Regent, we desire to record our appreciation of her efficiency, zeal and womanly work.

WHEREAS, Prompted by her inherited love of patriotism, being a worthy descendant of brave and distinguished ancestors, her enthusiasm and energy succeeded in organizing our Chapter. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely mourn the loss of one to whom we were bound by chords of personal friendship, whose many lovable qualities endeared her to all.

Resolved, That we extend our earnest and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the *American Monthly Magazine*, *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, and placed upon the records of our Chapter.

MRS. FANNIE B. WEIR,
EFFIE L. EPLER,
MATILDA BEARD.

MERION Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bala, Pa., made an historic pilgrimage to Pencoyd, on August 14th, to celebrate "Forefathers' Day." This was the anniversary of the arrival of the ship *Lyon* in the Schuylkill, on August 14, 1682, bringing the first Welsh colonists to Pennsylvania and to Merion. On August 20th the Chapter held a special meeting at the house of Mrs. Samuel R. McDowell, Lower Merion. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell presented to the Chapter a piece of ground on which to erect a memorial stone to mark the historic spot where Washington's army encamped September 14, 1777, before advancing over the old Lancaster road to Paoli. The stone will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on September 14th, the 119th anniversary of the day. The chapter has sent earth from historic spots to the Sequoia Chapter of DAUGHTERS in California to be placed about the roots of Pennsylvania's tree on October 19th, when thirteen trees from the original States are to be set out in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, by the Sequoia Chapter. The tree from Pennsylvania will probably be a tulip tree from Valley Forge, sent by the Valley Forge Chapter of DAUGHTERS.

ON Tuesday, August 18th, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Lexington, Ky., dedicated, with appropriate exercises the memorial which they had erected at Bryan Station, five miles from Lexington, in honor of the brave women who risked their lives to procure water for the garrison when it was besieged by 600 Indians under the command of Simon Girty, the renegade. Through the efforts of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a handsome octagonal wall of substantial masonry has been erected around the spring from which the water was obtained, and this is adorned with several tablets suitably inscribed. At the dedication exercises the principal one of these was unveiled by Miss Mary Bryan, great granddaughter of the founder of the fort.

APPROPOS of the recent address upon international arbitration, delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell, before the American Bar Association, it should be mentioned that more than two months ago the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, memorialized the arbitration conference of this country, expressing an earnest desire to co-operate in its work. It is claimed that this Chapter is the first body of women officially co-operating with this great movement.

THE Lincoln Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lincoln, Ill., is the happy recipient of a piece of historic wood which is to be used in panels in the frame of its charter. This treasure is a portion of a walnut rail split by Abraham Lincoln, presented to the Chapter by Edward G. Mason, Esq., President of the Chicago Historical Society. Its authenticity is, therefore, fully established.

THE Pittsburg, Pa., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are to erect a handsome building near the old Block House, to serve as headquarters for the Society as well as an appropriate entrance to the Block House lot, and as a home for the custodian of the Block House. It is intended to place in it a fine collection of Colonial relics which shall always be on free public exhibition.

THE Bristol Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Pawtucket, R. I., gave a very pleasant entertainment in the afternoon and evening of August 11th, at Bradford Hall. The young ladies who presided over the supper tables were very charmingly attired in old-time costumes, some of them being the adornments of their great-grandmothers.

THE August meeting of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held in the parlor of the Watch Hill House, Watch Hill, R. I., the use of which and refreshments being kindly offered by Mrs. A. R. Hale.

The New England Society Mayflower Descendants.

THE New England Society of Mayflower Descendants, which was incorporated in New London, Conn., on March 7, 1896, has completed the first six months of its existence with a growing membership that alike speaks well for the high aims of the Society, and the interest which our present generation feels in what of piety, freedom and virtue it has received from the Pilgrims. The States are represented as follows among the Society's members: Connecticut, 38; New York, 7; Illinois, 5; District of Columbia, 5; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 1, and France by our Vice-Consul at Lyons. There are a number of applications from new States upon which the Society has not been able to take action. The articles of the constitution relating to the forming of branch or local organizations provide that seven or more members of the Society, residing in any town or county (in any State or Territory) of the United States, may

send a written request to the Board of Managers asking authority to associate as a branch of the Society in such town or county, and the Board of Managers may grant the request. Each branch may have a presiding officer to be known as Deputy Governor, and such other officers, except Governor, Elder and Captain, as the branch may choose. No person can be admitted into a branch as a member until after his admission into the General Society, and any member suspended or expelled, or in any way losing membership in the General Society, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the branch. The branch can provide for its own government, provided its rules and regulations do not conflict with those of the General Society. The crest which the Society has adopted for its stationery represents the ship *Mayflower* at anchor with sails furled. In the foreground the top of the famous rock just appears among the breakers, and below this a graceful scroll bearing the words "Plymouth, 1620," binds together sprays of hawthorne and arbutus, the *Mayflower* of the old and the new England. The Corresponding Secretary of the Society is Mr. Percy C. Eggleston, New London, Conn., and inquiries in regard to membership should be addressed to him.

Society of Colonial Wars.

GEN. FRANK WHEATON, one of the most active workers of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Denver, Colorado, entertained the officers and gentlemen of the Council of the Society at supper, August 20th. The Society has issued a circular letter which we give in part.



"THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Colorado, has opened for the benefit of the public and those interested in historical and genealogical matters, a Public Library, devoted exclusively to the subjects of American history and genealogy. The Society has secured very desirable rooms in the Boston Building, Denver, and has already quite a number of volumes on the above subjects, which have already been, although so few in number, a source of much information and interest to many persons. In this connection the Society requests donations towards its library, of books, manuscripts, genealogical charts and other literature. In donating to this library you will greatly aid in the patriotic work undertaken by the

Colorado Society, and will be of very great assistance to many people, who are intensely interested in these subjects, and yet who are so far from the sources of legitimate information, that they are unable to pursue their studies and researches as they would desire. Kindly address or communicate with Maury Nichols, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Infantry; Historian Society of COLONIAL WARS in the State of Colorado, Room 605 Boston Building, Denver, Col.

THE death on September 6th of Dr. George Brown Goode, Deputy Governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the District of Columbia, was learned with deep sorrow by the officers and members of the Society, and many of them attended the funeral services held at Oak Hill Cemetery the afternoon of September 8th.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE Year Book of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Missouri, is a very handsome volume, bound in the colors of the Society. Besides the constitution, by-laws and the roll of members the



book contains much valuable information for applicants for membership. The membership July 1, 1896, was 327, representing 857 ancestors. In order to stimulate an interest in our early history among the young men and women of Missouri, the Society will offer gold, silver and bronze medals to the high schools and schools of equal grade in the State for the three best essays on "The Character and Public Services of Paul Revere." The Committee on Award will be Prof. Calvin Milton Woodward, Ph.D., of Washington University, St. Louis, Chairman; Prof. Edward Archibald Allen, Litt. D., State University, Columbia, and Curtis Burnam Rollins, Columbia. The decision of the Committee will be announced at the Annual Banquet of the Society in St. Louis, February 22, 1897.

TIMOTHY LESTER WOODRUFF, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, N.Y., is a SON OF THE REVOLUTION of

distinguished Connecticut ancestry, and a man of marked ability. His recent nomination by the Republicans for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York is pleasing to his many friends in both political parties in Brooklyn, where he has many friends. He has won hosts of new friends by his administration of the Park Department, especially among the wheelmen, in whose interests he has been very active. Not only has he had the roads in Prospect Park improved, but a return cycle path laid on the Ocean Boulevard, while a path for wheels is now being laid on Glenmore avenue.

THE West Virginia Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has just issued its year book for 1896. It is beautifully printed in blue on handsome paper and has several fine illustrations. One of these is the flag of the Society in yellow, blue and gold. Another is the portrait of Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, ancestor of John George Gittings, of Clarksburg, and still another is the portrait of John Hart, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, the ancestor of Charles Matthew Hart, of Clarksburg. The register gives a short sketch of the services of the ancestor from whom each member of the Society derives his eligibility.

THE Historian of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in California, Charles Putnam Fenner, has just issued his first report, which he states has been largely compiled from the admirably kept records of the Secretary. The Society is in a prosperous condition, and has a comfortably furnished room, where are kept the large number of books which form its library. It also has copies of many Revolutionary records, and an interesting collection of historical relics. The California Society is proud of counting among its members George Washington Peachy, the son of a soldier of the Continental Army.

WALTER DEVEREUX, of Buffalo, N. Y., a SON OF THE REVOLUTION for some years past, has recently been elected a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. He is entitled to membership through the services of Robert Livingston, first proprietor of Livingston Manor, from whom Mr. Devereux is seventh in descent.

United States Daughters of 1812.

The New England Society of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS of 1812, is taking root. Mrs. Wm. Lee, former State Regent to the Massachusetts Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, has been appointed Honorary President General, and is pledged to give her valuable aid to the New England Division. Mrs. Lee has been urged by the Founder-General to accept the position of President-General, Jan. 8, 1897, as Mrs. Darling is fully determined to secure a successor at the meeting of the next council. Mrs. Lee is in poor health, and has declined, but the question is still open for consideration. Mrs. Darling is to return to Washington, and hereafter will reside there and at Old Point Comfort, to be in proximity to her grandchildren, of whom she is sole legal guardian, and private affairs will in the future occupy her full attention. Should Mrs. Lee's health not permit her to take the General Presidency, a lady from New York will do so, and the General Society Headquarters will continue in this city as located since January 8, 1891.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE, President of the New York State Society, has returned to town, and hereafter all applications for membership to the Society of New York should be made to her address, No. 332 W. 87th street, New York City. Miss Adeline W. Sterling, President of the New Jersey Society, 1812 will co-operate with the New York State Society—the officers to be selected from the two States—and will unite in celebrations, especially the anniversary day of the Society, January 8th, when presidents of other State Societies visit New York to attend the General Council at the Everett House, the headquarters of the General Society.

MRS. GOODMAN of Cincinnati, has already secured very desirable initial of a Chapter of Daughters of Cincinnati UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS SOCIETY OF 1812, that will closely ally with the Kentucky Daughters "over the River." Mrs. Russell, President of the Michigan Society, and Mrs. Webster, President of the Ohio Society, report increasing interest, and after the General Council, January 8, 1897, it is expected active work will be inaugurated to promote in several other States the welfare of the Second DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

MRS. REYNOLDS, one of the most popular ladies of Kentucky, is the successor of Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Senior President

of Kentucky, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, who resigned at the date of her father's death, a matter of deep regret to the Council and to all who are familiar with her words and deeds.

NOTICE of the death of Mrs. Hall, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., Honorary Vice-President-General of the Society, was received and filed with regret, and her record placed in the Memorial Book of the Society to be read in General Council January 8, 1897.

THE Society in Pennsylvania is the model of State Societies. The President, Mrs. Hall, of Harrisburg, and the Vice-President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, of Pittsburgh, have accomplished an assured success, attended with interest and results worthy of the Key Stone State.

LOUISIANA has made a successful organization. The Archbishop of New Orleans, the Right Rev. Father Jensens, officially holds January 8th of each year in special service, with the title Chaplain-General of Louisiana for General Society of the Order.

The Colonial Dames of America.

THE fifth annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES in Rhode Island was held at the rooms of the Historical Society in Newport, Monday, August 31st, at noon, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, of Newport; Vice-President, Mrs. William Binney, of Newport; Treasurer, Mrs. George C. Nightingale, of Providence; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Granger, of Providence; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Bullock, of Bristol; Registrar, Mrs. William B. Weeden, of Providence; Historian, Miss Caroline Hazard, of Peacedale. Addresses were made by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Caroline Hazard.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES resident in the State of Illinois was made a legally organized corporation under the laws of that State upon the 30th of June, 1896, its charter members being Annie W. L. Kerfoot, Cornelia Gray Lunt, Julia Duncan Kirby, Fanny S. Robbins, Maria Stith Johnson, Martha G. W. Trippe, Fay Calhoun Mason, Frances Welles Shepard, Matilda Crosby Nickerson, Sarah Kitchen Otis, Isabella Pitts Goodwin, Letitia Green Stevenson.

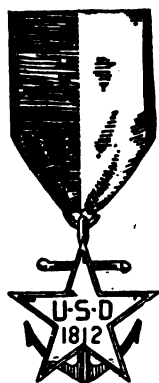


Children of The American Revolution.

A PLEASANT gathering took place July 31st at the Wayside, Concord, Mass., the home of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, President of the National Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The occasion was a basket picnic for the Asa Pollard Society of Billerica, and the Old North Bridge Society of Concord and Acton, about forty from each being present. The Billerica Society came on barges, and was met by a committee of the Old North Bridge and escorted to the historic house, where they were received by the local members. The grounds and residence were thrown open to all, giving many their first chance to roam over the spot made famous by Hawthorne. Lunch was served on the lawn. The literary exercises were held in the house, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Addresses were made by Mrs. H. K. Bradford, President of the Isaac Wheeler Society of Mystic, Conn.; Miss Martha Sharpe, President of the Wilkesbarre, Pa., Society; Mrs. Benjamin W. Hackett, President of Alice Stearns Society of Auburndale, and Miss Emily Noyes of Acton, President of Old North Bridge Society of Concord. The historical exercises by the CHILDREN were given by Margaret Lothrop, Secretary, and Theron Damon, Color Bearer, of Old North Bridge Society; Ethel Jacquith, Rachel Tucker and Mary Morey, Secretary of Asa Pollard Society. Patriotic songs were very finely rendered, with solos by Mrs. Virginia Lee Tewksbury, Miss Knowles and Miss Wilkins. Late in the afternoon the guests were shown the points of interest by Mrs. Lothrop. Among the visitors were Mrs. Minot J. Savage and her daughter, Mrs. Simonds.

THE Nathan Hale Society, of Bound Brook, N. J., of which Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas is President, held its regular meeting July 19th. A remarkably pretty and appropriate design for a



proposed tablet for the Presbyterian church, drawn by Fred Mason, was presented, and will probably be adopted by the Society. After an intermission of ten minutes, during which the CHILDREN discussed crackers and lemonade, a map of Long Island, on the plan of that of Irving's "Life of Washington," was spread out on a table. This had been carefully built out in relief by Mrs. Thomas, and showed the position of the American and British armies, the forts, entrenchments, men-of-war in the harbor, the tents of the British encampment, and our American soldiers in the densely wooded hills, miniature American and British flags adding to the beauty of the scene. The eager CHILDREN gathered about the table to watch the crossing of the British from Staten to Long Island, the march across the hills, the desperate battle of Lord Sterling and Cornwallis, the unguarded pass in the hills by which the British gained the American camp and almost succeeded in capturing the American army, and finally, the masterly retreat in the night, August 27, 1776. The CHILDREN answered the questions readily and extremely well, taking up the thread of the story and working out the battle of Long Island themselves. This was preparatory to the story of Nathan Hale, about whose life and career every child had a question to answer.

THE members of the William Latham, Jr., Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Stonington, Conn., recently visited Westerly, R. I., by invitation, and were entertained at the residence of Miss Julia E. Smith. Miss Smith lives on Quarry Hill, in the house once occupied by Dr. Joshua Babcock. It is the oldest and most noted house in the place, and within its walls Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and other famous men of the "times that tried men's souls," have been entertained. Professor Bristol, Professor of Biology in the University of New York, gave the CHILDREN an interesting address on the Battle of Saratoga, and Mr. Doane of Cincinnati spoke to them of instilling into their memories the deeds of great men, and of choosing examples worthy of emulation during their own lives. Judge Richard A. Wheeler then gave a sketch of the life of Joshua Babcock, and the CHILDREN sang "America." The literary part of the entertainment thus ended, the visitors were invited to the lawn to partake of the bountiful collation prepared for them, and which they enjoyed to the utmost. The day was a very happy one for the CHILDREN, who, even to the smallest, are full of praise for the kind hostess who did so much for their pleasure.

THE Old North Bridge Society of Concord, Mass., Miss Lucy Emily Noyes, President, has accomplished a most worthy piece of work. This was done at the suggestion of the National President, and has resulted in finding the old road from Capt. Isaac Davis' farm in Acton to the Old North Bridge, Concord, over which the minute men marched, April 19, 1775. The Society, accompanied by Mrs. Lothrop, invited Mr. Luke Smith, whose father, Solomon Smith, was a member of the company, to go over this old road, which now runs in and out over the fields. Mr. Smith is the only one living who knows accurately the old road. A surveyor went with the party, and several excursions were made with Mr. Smith over the route, which was then properly surveyed and the map made. Historic exercises were held to mark this work, near the Capt. Isaac Davis Monument in Acton.

AN interesting meeting of the Thaddeus Maltby Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held June 29, 1896, at the home of the President, Mrs. Frederick Emery Foster, on Grand avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, one of the promoters of the Society, gave an interesting talk to the CHILDREN. An important feature of the meeting was the organization of a drum corps, composed of members of the Society. The first practice of a flag drill was also held. New members are enrolled at each meeting. Another meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Foster, Monday morning, July 6th, at 10.30 o'clock.

THE record of Societies of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION rolls up fast. There are now seventy. Every State is taking up the cause with avidity, Connecticut so far being the banner State. There is a new Society forming in Norwich, with Miss Carrie E. Rogers as President, making the thirteenth one in that State. Connecticut enjoys the National emblem presented at the last Congress, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by the National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, for one year, to the banner State. But the other States are working hard to secure it next year.

THE Samuel McDowell Society has been formed in Dallas, Texas, under the auspices of the Jane Douglas Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. President, Mrs. Mattie C. McMillan. The Society is most enterprising, and is to celebrate on September 19th, the centennial of the publication of Washington's "Farewell Address."

THE Second Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to be formed in St. Paul, Minn., has for its President, Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, 400 Marshall avenue, composed of young people in their teens, and some very intelligent young men and women have taken up the work in a patriotic spirit.

THE Bemis Heights Society of Saratoga, N. Y., Mrs. Geo. P. Lawton, President, was appointed to occupy one of the decorated coaches in the great Floral Parade in that town the first week in September.

THE Edgartown Society, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard Mass., was organized in that quaint and picturesque old town, August 8th. Twenty-five children are filling out their papers.

THE Mary Lampheer Society of Tacoma, Wash., is doing splendid work under the wise leadership of Mrs. Eleanor Freneau Noël.

A SOCIETY of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is forming in Wilkesbarre, Penn., Miss Martha Sharpe, President.

Descendants of Colonial Governors.

THE insignia of the Order of THE DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS is a golden star, with the letters C. G. in high relief in scarlet enamel. When the membership reaches 100, a book will be issued containing interesting colonial traditions and historic data.

Among other Societies.

THE Committee that was appointed in 1891 by the Founder General of organization to select a building site for a National Home for Daughters of Patriots of the various hereditary Societies, and to perfect a plan for endowing the same, has reported, and a Resort and Rest for DAMES and DAUGHTERS may materialize before the close of the present century. It is decided through practical business methods to secure an endowment fund, based on Life Insurance policies issued by the New York Life Insurance Company of New York City, to carry out the benefaction. The plan was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, 1891, and set forth in the charter as follows: "to provide a home for the impoverished daughters of noble sires, where they can be safely sheltered from the storms of life, and be made to feel they have a home and country." We hope to give details of the plan in our next issue. All applications for information may be addressed to John H. Warner, General Agent, New York Life Insurance Company, 611 Broadway, New York.

KITTERY, ME., will celebrate the 250th anniversary, on October 20, 1897. An association is about to be formed of the descendants of Col. William and Margery Bray Pepperell (parents of Sir William), for the purpose of holding a reunion of the "cousins" at Kittery on the above date, to preserve the Pepperell Tomb and better perpetuate the honored name of Pepperell. O. L. Frisbee, Portsmouth, N. H., a lineal descendant of Colonel Pepperell, has issued a circular inviting other descendants to unite in the celebration, and to become members of the Association. Over a hundred have signified their assent, and of these twenty five are descendants of Sir William. Mr. Frisbee will be pleased to hear from other descendants relative to the matter.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Billerica, Mass., has erected a bronze tablet to commemorate the passage of General Washington through the town. The tablet is placed on a handsome oak tree, twenty-one feet three inches in circumference at the base, which stands opposite the Howe school, and bears this inscription: "This tree was here when George Washington passed through Billerica, November 5, 1789, during a tour of New England, and is one of the original forest trees." An extract is also given from Washington's diary, showing that he passed through "Bellarika" en route from Andover to Lexington.

THE PAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY is to erect in Washington, D. C., a bronze bust of gigantic proportions to the memory of Thomas Paine. It is to be modelled after a bust of Paine which has recently come from the hands of the oldest living American sculptor, William Macdonald. The head alone will be six feet high, and the entire bust fifteen. It will not be completed until next May.

THE patriotic Societies of New Jersey will meet at the old Wallace House in Somerville on September 19th, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. It was the Wallace House that General Washington made his headquarters during the winter and spring of 1778-79, and where the campaign of General Sullivan against the Indians was planned.

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A PRISONER'S DIARY IN THE PIVOTAL STATE.

NEW YORK won her reputation for being a "pivotal State" long before presidential campaigns absorbed the attention of the people in the month of October. Perhaps the earliest instance in the history of the United States in which the saying, "As goes New York so goes the Union," was illustrated, occurred in October, 1777. That October was a very lively month in this State, and the news from above the Harlem was watched for with keen interest by the inhabitants of this city; for then, as in some subsequent years, there was a certain proportion of the inhabitants who depended upon the residents below the Harlem to overcome the majorities of those above. In the early days of that lively month of October, just alluded to, the inhabitants of New York City received some news that was very gratifying to the majority of them. It was the news of the capture by the British, on the 6th, of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, nearly opposite Peekskill, with large quantities of stores and ammunition, and the consequent evacuation of Forts Independence and Constitution. Soon after, came the less cheerful news of the second battle of Stillwater on the 7th (the first having been fought on September 19th). It was in this second battle of Stillwater (or Saratoga, as it is sometimes called), that Arnold missed the opportunity of his life to die at the height of his fame. He was only wounded in the leg, and lived to perpetrate the crime which has stained his name with everlasting infamy. Next came the news of the burning of Kingston by the British on the 18th. And then, in less than a week, they heard the humiliating news of Burgoyne's surrender on the 17th. "Surrender," did we say? Shade of the departed General, pardon us! The "Convention" of Saratoga, we should have said. That was the official word by which that important transaction was styled, in order to save the tender feelings of General Burgoyne. It was the first Saratoga Convention in the history of the State, and the place has been famous for conventions ever since.

Unless historians have over-estimated the importance of the battle of Saratoga, it was the turning-point of the American Revolution. Sir Edward Creasy ranks Saratoga as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. As went New York, in that instance, so went the Union.

A vivid picture of the stirring events of those history-making days, above and below the Harlem, is afforded by a hitherto unpublished diary of Capt. H. Pawling, who was captured at the fall of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, and who was a prisoner in New York City during the occurrence of the events immediately following. This manuscript, now in possession of Sutherland DeWitt of Elmira, a lineal descendant of one of Captain Pawling's companions in arms, graphically describes the barbarous treatment accorded by the British to their prisoners, and gives several extremely picturesque views of military life at that time. As the Revolutionary archives of the State of New York are well known to be defective, the following extracts from Captain Pawling's diary, which THE SPIRIT OF '76 is permitted to make, may contain names not to be found elsewhere recorded, and thus prove of especial interest to the descendants of the patriots mentioned therein. The diary runs as follows, beginning with the day before the capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery:

"October 5, 1777. In the morning received intelligence that the British troops had landed near King's Ferry on the east side of the river. In the afternoon, Major Logan was sent with a detachment consisting of about eighty men, to observe the enemy; tarried there over night. In the morning, about daylight, discovered the enemies' boats crossing the river and landing on the west side, at or near King's Ferry. He returned back about nine o'clock in the morning to Forts Clinton and Montgomery and bro't the aforesaid intelligence.

"Monday, 6th. Soon after Major Logan's return, Lieutenant Jackson was sent out with a small party, being about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to watch the motion of the enemy. About 12 o'clock a small firing was heard, supposed to be Lieutenant Jackson's, who, it was thought, had met with the enemy; the drums were immediately ordered to beat to arms, the men paraded, Colonel Brown sent off with a detachment consisting of about eighty men, four officers, among which I was one, and on our march to Doodle town met Lieutenant Jackson, who in-

formed Colonel Brown that the enemy was at or near June's in Doodle-town. We marched on as far as Brown's, the beginning of Doodle-town, where we had a fair prospect of the enemy; seeing a vast body of them, Col. Brown thought proper to draw back some distance and take the advantage of the ground. About three o'clock the enemy came within musket shot. We then attacked them, and was obliged to retreat to prevent being surrounded; and thus they pursued our retreat until we came to our lines, where we made a stand for a considerable time; but being too weak, was not able to maintain our ground, and was obliged to retreat into Fort Clinton; by this time we began to play upon the enemy with our cannon from the forts; they soon came in reach of musket shot, when the noise of cannon and small arms was heard on every side. The shipping crowded all sails they possibly could, and fired from their row galleys. His Excellency, Gen. James Clinton, ordered Colonel Brown with his detachment of continental troops to Fort Montgomery, in order to reinforce the troops under command of Governor George Clinton, posted in the redoubt on the left. About five o'clock Colonel Campbell sent a flag of truce in at Fort Montgomery and demanded the fort; said if the fort was not given up in five minutes he would put every man to the sword. Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston, who received the flag, sent word back that he might do his worst, and be damned, that we were determined to hold it as long as we could make any resistance; but if he would lay down his arms and march into the fort he should have good quarters. Some short time after the flag was sent in Colonel Campbell was shot through the breast with a musket ball and sent into eternity.

"A brisk firing was kept up. Lieutenant McArthur, who was on my right, was shot with a musket ball in the cheek, his jaw-bone broke and the ball lodged down alongside his throat. A very brisk firing continued; the upper redoubt was stormed and carried by the enemy; they then gave three huzzas; we answered it by huzzas three times for the Congress. Showers of balls was then poured among us but did no damage. About one o'clock we were stormed and made prisoners. Few of our party made their escape. Captain Godwin and myself were knocked down by the side of each other, striped of hat, watch and buckles by Dr. —, formerly an inhabitant of Dutchess County, precinct of Rhinebeck, kept but a short time in the redoubt, removed to a room in the barracks, where Captain Hautranch and Captain Johnson before had lodged. The officer that had the guard over us the first night was Richard Vanderburgh, a lieutenant in the new corps, who gave Lieutenant Mott a blow aside the head and knocked him almost down for calling him by his former familiar name, being intimately acquainted with him heretofore.

"October 7th, in the morning a number of officers came to see us. Some spoke very politely to us, and others insulted us in the grossest manner. Some of the British sent us some rum which greatly cheered our spirits. We could look out of the windows and see the inhabitants that lived near about the fort coming and taking protection, as we supposed, as we saw them come from Headquarters with papers in their hands; likewise we could see the inhabitants driving in cattle; also we saw the enemy carrying our dead cross snaggy poles, naked as they were born, head and heels hanging down; also saw the enemy walking about the fort with our cloths selling them to each other; this day passed very tedious.

"Wednesday 8th. In the morning they bro't us some buisaket and rum which refreshed us greatly; about 10 o'clock we were paraded, and a shocking appearance we made, scarce a hat among the whole, some without coats and some without shoes, not more than two or three had buckles in their shoes and knees. We had about two thousand spectators, some showing us the gallows, swearing they would be hangmen for us; we were marched down the river and crowds of people on every side insulting us the whole way; we embarked on board of a row boat and were rowed down below the Dunderburgh past some shipping where we received showers of insults from the sailors an wh---s that were on board the ships. We were put on board the ship *Archer*, commanded by Capt. Wm. Coats, and confined in the hold, about two hundred in number; until night we were allowed the privilege of going one at a time upon deck

"storm and had forfeited our lives according to the laws of the Nation. The number of Officers confined in the room with me was twelve, named as follows: Col. Wm. Ellison, Lieut. Col. Livingston, Bruyn, McClaughrey, Majors Logan and Lush, Capt. Godwin, Capt. Swartwout, Lieut. Fenno, Lieut. hats, some in their flaps, some fell on our hands and some under foot among the flint; they had been so kind as to take away every knife and razor."

Here a portion of the diary is lost, which evidently depicted the arrival of the prisoners in New York and their incarceration. The next writing begins abruptly thus:

as our necessary occasions required, but soon as it was dark they let down a bucket of rum, being a gill and a quarter per man, and shut down the hatchway, presenting two pieces of cannon down upon us, not one allowed to go up till morning, though many had the flux.

"The 10th, they opened the hatchway and pitched down boiling hot chunks of pork amongst us, some caught in their Powelson, myself, Enan, Swartwout, A. D. Q. M. Genl. Glover. The room opposite, Major DuBois, Capt. Humphrey, Gilleland, Lieut. Jackson, Forman, Dodge, Halstead, Mott and Thurston, Enans, Leggett, McClaughrey, G. M. Carpenter.

"The 18th. Widow Smith, living near St. Paul's Church, that heavenly and charitable woman, sent a fine breakfast to both rooms of the officers taken at Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

"14th and 15th. Nothing material occurred.

"16th. Lewis Pintard, agent for the American prisoners, bro't to each of us a blanket and shirt.

"17th. Two prisoners were bro't to this town taken by British troops. One was Mr. Anthony, who formerly lived in the town, the other was Oakley; both were put in the dungeon. They informed some of the officers of our corps that Major Danl. Hammill came down in the same vessel with them as far as Fort Constitution, a rascal we some time before suspected as a traitor.

"18th. This day we received some hope that we shall be enlarged, that our confinement is entirely owing to the slow-match being found in the room in which we were confined (at Fort Montgomery), a fact which however true, we utterly deny having a hand in and are ready and willing to clear up by oath or any other way in our power. This day received a backgammon table and other pieces of amusement; spent the day agreeably as could be expected.

"19th. Sunday. Passed the time agreeable, paying due respect to the day.

"20th. Nothing material happened—only felt rough, and by examining found my body covered with measles, unexpected, having no sickness worse than a bad cold.

"21st. This morning received the agreeable intelligence from Mr. L——t of the capture of Genl. Burgoyne and total defeat of his army, reviving news indeed, great rejoicing in the prison."

The next six days were uneventful. Then occurs the following entry:

"28th. All the officers taken at Forts Clinton and Montgomery signed a certificate that we know nothing of any slow match or candle left burning in the room in which we were confined at Fort Montgomery. Mr. Winslow, Deputy Commissioner of prisoners, tells us as we have signed a certificate that we know nothing of any slow match or candle being left in the room at Fort Montgomery we should have the privilege of our paroles on condition that we pay two dollars pr. week each for our board, to be paid weekly, which we unanimously agreed to though not capable of raising one farthing, but feeling confident that the cause in which we fought was just, and the God who we adore through his providence would support us.

"A true copy of the parole signed: 'We whose names are hereunder written do pledge our faith and honor to his Excellency Sir William Howe that we will not depart from the house we are placed in by the Commissary for prisoners or go beyond the bound prescribed by him, and further, that we will not do nor say anything contrary to the interest of his Majesty or his government. New York, 31st October, 1777.'

As may be imagined, the latter clause of the parole was not strictly kept, as will be seen by the toasts surreptitiously drunk on November 30th, and the more or less outspoken rejoicing over news of American victories. After signing the parole, the prisoners were taken by the provost guard to New Bedford, L. I., and billeted upon various residents. On November 2d Captain Pawling went out for a walk: "Saw many of our brother officers, drank some punch together and returned; spent the day very agreeably; likewise heard the agreeable news from the southward that the brave General Washington had taken 1,500 Hessians and 800 British troops near Red Bank, also blown up two 64 gun ships and one of smaller size."

The news from Redbank was not strictly accurate, but sufficiently so to have warranted the prisoners' feeling of elation.

On October 23, 1777, the little garrison of 400 Americans at Fort Mercer had defeated 2,000 Hessians, inflicting a loss of about 400 killed and wounded, and sustaining a loss of only about 40; and the following day had destroyed the enemy's vessels *Augusta*, and *Merlin*.

During the next two weeks, the news of other outside happenings filtered in to the prisoners. On November 15th, Captain Pawling records an account of "the prisoners taken at the Northward:

"The great General Burgoyne and staff officers, among which are six members of parliament	12
British officers taken by capitulation	2,142
Foreigners taken at same time	2,998
Canadian forces	1,100
Sick	598
Wounded	528
Prisoners of war before capitulation	100
Deserters alone	300
Lost at Bennington	1,220
Killed between 1st September and 18th October	600
Taken at Ticonderoga	113
Killed at Herkimer's battle at Fort Schuyler	300
	10,011

"37 brass cannon Royal mortars with implements, 21 of which are 24 pounders, 5,000 stand of arms and 400 set of harness, a considerable number of ammunition wagons and harness, 6 pieces taken at Bennington 2d and four Royal at Ft. Schuyler."

On Nov. 19th, Capt. Pawling heard again of the treacherous Hammill. He was informed on good authority that Hammill had piloted the enemy up the river thought the *chevaux de frise* for the reward of 20 pounds in dollars. On the 21st Pawling had the melancholy pleasure of seeing "my hat and watch at Mrs. Bloom's tavern in possession of one Mr. D——p." On the 28th, "all the officers, prisoners on the Island, except the sick and some that had their wives on the Island, were put on board ship." Captain Pawling and 100 others being assigned to the prison ship *Myrtle*. A couple of days later, having received by the hand of Col. Wm. Ellison £3.16.8, sent by Governor Clinton, he "sent to New York and purchased a gallon of spirits. Toasts drank: 1st. The Honorable Continental Congress. 2d, His Excellency Genl. Washington. 3d, His Excellency Governor George Clinton. 4th, To All Absent Friends. 5th. Success to the arms of America." The list of toasts is concluded with this indication of the joviality of the occasion: "this ended in high spirits." The next few entries afford some idea of the prisoners' diet:

"Dec. 1st Allowed no meat, but some oat-meal buiskets and butter.

"Dec. 2d. Were allowed some buiskets flower raisons & meat.

"Dec. 3d. Allowed some oat-meal, butter, buiskets and beans. In the evening Col. Livingston, Col. Rohn and Major Stewart made their escape."

In the next few days there were several interesting and picturesque occurrences. On December 4th, Captain Vincent and Lieutenant Priestly had a violent dispute and decided to settle it on deck with pistols. Priestly fired without doing any damage and Vincent missed fire, and then they made up. On the 7th the officer-prisoners on the *Myrtle* contributed six dollars for the privates "to purchase some rum to cheer up their spirits." On the 8th, "orders were given on board our ship by an insignificant fellow commanding a Bum ship that no prisoners should be allowed upon deck after night unless upon necessary occasions. The Gentlemen officers who were prisoners one and all determined not to be kept between decks. After the Capt. of the ship and the guard heard our determination they tho't best not to put the order into execution."

On the 10th the prisoners were landed again on Long Island, and on the 15th we find an allusion to a mysterious beverage in the entry: "Passed the time away visiting each other taking the Union drink at Headquarters." The recipe for the "Union drink" is not given, unfortunately. On the 16th they heard of the capture of Col. Samuel Blachly Webb and others who were sent to the island on parole. This Colonel Webb was the ancestor of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Dr. William Seward Webb, and others of New York City.

Passing over several quaint entries, such as "Jan. 1st, 1778. Received of Mr. Pintard by the hands of Mr. Thos. Gardiner cloth for coat, jacket and britches," of little interest to the general reader, but of no small importance to the writer of the diary, we will make only two more quotations, as they give in few words striking pictures of life in those days.

"Jan. 5th. A provincial prisoner swam ashore from one of the prison ships in the Wallabaugh and went in a house to warm himself, being almost perished; was taken by four men with two muskets; as they were taking him to confinement, getting near

the river, he slipped out of their hands, and jumped into the marsh, wallowed and swam about half a mile before he could get to the land on the other side of the creek. The men that had him in custody did not choose to follow him in the water, but ran and alarmed the whole neighborhood; the neighbors went in pursuit of the prisoner, but could not find him." Many another unfortunate was not as lucky as this one.

On January 9th is described one of the most extraordinary "frollicks" on record. In order not to rob it of any of its quaint originality and humor, it is quoted verbatim: "Capt. Godwin, Capt. Gilliland, Lt. Dodge, Ensn. Swartwout, Q. M. Carpenter and myself undertook to kill theitch with hog fat, fire and brimstone; in the afternoon a dispatch was sent off a mile and a half for spirits; they returned about sunset with a jug and two bottles full of good old spirits. Mrs. Ransom, that motherly soul, supplied us with a kitchen tub, pot and soap to clean up and a negro to wait on us; we convened about 8 o'clock with each a blanket, and proceeded on our dirty frollick; about 10 o'clock in high spirits; about 11 some began to be unruly and about half past eleven one was void of strength; the kind company plunged him in a tub of water, was well cleaned, his clothes put on, and laid aside; about 12 another kicked up, was washed, his clothes put

on and laid aside; about half past 12 another gave up the ghost, he was washed and taken care of; the last was full of fight; Providence who always favored us, ordered three of the company to take care of the other three; about 1 o'clock the frollick broke up, the room cleaned up, new straw brought, the blankets spread down, we lay until morning, when we all repaired to our quarters except one who yet remained stupid; the affection we had for the one left called us back again to see whether he was dead or alive; about 10 o'clock we went in to see him; he was called upon and he lifted up his eyes like the wicked man in torment and cry'd out for a little water to cool his tongue; the spirits not being all drank a stiff grog was made and given him; he was left until the afternoon to recover his senses which took him until night."

The portion of the manuscript has been preserved up to February 22d, 1778, only, at which time Captain Pawling was hoping for exchange. The reader hardly needs to be assured, however, that a brave Captain who could stand such a dose of hog-fat, fire and brimstone, to say nothing of Long Island spirits and "Union drink," had the hardihood to survive the confinement in a British prison. The archives of the State of New York show that Captain Pawling eventually rejoined his regiment and was mustered to 1782.

EMPIRE STATE, S. A. R.'S, FIRST THOUSAND MEMBERS.

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

A LITTLE more than two years ago, on July 4, 1894, several gentlemen of high social and business standing met in Rochester to organize a Chapter of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Since that time the Rochester Chapter has manifested much energy and activity. It is constantly receiving desirable accessions to its membership, and this has more than doubled, now numbering over forty.



JAMES GOOLD CUTLER.

October 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga, is the day chosen for the annual meeting, and the Board of Managers meets quarterly for the transaction of routine business. The Chapter has held a number of very interesting meetings, and has taken a leading part in several public functions of a patriotic character. Its observance of April 19th last was one of the most impressive services held in the State. The Chapter is admirably officered. The officers and managers are the same now as at the time of its organization, having been re-elected at each recurring meeting, namely: President, J. Warren Cutler; Vice-President, John H. Rochester; Secretary, Edward G. Miner, Jr.; Treasurer, Frederic P. Allen, and Registrar and Historian, William W. Webb. The Board of Managers consists of the foregoing officers and the following members: Frank W. Elwood, James G. Cutler, J. Harry Stedman, George C. Buell, and, Chaplain, Rev. Henry Anstice. All of these officers are gentlemen of distinction in business, political and social circles. James Goold Cutler, brother of the President, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 24, 1848, and made his home in that city until his removal, in 1872, to Rochester. His business interests are many and varied. He is President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the Alliance Bank, President of the Cutler Manufacturing Company, and a trustee of the Post Express Printing Company. In all of these positions he commands the respect and confidence of his associates. He is actively interested in politics, his affiliations being with the Republican party. In 1895, Governor Morton appointed him a member of the commission to draft laws for the govern-

ment of cities of the second class, and he is now the Republican candidate for Presidential Elector for the Thirty first (Monroe County) District. Commencing life as a practicing architect, he was for some years a Director of the American Institute of Architects, and was three times elected President of the Western New York Chapter of that Society. His many interests are indicated by the varied nature of the organizations of which he is a member, these being the Architectural League of New York, the League of American Wheelmen, the Genesee Valley, Whist, Country and Thistle Golf clubs, and the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Another well known member of the Rochester Chapter is George May Elwood, a gentleman who does not find an active business life incompatible with the gratification of his literary and scientific tastes. In the private life of his charming home, he spends most of his leisure in his library, engaged in hard study, his predilections being for science and history. He was one of the early members of the Academy of Sciences, and, as the result of some of his scientific work, was made, some years since, a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of Great Britain, and this year was chosen as the President of the Rochester Historical Society. He is an enthusiastic collector of rare and curious books illustrative of the early history of the art of printing, prints, manuscripts, and book plates, being a member of the Ex-Libris societies of Washington, London, Paris and Berlin, and a contributor to their journals. He has also been a member for many years of the Lotos Club of New York city, as well as a member of the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester and the Citizens' Club of Syracuse. In business life, Mr. Elwood has been always identified with banking and insurance interests. Born in Rochester August 11, 1844, he was educated there and at Chicago, where he lived for five years, and prepared to enter Harvard; but, on the death of his father, in 1859, he returned to



GEORGE MAY ELWOOD.

Rochester and took a position in the Traders' Bank. He became a member of a banking and insurance firm in 1869, from which he retired some years later to become the General Agent and Adjuster for the Guardian Assurance Company of London. Prior to the retirement of that company from the United States, Mr. Elwood received a similar appointment from the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York City, which position he has held for many years, continuing to reside in Rochester. Mr. Elwood has an interesting pedigree. He is descended on his paternal side from a family of English pioneers, who bought lands and were among the earliest settlers of the Mohawk Valley, his great grandfather, with two brothers, having taken part in the bloody battle of Oriskany; and also from the Bushnells and Fitches of Connecticut. On his maternal side he is descended from Captain John May, who commanded the ship *James*, and settled in Boston in the early days of the Old Colony—1640. He is also descended from Christopher Wadsworth and James Lindall, who were members of Capt. Miles Standish's Plymouth Company, as well as from Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, who commanded and was killed at the famous Sudbury fight in April, 1676, and also from the Allises, Waites, Dickinsons, Stebbins and Sheldons, names familiar in the Colonial history of Massachusetts. Mr. Elwood is the Local Secretary of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and a member of the COLONIAL ORDER. In 1882 he married Mary Louise Cheney, who is also descended from old Puritan and Pilgrim New England stock, a direct descendant from Governor Bradford, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, the Cheneys, Holbrooks, Peabodys, Buckingham and allied families, and who is a member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, COLONIAL DAMES and MAYFLOWER SOCIETY, as well as being the organizer and President of one of the first Chapters of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Buffalo also has a lively Chapter of the Empire State Society, containing some of the most enthusiastic members of the organization.



CHARLES JACKSON NORTH.

newest comers, who are sincere and earnest in their desire for its blessings, can interpret and enter into its possession, with the greatest benefit to themselves and with a faith and loyalty equal to those who draw their descent in the United States from colonial times.

THE founder of one of the largest engraving establishments in the world, the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, is an Empire State SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Born in Mansfield, Ohio, where his father, John Lee, carried on the business of engraving, Homer Lee was early taught the art. When, by further study in Toledo and Cincinnati, he had become skilled in its various branches, Mr. Lee applied to the American Bank Note Company for a position. This, perhaps fortunately, he failed to secure, for it led to his embarking soon after in business for himself. He came to New York and apprenticed himself to a steel engraver at a salary of \$100 for the first year, and a percentage of what he could earn by overwork. Before the completion of the

first year his employer failed; but having saved about \$800, this courageous young man, with admirable spirit, began an engraving business, of which he was sole proprietor, under the name of Homer Lee & Company, with an office in Liberty street. In 1881 he organized the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, with a capital of \$30,000, which was afterwards increased to \$500,000, of which he became Vice-President and Treasurer, and the highly satisfactory progress of this corporation is chiefly due to the skill, judgment and intelligent management of Mr. Lee. The securities engraved by this company are a "good delivery" in the New York, London and Frankfort Stock Exchanges and the Paris Bourse. Travelers in South America are familiar with the imprint of the Homer Lee Bank Note Co., for it engraves the money for twenty million people below the Isthmus. Mr. Lee is the inventor of the Homer Lee Press, for many years used by the Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and with which his company underbid the Government for the Postal contracts, which led to its use by the leading Continental governments, including Germany, France and Russia. He is also the inventor of the steelograph process, now almost as widely known as the lithograph. The typographic machines used for mechanical typesetting now embrace many of his improvements in construction. In addition to his active business connections Mr. Lee is strongly interested in social and art-matters. He was one of the three founders of the Ohio Society of New York, and for several years its secretary. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Colonial, Lotos and Salmagundi Clubs, and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a



HOMER LEE.

Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which fraternity his father was the Grand Master of the State of Ohio in 1867-8, and for many years has been a trustee of St. John's Guild. He is not only a practical engraver, but also an able artist as well, and an exhibitor at the National Academy. His private collection of paintings is one of the finest on the west side. In 1891, Mr. Lee was married to Charlotte Buffington, second daughter of the late Samuel Riddle, founder of Glen Riddle, a suburb of Philadelphia. Mr. Lee is a descendant, on his paternal side, of the Lees of Ditchley, England, known as the diplomatic branch of the family, as distinguished from its fighting branch, which settled on the shores of the Chesapeake previous to 1686, and of Major McCulloch, an Indian fighter of Western Pennsylvania, who became famous in consequence of his daring and providential escape from a party of Indians by jumping horseback from a precipice 150 feet high into Wheeling Creek, opposite the present site of Wheeling, Va., and still known as "McCulloch's Leap." Major McCulloch was afterwards ambushed and burned at the stake and tradition has it that his heart was eaten by the savages to make them brave.

If there is any one member in the Empire State Society who at this time has occasion to draw inspiration from George Washington's example of patriotism and courage in the face of difficulties, it is John Quincy Adams, of New York City. Mr. Adams is candidate for Congress from the district which embraces the battlefields of Harlem Plain and Heights, and is running on the Democratic ticket in a district which gave a Republican majority of 6,000 at the last Congressional election. If he meets the fate that Washington met on the same ground, he declares he will only retreat till he reaches his Yorktown. Mr. Adams, who was born in Lancaster, N. H., October 28, 1848, and has been a merchant in this city many years, has been conspicuously identified with the patriotic Societies of New York. In addition to being a charter member of the Empire State, Sons of

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, he holds the honorable position of Secretary-General of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA. Something of his liberal-mindedness was reflected in his recent address of welcome to the charter associates of that



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

of the Democratic Club of New York, and a firm believer in

Order, in which he said: "And we may ever hope to dwell in harmony among ourselves and the world, if we keep to the principles which our fathers provided. Men come and go—parties may change, but the principles of the American people are constant. We, as a nation, have pledged ourselves to give man his liberty; he may worship his God under the cross or the crescent; he may bend his knee in the synagogue or at the altar of Buddha, and we still will give him the hand of friendship, if he do but pledge himself to uphold the principles of our country; there is to us but one creed that every American must accept, and that is our Federal Constitution." He is also a member

the coinage of the Constitution as established by the founders of finance. Mr. Adams traces his ancestry in an unbroken line from Charles Martel, through Charlemagne, down through William the Conqueror, to Henry Adams, the pioneer of the Adams family of Massachusetts, who landed at Mount Wallston in 1680 with his eight sons; and his lineal ancestors were connected by marriage with the families of Partridge, Lockwood, Swift, Warren, Wadsworth, Brackett, Lamb, Gordon, and Rowells of the Old Commonwealth.

The Empire State Society illustrates, in its great membership, the truth of St. Paul's saying about diversities of gifts proceeding from the same Spirit. Differing in the nature of his activities from the gentlemen already mentioned in this series of articles, but inspired by the same patriotic instinct, and possessing a peculiar distinction of his own, is Edward Olcott, of Oneida County, the oldest and only surviving child of Jared Olcott and Abigail Smith (née Bailey). He was born on his father's farm in the town Lee, Oneida County, N. Y., on April 17, 1814, and his entire life of eighty-two years, with the exception of a short time spent in Jefferson County, N. Y., has been in the town of his birth. He has lived on the farm where he now resides for the past fifty-nine years. All of his life has been spent in the vocation of farming. Mr. Olcott was originally a Democrat, but when the Republican Society was formed in 1856, he joined its ranks, and to-day is a strong supporter of that party. He has always been zealous in the cause of temperance. His father, Jared Olcott was in the war of the American Revolution, Edward being thirty-two years of age when he died. Although he is now a very old man he still retains his faculties, and remembers very distinctly numerous facts which his father told him of his army life. Mr. Olcott is much interested in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, having joined the Order in April, 1896, as an honorary member, being one of the very few members who are "own sons" of the Revolution. Mr. Olcott and his wife, who is eighty years of age, have been the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living. They have been married sixty-three years, and are passing the closing days of their life alone, but peacefully and happily, in the house where all of their children were born, both being in fairly good health.

MARKING THE GRAVE OF JOHN COOMBS.

THE touching little scene that forms the subject of the accompanying picture* fairly represents and typifies scores of other similar scenes occurring of late in most of the older States, in pursuance of the commemorative work conducted by the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The grave of a soldier of the American Revolution has just been supplied with a bronze marker of the Society, and, with the National flag unfurled to the September breeze, a family party of the soldier's descendants, in three generations, stand uncovered beside the mound, in simple attitudes, expressive of their love and veneration.

In all such scenes is contained a fragrant little story, and the particular scene here depicted is not an exception to the rule. The venerated soldier in this case was not a warrior of wide renown—not even a petty officer; only a simple private; but one who nevertheless bore his humble part worthily throughout all his service in the glorious war for independence. The local setting is a quaint old country cemetery down in Loudoun county, Va., full of ancient, moss-grown stones of obsolete design, and irregular, heaving mounds, ivy-matted and briar-tangled, beneath the shade of grand old forest oaks, pines and cedars. The date was September 8th, last. The grave is that of John Coombs, of Col. Charles Dabney's Regiment, Virginia Troops, who was born in 1744, served faithfully with the Virginia Colonial troops, witnessed from the Continental ranks the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, afterward settled on a farm two miles from North Fork Cemetery, and died, with the respect and affection of all his rural neighbors, July 16, 1849, at the unusual age of one hundred and five years. The family party depicted in the act of rendering homage to his memory consisted of Mr. Charles W. Coombs, grandson; Mr. Charles C. Coombs, great grandson, and wife; and Master Charles Vest Coombs and little William Leslie Coombs, great great grandsons, all of Washington, D. C. The bronze marker had been procured by Mr. Charles W. Coombs,

the grandson of the soldier, in the customary manner prescribed by the rules of the Society, and the family had made a pleasant pilgrimage from Washington, three hours by rail, to Round Hill Station, on the Southern line, and thence a delightful journey of ten miles by carriage through beautiful rolling scenery to the old North Fork Cemetery, to fulfill the pious duty of placing the precious trophy upon the grave.

The sweet task has just been completed, and the three generations remain in silent contemplation, in their persons and surroundings linking the distant past with the present and the presumptive future, when an enthusiastic friend draws a camera upon the party, presses the button, and registers the scene to serve as a permanent souvenir of that happy day's outing spent in rendering homage to the ancestral *Manes*. With what mingled emotions of filial pride, reverent love and patriotic fervor do the elders consummate the act! And what an impressive experience it is to the little fellows, thus unconsciously admonished by example and visible illustration to cherish the past and prize for the future their dear-bought birthright of American citizenship!

Attached to the John Coombs marker is a bronze tablet, bearing the inscription: "Erected by his grandson, Charles W. Coombs, of the District of Columbia Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1896."

Several old men living in the vicinity of the North Fork Cemetery remember as boys to have witnessed the interment of John Coombs, conducted with the honors of war, and the fact which impressed the occasion upon their boyish recollection was the salute fired by his living comrades over his grave. A score of other Revolutionary heroes are buried in that old-fashioned God's-acre, but this is the first Revolutionary marker that has been set up there. People in the neighborhood have already manifested a deep interest in it and have bestowed upon it a great deal of admiring attention.

* See cover.

MISS JULIETTE BETTS of Norwalk, Conn., died September 18th, at the age of ninety-three. Her home was in the house built upon the foundations of one erected by her ancestors in 1660, which was destroyed when the British soldiers burnt Norwalk during the Revolution. Miss Betts was the daughter of Capt.

Hezekiah Betts, who led the attack on the British which opened the battle of Yorktown. On account of her father's services, a pension was obtained for her about a year ago, by Congressman Hill of Norwalk, which added greatly to the comfort of her declining days.

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OCTOBER, 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 20 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 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 CELEBRATION OF SEPTEMBER NINETEENTH.

THE hundredth anniversary of the publication of Washington's Farewell Address to the American people was observed very generally throughout the country. The patriotic Societies, Boards of Trade, and citizens everywhere appear to have felt the significance of the occasion. Flags were displayed from private residences and public buildings; in many of the schools portions of the address were read, and there were eloquent speeches and patriotic celebrations by the members of various organizations.

For the past twenty years there have been many centennial celebrations, characterized by rejoicings over past victories or the successful founding of cities, or by a reverent respect for heroes to whom honor was paid. Flags have been thrown to the breeze, guns fired, long processions have marched, eloquent speeches have been made, and there has been great enthusiasm. But the celebration of September 19th differed from these in one important particular. Neither flags nor eloquence were lacking, but the prevailing spirit was one of thoughtfulness, an earnest consideration of our present condition as a nation and of the problems that confront us. From the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific the daily press reproduced, as the limitations of space would permit, the whole or portions of the Farewell Address, and editorial comment dwelt earnestly on its opportuneness to the present political situation. The same feeling was manifest in the addresses made before patriotic and civic Societies.

This wonderful state paper is an expression of the love of the great and noble Washington for the whole country. The loftiest principles are laid down for our guidance, the very dangers that

threaten us now were foreseen. We are exhorted to be guided by experience, to preserve our national honor, and to maintain the permanence of the Union. The excitement that precedes a Presidential election, and which vanishes immediately after, sometimes leads us to overestimate threatened danger, and there is probably very little danger of a disruption of the Union by the secession of the Western States, in spite of some wild talk to that effect, but a feeling of sectionalism exists and will gain strength if not promptly suppressed. The spirit of fraternal love must be cultivated; those of our citizens who are not yet thoroughly Americanized must be taught that this great land is one, that the interests of each section must be the interests of the whole, that when one member suffers the whole body politic is afflicted. There is mutual interdependence, and should be mutual love and sympathy. Many of our patriotic Societies realize that this is a work in which they must take an active part. They have already accomplished a great work in strengthening the bond between the North and South, and we cannot but believe that their efforts, will eventually bring about a better state of feeling between the East and West.

THE CORRECT DATE OF THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.

AS THERE was some lack of uniformity in the date observed as that of the issuance of Washington's Farewell Address, a few words as to the correct date may not be amiss in order to set at rest any uncertainty that may yet exist. The original document, written entirely by Washington's own hand, is in the Lenox Library of New York City. It was acquired by James Lenox, the founder of the Library, when it was sold in 1850 by the administrator of the estate of David C. Claypoole, its original possessor. The address was printed in Claypoole's *American Daily Advertiser*, at Philadelphia, Monday, September 19, 1796, and is there dated September 17th, but the date of the original document is September 19th. When the address was written, it was purposely dated several days ahead. President Washington first interviewed the printer on Thursday the 15th, and selected the following Monday for its publication, and wrote the date accordingly. On the 16th the manuscript was delivered to the printer, the proof was corrected the following day, and the date changed by the editor to the 17th, apparently as an allowance of the time necessary for type-setting between its receipt and appearance. But the 19th was the date written by its author, and was also the day of its appearance before the people to whom it was addressed, and should be considered the correct one.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

THE topics for prize historical essays suggested by the patriotic Societies, indicate that they recognize the change that has taken place in late years in the manner of studying history. This was formerly mere memorizing of the dates of wars, the succession of rulers and of other events as isolated facts. It was only the exceptional student who took a broader view of the subject, and it was a revolution in methods of study when the life of a nation was considered as a development. Our young people are now expected not only to know something of events, but of their causes and of the principles involved in any great political change. As a correspondent of the *Century* magazine says, we are "a people developing in a way not known before; not, as in Europe, from non-liberty to greater freedom and democracy, but from liberty to greater and greater limitations on that liberty," imposed by the "social pressure" of an "advancing industrial organization." It is an imperative condition of our advance as a nation, that our history shall be properly taught. Not only causes and principles, but the results of any line of public action should be carefully studied, in order to estimate correctly its bearing on our future development, and to enable us to use calm judgment and self-control in the conduct of affairs.

The Chapter Movement.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In your issue of May last, you gave, on page 218, the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the last Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. That report, as printed by you, says that the movement for the organization of local chapters started "with the organization of the Elizabethtown Chapter of the New Jersey Society, with Walter Chandler as President, on the twenty-sixth of September, 1893." This report, as printed by you, is just as it was read at the Congress. Before the close of the Convention, I called the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that he had made a mistake, and that there was another subordinate organization of the character that had been started more than a year prior to the date given in his report. Mr. Murphy requested me to send him a written statement of the facts in the case, and promised that, if I was right, he would correct his report before publication. I complied with the request, and Mr. Murphy did the best he could to keep his promise. His report was given official publication on pages 190 and 191 of the National Year Book, 1894, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. On page 191, the corrected report contains this statement: "This movement, starting with the organization of the Western Reserve Society, Elroy M. Avery, President, on May 5, 1893, was followed by the organization of the Elizabethtown Chapter," etc.

As the Chapter movement is likely to mark an era of greater prosperity in the history of the Society, I trust that THE SPIRIT OF '76 will put on record in its columns the accurate statement of an historical fact. The idea was my own, and I think that it was worked out by me before similar steps were taken by any one else. On the fifth of May, 1892, and after much correspondence, I met the members of the executive Committee of the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in the State Library at Columbus. The result of this conference was the adoption, by the Executive committee, of the following:

"WHEREAS, Elroy M. Avery and others of the City of Cleveland, State of Ohio, are desirous of forming a local organization subordinate to the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to be known as the Western Reserve Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and

WHEREAS, They have duly made application to the Ohio Society for authority to organize; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, that Elroy M. Avery and others of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, be and they are hereby authorized to organize a local Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to be known as the Western Reserve Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; that said Western Reserve Society shall have exclusive primary jurisdiction with respect to the election and initiation of members in the counties of Cuyahoga, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Ashland, Huron, and Erie in said State of Ohio; that said Western Reserve Society shall pay on or before the 1st of April in each and every year to the Treasurer of the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every member in good standing of said Western Reserve Society; that all members of said Western Reserve Society in good standing shall be members of the Ohio Society; and that Elroy M. Avery is hereby chosen first President of the Western Reserve Society."

Such was the origin of the first of the local organizations now generally known as "Chapters" of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The Western Reserve Society was duly organized, and brought no little strength to the Ohio Society, to which it is subordinate.

CLEVELAND, O., October 2, 1893.

ELROY M. AVERY.

Statement Not Proven.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In your issue for August, Mr. S. L. Frey repeats the story that the "Stars and Stripes" were first used in the campaign which terminated with the siege of Fort Stanwix in August, 1777, and that the denial of the fact is an illustration of the "ever living persistence of error." He quotes the late Governor Horatio Seymour as undisputed for the fact.

Now, however familiar he may have been with the history of the Mohawk Valley, I am hardly willing to admit that any statement Governor Seymour may have made in regard to it, without the presentation of evidence, would have been the infallible truth. He was just as likely to have been mistaken in some things as any other historian. To my mind, what he said at the anniversary in 1877, as quoted by Mr. Frey, has more the color of tradition than real fact. It could not have been said from "perfect knowledge," which Mr. Frey says the writing of history requires, for perfect knowledge can only come from personal participation or observation, or from the authenticated statement of others. The siege of Fort Stanwix occurred more than forty years before Mr. Seymour was born; he, therefore, could have had no personal knowledge of the fact in question, and he gave no authority for his statement. He may have had something from some of those who lived nearer the time of the event, but possibly his memory may have been poor. He said, "When the heroic defenders learned in that remote fortress the emblem adopted by the Continental Congress, they hastened to make one in accordance with the mandate, and to hang it out on the walls of their fortress." He did not tell us when or how they heard of the "mandate," nor does he give any reference or authority.

For one, I doubt if they knew of it. The Resolution of Congress adopting the flag was passed June 14, 1777. I believe there is nothing to show that any flag containing the stars had then been made. It is presumed, however, that a drawing or pattern of one was presented before the body at that time, but we do not know that any one had seen a flag. It is true, there was time before the 6th of August for the news of the new flag to have reached Fort Stanwix, if any had been sent, but no "mandate" ever did reach them before that date. Congress did not make a publication of the flag, or issue any "mandate" in regard to it before the 8d. of September. How, then, could the "mandate" have reached the "remote fortress" on the frontier weeks before it was issued.

There is no doubt that a flag was made at Fort Stanwix, but in all probability it was modelled after the flag then in use and well known, i. e., the "Grand Union" or "Continental" flag.

I believe that I have read nearly everything that has been published in regard to this matter, and to me the affirmative statements seem to lack positive proof. I, therefore, think the continued publication of them may be taken as "an illustration of the ever living persistence" of stating what is not proved.

J. F. MORRIS.

HARTFORD, Conn., September 14, 1890.

Congratulations on Our Success.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I wish to extend to you my sincere congratulations on the great success you have made of your magazine, its high character as a patriotic journal, and the great fund of information that is to be found in its columns every month.

I particularly wish to congratulate you on keeping clear from all controversies which would tend to raise a spirit of opposition against your magazine and greatly injure the very excellent work you are doing in keeping before the public mind the great deeds done by our forefathers in establishing Independence and defending the honor of our country.

JAMES H. MORGAN,

Secretary-General, MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.
NEW YORK, September 11, 1896.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Phelps.—Can any of your readers give any account of the wife of Ell Phelps, who was a judge in Washington, D. C., about 100 years ago? There is a tradition in the family that he married a relative of Martha Washington.

O. L. NEWHALL.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.

Keep.—The Rev. Peter Philanthropos Roots married Elizabeth Keep, of Munson, Mass., January or June 2, 1797. Her father was Jabez Keep, who afterwards lived in Winfield, N. Y. Can anyone tell me whether Jabez Keep is one of the five men of that name enrolled among the Massachusetts soldiers of the Revolution. If so, where can I find proof of service?

P. K. ROOTS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

March.—Who were the parents of Clement March, born 1709, died 1787? He was a resident of Portsmouth, N. H. For over forty years he was constable of the North Parish of Portsmouth. Where was he born and where did he die? Also who was his wife—first name Margaret?

Jackson.—Who was Sarah Jackson, born in Portsmouth, N. H., 1770, and died April 23, 1813? She married September 23, 1788, John March of Portsmouth, N. H. She had a brother, Benjamin Jackson. She was said to be of the fifth generation from Richard Jackson, first of the name in Portsmouth. Was this Richard Jackson related to the Jacksons of Plymouth? (Miss) ELLEN GATES MARCH.

1414 PARK AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

Sherman.—Asa Sherman married about 1794-95, Sabra Burton, at either Cummington or Worthington, Mass. Can any one tell me who were the parents of Asa Sherman, the date of their birth, etc., and also who were the parents of Sabra Burton?

EDWIN A. DE WOLF.

5450 BARTMER AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fitch.—Information desired as to when and where Asel (or Asahel) Fitch, born at Lebanon, Conn., 1723, died.

Howe.—When and where was Silence Howe born, who married Asel mentioned above, and when and where did she die?

Ellis.—When and where was Demaras Ellis born, who married Asel, second son of Asel (or Asahel), above, and when and where was she married? C. S. STYMONS.

UTICA, N. Y.

Wisdom.—I shall be very glad for any information concerning Ann Wisdom, third white child born in America. She was born in the Virginia Colony, and I think at Jamestown.

Clarke.—Reuben Clarke was born in 1767, at Northampton, Mass. Before his death he removed to Westhampton. Can anyone give me the name of his wife? MARY SEVIER ROSE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.

Taft, Ellis.—Daniel Taft married Rhoda Ellis, June 3, 1779. They lived after 1797 in Woodstock, Conn. Where did they live previous to going to Woodstock, and who were their ancestors? GRACE ELLIS TAFT.

1654 LEXINGTON AVENUE, New York City.

THE advantage of making genealogical inquiries through the medium of THE SPIRIT OF '76, is illustrated by the subjoined paragraph in regard to Nicholas Leonard, which embodies information received by Mr. Frank Palmer, of Norwich, Conn., in response to his inquiry in our September issue. This is only one of many cases where the desired information has been received shortly after the request for it was printed. The initials under those of Mr. Palmer are those of his informant.

Leonard.—Nicholas Leonard, married 1st November, 1743, Hannah Stimson, of Taunton, Mass. He was the son of Ensign Seth and Dorcas (White) Leonard, the grandson of Capt. James and Rebecca (Williams) Leonard, and the great grandson of James and Jemima (?) (Martin) Leonard, original emigrants settling in Taunton.

F. P. L. A. L.

It may interest descendants of Gen. S. S. A. Barker, aid de camp to La Fayette to know there is extant a letter written by him in 1780. Any one seeking further particulars may obtain its possessor's address at the office of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—We have taken your magazine ever since it was started and fully appreciate its merits. It certainly is doing much to arouse a spirit of patriotism throughout the land. Long may it live!—Mrs. J. B. White.

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 G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 48 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident, prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Peil, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John L. Mitchell, No. 22 B street, N. E., Washington D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from 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, 1893. *Members:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary-General:* 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 1667, the intermediate ancestor during Revolution having been loyal to America. *Secretary-General:* John Quincy Adams, 101 West 99th Street, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1875. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 846 Broadway, New York City.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 12, 1893. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Laquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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. 256 West 74th 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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander,* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

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, 30 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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Blade, 323 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, 1896. *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, 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, 1876. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Franklin Murphy, No. 142 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 officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.)—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Assistant Secretary:* Charles Isham, 97 Cedar street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

A VERY beautiful and unique edition of Washington's Fare well Address to the American people was printed by the Empire State Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of its issue, September 19, 1896. The paper and typography are very handsome, the delicately tinted cover bearing on the front a portrait of Washington, after the Athenæum portrait by Gilbert Stuart, and the seal of the Society appearing on the last page. An introduction giving interesting information in regard to the Address, is followed by the Address itself, "printed after careful comparison by the Registrar of the Society," Edward Hagaman Hall, "with Washington's autograph manuscript, at the Lenox Library, through the courtesy of the Librarian, Mr. Wilberforce Eames." The spelling, capitalization and punctuation of the original have been followed closely, and the interlineations and portions stricken out are given in a manner to convey to the reader a very clear idea of the "care and fine discrimination as to matter and form" which were used in the preparation of this great state paper. The printing of these corrections in the body of the Address in different type, is a great improvement on the method employed by Washington Irving and others, of placing them in foot-notes, as it facilitates the study of the document.



THE following gentlemen were admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, September 4, 1896: Rev. John Wood, Fitchburg; Lathrop H. Coggeshall, Ipswich; Frank A. Hamlin, Lynn; William L. Wallingford, Boston; Alfred Mudge, Boston; Dr. Oliver H. Howe, Cohasset; Wilford J. Litchfield, Southbridge; Herbert A. Wilson, Brighton; Harold P. Moseley, Westfield; Haskell E. Knowland, Marblehead; Charles D. Pray, Dorchester; Benjamin H. Giles, South Lincoln; Stephen B. Clapp, Roxbury, all of Massachusetts. Frank H. Mason, Littleton, N. H.; John E. Tones, Blacksburg, S. C.; and Eugene L. Wales, Riverside, Cal. The semi-annual meeting will take place October 19th, the 115th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, when the Society will make an excursion to Newburyport. Upon arrival there, barges will be in readiness to convey the Society and guests to many places of historic interest, under the guidance of a sub-committee. Among the places to be visited are the Dalton House, once the mansion of U. S. Senator Tristram Dalton, and where Washington and Lafayette were entertained. The church where Rev. George Whitefield preached and was buried; the monument to his memory; the house in which he died. "Lord" Timothy Dexter House. Old Town Green and its Boulder to mark the spot where the troops encamped previous to their embarkation from Newburyport for the Quebec expedition. The "Garrison House" and "Hawkswood" will be opened for inspection. At the close of this tour of visit the Society and guests will assemble in a hall, where a dinner will be served. After the banquet, addresses will be made by guests of the Society from Newburyport, and other prominent gentlemen.

THE most successful and delightful annual banquet in the history of the California Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, took place in San Francisco, Saturday evening, September 19th. A hundred and ten gentlemen were seated at the handsomely decorated tables, which were laid in the large dining room of the California Hotel. A profusion of lovely flowers and national flags adorned the room, and a delicious dinner was served. The President of the Society, ex-Supreme Justice E. W. McKinstry, was the toastmaster, and in his address referred to the event of which the day was the 100th anniversary, and spoke briefly of the services and character of Washington, the remarkable career of the United States, and the work of the patriotic Societies. In response to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate," Horace Davis was listened to with close attention as he

gave an extended analysis of Washington's Address, and its significance at the present day. Edward P. Cole replied to "Virginia, the Home of Washington" in happy vein. "The Allied Armies in the American Revolution," brought out an interesting speech from the Rev. E. J. DuPuy, after which Alfred Wilkie sang a ballad with fine effect. Following an admirable response from Captain Charles A. Sumner to the toast, "The American Soldier," the final one, "The Spirit of the Times," was given, to which William M. Bunker replied in a brilliant speech, overflowing with wit and patriotic sentiment.

THE 120th anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights was celebrated September 16th by the patriotic citizens of Harlem. Flags were displayed everywhere in the upper part of New York, but especially on Washington Heights. The centre of the celebration was the famous old Morris mansion on the Heights, which was Washington's headquarters 120 years ago, and is today the home of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, one of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At daybreak General Earle hoisted the American flag to the top of the flagstaff on his lawn, and with his own hands loaded the two old field pieces in front of his house, and fired a salute of thirteen guns. He was assisted by his three sons, William Pitt Stryker Earle, Victor De La Montagne Earle, and Guyon Locke Cruchon Earle. All day long the grounds were thrown open to the public, and hundreds of people visited the historic spot, many studying with interest the topography of the battlefield. Owing to the recent return of General Earle and his family from Normandie-by-the-Sea, it was not possible to arrange for the formal celebration of the occasion which he desired, but at the close of the day a few personal friends were delightfully entertained at dinner.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in the District of Columbia, so recently deprived by death of their President, Dr. Geo. Brown Goode, have sustained another loss in the death of Prof. William Crawford Winlock, astronomer and assistant in charge of the Smithsonian Institution, which took place September 21st, at Bay Head, N. J. Professor Winlock was a member of many scientific societies, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the Secretaries of the Philosophical Society of Washington, and a member of the Cosmos and Harvard clubs. In 1891 he became one of the founders of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Washington and was one of its early Secretaries. He was also one of the founders of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 in the District of Columbia and one of the most active members of the Provisional SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in Virginia.

THE New Jersey Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will unveil, on October 19th, a monument erected in Springfield Cemetery to the memory of those who fell in the Battle of Springfield. They will also mark the site on the top of Short Hills, Summit, of the signal station which during the War of the Revolution gave warning of the attacks from the British army encamped near Morristown. The spot will be marked by a boulder taken from the historic town of Battle Hill, now Madison. The ceremonies will be in charge of a committee consisting of A. W. Bray, William M. Deen, John Farr, H. P. Toler, H. J. Barrell, William P. Tuttle and James C. Holden. Members from all the patriotic Societies in the State have been invited.

THE Maine Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated the Centennial of Washington's Farewell Address by a meeting in the Library Room of the Maine Historical Society on Thursday afternoon, September 17, 1896. The Mayor of Portland, Hon. James P. Baxter, the first Vice-President of the Society, presided, and made an introductory address. Col. Fred. N. Dow then read the Farewell Address, after which Augustus F. Moulton, Esq., delivered an address, in which he referred to the conditions under which the address by Washington was prepared and to the important points to which Washington called attention. The occasion was one of very great interest.

AN important meeting of the Rochester Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held in the office of the President, J. Warren Cutler, in the afternoon of September 14th. A number of new members were admitted to the Society, and plans were formulated for a suitable celebration of October 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Saratoga. A social and literary meeting will be held in the evening of that day, to which members of other patriotic orders in the city will be invited. Appropriate papers will be read and an interesting programme carried out, after which supper will be served to the members and their guests.

AN interested participant in the recent centennial celebrations at Cleveland, Ohio, was the Rev. Eli Alvin Turney of North Amherst. Mr. Turney, who is eighty-two years of age, enjoys the distinction of being the only member of the Western Reserve

Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, whose father fought in the War for Independence. He was born in the hamlet of Madison, but at the age of eighteen left his birthplace for Amherst township, and later removed to the town of Amherst, where with his wife he now lives a retired life, enjoying visits from his numerous children and grandchildren.

THE Centennial Anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address was celebrated by the Colorado Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by a meeting on September 19th. The President of the Society, J. F. Tuttle, Jr., delivered an address, which was published in full in the *Rocky Mountain News* of the 20th. At the request of the Society, the flags were raised on the 19th by the city, county and State authorities, and the occasion was observed by districts in and near Denver, by the different schools and colleges in the State, and by several schools holding special exercises.

At the Grand Avenue Church in Kansas City, Mo., the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Mitchell preached a patriotic sermon, Sunday morning, September 20th, based on Washington's Farewell Address. The church was beautifully decorated in blue and white, the colors of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and many members of the Society were present. Dr. Mitchell's eloquence roused such enthusiasm in his hearers, that it could not be repressed, and the congregation manifested its sympathy with his words by the clapping of hands.

P. C. JONES of the Hawaiian Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has recently spent considerable time in the United States, conferring with financial men upon matters of interest to his Republic. He is enthusiastic in the work of his Society. Their meetings are of great interest, and he reports the formation of a Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by the wife of Chief Justice Judd.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, one of the charter members of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is also Secretary-General of the FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS, has been nominated for member of Congress to represent the 14th District, New York City. Mr. Adams has been a life long Democrat, and is a firm bimetalist.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Oregon Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Dr. John M. Brooke and Mr. Thomas Scott Brooke were admitted to membership, their applications having been approved by the Secretary-General.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE funeral services of John Lawrence, a prominent SON OF THE REVOLUTION, of New York City, were held September 9th, in All Souls Church, the Unitarian liturgy being read by the Rev.



Daniel W. Morehouse. The church was thronged with friends, among whom were a delegation from the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and there were many beautiful floral tributes. Mr. Lawrence, who was fifty-five years of age, died very suddenly September 6th, of heart disease, at his country place, Fair Lee, Southampton, Long Island, being stricken while ascending the steps of his house. He was seen to reel slightly, and his butler ran to his assistance, catching him just before he sank to the ground, dead. Mr. Lawrence was for some time President of the Broadway National Bank, and at the time of his death was one of the Directors. Besides being a member of the Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, he was a member of the Union Club, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic fraternity.

THE Buffalo Chapter of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has appointed an Entertainment Committee to arrange for a series of monthly reunions this winter at the homes of the different members. These evenings will be spent in the reading of papers or the discussion of topics pertaining to the Revolutionary period, to be followed by simple refreshments, and no doubt will promote good fellowship among the members and a more active interest in the aims of the Society.

THE General Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has reprinted in handsome form Washington's Farewell Address, copies of which have been distributed among the members of the Society, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the triennial meeting in April at Savannah, Ga.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

A MONUMENT erected by the Merion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to commemorate the encampment of Washington's army, September 14, 1777, was unveiled and dedicated on September 14th at Merion, Pa., in the presence of several hundred people. The stone is a rough granite pillar, two feet square at the base and four feet high. It stands on the edge of the lawn in front of the residence of Samuel R. McDowell, in Montgomery avenue. This was formerly the Lancaster road, which followed an old Indian trail across the Allegheny mountains from the Delaware to the Ohio River. The ground for the monument was presented to the Chapter by Mr. McDowell. Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Regent of Merion Chapter, presided over the ceremonies, and made introductory remarks. The Wyoming band furnished patriotic music, and after

prayer by the Rev. Charles S. Olmstead, a short address was made by Jacob Weidel, Mayor of Reading, congratulating the Chapter on the work it had accomplished. After a historical paper by Mrs. Margaret B. Harvey, Mrs. Munyon gracefully lifted the flag from the monument, accompanied by the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and a salute of forty-five guns was fired by Battery A, under command of Captain Maurice S. Stafford. A eulogy on Washington was delivered by Major Moses Veale, and the exercises closed with a benediction. The flag used to drape the monument was made by the charter members of the Chapter, with thirteen stars in a circle, like the one under which Washington encamped. The top star was cut out by Mrs. Louise Heston Paxton, ninety five years of age, whose father was one of the officers of Washington's army encamped on this spot. There were present from Merion Chapter, Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Regent; Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Historian; Mrs. James G. Walker, Mrs. E. E. Nock, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Mrs. Beulah Whillden, Mrs. Shelby T. Jones, Mrs. E. J. Heston, Miss Hannah Wynn Compton, Miss Mary Harding, Mrs. Julia H. Swope, Mrs. Deborah Cresswell, Mrs. Moses Veale, Mrs. Stephen Paullin, Miss Alice Rothermel and Mrs. Mary Harding.

CHESTER COUNTY (Pennsylvania) Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, had a double celebration on Sept. 19th. They had planned to observe the centenary of "Washington's Farewell Day," but being invited to participate in Paoli Day also, they combined them. The Chapter meeting was held at the residence of a member, Mrs. George D. Lewis, Paoli, and after luncheon a large barge, decorated with Old Glory, conveyed all to the grounds, two miles distant. Thousands had gathered at the historic place, and the booming of artillery was a fitting accompaniment to the celebration. Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Regent, had a part in the programme, reading selections from "The Farewell Address." One hundred and nineteen years ago, on September 20th, a band of heroes laid down their lives for their country, massacred by the ruthless bayonets of British troops. The troops, commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, retreating from the Brandywine, were surprised by "Flintless" Gray. It was not properly a military event of importance. Some clever military tactics were pursued, but General Wayne succeeded in drawing off most of his troops and in retaining his ammunition and stores. After the Continental troops had retreated the British and Hessian soldiers bayoneted every Continental, sick or wounded, who was left behind, and then set fire to the camp. This cold blooded, wholesale murder has given to the spot where it occurred a place in history, and during the remainder of the revolution the battle cry that fired the hearts and strengthened the arms of the patriots was, "Remember Paoli!" Fifty-three of the victims were buried in one grave. In 1887, 100 years after the massacre, the present monument was erected, a shaft of Quincy granite on which is copied the inscriptions of the old monument, so ruthlessly defaced by relic vandals. Badges, on which were "Remember Paoli, 1777-1896," fastened with a button, decorated with a national flag, were worn by everybody. It is the intention of the association to observe the anniversary each year, and a fund for the purpose is being raised. The Chester County Chapter contributed \$25. Probably the nearest in ties of relationship to "Mad Anthony," present, was Miss Ann Wayne Haley, a Chapter member, of West Chester, whose great grandmother, Ann Wayne, was a sister of that patriot. General Wayne left no children. The day was one of the many red-letter days that the Chapter has enjoyed, and the

Regent is ever alive to keeping in memory these anniversaries with befitting exercises.

THE observance of the historic day of Groton, Conn., the 6th of September, was held this year on Monday, the 7th. Each member of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was given the privilege of inviting four guests, and the celebration was open to all SONS or DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION who chanced to be in Groton that day; consequently a large number of people were in attendance. At 8 o'clock a large concourse of people assembled at the Monument House. The local Societies, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, bearing the beautiful banner presented by Mrs. Lothrop, marched with their respective presidents, and were stationed in front of the Monument House. Mrs. Slocumb, Regent of Groton and Stonington Chapter, addressed them, and read a patriotic poem contributed for the occasion, entitled, "A Traitor's Deed." The entire company then proceeded down the steep hillside, pausing at the old Avery homestead, which was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers after the battle at Groton Heights. A patriotic address was given by Congressman Russell; a poem contributed by Miss Sarah Morgan was read, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hyde. The whole audience joined in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," after which came the unveiling of the tablet over the front door, which was erected by the local Societies of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Similar exercises were afterwards held at the Mother Bailey House, and another tablet dedicated to mark the historic spot. Exercises were held immediately after in the public hall of Groton. A Colonial tea was served by the local members of the Chapter, becomingly attired in real Colonial costumes and adorned with antique jewels and ornaments. A very interesting and scholarly paper on the "Latham Family" was read by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Vice-Regent of New York City Chapter. A poem written by Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop was read by Mrs. Whitman, and Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Groton, and Mrs. Styles, of New York, gave the audience a rich musical treat. A perfect, cloudless day, much local enthusiasm, and the earnest, patriotic spirit everywhere manifested, all helped to make the occasion one of rare enjoyment.

UNDER the graceful direction of Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, Regent, the Lexington, Mass., Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held very interesting literary exercises in Cary Hall on September 19th to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the publication of Washington's Farewell Address to the American people. The day was stormy, but it did not quench the ardor of the patriotic members of the Chapter nor of their guests, and the occasion proved one of rare interest. The Secretary-General, Miss Main, and the Historian-General, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, both of the National Society; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter; Mrs. Bradbury, Regent of the Cambridge Chapter, and representatives of the East and South Boston Chapters were among the visitors. After looking at the interesting collection of relics and listening to the explanatory remarks of the Rev. Carlton A. Staples, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, the Regent, delivered the charter of the Chapter to Mr. George E. Muzzey, Chairman of the Selectmen of the town, to be placed in Cary Library for safe keeping. Mr. Muzzey accepted the charter and welcomed the visitors to Lexington in a manner that made an extremely pleasing impression. Miss Johnston followed with some remarks on the work of the DAUGHTERS, and the company then adjourned for a drive to the points of interest. Upon their return, a delicious luncheon was served in the parlor of the Unitarian Church, after which Miss Susie Muzzey read a patriotic letter from William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Va., and a clever address was made by Mrs. Donald McLean, who spoke encouragingly of the work of the smaller Chapters, and of the opportunities for Lexington Chapter to become a shining light among the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Much praise was very deservedly bestowed on those ladies whose efforts contributed to make the day a success. Prominent among these were Mrs. P. J. Bigelow of the Committee of Arrangements, who was especially energetic; Mrs. Moses Coleman, Miss Holmes and Mrs. Locke, to whom were due the tasteful arrangement and skillful serving of luncheon.

THE Crawford County, Pa., Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the invitation of the Titusville members, held a special meeting in that city on September 19th, the centennial of the issuance of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States. On arrival they were conveyed to the residence of Mr. E. G. Patterson, where refreshments were served and the time passed socially until noon, when they were escorted to the home of Mrs. Roger Sherman, the Vice-Regent of the Chapter. In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Merwin, Mrs. Sherman presided at the meeting, and the following

programme was given: Introductory address by the Regent, Mrs. Merwin, read by Mrs. J. C. Cotton; "History of Crawford County Chapter," by Dr. Susan F. Rose; Song, "The Puritan Maiden," Miss Ernestine Payne; Paper, "The Day We Celebrate," by Mrs. S. P. Bates; Song, by Miss Jessie Dunn; Paper, "Our Ever-Enduring Interest in the Farewell Address of Washington," by Mrs. J. H. Fertig; Paper, "Our National Flag," by Mrs. Roger Sherman; Duet, "The Star Spangled Banner," Misses Dunn and Payne; Poem, "To the Women of One Hundred Years Ago," by Mrs. S. E. Sennett; "America," sung by all present. After adjournment, the DAUGHTERS and several ladies whom Mrs. Sherman had invited to meet them, twenty-eight in all, sat down to an elaborate luncheon. The tables and the rooms were tastefully decorated with the national colors, and with flowers in appropriate designs. On souvenir cards were illustrations in black and white representing persons and scenes connected with Washington and the Revolutionary period. One of the pleasant incidents of the afternoon was a call of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION who reside in Titusville, upon the DAUGHTERS. After an hour's drive about the city, the visitors departed, bearing with them the most delightful impressions of their day's entertainment.—S. J. B.

DEDICATORY exercises of a very interesting character took place September 12th, on the summit of Wilkesbarre Mountain, Penn. Half way between the railway station at Laurel Run and the top of the mountain is a spring, near which Mrs. Margaret Bennett Phelps has erected a monument to the memory of Captain Davis, Lieutenant Jones, Corporal Butler and two private soldiers, belonging to the advance guard of the expedition under General Sullivan, who were scalped, tomahawked, and speared near this spot by Indians, April 28, 1779. The monument, a square column of mountain red stone, bears in addition to the principal inscription one which reads: "This stone is given to the care of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Wilkesbarre, Pa." Owing to rain, the exercises were not held at the monument, but at Wyndcliffe, the summer home of Mrs. Phelps, on the summit of the mountain. The ample porches and spacious interior of the house were filled by the large assemblage of guests, who were cordially welcomed by Mrs. Phelps, her sons and daughters and their families. The exercises were brief and informal, the chief feature being an address by the hostess, Mrs. John C. Phelps, giving a graphic account of the event commemorated. The master of ceremonies was Mrs. Phelps' son, William G. Phelps, of Binghamton, the address was read by another son, Francis A. Phelps, and still another, Z. Bennett Phelps of Binghamton made the presentation. The monument was accepted for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Mrs. Katharine S. McCartney, Regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter, and by the Rev. Horace E. Hayden, as representative of the local chapter of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. After partaking of delicious refreshments the guests departed, stopping on their way to the train to read the inscriptions on the monument.

THE State convention of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Massachusetts, was held September 23d at Faneuil Hall in Boston. The occasion was full of interest. Business was disposed of at the morning session, and in the afternoon several excellent addresses were made by gentlemen from the various patriotic Societies. In the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Anna von Rydingsvaard, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler presided, using a gavel which was presented to the Society by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. After prayer was offered by the Rev. E. A. Horton, a fine address was made by Col. Henry A. Thomas, touching on the work of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The Hon. Gamaliel Bradford, representing the Society of MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, spoke of the great tide of immigration to this country, and the part women have to play in this great movement of humanity. The question of immigration was also touched on by Col. Henry Walker, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Addresses followed from the Hon. Winslow Warren, President of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI; the Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; the Hon. Clement K. Fay, of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION; Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, National Vice-President of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and an original poem was read by Mrs. Cora Merriam Howes. Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, President of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and others also made brief addresses, and interspersed through the exercises was stirring fife and drum music from musicians dressed in Continental uniforms.

THE Bunker Hill Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Charlestown, Mass., is the banner Chapter in Massachusetts, having organized in less than three weeks, under the efficient leadership of the Regent, Miss Marion Howard

Brazier, who was formerly Historian of the Paul Revere Chapter. Organization was effected on June 17th with 88 charter members and 250 guests. On September 17th a special meeting was called by the Regent, that the Chapter might listen to Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, when 100 guests were present. On the anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address, the Chapter caused the flags to fly throughout the city and from Bunker Hill monument, and out of compliment to the Chapter, as well as because the matter was timely, the Farewell Address was reprinted by the *Boston Post*. The meeting on the 17th was held at the Copley, in the apartments of Miss Marie Ware Loughton, a most charming and gracious hostess. The Regent called the meeting to order with a new gavel, presented by Mrs. Philip Hichborn of Washington, a descendant of George Bunker, the owner of the Hill which bears his name. Mrs. McLean made a stirring address, following which was an informal reception of half an hour, the guests being presented to the guest of honor and the Regent by Mrs. W. H. Alline and Miss Amelia Johnson. The officers of this very active and enthusiastic Chapter are, Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier; Vice-Regent, Miss Abby Jean McCutcheon; Secretary, Miss Mary E. Elliot; Treasurer, Miss Fanny G. Darrow; Registrar, Miss Emilie L. W. Waterman; Historian, Miss S. M. Brown; Executive Members, Mrs. E. B. Raymond, Miss Mary D. Chandler, Mrs. Ellen W. Pendergast.

THE Quequechan Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting Tuesday afternoon, October 18th, in the parlor of the Mount Hope Hall, 542 Walnut street, Fall River, Mass., where the regular meetings of the Chapter are to be held the ensuing year. After the regular routine of business the following Executive Board was elected: Regent, Mrs. Mary J. C. Neill; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes; Treasurer, Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie; Registrar, Miss Berthia M. Nixon; Secretary, Mrs. Emily J. Tufts Coburn; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Annie M. Hinds; Historian, Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol; Advisory Board, Miss Sarah S. Brayton, Miss Mary H. Bassett, for two years; Mrs. Addie C. B. Campbell, Mrs. Cora G. Chase, for one year. Literary Committee, Miss Mary L. Holmes, Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol. Auditing Committee, Mrs. P. H. Trafton, Mrs. A. F. Dow, Miss Bessie Borden. Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Historian, Gaspee Chapter, Providence, R. I., was elected honorary member of Quequechan Chapter. The Chapter has prospered during the first year of its formation, and now numbers fifty-two members, two of whom are granddaughters. We are hoping for continued prosperity and extended interest and usefulness, and shall endeavor to make our literary meetings instructive in matters of national and local interest, carrying into them the spirit of patriotism which actuated our brave and loyal ancestors.—Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol, Historian Quequechan Chapter.

ON THURSDAY, August 27th, occurred the first pilgrimage of Otsego Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to the point of the damming of the Susquehanna River, and other historical points about Otsego Lake. The *Natty Bumppo* was chartered for the occasion, and prettily decorated with flags, golden rod and ferns. About one hundred persons participated, being members of Lafayette Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and their wives, members of Lafayette Chapter, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and other invited guests. The music consisted of patriotic airs by the Ladies' Orchestra and chorus. The Rev. Mr. Perry gave an interesting account of the brief and successful campaign which called for the damming of the Susquehanna. He was followed by Miss Forsyth, the State Regent, who clearly stated the aims and objects of the organization of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Keese then gave some interesting descriptions of the local surroundings, the old dam and several points about the lake. The serving of coffee and other refreshments went on while the trip around the lake was made, and thus pleasantly ended Otsego Chapter's first local "outing."—Florence Whitbeck, Secretary Otsego Chapter.

THE Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were entertained at their last meeting, August 18th, by Mrs. Henry M. Rider, at her beautiful residence, "Meadowbrook," Cambridge, N. Y. The papers read were of unusual excellence. One by Mrs. Robert Law gave the story of her ancestor, John Weir, who before the battle of Bennington, apprised General Stark of the approach of the Hessians and British under Lieutenant-Colonel Baume, and thus probably saved the stores at Bennington. Mrs. Robert Watkins read an exceedingly interesting account of her ancestors, Alexander Patterson and Major James Ashton, and their deeds of valor. Miss Helen M. Wright's paper on "the effect of the battles of Concord and Lexington, both upon the Colonists and the British" was very scholarly, and Miss Anna Woodard's account of "Grand-

mother McMurray's Prayer Meeting, on the Day of the Bennington Battle," a bit of local history, proved very entertaining. A ballad charmingly sung by Miss Fannie Robertson, a report of the State Convention at Utica by Mrs. Money Penny, an exhibition of some interesting autographs by the hostess, Mrs. Rider, and a delicious collation were other features of this delightful occasion.

FAITH TRUMBULL Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, of Norwich, Conn., entertained Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, at a reception at the spacious rooms of the Norwich Club, which had been tastefully decorated with a profusion of ferns, daisies and roses. Most of the members were present and enjoyed a social evening. The Banjo Club furnished music. Ices, cake and fruitade were served in the grille room late in the evening. Many of the members of the Chapter accepted the invitation of the local Israel Putnam branch of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, to attend the celebration at Lebanon, a few miles distant on Bunker Hill day, when a bronze tablet was unveiled in the historic War Office. At the annual meeting, October 5th, a handsome gavel was presented to the Chapter by the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Olivia Tyler Olcott. It was made from a piece of an oak beam taken from the house where Governor Jonathan and his wife, Faith Trumbull, lived in Lebanon, and the handle is made from an apple tree whose branches overhung the celebrated War Office. It is beautifully carved and suitably engraved on a silver plate. —*Ellen Geer, Historian.*

The Katherine Gaylord Chapter of Bristol, Conn., is so called from one of the heroines of Wyoming. A compilation of the several accounts of Katherine Gaylord's escape from the massacre is soon to be made and illustrated by the Regent. It will be issued in booklet form, and sold for the benefit of the Chapter. The Chapter Committee for the Improvement of the Hill Green has held meetings at the call of the Chairman, Miss Root, and steps have been taken to obtain funds, and to secure plans from authoritative sources. Grading will begin as soon as possible, and it is believed that another year will show marked change for the better. After grading and laying of walks, a drinking-fountain, seats and various tablets are proposed, while in the dim future arises a vision of a tower of rough stones, overlooking the valley below. "Standish of Standish," as a character reading, will be repeated by request at the September meeting, on which occasion each member will be at liberty to bring a friend. —*Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent.*

The Hetuck Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, of Newark, O., assembled for the first time this season on September 25th, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. L. B. Wing. The singing of "America" was followed by the Lord's Prayer, after which Miss Nellie McCune, Secretary *pro tempore*, called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting. Miss Emma Spencer read, by special request, an excellent paper telling "Why Ohio is Called the Buckeye State." Miss McCune read a poem, "The Buckeye Song," by Miss Alice Williams Brotherton, and Mrs. John Tucker related how the poem came to be written. A vote of thanks was given to Miss Spencer, and the Registrar was instructed to place a copy of her paper in the archives. Resolutions in regard to the death of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Kibler, were read and accepted. Mrs. Annie G. Hatch was appointed Vice-Regent and Mrs. Annie E. Black Registrar. The Chapter adjourned after singing "The Star Spangled Banner," to meet again in the evening of October 30th, at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Montgomery.

Mrs. MARIAN LONGFELLOW O'DONOGHUE, a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in a letter to the *Washington Post*, corrects the "wild statement" made in the *New York Herald* that not one of the associations of women had thought proper to keep green the memory of Betsey Ross. Mrs. O'Donoghue states, what was evidently unknown to the writer of the article in the *Herald*, that on one of the pillars of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and in the pew where Betsey Ross sat, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION some time ago placed a memorial in her honor, bearing these words: "Here worshipped Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, who under the direction of a committee of the Continental Congress, composed of George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, was the maker of the" (first American Flag). The words inclosed in quotation marks are copied from the inscription, but the three in parenthesis Mrs. O'Donoghue supplied from memory, as a portion of the paper upon which she copied the inscription was accidentally torn off.

The Wiltwyck Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, of Kingston, N. Y., are to commemorate the 119th anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British on October 16th. After luncheon on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, the party will enjoy a sail down the Hudson, viewing Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. On the return trip there will be ad-

resses by prominent National and Chapter officers. In the early evening, Miss M. I. Forsyth, Regent of the New York State DAUGHTERS, will give a reception to the Chapter and its guests. On Saturday, October 17th, a monument in memory of the 120th Regiment, New York Volunteers, presented by General Sharpe, will be dedicated. The unveiling ceremonial will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and General Sharpe, invites Wiltwyck Chapter and its guests to participate in the ceremonies.

THE Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** of Portland, Me., has been presented with a gavel made from the wood of an ash tree which formerly stood in the grounds of the White House, but was blown down in the great storm of May 29, 1896. This tree was supposed to be coeval with the building of the Executive Mansion. The gavel is handsomely made and bears a silver plate with the following inscription: "Presented to the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., of Portland, Me., October 12, 1896, by Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Wadsworth, and Charter Member of the National Society, D. A. R." The gavel is in a handsome box of polished oak, lined with dark blue velvet, the color of the Society.

SOME of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, may not know that prizes are offered by the National Society for the best biography of a woman of the period of the American Revolution written by a DAUGHTER. The manuscripts are not to exceed 15,000 words, they must be historically accurate, and authorities must be cited. They must bear some private mark for identification, the real name and address being enclosed in a sealed envelope on which is inscribed the private mark, and must be sent to the Corresponding Secretary before January 1, 1897. One of the prizes will be a life membership in the Society and its insignia with a bar pin. The awards will be made at the Continental Congress of 1897.

THE annual meeting of the Chicago (Ill.) Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the Palmer House, October 8th. After the transaction of the usual routine business, including the reports of the standing committees, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chapter Regent, Mrs. James H. Walker; Vice-Regent, Mrs. D. W. Graves; Registrar, Mrs. Frank R. Fuller; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Farson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Seymour Morris; Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Coleman; Directors, Mrs. A. T. Ewing, Mrs. S. H. Crane, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mrs. Joseph Pajean, Mrs. J. P. Hart.

THE anniversary of the issuing of Washington's Farewell Address was appropriately remembered by a member of the Chester County Chapter (Pa.) DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Miss Mary I. Stille, who is also a charter member at Washington, D. C., presented the Westchester High School with a copy of Peale's Washington, handsomely framed. Accompanying it was a typewritten history of the painting of the original with the latest proofs as to its authenticity. Miss Stille is a public spirited woman, and leaves nothing undone to instill patriotism into the hearts and lives of the young people.

MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, adds to a brilliant and charming personality an ardent love of country, inherited in several lines from ancestors of Colonial and Revolution days. As her excellent school for girls at Pelham Manor had not re-opened for the year on September 19th, Mrs. Hazen was unable to celebrate the day with her pupils, but it is her intention in the near future, to present to each of them, with fitting ceremony, a copy of Washington's Farewell Address to the American people.

THE Regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is Miss Minnie F. Mickley, of Mickleys, Pa., a descendant of John Jacob Mickley, who was intrusted during the great struggle for liberty with the removal of the bells from the churches of Philadelphia and from the State House, to a place of security in Allentown, where they were all buried under the floor of the Moravian church. Miss Mickley is using her influence to have the DAUGHTERS of New York State endow a chair of American History at Elmira College, an institution of which she is a graduate.

THE October meeting of the Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held at the residence of its Regent, Mrs. James W. Cartwright, Davis avenue, Brookline, Mass. After concluding the regular business, a motion was made "that the first grandchild of the Regent, who is only eleven weeks old, be made a DAUGHTER of the Chapter." The motion was unanimously carried. After a short time spent in social converse, the meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in November.

MRS. MARY McLEAN WYLLYS, of East Glastonbury, Conn., a member of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is a genuine Daughter, her father, James McLean, having been a member of the Putnam Guards, and having fought at Bunker Hill. He was twice made a prisoner. Mrs. Wyllys, who is now ninety-two years of age, is living in a house built before the Revolution, and purchased by her father after his marriage.

THE New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will begin their work of restoring neglected historical cemeteries with the restoration of the old Topanemus burying-ground near Wicatunk Station on the Freehold and New York Railroad. This is the resting place of many of the pioneers of Monmouth County, but few of the gravestones bear legible inscriptions, as the greater number have been obliterated by time.

At a meeting of the Tuscarora Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Binghamton, N. Y., held September 19th in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, the members listened with great interest to a lecture by Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur, of Washington, D. C. Miss Wilbur is the Assistant Historian of the General Society of DAUGHTERS, and is well qualified to speak of the work of the Order.

THE State Regent of the Maryland DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick, has offered in the name of the Society a medal for the best written essay on the history of Maryland from the earliest date down to 1800. The offer is made to any boy or girl attending any school in Maryland.

THROUGH the efforts of the Astenrogen Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which Miss Clara Hale Rawdon is Regent, the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address was observed in the schools of Little Falls, N. Y., and flags were displayed on residences and public buildings.

THE National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has recently presented one of the gold spoons of the Society to Mrs. Kate Robinson of Carthage, Mo. Mrs. Robinson is 87 years of age, and is the daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution.

A NEW "Century Book of Famous Women" will soon be published under the auspices of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to which a preface has been written by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President-General of the Society.

AMONG the visitors to Plymouth, Mass., this summer, have been many DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and COLONIAL DAMES from our National capital.

THE New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will begin the season by a social meeting at Sherry's the first Saturday afternoon in November.

Descendants of Colonial Governors.

THE Order of DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS will be incorporated in October with the following officers: Governor-General, Vice President General in charge of Organization, Secretary-General, Registrar-General and eight charter members, the twelve to form the National Board. Exquisitely engraved invitations are now issued by the chairman of the several states of the ORDER OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS. Upon acceptance the applications are acted upon by the National Board.

THE Governor-General of the DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS held a meeting at Sweet Hall, West Virginia, on the 17th of September. Among interesting matters discussed was the plan to hold a reunion of the Claiborne Clan, descendants of Governor William Claiborne, in Richmond next year. A unique picture of Governor Claiborne was viewed with interest.

Miss Edna Lawrence Webster, a descendant of Governor John Webster, and daughter of one of the most prominent bankers of Nebraska, has been invited to become chairman of that State.

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, Ph.D., Cambridge, Mass., a descendant of Governor Roger Conant, has become an honorary member of the DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

A REMINDER of primitive times in Babylon, Long Island, is a quaint old water-mill, built in 1751. Notwithstanding its age, the building is in an excellent state of preservation, but it is no longer used for grinding grain, having been converted ten years ago into a manufactory of toy whips, to which more recently has been added the manufacture of canes.

Daughters of the Revolution.

A NOTABLE day for the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION from Essex County, Mass., was that of their first annual reunion, September 8, 1896.



The meeting was held at "The Pines," Groveland, Mass., the Chapters of Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Bradford, Groveland, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Methuen, Newburyport, Salem, West Newbury, being represented, including officials from the State Council. The day was chosen as being the anniversary of the treaty of peace signed at Paris, September 8, 1783. In recognition of the deep reverence and dependence upon Almighty God that characterized the founders of our nation, the exercises were opened by the Lord's Prayer in unison. After a cornet solo, "Hail Columbia," the Vice-Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt of Salem, spoke fitting words of welcome and introduced Mrs. E. O. Perkins, Regent of the Josiah Bartlett Chapter of Amesbury, as the presiding officer. After a brief historical sketch of Essex County, and reference to Josiah Bartlett as the signer of the Declaration of Independence from this county, Mrs. M. P. Clough, Regent of the Lynn Chapter, interestingly responded to "The Day we Celebrate." "The Women of Essex County," was a most attractive sketch by Mrs. A. T. Spofford of Groveland, three Chapters, "Mercy Lavary Chapter" of Groveland, "Deborah Sampson Chapter" of Lawrence, and "Phoebe Foxcroft Phillips Chapter" of Andover, being named for women prominent in the history of the county. This was followed by an apt poem by Mrs. James S. Newhall of Lynn. Mrs. S. J. Marland of Andover gave many practical suggestions in regard to work in the local Chapters, which was followed by Mrs. Edward V. Gage of Bradford; "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss Annie Parker of Groveland, and after closing remarks, the exercises were concluded by all joining in singing "America."

THE Board of Managers of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, held their first meeting of the season September 29, at their headquarters in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, with a good attendance. Reports from the various officers were read. It was reported that seventy-five new members had been admitted within a few weeks. As the new constitution adds a Second Vice-President and a Corresponding Secretary to the list of general officers, the following were nominated and unanimously elected. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., our former Vice-President, of course, filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, who had only accepted the office for six months. Miss Adaline W. Sterling, of Englewood, N. J., was nominated for First Vice-President, and Miss Hunt, of the Massachusetts Society, was nominated for Second Vice-President. Mrs. Bray, of the New Jersey Society, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused in the Board by the election of Miss Sterling. One of the interesting events of the season will be a Loan Exhibition to take place at the Hotel Waldorf, during an afternoon and evening in January. The exhibition given by the General Society for the benefit of the General Society Library and collection of relics, will consist of relics of all periods; and the proceeds received from the sale of tickets and catalogues will form the nucleus for a valuable library. The Librarian, Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, was appointed Chairman of this exhibition.—*Clara H. Manning, Librarian, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.*

OCTOBER 1, 1621, Capt. Myles Standish landed at Squantum, Mass., and on Thursday, October 1, 1896, the Adams Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Quincy, Mass., celebrated the 275th anniversary of this event by a clambake at the same place, to which they were invited by their Regent, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus. Nearly one hundred and fifty DAUGHTERS, with their husbands, were present, and enjoyed a unique and delightful entertainment. Mrs. Titus' house, the farm houses and tent were decorated brilliantly with patriotic bunting. The greatest interest centered round the immense fire on the beach, which, when its coverings of seaweed were removed, discovered a most appetizing array of lobsters, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, eggs, Frank-forts and clams, all steaming hot. These were served at six long tables under a large tent on the lawn, and during the dinner the guests were pleasantly entertained by the music of the Old Kentucky Concert Company and orchestra from Sudbury street, Boston. After an afternoon spent in visiting the cairn erected to Myles Standish at Squantum head, the guests departed, declaring it to have been one of the pleasantest days in the history of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and unanimous in thinking Mrs. Titus a royal entertainer.

MRS. GEO. H. HODENPYL, the Regent of the New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, entertained the Executive Board of the State at her home in Summit, at luncheon, on Thursday, October 1st. This was one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant entertainments among the New Jersey DAUGHTERS. Mrs. Hodenpyl is a most charming hostess. After the luncheon a meeting was held and much business transacted. The question of union with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION seems to be one of the most important matters to be settled this fall and winter. If "coming events cast their shadows before them," it would seem to me the shadow suggests union.—*Georgia Beers Crater, Historian, N. J. DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.*

The members of Avalon Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Baltimore, Md., met on the afternoon of September 28th, at the home of the State Secretary, Miss Ellen Gates March. Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson, Chapter Regent, presided. The resolution of the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was read and discussed in anticipation of the meeting in Washington on October 8th and 9th of delegates from the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to consider a union of the two Societies.

MRS. LEVERETT F. CRUMB and Mrs. John D. Prince recently gave a charming afternoon tea at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Starr, of Peekskill, to the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of Peekskill, and a number of other friends. Miss Slater, of Matawan, N. J., and Miss Townley poured tea at the handsomely decorated tables, where, among the potted plants and cut flowers, were ribbon draperies of yellow and blue. A regular business meeting of the Van Cortlandt Chapter of DAUGHTERS preceded the social function.

The Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, has decided to produce "Daughters of Pedigree," during the month of February, probably on the 23d. It is a patriotic medley, written by young Darling just before his death, which he gave to the Society, "the proceeds to aid the Home Fund." It is understood the Continentals will produce it annually in memoriam of the author. The Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Geo. B. Wallis, and Mrs. L. S. Smith, Historian-General, have the production in charge.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, had a Field Day at historic Plymouth, on September 23d. The work of the Society is steadily progressing, and its influence must be felt upon the coming generations.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

A SPECIAL meeting of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the District of Columbia, was held in Washington, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, 1410 G street, on Thursday, September 17, 1896, at quarter past four o'clock, P. M., to take action regarding the death of the late Lieutenant Governor of the Society, Doctor George Brown Goode. His Excellency the Governor, Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, presided, and the following resolutions were adopted:



"WHEREAS, on the evening of the sixth of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, our beloved friend and companion, Doctor George Brown Goode, departed this life, leaving us the example of a noble and beautiful character, of earnest patriotism, absolute honor, and thorough devotion to whatever he considered his duty; a life that won him the perfect confidence of society and the world at large, an example that remains to incite men to do the right with faith and confidence in God;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the District of Columbia extend to the widow and children of our friend and comrade, late Lieutenant-Governor of this Society, our deepest sympathy in their sorrow and affliction,

and assure them of our sincere appreciation of the great loss sustained by us as individuals and as an organization.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Hardie, the Secretary, Mr. Cooke and Mr. Metcalf, were appointed by the Governor as a committee to confer with other patriotic and scientific Societies in the District of Columbia in regard to holding a joint memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Goode.

THE Buffalo Chapter of the COLONIAL WARS has increased its membership during the past year; and now includes in its personnel fifteen of the best known professional and business men of both the Electric City and Niagara Falls, as follows: Dr. G. Hunter Bartlett, Dr. Percy Bryant, the Hon. James A. Roberts, Comptroller State of New York, Messrs. Clarence M. Bushnell, Walter Devereux, Edward B. Guthrie, Dr. Matthew D. Mann,

Messrs. Porter Norton, Cyrus K. Remington, Philip S. Smith, George A. Stringer, James F. Trott, Sheldon T. Viele, William Y. Warren, Drake Whitney and Charles R. Wilson. These men are also identified with several other patriotic Societies, two being among the MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, one in the HOLLAND SOCIETY, one a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, one has the Order of the CINCINNATI, eleven are SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, two are SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and one belongs to the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

In a circular letter sent by the Secretary, Joseph Cuyler Hardie, to the members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the District of Columbia, attention was called to the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the General Council held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 7, 1896. The preamble and first resolution are as follows:

"WHEREAS, This Society is organized to celebrate and commemorate the brave and worthy acts of our forefathers, whereby this great nation was founded;

"Be it Resolved by the General Assembly that all State Societies are asked to request their members to show respect for the Flag of our Nation by uncovering when it is borne past them on military parade, and to rise when the National air is being played on State occasions."

The Secretary-General of the Order states that its total membership is 1,500, the State Societies numbering 19. The SOCIETY in the District of Columbia has 65 members, having lost five by death. One member has resigned and one has been transferred to another local Society.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

THE Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., the Chaplain-General of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, is a native of Boston, Mass., and comes from an old English family, though his ancestors have been resident in this country for more than 250 years. Dr. Stevens studied at the University of Pennsylvania and at Yale; graduated in theology at Berkeley Divinity School, and subsequently took post-graduate courses, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition to his work as a clergyman, he was for several years lecturer on Constitutional Law at St. Stephen's College, and has been special lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania and other colleges as a specialist in Constitutional History and Law, and also a frequent contributor to the press. In 1888 he received simultaneously the honorary degree of LL.D. from an American and D.C.L. from a British University. As author of the work "Sources of the Constitution of the United States," which has passed through several



editions in this country and England and has been translated, he has won wide literary reputation. Dr. Stevens has been since 1891 Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, one of the most historic churches in the United States. Dr. Stevens is a member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, was the first Chaplain-General and now one of the national Vice-Presidents of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and is Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. He is a member of several American and foreign learned Societies, recently received the decoration of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, from the Queen Regent of Spain, upon the recommendation of the Spanish Cabinet, and was also made a Knight Commander of one of the highest orders of Portugal by the King of Portugal. Dr. Stevens takes great interest in the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, and the National Council is fortunate in having the benefit of his advice and experience.

THE New York Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES is arranging for a series of receptions to be held monthly during the coming winter. While the annual banquet has not been definitely given up, the success of the more informal receptions which were given by the Order last winter indicate that an evening each month of informal intercourse, with an interesting paper or brief addresses, will be a most pleasant occasion. These receptions will probably be held at the Brevoort, New York City, and cards for the series will be issued to Companions, who may also procure guest cards for single receptions. A pleasant feature of these reunions will be that Companions of other State Commanderies, visiting New York, will be welcomed to these reunions and have the privilege of obtaining cards for one or more receptions. At the September meeting of the New York Commandery a committee, consisting

of Judge-Advocate General Frank Montgomery Avery, Jacob Van Wyck and J. Kennsett Olyphant, with Commander Banks, *ex officio*, reported in respect to this series of monthly receptions, and the following gentlemen had companionship in the Order conferred upon them: Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, Maj.-Gen. John Watts Kearny, U. S. A.; Henry D. Babcock, Edwin Gould, Capt. Rufus King, U. S. A.; Samuel Rossiter Betts, Henry Thayer Drowne, Richard B. Ferris, Thomas Savage Clay, William M. Sweeny and Philip Livingston, of New York; Achilles H. Pugh, of Cincinnati, O., and Frederick Frelinghuysen and Walter Chandler, of New Jersey, as Hereditary Companions. Veteran Companionship was conferred on Gen. Samuel B. French, in right of personal services as a commissioned officer in the Mexican War.

THE next meeting of the National Council of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, will be held at the City of New York in the latter part of October, for the purpose of granting charters to Commanderies of the Order of California, Florida and Massachusetts; applications for companionship in which have been approved by the Committee on Charters. Residents of States where no Commandery of the Order exists, may obtain information regarding the institution of new commanderies by addressing the Secretary-General.

United States Daughters, 1812.

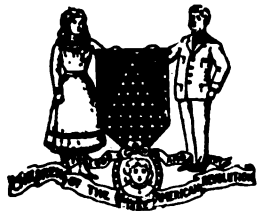
THE several State Societies met October 18th to formulate work and entertainments for the winter. Special interest was felt in the meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Slade, the new President, and much desirable work was effected. The Founder was present and evidently experienced pleasure in resigning responsibilities. She expects Mrs. Slade to enlarge the circle of descendants, and to extend the lines to admit descendants of the Mexican War, drawing the lines at 1850. When the Grand Army Patriots take up the honors of the last half of the nineteenth century, the AZTEC SOCIETY can claim priority only second to the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and all claimants are held in highest esteem by the Founder, who provided for this extension when the Society of UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS was instituted, January 8, 1891. She also believes a collateral Society should soon follow, as provided for under the title of FOUNDERS' KIN, as an auxiliary to the Society of UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS.—*Flora Adams Darling.*

ROSIE, the French artist, is to present to the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, a very fine crayon portrait of Mrs. Darling, Founder-General of several patriotic societies, as an expression of his regard for a Society that specially honors Lafayette and our French allies. He has selected October 19th as the date of presentation. No American can forget who won the battle of Yorktown, a victory that closed the War of the Revolution, and a gift from a descendant of an ally is duly appreciated by all interested. Photographs of the picture will be furnished to State Societies, Chapters or individuals who may desire. The proceeds above the cost, \$25 per hundred, are to be applied to the Library Fund of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS Society, to secure books and relics, one-half of the results going to each Order. All orders for pictures should be sent to Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, General Librarian, Society Rooms, 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Children of The American Revolution.

A PRIZE of a five dollar gold piece has been offered by Mrs. S. V. White, State Promoter for New York, to the member of the Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who first sends her the correct name of the twelve year old boy who perished on the prison ship, and was mentioned by Captain Dring. Address 810 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. A large and flourishing Society was formed October 8d, at the house of Mrs. White, in Brooklyn, of which Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer was appointed President by Mrs. Lothrop.

The names of fifty children are on the list, and from present indications this number bids fair to be trebled before long. Mrs. Lothrop was present and addressed the meeting.



THE RICHARD LORD JONES Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Chicago, Ill., met at the residence of its President, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, to celebrate the centennial of Washington's Farewell Address to the American People. The exercises consisted of the reading of the address and the singing of patriotic songs. Mr. Seymour Morris, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, presented each member of the Society with beautiful small engravings of Washington as a souvenir of the occasion. After the exercises, refreshments were served.

CONNECTICUT is the State that won for 1896 the beautiful National emblem presented at the annual meeting in Washington last February, to the Banner State till February, 1897, by the National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. Connecticut must look well to her laurels. Although she has 18 local Societies, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia are pressing her closely. Massachusetts has 11 formed and forming, while the tenth in the District of Columbia was begun early in October.

THE next regular meeting of the Washington Heights Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, will be held at the residence of the President, Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, New York City, on Saturday afternoon, October 17, at 3 o'clock, being the 119th anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y., 1777. CHILDREN can invite their friends who are eligible.

THE Drum Corps, composed of members of the Thaddeus Maltby Society of St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. Frederick Emery Foster, President, that attracted so much attention and won so much praise during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in that city, is to be uniformed like one of Washington's Guard, after a suggestion of Miss Martha Foster, the President's daughter.

THE work of the organization of local Societies is now so heavy, the number in the field being 75, with a membership of nearly 2,000, that the National President, Mrs. Lothrop, has appointed a Vice-President-General in charge of organization of local Societies, and has invited Mrs. T. H. Alexander, one of the Vice Presidents-General, to fill that place.

Founders and Patriots.

The General Court of the Order of FOUNDERS and PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, which was instituted May 18th last, held a session at the Hotel Normandie, New York, October 8th, and arranged for the semi-annual meeting of the Order, November 18th, Governor-General Frederick D. Grant presided. The reports of committees and officers showed a rapid increase in the Order, which now has three State Societies in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with a membership of nearly 200. The committee on Insignia of the Order has reported to the General Court an outline of its suggestions, with several beautiful designs offered by members and the leading jewelers of New York and Philadelphia, and the selection will be made in the near future. It is proposed to have, in addition to the usual gold badge, ribbon and button, a bronze replica of the principal insignia, reduced in size, for every day wear. This is to be made in part of relics, coins and other historical metals of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The Committee already has promises of parts of guns used during the Revolution as well as other metal relics from members of the Order.

THE New York Society held an interesting meeting at the Normandie, October 16th, at which the following new members were elected: Edward Augustus Willard, Robert Hudson Riley, John Elderkin and Stephen M. Wright, of New York City; James Birney Alden, Edwin Augustus Hill and Richard Francis Perkins, of Boston; De Witt Clinton Putman, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Orville Oddie and Dwight Tracy, of Brooklyn; James Webster Eaton and Charles Francis Bridge, of Albany; David Maxson Greene, of Troy; John Germond Butler, of Syracuse; and Hanford Nichols Lockwood, of Asheville, N. C.

THE Connecticut Society will hold a meeting about November 1st, when several applicants for membership will be elected. This Society, which was formed last Spring, is actively engaged in increasing its membership. Col. Chas. A. Jewell of Hartford, is the Governor, while some of its officers are: Jonathan Flynt Morris, John E. Morris, James E. Brooks of Hartford, Edward E. Sill of New Haven, Mayor Francis Mix of Stamford, Charles A. Pelton of Middletown.

THE New Jersey Society, which was formed last May, and of which William Armstrong Halsey, of Newark, is Governor, has recently elected the following members: Wm. Raymond Weeks, Frederic Allen Mandeville and Julius Merrill Foote, of Newark; Jesse Platt, of Montclair; Henry Langdon Potter, of Linden; Frederick Halsey Beach, of Dover; and Edmund D. Halsey, of Rockaway.

The Colonial Dames of America.

THE work necessary to change the interior of the old Van Cortlandt manor house in Van Cortlandt Park, New York, to conform to the fashion of a hundred years ago, was begun on September 14th under the direction of the COLONIAL DAMES.

Other Societies.

A VERY interesting celebration of the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address was held in the evening of September 19th, at Chickering Hall, New York City, under the auspices of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CIVICS. Several hundred people listened to excellent addresses made by Henry Randall Waite, Ph.D., President of the Institute; the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D., and Col. Walter S. Logan, one of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. On the stage, which was decorated with American flags, besides the gentlemen named above, were Edward Payson Cone, Chairman of the General Committee of the Institute; Col. William Irwin-Martin, a member of the Committee, and others. Fifty boys and girls from the Rhinelander Industrial School occupied one side of the balcony, and fifty boys of the American School Guard the other. Chairman Cone opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, and introduced Dr. Waite, whose eloquent remarks on the debt this country owes to its founder were followed by a forcible address from Dr. Thompson upon the teaching of civics in our schools. When he had concluded, the Rhinelander school children went through an interesting exercise under the direction of Miss Margaret P. Pascal, saluting the flag, and answering in unison simple questions about the American government. This was of special interest, from the fact that nearly all the children were of foreign parentage. At the close of the exhibition, on the motion of Colonel Irwin, the audience passed a vote of thanks to Miss Pascal and the children. After a very happy address by Col. Walter S. Logan, the boys of the American School Guard were introduced by Prof. David E. Gaddis, Principal of Grammar School No. 54, and gave an exhibition drill which was warmly applauded, to illustrate the work being done in thousands of the schools of the country, under the direction of Col. H. H. Adams of the Executive Committee of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CIVICS.

AN enthusiastic celebration of the Centennial of Washington's Farewell Address, took place on the grounds surrounding the historic Wallace house at Somerville, N. J., under the direction of the REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL SOCIETY of New Jersey. The occasion served as the formal inauguration of the Society. A special train brought delegations from the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the COLONIAL DAMES, and the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. The lawn in front of the house was handsomely decorated with flags, and fully a thousand people were gathered about the platform when Richard F. Stevens, President of the MEMORIAL SOCIETY, called for order at 12 o'clock. After prayer by the Rev. E. G. Read, D.D., President Stevens spoke briefly of the associations of the place, and said that he believed General Washington had helped build it with his own hands. Letters of regret were read by Francis B. Lee from President Cleveland, Governor Griggs, John Lee Carroll, General Horace Porter, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Colonel Fred Grant and others. Washington's Farewell Address was read by E. A. S. Lewis, of Hoboken, the nearest relative to Washington in New Jersey. Addresses were made by the Hon. R. Wayne Parker of Newark, the Hon. James J. Bergen of Somerville, and Judge Robert S. Woodruff of Trenton. After the exercises a luncheon was served in Germania Hall.

THE first social meeting of the season of the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN will be held at the residence of the Founder, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West 87th street, New York City, on the afternoon of October 22d.

THE old house in Arch street, Philadelphia, once the home of Betsey Ross, is now owned by Charles P. Mund, a small merchant who lives over his shop. Mr. Mund keeps a stock of flags on hand and stores them in an alcove in the attic. When Li Hung Chang visited Philadelphia and the citizens decorated their houses with bunting, Mr. Mund went to the attic to take out his supply of new flags. In doing so he found far back in the alcove a flag of which he knew nothing. Old, faded and covered with dust, it bears the thirteen stars sewed on just as Mrs. Ross sewed them on the flag she made for Washington, and it suggests the possibility that it was her first attempt, and that not being quite satisfactory, she may have made another to send to Congress.

A Permanent Endowment Fund for the Daughters of the Revolution.

THE General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and in its charter, under the "objects" of the Society, is the following:

"To provide a home for and furnish assistance to such DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION as may be impoverished, when it is in its power to do so."

At the time of the organization of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and also of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS' SOCIETY, 1813, the matter of arranging this permanent endowment was placed in the hands of a Director-General, who was also made Chairman of Ways and Means, with authority to take the necessary steps to provide a building fund, through bequests or subscriptions or otherwise. Some two years ago Mrs. Darling, the Director General, devised a plan to provide an endowment fund, which was unanimously adopted by the Trustees. Pursuant thereto a contract has just been closed between the Director-General and the New York Life Insurance Company, of New York City, by which, through policies of life insurance on the members of patriotic Societies, a permanent fund for this patriotic purpose is to be created. Under the contract entered into, members of patriotic Societies, either men or women, may secure policies of insurance in that company for any reasonable amount in excess of \$1,000, and the endowment fund shall gradually be created in this way:

Each person insured shall name as a beneficiary to the extent of one-tenth or more of the amount of the insurance applied for, the New York Life Insurance Company itself as trustee. The Company, under its charter, is authorized to administer trusts. The Company in turn will agree to hold the proceeds of the assignment under each policy and accumulate not less than three per cent. compound interest thereon, so long as the money remains in its hands, and pay it over on the request of the Treasurer of the organization to which the insured may belong, or to such person as the insured may designate. As an inducement to those members of patriotic Societies who would like to help in creating a permanent fund this way, but who may fear they will be unable to permanently keep up the policy of insurance, the Director-General, and presumably others, will take out a policy of insurance, the proceeds of which at death will be held by the Company as trustee, to be applied to the payment of premiums of certain specified people, if they should ever require it. The form of policy issued by the New York Life Insurance Company to aid this movement is eminently well adapted for the purpose, and enables the members of patriotic Societies at one and the same time to make a judicious provision for their own estates or dependents, and without extra effort or expenditure provide a large endowment fund.

John H. Warner, General Agent New York Life Insurance Company, 611-621 Broadway, New York City, or the Director General, will furnish to any member of patriotic Societies full details of the kind of insurance to be used for this purpose.

Of Interest to Collectors of Curios.

COLLECTORS of rare china will be glad to learn that five pieces of the famous "Cincinnati China" of Gen. George Washington are for sale in the city of New York. These pieces, whose rarity is acknowledged, are in the possession of J. S. Bradley, Jr., Bryant Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, who wishes to dispose of them. The collection consists of one large oval platter, two large dinner plates, one bowl and one custard cup with cover, all beautifully decorated and bearing the insignia of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. This is an opportunity not to be neglected by any one who properly estimates the historical value of these celebrated dishes, and the great interest of their associations. Once passed by, such a chance will not soon recur of obtaining possession of objects of such rare historical interest. Mr. Bradley makes a specialty of the portraits of distinguished characters and of artistic framing, and is a dealer in autograph letters relating to early American history; he also executes orders to purchase at any of the great sales, asking only a slight commission for his services.

A HANDSOME bronze statue of General George Clinton was unveiled at Newburgh, N. Y., October 6th. There was a parade of military, patriotic and civic Societies, with about 8,000 men in line. The statue is from the same model as the one in the National Capitol at Washington, the work of the late distinguished sculptor, Henry Kirke Brown, of Newburgh. The model was inherited by the sculptor's nephew, Henry K. Bush Brown, also of Newburgh, to whom is largely due the erection of the statue. Its cost was \$3,000, which was raised by subscription among the citizens.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

A Popular Magazine for all the Societies.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

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better idea of the services and sacrifices of the heroes of the early time in America.

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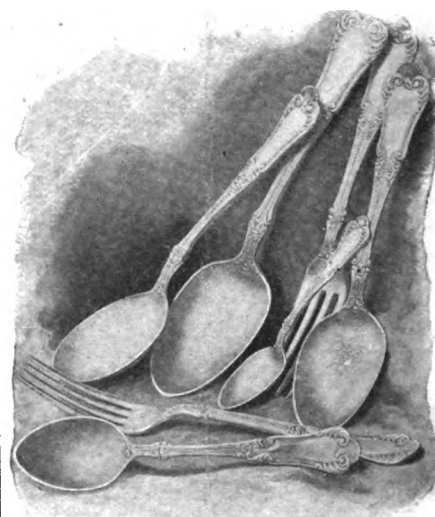
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DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES, INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76, AND COLONIAL TIMES.

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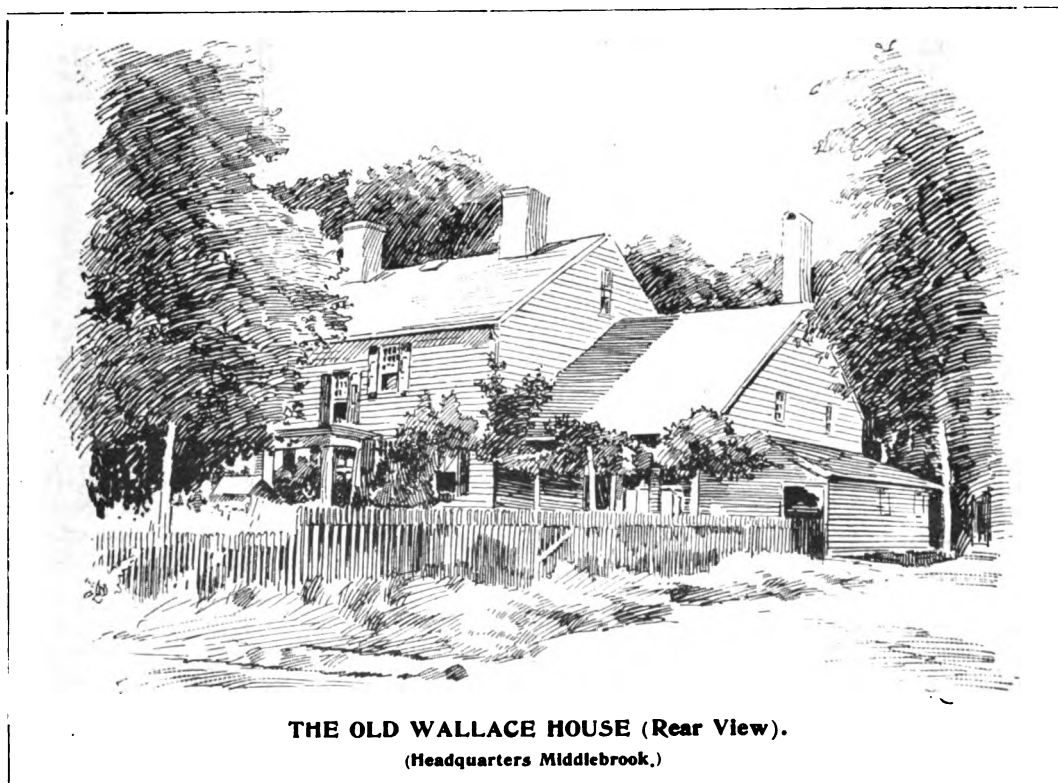
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NOVEMBER, 1896.

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PATRIOTIC WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ONE of the most significant and happy political events of international importance since the last issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76 magazine, has been the virtual concession of the justice of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain, and the negotiation for the submission of the Venezuelan question to arbitration. England will not, therefore, receive the invitation, which some of our bellicose cousins seemed to anticipate, to revisit her old battle grounds in this country. It is interesting to speculate, however, upon the changed state of affairs which in such an event would have been found here to-day, and the altered conditions with which the enemy would have had to cope. Recent incidents in Westchester County, N. Y., have been particularly suggestive in this connection. Westchester County was called the "Neutral Ground" during the Revolution, but it is very positive ground now, judging from at least three occurrences this month. These were patriotic demonstrations by the Yonkers Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Keskeskick (Yonkers) Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Mrs. Hazen's well-known young ladies' boarding school, "Pelham Hall," at Pelham Manor.

YONKERS CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, RECEIVES ITS CHARTER.

The meeting of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the charming residence of Theodore Gilman, on Saturday evening, November 7, and was made the occasion of the formal presentation of the Charter of the Yonkers Chapter from the Empire State Society.

The interior of Mr. Gilman's spacious residence was beautifully decorated with the American flag. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman were assisted in welcoming the guests by D. McN. K. Stauffer, President of the Chapter, and his wife, and Miss Katharine Prime, Regent of Keskeskick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The following compatriots from New York City accompanied the Charter as a Delegation of Honor: Stephen M. Wright, Secretary; Edward Hagaman Hall, Registrar, and A. J. C. Foyé, J. Lawrence McKeever and Dr. R. H. Clarke of the Board of Managers; James Loder Raymond, Louis G. Frankau, John Quincy Adams, Richard T. Davies, William H. Henry, J. C. Pumpelly, E. J. Chaffee, E. A. Sumner, Geo. C. Batcheller, and Dr. Fitz-Hugh Lee Edwards. Among others present were S. A. M. Ives, Vice-President of the Yonkers Chapter for Mt. Vernon; Champion Judson, Vice-President for Greenburgh; Cornelius A. Pugsley, Vice-President for Cortlandt; John Rogers Hageman, Jr., Vice-President for Mamaroneck; Col. Ralph E. Prime, Registrar; Ralph E. Prime, Jr., Secretary; Wm. W. Scrugham, Treasurer; Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, D.D., Chaplain; Wm. N. G. Clarke, Manager; Mr. and Mrs. Lefingwell, Mr. Harris, Colonel, Mrs.



D. MCN. K. STAUFFER,
President Yonkers Chapter, S. A. R.

and Miss Heermance, Mrs. Scrugham, Mrs. Kellinger, the Misses Croes, Miss Fannie A. Jackson, Miss Janet W. Flagg and many other ladies and gentlemen.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the company were seated, and President Stauffer in behalf of the Yonkers Chapter and of the host of the evening, extended a formal welcome to the guests. Mr. Stauffer had no need of an introduction himself, being well known to the company before which he stood. He is of Swiss descent, and was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 24, 1845. He entered the army in 1863; served in Battery I, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, in West Virginia; was appointed Master's Mate, U. S. Navy, in February, 1863, and served until November, 1865. As Ensign, he commanded the U. S. Steamer *Alexandria*, at the age of nineteen. After the war, he commenced the profession of civil engineer, and is now one of the chief owners and Editor-in-Chief of *The Engineering News*, a technical journal, published in New York. He is descended from Andrew Knox, a Judge of Court of Common Pleas, of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the Montgomery County Committee of Safety during the Revolution. He is a member of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Pennsylvania German Society. He was elected to the presidency of the Yonkers Chapter to succeed Gen. Thomas Ewing, now deceased.

President Stauffer introduced Edward Hagaman Hall, who delivered the charter to the Yonkers Chapter. Mr. Hall concluded his happy ten minute address by formally reading and delivering the charter, which contained the names of the following charter members: Ralph E. Prime, W. H. Baldwin, D. McN. K. Stauffer, Alvah S. Hobart, D.D.; M. K. Couzens, W. Converse Kellogg, Champion Judson, M.D.; Norman Wilde, W. Warburton Scrugham, Wm. Cowper Prime, Ralph Earl Prime, Jr.; Theodore Gilman, Theodore Gilman, Jr.; Gen. Thomas Ewing, H. D. Ewing, Frederick Shonnard, Salter Storrs Clark, Nathan Guilford, S. A. M. Ives, Odell D. Tompkins, Ed. W. Fiske, W. N. G. Clark, W. K. Benedict, and Alanson J. Prime.

Mr. Gilman, the host of the evening and Vice President of the Chapter for Yonkers, then gave the company a rich literary and historical treat in a thirty-five minute paper on "The Founding of the Great Northwest." The subject was suggested by a commission, issued November 7, 1796, just 100 years before, to his ancestor, Joseph Gilman, as a judge of the Northwest Territory. This highly prized document, signed by Washington, was examined with interest by the guests present. Mr. Gilman's paper was an exceedingly valuable treatment of a comparatively unfamiliar subject, and many who heard it expressed the hope that it would be printed in pamphlet form.

The guests also examined with great interest some specimens from Mr. Stauffer's autographic collections of Colonial and Revolutionary documents, including an almost complete set of the Major and Brigadier Generals of the Continental army, and letters of Generals Arthur St. Clair, Anthony Wayne, Samuel Holden Parsons, Rufus Putnam, Winthrop Sargent, Josiah Harmon, Richard Butler, Samuel Huntington, Timothy Pickering, George Washington, and others referred to in Mr. Gilman's paper.

KESKESKICK CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CELEBRATES.

Keskeskick Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Yonkers would have liked to celebrate October 28th, the anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, but the political excitement and anxiety as to whether the fund in the Chapter's treasury would be worth 58 or 100 cents on the dollar were too much for them, and they let the celebration go over until November 10th, just one week after election. Then they gave a charming reception at the home of the Regent, Miss Katharine Prime, on Hawthorne avenue, and the popularity of the Chapter and the extent of its influence were indicated by the large and fashionable company which filled the drawing room and library.

Among those who graced the occasion with their presence were Col. and Mrs. Ralph E. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Prime, Jr., Miss Edith Prime, Mrs. Mary Scrugham, Vice-Regent of Keskeskick Chapter; Miss Susie Leeds Heermance, Secretary; Miss Janet W. Flagg, Treasurer; Miss Fannie A. Jackson, Historian; Mrs. Perez C. Myers, Registrar; Mrs. Oscar Rogers, Manager; Mrs. Ellisfer, Mrs. Kellinger, Mrs. Scribner, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Edward

Hagaman Hall, Miss Carley, Miss I. V. Kellinger, Mrs. Albert Lawrence, Miss Emiline Clark, Miss Hale, Miss Mattie Baldwin, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Platt of Brooklyn, Miss Helen Croes, Mrs. H. C. Bissell, Mrs. Alex. Smith, Miss Mary Butler, Mrs.



MISS KATHARINE PRIME,
Regent Keskeskick Chapter, D. A. R.

Dr. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Justin Lawrence, Mrs. J. Lindsay Porteous, Mrs. Brevoort, Mrs. Leffingwell, Miss Georgiana Heermance, Mrs. Oxhoem, Mrs. M. P. Ferris, Miss Baird, Mrs. Olmsted, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Lawson, Mrs. John Lasher, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Heermance, Dr. T. R. Smith, and others. There were also delegates representing the New York City, Newburgh, Sing Sing and Poughkeepsie Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Miss Prime directed the exercises with charming and unaffected grace. Her welcome having already been conveyed indi-

vidually to the guests, she dispensed with formal preliminaries and announced a song by Mrs. Wm. R. Innis.

Mrs. Innis sang with a cultivated and sympathetic voice, Dvorak's "Good Night," and was heartily applauded.

Mrs. D. McN. K. Stauffer read a very bright and original sketch of the Battle of White Plains, and foreshadowed the plan of Keskeskick Chapter to mark properly that historic spot. Mrs. Stauffer's paper was very cordially received.

She then read the following letter from John Hancock, from her husband's valuable autograph collection. It was highly appreciated by both her masculine and feminine hearers, but probably from different standpoints. The letter is addressed

To

Mrs. Hancock,
At her House near the Common,
Boston.

*Mr. Hastings is requested
to send this letter as soon
as possible after arrival.
Free. John Hancock.*

and runs as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 1,
1778.

MY DEAR:

The Inclosed was design'd to have been forwarded by Mr. Fessenden, but his ill health prevents. I therefore forward it by the Post, and must very earnestly request your serious Attention to its Contents: I will only Add that I am made exceedingly unhappy by not having any kind of Intelligence from you and the Family. I did not expect this conduct after my Repeated Solicitations on this head. I had many things to propose respecting my Domestic concerns, but as I am kept so ignorant of the present State of them, I must Submit to suffer them to go on without my Interference. How happy should I have felt to have Experienced a different conduct. Absence from you is of itself sufficiently disagreeable, without any Aggravating Circumstances. I will, however, hope that some Friend will give me the pleasure of hearing from my Family, it would be as refreshing to me as Cool water to a Thirsty Soul.

I congratulate you and all my Friends on the happy and glorious Issue of the Engagement on Sunday Last. The Two Armies engaged in the Jerseys, we fir'd them from the Field and Encamp'd on the Ground. The Loss on either Side not yet known, theirs much more than ours, they have lost some Field officers, among their Slain is Col. Monckton, brother to General Monckton; as soon as particulars come you shall know them. I enclose Copy of few lines rec'd from General Washington. Col. Walter Steward, whom you know, is wounded, and several other of our officers whose names I do not Recollect. A Captain in Col. Jackson's Regiment, it is said, is mortally wounded, but I cannot learn his name, Jackson's Regiment was order'd from hence to harass the Rear of the Enemy. This will be a dear remove to General Clinton's Army, it is the universal opinion that should Clinton reach New York his army will be behind 4,000 in effective men. Desertion has taken very deep Root. This battle has so discompos'd and Ruin'd Clinton's Army, that it is hardly possible they should be able to effect any operation this year; in short, the Game is over with them. Do

congratulate all my Friends, give them the Substance of this Scrawl. I write in great haste, being much engag'd in the Business I came from York Town upon.

Remember me to every Friend. I will write them as soon as I get settled, have not got Lodgings, have some thoughts of Taking Mr. William's house, if I should and I find I must Tarry here, I shall take the Liberty of Sending for you, but have come to no determination. The Confederation will soon be Ratified, and a new Congress will bring on the Conclusion of my Plan.

May the best of heaven's Blessings ever attend you, My Dear, and believe me, with the strongest affection,

Yours forever,

JOHN HANCOCK.

MRS. HANCOCK.

Do Employ some person just to let me Know if all my Letters have reach'd you.

When the amusement caused by this letter had subsided, Mrs. Innis sang Chadwick's "Sweet Wind that Blows." The title of her song did not refer to Hancock's letter, however.

Then Edward Hagaman Hall addressed the company in his characteristic vein of mingled gravity and humor, urging especially the preservation of the old Philipse Manor House, and the erection of a proper memorial on the battlefield of White Plains.

Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth of Saratoga followed with an earnest talk on the value of patriotic efforts by women, and further commended the work of the Chapter.

Miss Prime concluded the exercises by announcing that Keskeskick Chapter had offered two prizes to the public schools, one for the highest standing in American History in the eighth grade, and one for the best essay on American History.

PRIZES OFFERED AT PELHAM HALL.

On the Tuesday preceding the announcement of the prizes just mentioned, another prize for the best essay on an American historical subject was announced by Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen to the young ladies of her well known boarding school at Pelham Manor. Pelham Hall stands in the midst of historic ground, and her famous surroundings outside, as well as the patriotic atmosphere which prevails within, affords a strong incentive and stimulus to the study of American history.

On election day, the principal assembly room was profusely decorated with flags, and each of the young ladies adorned herself with red, white and blue in some form. This large roomful of budding womanhood, radiant with the national colors, singing with animation the national anthem, presented a beautiful and suggestive picture.

Mrs. Hazen presented to each pupil a copy of the edition of Washington's Farewell Address to the American people, issued by the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, last September, and in so doing explained the value, significance and circumstances of the appearance of that document, and described Stuart's Athenaeum portrait of Washington, which appeared on the front cover of the reprint. She also read a letter from Edward Hagaman Hall, Registrar of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, commending the study of Washington's character.

Mrs. Hazen concluded by announcing that on February 22d, of each year, she would give a prize for the best essay on American history. The prize, which is to be called the "Memorial Patriotic Prize," is given as a tribute to the memory of her mother, Mrs. Abbe Farnam Hagaman Hall, a noble and patriotic woman, whose death last July closed a long life of benevolence and usefulness. Mrs. Hall was a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and an Honorary Vice-President of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

The subject assigned for the first competition is "The History of Westchester County."

On Washington Heights, New York City, stand the thirteen trees set out by Alexander Hamilton more than a century ago, to commemorate the thirteen original States. All but one are dead or dying. This one shows marks of age, but if the dead wood were cut away, and the lifeless trunks of the others removed, it might stand for many years. About the time these trees were planted, General Washington stripped the husks back from thirteen ears of yellow corn, and braiding them together, hung them over the door leading to the billiard room of the Jumel mansion (now Earlecliff, the residence of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle), in commemoration of the days when he made that house his headquarters, the Continental Army being quartered on Manhattan Island. The ears of corn still hang where they were placed by the great commander.

The architect selected to restore the upper part of old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, is T. Mellon Rogers, who intends to follow with precision the plans of the original architect, Andrew Hamilton. These plans are so accurate that scarcely a cut brick is to be found in the building, and Mr. Rogers states that the timbers were put together with such care that they are as firmly joined as when put in place in 1729.

FOUNDERS' AND PATRIOTS' SEMI-ANNUAL LEVEE.

THE once white marble walls of the New York City Hall, now complexioned with the stains of nearly a century's age, housed a notable assembly at the first semi-annual meeting of the General Court of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, which met in the historic "Governor's Room," Friday afternoon, November 13th. In the absence of Governor-General Frederick D. Grant, Attorney General Morris P. Ferris was called to occupy the chair in which Washington was inaugurated first President to the United States, and took his seat, with Secretary-General John Quincy Adams, at the table on which Washington penned his first message to Congress. In the red plush chairs, with five-pointed stars inlaid in their rich mahogany frames used by the first Congress of the United States (necessarily supplemented by some less illustrious furniture brought in from one of the public departments for the occasion), sat a distinguished body of men, broad of forehead, handsome of face, vigorous of body, every one the descendant in the direct line of either his father or mother, from a founder of the nation between 1607 and 1657, and from an intermediate ancestor who was loyal to the cause of American Independence. Ranged about them, in mammoth gold-framed canvases, stood a cordon of full length heroic figures—Washington, Primate of America in peace, war and his countrymen's affections; the young, brilliant and chivalrous Alexander Hamilton, who used to exercise his artillery company and address the citizens on the very plot where the City Hall stands; Gen. Geo. Clinton, first Governor of New York, and fourth Vice-President of the United States; Governor Dix, represented penning his famous order to shoot on the spot any man who attempted to haul down the American flag; and a long line of other patriots and statesmen. If they could have stepped forth from their frames, like the ancestors in "The Pirates of Penzance," what stories could they have told!

But all the works of art were not confined to the walls. John Henry Johnston exhibited a treasure which he has recently acquired, and which is sufficiently described in the inscription written on the back of the frame by the artist Trumbull: "Ivory miniature portraits of General Washington from life and Mrs. W. from a sketch. General W.'s liveliest times.—J. T." Judging from the youthful countenances portrayed, Washington's "liveliest times" were not, as generally supposed, during the war.

The transactions of the afternoon lasted two hours, and were of a routine character, but revealed the rapid growth of the Order and the enthusiasm of its members. The Order, which is less than a year old, now has 172 members—134 in the New York Society, 21 in the New Jersey Society, and 17 in the Connecticut Society. Societies are also being formed in several other States.

When the members heard these encouraging reports, their thoughts wandered regretfully to the majestic but empty punch bowl, presented to the city over ninety years ago by General Morton, which stood in lonely grandeur upon a pedestal in the adjoining room, inscribed with this tantalizing, witty, but arid invitation: "Drink deep. It helps preserve the city and encourages canals." One reason why the picturesque decoration of the interior of the bowl was seen through no liquid perspective on this occasion was that the bowl, like the Philadelphia Liberty Bell and some men of genius, is a little cracked.

Unlike the fabled Tantalus, however, the members had before them the joyous prospect of a reception by the New York State Society, at the Hotel Normandie, in the evening, and there are no cracks in the hospitality of that Society when they ask General Earle to act in the capacity of host.

The State Council held a brief session at the Normandie at eight o'clock, at which several new members were elected, and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade was elected Councillor, vice Wm. C. Sanger, resigned; and then adjourned to the main dining hall, where a general reception was held. Governor Ralph E. Prime presided, flanked on the right by Governor-General Grant and on the left by Secretary Henry Lincoln Morris. The rooms were handsomely decorated with American colors, and a copy of Stuart's *Athenæum* portrait of Washington looked benignly down from a cluster of flags over the Governor's head. Governor Prime opened the speaking by a cordial welcome to the guests of the evening, and introduced the speakers in turn with that graceful felicity which does so much to place speaker and listeners *en rapport*. Incidentally, speaking of hereditary traits, he gave some excellent reasons why he was not possessed by an overwhelming affection for the aborigines of this country.

Governor-General and Police Commissioner Grant spoke enthusiastically of the growth of the Order. Commenting upon Governor Prime's allusion to the contrast between purchased freedom in the days of Rome, and inherent freedom in America to day, he produced a burst of merriment by reminding his hearers that the iniquitous Roman custom of buying liberty was

before the appointment of the present Board of Police Commissioners.

Governor William A. Halsey of the New Jersey Society, responded in behalf of the Order in his State, and alluded to the work of the Committee on Insignia, of which he is the efficient Chairman.

Chaplain-General Joseph F. Folsom earnestly spoke of the serious purpose of the Order, and urged it not to live too exclusively on memories of the past.

Governor Charles A. Jewell of the Connecticut Society warned Governor Halsey of New Jersey that the latter's Society had beaten the former's long enough, and served notice on New Jersey to look out for its laurels.

Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell of Rhode Island, who lived near the grave of Marinus Willett (Mayor of New York, 1807), felt a strong bond of sympathy with metropolitan interests. He spoke of the value of old New England stock, and promised a Society of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS in his State in the near future.

Admiral Meade of Philadelphia thanked Governor Prime for his manner of introduction, which was more complimentary than another which he received recently, when he was introduced as coming from the city where they inscribed on tombstones, instead of "entered into rest," the words "ended his days of rest." Admiral Meade spoke in glowing terms of the individuality of the American character. He disliked the term "mother country," as applied to England. He regarded her only as a step-mother.

It may here be mentioned, parenthetically, that Admiral Meade's opinion cannot be charged to Anglophobia. G. W. Steevens, who was sent to this country to describe America from the Englishman's standpoint, writes the London *Daily Mail* as follows:

"Here the Revolutionary war is as much a matter of personal right or wrong as it was a hundred years ago. * * * We talk of this country as our daughter and of war with it as unnatural, unheard of, impossible. To the American, the champion of arbitration, war is always a present possibility with anybody at any moment. * * * Now, granted the bellicose disposition, why should it not be directed against us? We may call this country daughter, but it does not call us mother. We were a step-mother at the best, and are no longer even that."

Dwight Tracy read a delightful sketch of the Rev. David Avery, a Revolutionary chaplain who was as expert a marksman as he was devout a Christian, and who, when he drew a bead on a red coat, first commended his soul to God and then relieved Him of the care of his body.

Col. Lewis Cheesman Hopkins, who knew that the heroic deeds and sacrifices of the forefathers would receive the proper solemn and respectful attention which they deserved so long as the Chaplain General was present, proceeded to recount some of the more picturesque and human characteristics of his prolific ancestry, which kept the company in a constant roar for about fifteen minutes.

Edward Payson Cone facetiously alluded to his unsuccessful efforts to secure the revival of some good old time church customs in the congregation which enlists his spiritual endeavors. When he read the bill of expense of a Colonial religious gathering, incurred chiefly for liquid refreshments, the listener vividly realized how the "*mores*" have changed with the "*tempora*" since the days of our revered ancestors.

One delightful episode of the evening was the presentation to General Earle of a resolution, evoked by the recent occurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding, expressing deserved appreciation of his and Mrs. Earle's patriotic deeds and generous hospitality to the patriotic Societies making the Normandie their headquarters, and wishing them long life, health and happiness.

An idea of the high character of the personnel of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS may be gathered from the following partial list of members. Those marked with an * were present at the meeting of the General Court, and those marked with a † attended the reception in the evening:

*+John Quincy Adams, Alfred DeVeau Baldwin, +Warren Sanford Banks, Theodore Melvin Banta, +George Clinton Batcheller, +Charles Perry Champion, +John Cross Champion, +Clarence Lyman Collins, +Wm. Ogilvie Comstock, +Edward Payson Cone, +Samuel Victor Constant, Marvin Dana, +Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, +Prof. Thomas Eggleston, +John Elderkin, Robert F. Fitz, +Col. Frederick Dent Grant, Horace Warren Gridley, +Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry Hall, William Ellery Hills, +James Henry Hoadley, +Daniel Sloane Holden, +Henry Anson Hoyt, +John Henry Johnston, George Walton Livermore, John Harvey Lockwood, +Henry Lincoln Morris, +Francis Durand Nichols, Jeremiah Richards, +Howard Sumner Robbins, +Frederick George Swan, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, George West Van Siclen, William Dwight Wade, John Henry Washburn, Charles W. Bentley Wilkinson, +Edward Augustus Willard and +Stephen Mott Wright of New York City; Walter Steuben Carter, +Horace Morrison Carleton, George Eugene Dewey, Hiram Staple-

ford Dewey, Hiram Todd Dewey, Hon. William Winton Goodrich, Edward Nelson G. Greene, Edward Hinman, *Matthew Hinman, *Col. Lewis Cheesman Hopkins, *Charles Albert Hoyt, Charles White Kellogg, *Hon. Stillman Foster Kneeland, Howard Marshall, *Chauncey Leeds Mitchell, *Orville Oddie, Dr. Wm. Anderson Mitchell, Robt. Hudson Riley, *Dwight Tracy, *James Le Baron Willard, *Henry Applegate Wilson, and Hon. John Winslow of Brooklyn; Charles Francis Bridge, *Jonas Hapgood Brooks, Col. Harry Curtis Cushman, *Rev. William Reed Eastman, James Webster Eaton, Prof. George Rogers Howell, William Henry McClure, Gilbert Milligan Tucker, Dr. Willis Gaylord Tucker and Chauncey Pratt Williams of Albany; Hon. James Jerome Belden, John Germond Butler and Gen. Dwight Hall Bruce of Syracuse; Gen. William Henry Watson and William Livingston Watson, Utica; Galusha B. Balch, *Morris Patterson Ferris and *Col. Ralph Earle Prime, Yonkers; James Betts Lockwood, White Plains; Major Robert Emmet Hopkins and Wm. Cornell Strong, Tarrytown; Dr. Theodore Augustus Derby Wales, Elmira; Thomas Hubbard Stryker, Rome; Franklin Flint Hathaway, Plattsburgh; Col. Wm. Cary Sanger, Sangerfield; Henry Benedict Davenport, Flatbush; William Bolles Baldwin, Rye; David Maxson Greene, Troy; William Mitchell Stetson, Loudonville, and *Charles Salmon Case, Binghamton, N. Y.; Thomas Jefferson Boardman, Wm. Francis Jos. Boardman, James Emery Brooks, *Charles Mather Glazier, *Col. Charles Alexander Jewell, John Emery Morris, *Jonathan Flynt Morris, *William Charles Russell, Rev. Ichabod Simmons and Thos. Sedgwick Steele of Hartford, Conn.; Norris Galpin Osborn and Edward Everett Sill, New Haven; Major Frank Wm. Mix and Wm. Ferris Waterbury, Stamford; Richard Sill Griswold, Lyme; Charles Abner Pelton, Middletown, and Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, D.D., Waterbury, Conn.; Julius Merrill Foote, George Everett Halsey, *William Armstrong Halsey, Frederick Allen Mandeville and *William Raymond Weeks, of Newark, N. J.; Washington Irving Lincoln Adams, Frederick Allen Angell, *Edward Vincent Cary, Charles Snow Kellogg and *Jesse Platt of Montclair; *George Washington Case, *Rev. Elmer Severance Forbes and *Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D.D., Jersey City; *George Long Hutchings and *James Henry Lindsey, E. Orange; *Franklin Whetstone Hopkins, Alpine; Allison Rutherford Hopkins, Boonton; Henry Langdon Potter, Linden; Frederick Halsey Beach, Dover; *Rev. Joseph Fulford Folsom, Kearny; *Charles Broadwell Corwin, Plainfield; Edmund Drake Halsey, Rockaway; Charles Arthur Greene, Summit, N. J.; James Birney Alden, *Edwin Augustus Hills and Richard Francis Perkins of Boston; Henry M. Burt, Edward Pliny Chapin and James Edward Chapin, Springfield; William Henry Clapp and Charles Forbes Warner, Northampton; Augustus Jacob Richards, Weymouth, and Isaac G. Robbins, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; *Hon. Thomas Williams Bicknell, Providence, R. I.; *Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, Samuel Emlen Meigs and Edward Clinton Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Frederick Augustus Rauch Baldwin, Allentown and Prof. James W. Moore, Easton, Pa.; Capt. Fred. M. H. Kendrick, U. S. A., Fort Logan, Col.; *Hanford Nichols Lockwood, Asheville, N. C.; *Major Francis Lowell Hills, Wilmington, Del.; DeWitt Clinton Putman, Santa Monica, Cal.; John Crocker Foote, Belvidere, Ill.; Wyman Kneeland Flint, Milwaukee, Wis., and James Thomas Sands, St. Louis, Mo.

[The Spirit of '76 is the official organ of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America.]

OLD INDIAN MISSION CHURCH.

THE "MAQUAES" or Mohawk Indians could not have selected a more beautiful location in the Mohawk valley for their "upper Mohawk castle." It lies on a beautiful flat east of the Nowadaga creek, on the south side of the Mohawk river, a few miles east of the city of Little Falls.

Here a small mission church was established, and here Father Isaac Jacques was held prisoner by the Mohawks a year in 1642 and 1643. He performed missionary offices, though always inhumanly and brutally treated. He was ransomed by the Dutch, and in 1646 was appointed a missionary to the Mohawks, by whom he was soon murdered. On October 18th of this year occurred the 200th anniversary of his death at the shrine of our Lady of Martyrs at Auriesville, on the south bank of the Mohawk river, near Amsterdam. Large pilgrimages from all parts of the State were made during the month of October. Tradition says that the body of Father Jacques was never discovered. After he was tomahawked and beheaded by the fierce Mohawks his body was thrown into the Mohawk. His head was buried on the Palisades above the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs.

Father Bressain was also a prisoner amongst the Mohawks in 1644; Father Simon Le Moine visited them in 1655, 1656 and 1657, Fathers Fremin and Pierron in 1667, Fathers Boniface and Garnier in 1668, Father Bruyas in 1667 and 1672; Father De Guescles in 1674, and Father Jacques De Lamberville in 1675 and 1678. Most of these priests labored but short periods with the tribe.

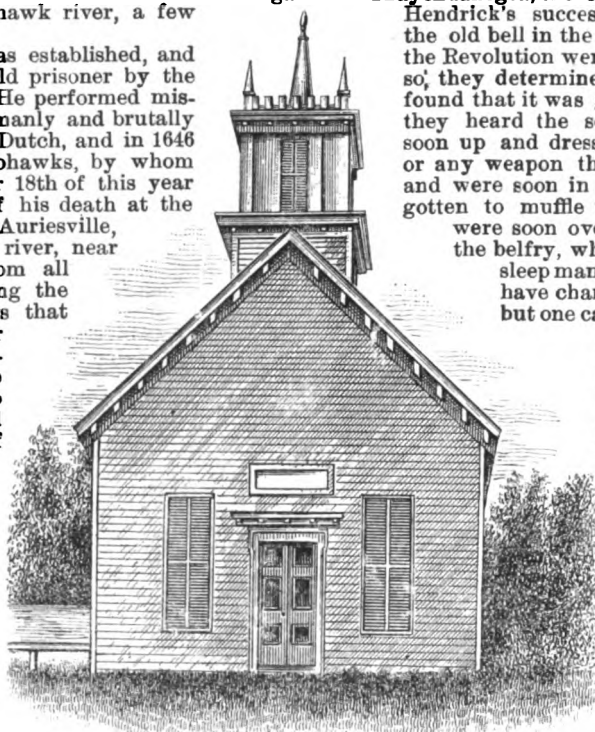
It was here that the celebrated chief, King Hendrick, lived for many years, his wigwam being located on the high ground near the old Mission Church, where he could command a free view of the valley. He fell at the battle of Lake George in 1755. Joseph Brandt and his sister Mollie also made this place their home for many years. The patent of Burnettsfield was granted to the Palatines, April 30, 1725. Of the ninety-two persons named, twenty-two were women. Grants were made to four of the Herkimer family, but General Herkimer, the hero of Oriskany, was not a patentee. His fine

brick mansion is still standing a few miles up the valley, and can be seen from the railroad.

Thayendanegea, the Captain of the Six Nations, was King Hendrick's successor. The Indians were very fond of the old bell in the mission church, and during the war of the Revolution were afraid some harm might come to it, so they determined to hide it. When the Palatines found that it was gone, they were furious. One night they heard the sound of their dear bell. They were soon up and dressed and armed with guns, pitchforks, or any weapon that they could lay their hands upon, and were soon in pursuit of the Indians, who had forgotten to muffle the clapper of the bell. The Indians were soon overtaken, and the bell was returned to the belfry, where it still hangs. In the old cemetery sleep many of the old settlers. Their descendants have changed the spelling of many of the names, but one can easily trace the present form back to the original, as the name Herchkermer, which is now Herkimer. The late Dudley Burwell, of Little Falls, owned a beautiful place on the hill overlooking the valley. He was very much interested in the history of the valley, especially the Indian history. It was said that he talked of placing a bronze figure of Mollie Brandt on a high point of his land, with her arms pointing down the valley to her home at the Indian Castle. It is to be regretted that he did not do so. Her home was just east of the mission church.

The church now standing on the site of the old mission church was built under the auspices of Sir William Johnson in 1769. Stone quotes from a letter of Sir William Johnson, "To get a ball made and gilt; also a weather cock and all the iron necessary to fix them. They are to be proportioned to the building, which is a wooden church 50 feet long by 32. Also a bell 18 to 20 pounds price." Mr. Stone, writing in 1864, says: "This little church is still standing in the town of Danube, Herkimer county, N. Y.; the same old bell still hanging in the belfry." Good care has been taken of the old church, and it will well repay one to visit this historic spot.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y. C. V. WHEELER.



OLD INDIAN MISSION CHURCH.

In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, stand two interesting old-time country-seats, Solitude, where John Penn used to pass hours in the study of the classics and writing verse, and Belmont, where Judge Peters dispensed hospitality to many statesmen and soldiers. Besides these there is a mansion associated with the most romantic and melancholy episodes in the life of Benedict Arnold, the early part of his married life with the beautiful Peggy Shippen, and the beginning of his treason. The house had become a beer drinking resort before it came into the hands of the Park Commissioners, but now there is a probability of its being restored to a condition more in harmony with its historic character.

At the entrance to New York harbor, on a little island or shoal nearly 800 yards from Long Island, stands the picturesque old Fort Lafayette, once considered a model fortification, with its walls of stone and brick, five feet in thickness. The place is rapidly falling to decay, and is of no use as a means of defense. From time to time rumors are heard that the fort will be done away with entirely, as the flanking forts, Hamilton and Wadsworth, are considered sufficient protection for the Narrows. Lieut. Colonel Miller, the Commandant of Fort Hamilton, is reported as saying that the island will never be used for anything but a fort, and as favoring the erection of two strong steel turrets in which could be placed two extra heavy guns that could sweep the bay

NATHAN HALE.

BY MRS. MERRILL R. GATES

1620.

Pure as the crystal snows that crown
Her mountains white,
The light that from New England shone
Was holy light!
Those rays, beyond the seas, a flash light thrown,
Transfixed the Pilgrim's sight!

The mystic sounds that murmuring fill
Her forests dim,
Innumerable breathed from vale and hill
Or ice-coast grim,—
Pursuing, charmed him, weaving round him still
A many-chorded hymn!

That light, God's torch, flung o'er the main
A shining way!
Those voices, sang they not to men
Freedom's new Day!
When Truth and Sight illumed the world again,
How could the Pilgrim stay?

1775.

Midway between that morn of sparkling air—
Life's new elixir poured in currents rare—
And *this*, the latest bound of swift-borne Time,
The great Republic, child of glorious birth,
Starry as skies that arch our frosty clime,
Was born of Truth and Freedom, new on earth!
Thine was a childhood, oh my country, grave,
Austere—yet beautiful, as any God e'er gave
A Nation He would make both strong and brave.
A childhood full of unseen, inward power,
New mastery of life with each new hour!
With kindling visions of high destiny;
Monitions deep of that which was to be!
Unsoiled and unsoiled our country's life began,
A child divine with presages sublime!
From such a childhood grows a royal man!
O proud Republic, worthy such a prince!
But not without a struggle didst thou gain
The right to be a *Nation* among men!
War wrapped thee round. Black smoke, hot shot and shell,
Privation, pain, disaster tell thy story well!

Calm on the ensanguined field the Patriots stood,
They stood, nor knew to yield! Not fire, nor flood
Could dim the fair ideal to them revealed!
Ever they saw it in still splendor glow
Above the tumult and the crushing low
Of Hope! Their glance swept o'er a country broad,
Where all should brothers be, sons of one God!
They saw in vision what we see in truth,
Our free Republic, eagle winged with youth!
The sight gave vigor to their arm. Their eyes
The glory saw! They leaped to sacrifice!
Unweariable, invincible, the valorous throng
Mid Liberators of our Race belong!
Champions of Truth and Right, I seem to see
The great of every time—a spirit band
Fast mustering into line, invisibly
March by, but in their van, first in command,
Outranking all, the *Patriots of our Land!*

Among them all, one youthful brow shines white,
And glows afar with pure impassioned light!
While youth is lovely, or devotion grand,
So long the name of Nathan Hale shall stand!

"Twas seventeen hundred and seventy-six and Washington, noble
Commander,
Asks who will offer his life in risk for his people and country?
"Volunteer! Who will go to the camp of the harrassing foe?
Little we know of his strength and when he intends to attack us!
This is a patriot's work—and our country has need of this service!"

Many heard. One replied! 'Twas a youth, but a Captain of
soldiers!
Cambridge, Breed's Hill and Brooklyn had proved him almost a
veteran!

His was Regiment called by way of distinction and honor,
"Congress' Own," Colonel Knowlton, the Leader, who held it
His Regiment's glory to guard and protect in especial the person
And safety of *him*, Great Commander-in-Chief of our forces!
"I go! Tell him quickly! I ask nothing better than death for my
country!"

Young—one-and-twenty the summers that lightly had passed o'er
his forehead!
Boyishly bright, but manly and bold with true moral daring!
Fame he had sought, where college-bays crowned him illustrious.
Now self-devoted, fame nobler, more deathless, more tragic
allured him!

Loudly the drum beats to roll-call—but the place of the Captain
is vacant.

Crossing the Sound of Long Island, his boat is speeding by moon-
light!

Swift through the enemy's camp his silent footfall is gliding!
Marks he the strength and the weakness, the force and the plan
of the foe!

With knowledge to hearten his General, back to his shallop he
hastens,

Cautiously speeding, when "Halt!" cries the sentinel stern, and
swift seizure

Falls on the man who had dared deep disgrace for the sake of his
country!

'Twas but the word of a moment from Howe, the British Com-
mander,

'Twas but the work of a night, to hide him from daylight for-
ever!

Brutally thrust in the pit, no Bible, no good man to cheer him,
Naught but the jeers of the jailer, the taunts of his captors!
Writes he by glimmering light, last letters to mother and sweet-
heart!

Letters they never shall see; nor *him*, the light of their living!
Resolute, valiant, undaunted, his calm eye greeted the dawning.

Yet, not e'en to be shot like a soldier, by soldiers, was fated!
Alone, in his youth, must be *hung*, like a dog, to the apple tree
yonder!

Joyful and proud as once he had thought to go to his bridal,
Out to his grave he marched when the strenuous death-bugle
sounded,

To the grave neath the tree, where they hung him, the grave
that he hallowed;

Smiling with glorified eyes, that to die he was counted most
worthy!

They that looked on, saw his face as it had been the face of an
angel,

And a voice like the music of angels, I hear, sounding on his last
message.

Vibrant, victorious measures and sweet as the trumpets of silver,
"My only regret is, I have but one life to lay down for my
country."

I.

Patriot, die! One life is thine!
Lay it on thy country's shrine!
Gladly die the death of shame;
From such dark abyss shall flame
Fires of vital life for man
Never known since time began!
Patriot, die! Thy death the sign
Of a Freedom, new, divine!

II.

Patriot, die! Some deaths mean life!
Upward borne beyond the strife
Hosts of flaming swords on high
Greet thee, Hero, from the sky!
Marshaled now with starry names
Hear new salvos, new acclaims!
Patriot, die! but crowned with grace
Heaven's bright liege-men give thee place!

VALENTINE HILL.

VALENTINE HILL is a high ridge rising on the west side of that beautiful vale called Mile Square, in Westchester County, N. Y. From its summit, the rough hills and cultivated valleys of that region are spread out like a panorama, with glimpses of the Hudson river and Long Island Sound and its villages. For more than one hundred and fifty years, this hill, with the adjoining property, was occupied by the ancient and numerous family of Valentine. It was first leased by them from the Philipse family, but upon the confiscation of their manorial grant in consequence of the violation of the military parole given by Col. Frederick Philipse, in not returning to Yonkers, 238 acres were purchased by Thomas Valentine about 1791.

During the War of the Revolution, the Valentines were in active sympathy with the cause of American Independence, and, to further it, freely gave their means and personal services. In the summer of 1776, the Americans threw up intrenchments on the summit of the Hill. And when in the fall of that year General Washington was encamped there, it was supposed to be the design of the enemy to attack his position. On this occasion Thomas Valentine was engaged in conversation with the General (as represented in the accompanying view of the old house), leaning upon the pommel of his saddle, when the heads of the British columns were seen approaching at a distance of three or four miles, as if taking the direction of the Hill. Under this supposition, Washington ordered out several companies to attack the flanking parties of the enemy. It was afterwards asserted by a British officer that, with the aid of his glass, he had seen Thomas Valentine and the General. The old Valentine house was used for some time by General Washington as his headquarters, and a letter in the possession of the family shows another service given the army. It is dated Valentine's Hill, January 27, 1777, and is as follows:

"These may certify that on or about Oct. 1st I ordered Thomas Valentine's one yoke of oxen and cart to be taken for the public service. They carried a load to ye White Plains. There I discharged them. I am informed they were further taken on their return, and that Mr. Valentine has not received them.

B. LINCOLN."

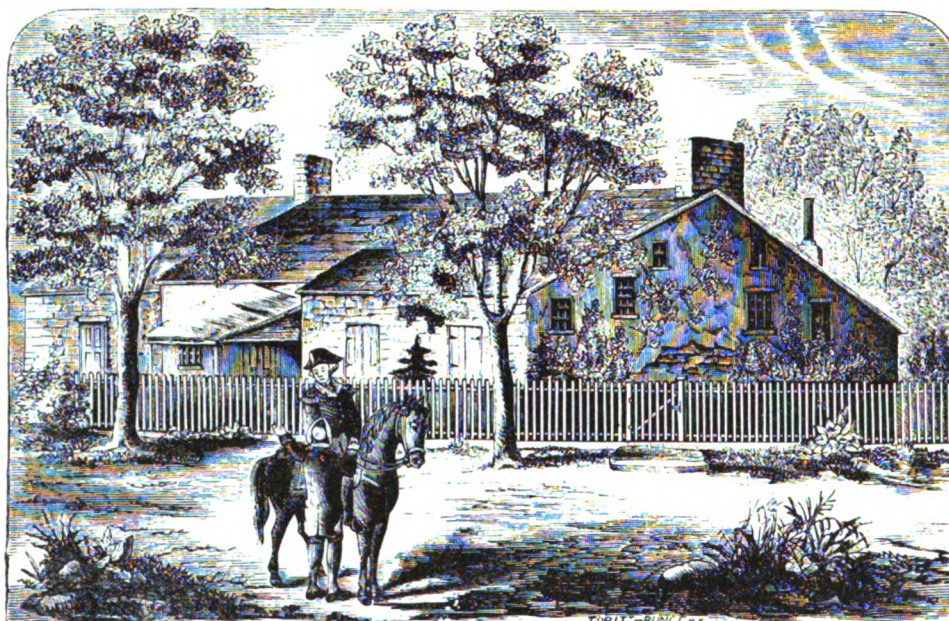
In 1778, Sir William Erskine was encamped here with a detachment of British troops, and in the autumn, a few weeks before he sailed to attack Savannah, Sir Archibald Campbell was here. During the whole war, Col. James Delancy kept recruiting officers at Mile Square, and this vicinity Simcoe often traversed with the Queen's Rangers, and sometimes penetrated to the Croton River. On the 16th of September, 1782, Sir Guy Carleton and the young Prince William Henry, with a foraging party five or six thousand strong, made an incursion as far as Valentine Hill. After this the vicinity was abandoned by the military and given over to the lawless marauders. On several occasions these Cowboys and Skinners, as they were called, forced an entrance into the Valentine house. On one occasion they seized Thomas Valentine and demanded his money or his life,

threatening, if he refused, to hang him instantly. Getting no satisfaction, they carried him to a cherry tree in the old garden, and placed the cord around his neck, when he suddenly threw it off, exclaiming, "Don't be such a — fool as to hang a man when he hasn't any money." His coolness disarmed the robbers and they released him. Susan Valentine also showed that the courage of the family was not all masculine, by preventing a company of these marauders from entering the house, threatening them single-handed that she would split with a large oven shovel she held, the head of the first man that dared to cross the threshold.

In his "Field Book of the Revolution," Lossing describes Valentine Hill and tells of his visit there in 1850, where he met Miss Elizabeth Valentine, then eighty-three years old, who told him she remembered well being caressed by Washington, and afterward being frightened by the fierce-looking Highlanders and Hessians.

From this old home of the Revolution, branches of the family have gone forth, settling in almost every State of the Union, some occupying high and honorable positions and some lowly and obscure ones.

Among the noted ones were the Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., President of Pennsylvania College and author of several books; the Hon. David T. Valentine, author of the History of New York and of the famous New York Manuals; Albert F. Bellows, the noted artist, is a great grandson of the family, and Dr. William Valentine, the humorist, was also a member. In medicine, they claim the two distinguished physicians, Dr. Valentine Seaman and Dr. Valentine Mott. Major Alonzo B. Valentine, proprietor of the large knitting factory at



OLD VALENTINE HOUSE, VALENTINE HILL.

Bennington, Vt., and the Hon. Daniel M. Valentine, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas, are of this family, as well as others who have been State Senators or have held other honorable official positions. Among the prominent families with whom they have intermarried are those of Clarke, Price, Fitch, Digby, Newdigate, Jones and Lynde, for whom Lynde street, Boston, was named.

The old English estate of the family, Bencliff Hall, is in Eccles, Lancaster County, and in 1763 was bequeathed to Samuel Valentine of Boston, but it was sold to a relative, Mr. Partington, in a short time.

The encroachment of modern civilization has shorn Valentine Hill of much of its glory, it being now incorporated in the town of Yonkers, and the site of the old homestead is occupied by a large Catholic institution. The old name has been blotted out and that of Dunwoodie Heights given to the Hill, but on part of the ground remaining a Valentine still lives, and that the spirit of patriotism remains in the family, the records of the War of 1812 and the late Civil War abundantly show. JANE C. HARVEY.

[The sources of information for this sketch are: Bolton and Heath's histories, Lossing's Field Book, History of the Valentine Family, and letter from Mr. William Valentine.]

THE General David Humphreys Branch, Number One, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, Conn., has issued in handsome form the "Programme of Exercises" that were held in July, 1895, by the State Society at the unveiling of a tablet on Beacon Hill, Fort Wooster Park, New Haven. The pro-

gramme is beautifully printed, handsomely illustrated, and is bound in blue and white, the Society's colors. Besides the addresses delivered upon the occasion, the name of committee men, invited guests and officers of the Branch, the book contains a brief account of the organization of the Branch, May 22, 1891.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLEBROOK.

IN the western part of Somerville, N. J., on the old coach road leading from the town, is the Wallace House, one of the finest of the many historic places in Somerset county. Interest attaches to the venerable mansion from its association with General Washington, who made his headquarters here during the winter and spring of 1778-1779.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL SOCIETY of New Jersey is negotiating for the purchase of the place, intending to preserve it as a memorial of the American Revolution. The house, which is beautifully situated in the midst of a large grove of ancient oaks, is a much better one than the headquarters at Morristown or at Newburgh, and if acquired by the MEMORIAL SOCIETY, will, like them, be made a museum for historic relics. There are very many of these in Somerset county, and it is said that a collection valued at \$2,000 has already been offered to the Society. An assemblage of objects could readily be brought together from a region so rich in historic associations, that would render the house an intensely interesting place.

Late in the year 1778, two brothers named Wallace, Scotch merchants of New York, who owned a large tract of land in Somerset county, began to erect upon it this fine old mansion. The great oak timbers were hardly in place, when the house was chosen as headquarters by General Washington. Work upon it was hurried forward, and before it was entirely completed, the Commander-in-Chief took possession, and it is believed that some of the finishing touches were made by his own hands.

It was during the winter of 1778, after a successful campaign against the British in New Jersey, that Washington established himself here, while his seven brigades, composed of troops from Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland were encamped at Middlebrook, Bound Brook. The place became known as "Headquarters Middlebrook," and here was planned the campaign of General Sullivan against the Six Nations, after the Indian atrocities in Wyoming and Cherry valleys. Early in December Mrs. Washington joined her husband, and the mansion became the scene of a brilliant round of entertainments.

The structure remains almost unchanged. Through an old Dutch doorway the visitor enters a broad wainscoted hall, with wooden cornice, ornamented arch, and, in the rear, a winding staircase. At the right is a room with an immense fireplace on one side, and an oaken cornice, cut in dog-tooth design. This was Washington's reception room. Across the hall is the dining-room, which was handsomely appointed for that period. It contains the original chair rails, windows with small panes, heavy sash and the H and L hinges. Just beyond the reception room is Washington's sleeping apartment, where yet remain many of the quaint Holland tiles, pictured in blue and white. A low garret extends over the old time kitchen, where rubbish used to be stored away. A few years ago, this was cleared out, and several valuable relics of Washington's stay were found. Among those which have been preserved are an old scabbard and an umbrella, with a likeness of the great general etched on the handle.

In the brilliant company that gathered about General and Mrs. Washington in this beautiful house, were charming women and heroic men, whose names form part of history. Major Harry Lee of Virginia, commanding the Light Horse, was a welcome guest. Baron Steuben, who had been aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, was frequently there. Lord and Lady Stirling often came down from Baskingridge, bringing with them their lovely daughter, Lady Kitty. General Knox, accompanied by his wife, made the journey of five miles from Pluckemin, where he was in command of a corps of artillery quartered in the place, and with many other distinguished men and women was a frequent visitor in this hospitable mansion.

The present owner of the place, Albert P. Cooper, has accepted a deposit until January 1, 1897, on the price asked for the property, and a Somerset County Society will be organized to urge the project of its purchase. The earnest efforts of the MEMORIAL SOCIETY for the preservation of an edifice so fraught with memories of the past have awakened wide-spread interest, and will undoubtedly be crowned with success.

The Massacre of Paoli.

THE massacre of Paoli was the result of one of those chances of war by which one party is enabled to do what the other one intended. After the battle of the Brandywine, the American forces retreated towards Philadelphia and Germantown, and on September 16, 1777, drew up on the Lancaster road, near Goshen meeting-house. The British forces advanced, skirmishing began, and a pitched battle seemed imminent, but a violent storm arose and stopped all field movements. General Washington retired to French Creek to repair the damage to arms and ammunition made by the rain, leaving General Wayne to harass the enemy's flank and rear, and to fall upon any detached party. On the 19th, Wayne was within half a mile of the enemy, whom he reported to Washington to be quiet, and engaged in "washing and cooking." Having ascertained that General Howe was about to take up his line of march, Wayne hoped by a skillful movement to surprise him the next night. There were, however, Tories on the watch, who kept Howe informed of the Americans' plans, and he even learned their watchword for the night, "Here we are, and there they go." The British General Gray, was ordered out with three regiments, and about two hours before the time fixed for Wayne's movement, approached silently and took the camp by surprise. Before the Americans could form, the British fell upon them with bayonets, driving them back in utter confusion and killing nearly 170. This bloody work was revenged a few weeks later at the battle of Germantown, when the American troops rushed upon the British with the cry, "Have at the blood hounds! Remember Wayne's affair!"

For some years a pile of stones at Paoli marked the spot where fifty-three Americans were buried in one grave. This was replaced September 20, 1817, by a monument erected by the Republican Artillerists of Chester county. Twenty-three acres of ground surrounding the monument were purchased by the military companies of Chester and Delaware counties, and converted into a parade ground. The present shaft of Quincy granite, twenty-two and a half feet high, was erected September 20, 1877, the hundredth anniversary of the massacre, by the citizens of these two counties, and bears an inscription to that effect, and reproduces the inscriptions which were on the memorial stone placed there in 1817.

Old Moore Hall.

In Chester County, Pennsylvania, stands a fine old stone mansion, known as Moore Hall. It was built for use as well as appearance, and shows no sign of decay from the effects of its life of more than a hundred years. Its original owner, William Moore, was Colonel of a militia regiment during the Indian troubles, and began to take part in politics in 1733, when he was sent to the Assembly. He was seventy-six at the outbreak of the Revolution, and like many whose wealth and reputation was gained under the old order, was on the side of the Crown. While the Army was at Valley Forge, Col. Clement Biddle and his staff were quartered at Moore Hall, and a Committee of Congress, appointed January, 1778, to visit Valley Forge to investigate the condition of the Army, held its sessions there. Although the headquarters of Washington were at the Potts' House, Valley Forge, he made frequent visits to Moore Hall during the winter of 1778. At various periods prominent generals came to Moore Hall, among them Anthony Wayne and General Greene. It is told that the day after the signing of the Constitution of the United States, General Washington, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris and their wives, came to Moore Hall to enjoy a few days' fishing in the nearby river.

Historic House Burned.

A HOUSE of historic interest at Mahopac Falls, Putnam County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire September 5th. The oldest part of the house was built of logs, and antedated the Revolution. Under its roof Major André found shelter the night before his capture. The house was enlarged a few years ago, and the logs of the original portion were covered with siding, giving it a modern appearance. Previous to the Revolution the house was owned by Col. Roger Morris. It has changed owners several times since, and was at one time the home of Chauncey Mitchell, whose daughter, born under its roof, became the mother of one of the most distinguished men of the present time, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Empire State SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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NOVEMBER, 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 20 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.

OLD NASSAU.

IN October, Princeton celebrated the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of her college, now become a great university. For many of those who took part in the ceremonies the greatest interest centred around Nassau Hall, that ancient structure, named for the Prince of Orange, whose walls have withstood the attacks of fire and the storm and stress of battle. Our great seats of learning have always nurtured the love of freedom, but to no other belong so many memories of glorious achievement in the cause of American Independence as to Princeton, her part in the great struggle being distinguished and honorable. For many years after its foundation, the career of the college was uneventful, but when the storm of war raged around Princeton, in December, 1776, Nassau Hall was seized by the British, and a brigade of Hessians was quartered there. Recitation rooms were converted into stables and benches into firewood. A lively bombardment from the artillery of the Colonists drove them out, but not until much damage was done to the building. After the war, Nassau Hall sheltered the Continental Congress when it was obliged to retire from Philadelphia, where its safety was threatened by a body of mutinous soldiers, clamorous for their pay. For four months its sessions took place in the library of the college, and during that time Washington came to Princeton three times. Nine of the leading spirits of the Constitutional Convention were contributed by Princeton, some of our greatest thinkers and lawmakers were educated there, and the graduate of to-day has reason to be proud of the patriotic associations of his alma mater, and of the glorious deeds of its early directors and students.

CONCERNING MEMORIALS.

IN addressing the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Utica, N. Y., a short time ago, Judge Alfred C. Coxe, of the United States District Court, expressed a feeling that is shared by many. Judge Coxe deprecated the placing of handsome monuments to the memory of patriots in unfrequented fields or in any spot inaccessible to the mass of the people, and cited as an instance of the unsuitable location of such memorials, the beautiful mausoleum erected near the summit of Starr's Hill, in the depth of a primeval forest, over the supposed grave of Baron Steuben. Its existence is almost forgotten, and it can be reached only by the aid of a guide, and by climbing over fences and through dense underbrush. A simple stone would suffice to mark this spot, and would answer equally well to identify battlefields or other historic sites, while it would minister to the æsthetic and intellectual good of a community to have in its midst monuments, arches, mural tablets, or other memorials designed in accordance with the canons of art, which should recall some distinguished patriot or illustrious deed. As our material prosperity advances, the embellishment of our cities becomes a patriotic duty, and if the suggestion of Judge Coxe should be carried out by the hereditary Societies or by any individual means, history would be more effectively taught, there would be an awakened consciousness of the historic past, and true civic pride would be stimulated by the presence of structures associated with brave men and stirring deeds.

THE appointment by Governor Morton of four commissioners to conduct the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the capital of New York at Albany, recalls the fact that no other State has had so varied an experience of capital cities, for as a colony and as a state it has had no fewer than five. During the Colonial period New York City was the capital, with an occasional session of the assembly at Jamaica, Long Island. The occupation of New York by the British during the Revolution forced the legislature to meet in the towns of the Hudson River Valley. The first meeting of the Continental Assembly was at Kingston in 1777, but it was dispersed by the approach of British soldiery. For several years it had no fixed abiding place, wandering between Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Albany and New York, but on January 3d, 1797, after much controversy between New York and Albany, the latter place was adopted as the permanent seat of government. Albany has played a prominent part in history, and is one of the oldest towns in the United States; but it is not its antiquity that is to be celebrated, but its establishment as the capital of the State. One of the Commissioners is a lineal descendant of Governor Jay, and another of Lieut. Governor Van Rensselaer, who were in office when Albany became the capital. Preparations for the celebration are well under way, and it promises to be worthy of the Empire State.

DURING the recent celebrations of the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, a strong sentiment was manifest in favor of the establishment of October 19th as a national holiday, with some adequate recognition of the aid given to the American cause by our French allies. The great victory at Yorktown was decisive, and made possible our existence as a nation. A long series of reverses and indecisive conflicts followed by desertions and conspiracies had severely tried the patience and fortitude of Washington, but did not paralyze his energies. He was full of resource and courage, his efforts were untiring, his purpose inflexible, and at last with masterly ability he succeeded in separating the British forces, swiftly concentrated his own and hurled them against the army of Lord Cornwallis, defeating and crushing it completely. The plan of the movement was Washington's, but its success was largely due to the efficient co-operation of the French army under Lafayette

and Rochambeau, and the French fleet under De Grasse and D'Estaing. Public and lasting recognition of this can be assured by making October 19th a national holiday, with special honors to the French.

AMONG the minor incidents of the Revolution, one commemorated during the past month was the burning of the ship *Peggy Stewart* at Annapolis, October 19, 1774. Included in the cargo which she brought into port were seventeen packages of tea that had paid the tax, and the indignant citizens compelled the owner to take the vessel out to a safe place in the harbor and burn both ship and lading. This was a less decisive event than the Boston Tea Party, but is justly recalled as revealing the existence among the people of Maryland of the same spirit that actuated the citizens of Massachusetts, and which led to the great struggle for liberty, in which the Marylanders bore so heroic a part.

The First "Chapter Movement."

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In the October issue of your valuable magazine, in the article, "The Chapter Movement," I notice that the writer, Compatriot Elroy M. Avery, while correcting Secretary-General Murphy's erroneous statement regarding the first organization of local Chapters or branches of State Societies, has taken to himself the honor of being the originator of the Chapter or Branch movement, claiming that he, with others, by, and with the consent of the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized on May 5th, 1892, the Western Reserve Chapter of the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, "which was the first of the local organizations now known as Chapters of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

In justice to a "correct historical fact," I offer this communication. As Connecticut was before the Western Reserve was, so Gen. David Humphreys Branch No. 1 Connecticut Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New Haven, was, by one year, before the Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was.

Mr. Avery says: "The idea was my own, and I think that it was worked out by me before similar steps were taken by anyone else."

I heartily agree with Mr. Avery in what he says about the effect of the Branch movement on the prosperity of the Society, and, while I gently remove from his shoulders the honor of being the originator of the "Chapter movement," I trust he will gracefully accept the following stubborn "historical fact" behind which I am confident no one can go:

The idea of forming local Branches or Chapters of State Societies was conceived by Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., of this city, on February 22, 1891, and by him publicly suggested, March 6, 1891.

The following from the Secretary's minutes will corroborate the foregoing statement:

NEW HAVEN, March 6, 1891.

At the closing meeting of the committee having in charge the Annual Dinner of the Connecticut Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New Haven, February 22, 1891, the desirability of having an efficient local organization was suggested by the chairman of the meeting, Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.

The suggestion met with the hearty approval of those present. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correspond with the officers of the State Society for the purpose of obtaining their views regarding the proposed movement together with such recommendations as they might offer as to its nature and scope: Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., Chairman; Dwight E. Bowers, Secretary; Franklin H. Hart, William E. Chandler, Rufus S. Pickett.

Attest.

DWIGHT E. BOWERS, Secretary.

As a result of the labors of this committee, supplemented by the influence and assistance of other enthusiastic Sons, Article VIII, relating to the formation of local Branches or Chapters, was incorporated into the constitution of the State Society on May 10th, 1891. On May 15th, 1891, a petition signed by forty-four Sons living in New Haven was forwarded to the Board of Managers asking permission under the constitution to organize a local Branch of the State Society, to be known as Gen. David Humphreys Branch No. 1.

The petition being granted, the Branch (or Chapter) was organized May 22d, 1891, with ex-Governor Henry B. Harrison as President. We chose the name "Branch" instead of "Chapter," as the organizations of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION are called "Chapters." Today we have in the State six Branches as a result of Mr. Easterbrook's suggestion.

By these historical facts I have given you, Mr. Editor, you will see that to New Haven and not to Ohio, to Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., and not to Elroy M. Avery, belongs the honor of originating the Branch (or Chapter) movement, and we are unwilling to yield this honor to anyone who cannot produce historical facts of priority antedating ours.

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary

Gen. David Humphreys Branch No. 1, Connecticut Society,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 4, 1896.

Second Mr. Frisbee's Suggestion.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In your September number I see a good suggestion of a name for the united patriotic Societies, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by O. L. Frisbee of Portsmouth, N. H.

As a member of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION Society, and, like Mr. Frisbee, having an ancestor who was an officer, I second his suggestion. At all events the name *American* must be retained.

GEORGE BLIGHT HALSTEAD.

THE HERMITAGE, LAKE MINNETONKA, MINN., October 10, 1896.

Daughter and Granddaughter.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—Some of your many readers may be interested in learning the facts regarding another living daughter, Mrs. Minerva (Jones) Kent, of Lincoln, Neb., born in Jay, N. Y., January 18, 1806, is the only living child of Nathan Jones, Jr. Her grandfather, Nathan Jones, Sr., went from the town of Bolton, Conn., as a Sergeant in Lieut. Ezekiel Olcott's Company for the relief of Boston, in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1776.

He also re-enlisted in the Second Regiment, "Connecticut Line," Captain Walbridge's Company, April 23, 1777, and was discharged January 25, 1780. Her father, Nathan Jones, Jr., was in Col. John Field's regiment, Capt. David Hecock's company of levies, raised for the defense of New York State, and maintained from 1779 to 1782.

Thus you will see both her father and grandfather served in the War of the American Revolution.

NATHAN H. JONES,

Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
Plattsburgh, N. Y., September 23, 1896.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Holbrook, Clark.—Wanted, the names of the parents and ancestors of Samuel Holbrook, born in Newcastle, N. H., March 22, 1767? He lived in Portsmouth, N. H., and died September 14, 1836. August 6, 1784, he married Martha Clark. Who were their parents? Family tradition states that Samuel Holbrook served in the Revolution under John Paul Jones, and was captured at the siege of Charleston. Tradition says he was a soldier of 1812, and that he drew a pension for his services. Where can proof be found of his service in the War of 1812?

(MISS) ELLEN GATES MARCH.

1414 PARK AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD.

Hayden.—Who was the father of Adam and Thomas Hayden, farmers of Braintree, Mass.? Thomas Hayden married Avis Hobart or Hubbard, and moved to Vermont early in the present century. Had children as follows: Avis (married Carpenter), Relief (married Thayer), Lucinda, Betsey (married Bowditch), Caroline, born September 15, 1700 (married Blodgett), Thomas, Charlotte, Miriam (married Richards), Franklin and Warren. Was Thomas' wife Hobart or Hubbard? What was her father's name and where did he reside? THOMAS FREDERICK WHITELSHY.

Toledo & Ohio Central Railway, TOLEDO, O.

Ford.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Benjamin Ford, Maryland—First Lieutenant of Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, 14th January, 1776; Captain, May, 1776; Major, 2d Maryland, December 11th, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Maryland, 17th April, 1777; transferred to 5th Maryland, January 1st, 1781; died, April 27th, 1781, of wounds received at Hobkirk's Hill, April 25th, 1781?

JEAN F. FORD.

24 Rutger Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Earl.—What is the history and parentage of the family of Joshua Earl (Heirl), of Berwick and Hollis, Maine? He married Hannah, sister of Squire Jacob Bradbury, of Buxton, Maine, and had a daughter Abigail, who married Joshua Kimball, son of John (in Revolution) and Sarah Burnham Kimball, of Marblehead, Mass., and Buxton, Me.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

MILLS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Babcock, Peabody.—Ames Babcock, born at Ashford, Conn., January 23, 1749, married Peggy Peabody on March 2, 1769. She was born the 25th of January, 1748. After marriage they lived at Westmoreland, Cheshire County, N. H. Can any one tell who their ancestors were and where they lived?

REUBEN E. ROBIN.

21 Liberty street, BATH, N. Y.

Hall.—Information is desired as to the ancestors of John Hall, a soldier in the American Revolution, who married Mehetable Ticknor in Litchfield, Conn., about the year 1755. I think he was a descendant of Francis Hall, one of the first settlers of Stratford, Conn.

(MRS.) KATE M. BARTLETT.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Lovejoy.—Can anyone inform me of the name of the wife of Capt. Henry Lovejoy of Concord, N. H., and of the direct line by which he is connected with John Lovejoy of Andover, Mass., the first of the name in this country?

A. E. R.

Tuthill.—Who were the parents of Mary Tuthill, who married: 1st — Wright; 2d, Joseph Swezy, before the Revolution, in Orange County, N. Y., or on Long Island?

Cardwell.—Who were the parents of William Cardwell, who married Elizabeth Burch, probably in Montville, Conn., in 1747?

Train.—Who were the ancestors of Thomas Train, one of the first settlers of Williamstown, Mass., then West Housac?

Isaac Train was born in Adams, Mass., May 22, 1769. What were the names of his parents?

GEORGE B. CARDWILL.

112 East 5th Street, NEW ALBANY, IND.

Denike.—Has any one record of the birth and death of Coentles Denike who left New York in or about 1760, or a little later?

Mable.—Who has records taken from Seaman and Mable Bible in 1850 or thereabouts, or who knows of the family of Rebecca Mable, who married Capt. Ezekiel Hyatt in April, 1779, at Yorktown, N. Y.?

WILLIAM MABLE.

PRESKILL, N. Y.

Pitkin, Olmsted.—A correspondent sends the following information in response to an enquiry in THE SPIRIT OF '76 for July:

William Pitkin, the progenitor of the family in America, married Hannah Goodwin. Oslas Pitkin, their eighth child, married Elizabeth Green, Hannah Pitkin (eighth child) married Asahel Olmsted, second son of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Martha) Olmsted, Hannah Pitkin was born in 1720. Her first child was born February 15, 1744. This latter date might help determine the date of her marriage.

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 G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 4 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 325 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident, prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from 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:* Women descended from 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:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary-General:* 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, March 14, 1885. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 348 Broadway, New York City.

HUGENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary:* Lea Melvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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. 256 West 74th 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:* John Tweeddale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander:* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. *Incorporated,* March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 322 West 87th street, New York City.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.—Incorporated, January 31, 1890. *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 1789. *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. 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 officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812).—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Assistant Secretary:* Charles Isham, 37 Cedar street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE autumn field day of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was spent at Newburyport, a place full of historic interest. From public buildings and private residences throughout the city flags waved in welcome to the distinguished pilgrims,



who, to the number of 200, arrived by train about ten o'clock in the morning of Oct. 19th. The visitors were received at the station by the Hon. E. P. Dodge, the Hon. A. C. Titcomb, Cyrus K. Hale and Joshua Hale of the local Society, and a number of other Newburyport gentlemen who were present by invitation. Ten barges, decorated with flags and the National colors, were in waiting to convey the eager and enthusiastic pilgrims to the points of interest chosen by the committee. Each barge was under the direction of a Newburyport member of the Society. The gentlemen, who discharged most admirably the duties of cicerone, were Albert C. Titcomb, Joshua Hale, William Little, John J. Currier, Rev. Dr. Hovey, Rev. Dr. Beane, Henry B. Little, J. Hermann Carver, William C. Coffin and Cyrus K. Hale. The party first visited the meeting house in Brown Square, erected by the first religious body in Newburyport, then the site of the old Wolfe tavern. In Market Square they saw the bombshell from Louisburg, then passed on to the First Presbyterian meeting house in Federal street, the house where William Lloyd Garrison was born and the Rev. George Whitehead died; the Spencer Peirce house, the "trayneing green," New Pond, Noyes house, old elm of Newbury, planted by Richard Jaques in 1713; Coffin house, burying ground of the first parish, Ilsey house, Bachman house, the house formerly owned and occupied by Caleb Cushing, "Lord" Timothy Dexter house, the old chain bridge, and then went back to the city. At the Old South Church, in Federal street, the bell made by Paul Revere rang out a welcome, the visitors were cordially received by a delegation of the church people, and John T. Brown bade them welcome in an eloquent address. On the return of the party to the city, a banquet was served at Veteran Hall, at which President Edwin S. Barrett presided. An address of welcome by the Hon. Albert C. Titcomb was responded to by President Barrett, who was followed by several other speakers. Late in the afternoon the visitors left for their homes by special train. Recent accessions to the membership of the Society are: Waldo E. Nason, Wakefield; Herbert I. Lord, Roxbury; Frederick C. Hinds, Newton; James H. Dillaway, Jr., Cambridgeport; Melvin W. Kenney, East Boston; Adam A. Hawkes, Wakefield; Isaac N. Peirce, Melrose; George P. Tibbets, Easthampton; Henry S. Keyes, Cambridge; Amos W. Rideout, Boston; Wm. C. Billings, M.D., Springfield, Mass.; and Lieut. Leonard T. Cutter, Nashua, N. H.

AT the annual meeting of the Maryland Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, October 19th, the President, William Ridgely Griffith, and the Secretary, John Richardson Dorsey, declined to accept a re-election. For two years Colonel Griffith has filled the position of President, having previously served as Vice President. He has led in all the work of the Society, being especially active in the erection of the monument to Maryland's "Four Hundred" in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and in his efforts to procure a Congressional appropriation for a monument in Baltimore to all Maryland participants in the Revolution. The observance of Peggy Stewart Day was first suggested by him, as also was the erection of a tablet to mark the hall where the Continental Congress met in 1777. Mr. Dorsey is one of the charter members of the Society, and for seven years has served most faithfully as Secretary. As a recognition of his services, the Board of Managers presented him with the gold insignia of membership appropriately inscribed. In his final report Mr. Dorsey briefly reviewed the history of the Maryland Society, and every mention of Colonel

Griffith's services elicited warm applause. This was followed by the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be formally presented to the retiring President. Dr. A. K. Hadel, Registrar and Historian, made several admirable suggestions for advancing the work of the Society. One of these was that the Society take the initial step towards bringing about a great popular demonstration of all the patriotic hereditary organizations of the State. He also advocated the establishment of permanent headquarters for the Society. Colonel Griffith, who will continue at the head of the Monument Committee, proposed that the Society erect a monument on the battlefield of Harlem Plain, in New York, to the memory of the Maryland riflemen who took part in that engagement.

Two monuments were dedicated October 19th by the New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. One was a granite shaft, erected in the old cemetery at Springfield in memory of the soldiers of the American Revolution buried there; the other was a boulder placed on the highest point of Hobart Hill, near the village of Summit, from which the minute gun, "Old Sow," was fired. An immense crowd gathered first at the old cemetery, including the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and members of New Jersey HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The deed to the plot of land on which the monument stands was presented to the Society by William Flemmer, and accepted by John Whitehead, President of the Society. The spot is part of the battlefield where the British and Hessians, under General Knyphausen, were defeated by the patriot soldiers and minute men. After the unveiling, the company adjourned to the Presbyterian church, built in 1791, on the site of the one burned by the British in 1780, where they listened to addresses delivered by Flavel McGee of Jersey City, President John Whitehead and Willis Lightbourne of Westfield. From the church the guests were driven to Hobart Hill, where a boulder, weighing three tons, taken from Battle Hill, had been placed to mark the spot from which the old signal gun gave warning of the approach of the British. The presentation of the site was made by Dr. William H. Risk, of Summit, and William Dean, of Short Hills, accepted for the Society. This was followed by a history of the famous old gun, read by William P. Tuttle, of Madison, than whom no one is better qualified to speak with certainty in regard to its position on the hill, as the spot was positively identified in 1855 by his father, the Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle.

The members of the Massachusetts Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who reside in Portsmouth, N. H. and vicinity, to the number of twenty-five, formed themselves into the Paul Jones Club on November 1st, the 119th anniversary of the sailing of the ship *Ranger* from this port for France, under command of Paul Jones, for whom the club is named. The object of the club is to celebrate the leading events in Paul Jones' life. The saluting of the American flag on the ship *Ranger*, February 14, 1778, by the French government, which was the first salute to the Stars and Stripes by a foreign nation, will be observed by the club as "flag day," in an appropriate manner. The flag adopted by the club is the original flag of the United States, thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, under which our ancestors fought to a triumphant issue in the War of the Revolution. This will be carried with the club whenever it appears in public. Many of the descendants of those who fought under Jones reside in this vicinity, and no doubt will join the club, so that it will number over one hundred members before the new year. The officers of the club are: Major W. O. Jenkins, President; O. L. Frisber, A.M., Vice-President; N. A. Walcott, Treasurer; J. E. Leavitt, Secretary; O. L. Frisber, A.M., Historian. Ex-Mayor J. S. Treat, is Chairman of the Board of Managers.

As the annual field-day of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held on October 19th, the Old Middlesex Chapter of Lowell, deferred until the 26th its celebration of the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. On the evening of that day the Chapter held a reception at Mechanics' Hall, which was followed by a banquet. This proved a brilliant social function, bringing together a large number of distinguished SONS and DAUGHTERS. Prominent among the guests were Major Charles K. Darling, Historian of the State Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Thomas Neamith, Regent, and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Secretary of the Molly Varnum Chapter of DAUGHTERS. After justice had been done to the delicious supper, toasts were offered and responded to by President Charles E. Adams and other prominent members and guests. The details of the entertainment were admirably planned and carried out by a Reception Committee, composed of the Secretary of the Chapter, Horace Sargent Bacon; Walter W. Johnson, Solon W. Stevens and Dr. Moses G. Parker, and by the members of the Banquet Committee. There were Prentiss Webster, Elisha J. Neale and Artemas B. Woodworth.

THE Chicago Athletic Club was the scene of a very enthusiastic celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, by the Societies of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, who together gave a banquet in the evening of October 19th. The company assembled at six o'clock, and spent an hour in social diversion before proceeding to the supper-room, where covers were laid for 130 guests. The Vice-President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Samuel E. Gross, presided, and Henry W. Dudley, President of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, acted as toastmaster. After dinner, Mr. Gross called the company to order and spoke briefly, expressing the hope that before the time came for celebrating Lexington Day the two Societies would be one in fact as well as in spirit. Admirable addresses were made by several gentlemen. Among them were the Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield, Horace Kent Tenny and John Henry Loomis, and a spirited poem was read by its author, Albert Judson Fisher, on the battle and surrender of Yorktown. The banquet closed with the singing of "Libertas et Patria," the anthem of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the President, W. W. Strong of Kenosha, met in Milwaukee, October 14th, for the transaction of business. Resolutions were adopted providing for an application to the National Government to collect, index, and publish the papers and records relating to the War of the American Revolution. The Society now numbers 100 members, recent additions being Frederick S. Newall, Frank Slosson, Charles C. Brown, and Samuel S. Simmons, of Kenosha; James Kneeland, Samuel H. Tallmadge, Charles Ray, Charles H. Wooster and William D. Kimball, of Milwaukee; Governor William H. Upham, of Madison; Norman L. Kneeland, of Wauwatosa; Gen. George B. Merrick, of Stevens Point, and Henry S. Sloan, of Janesville.

COLONEL CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, Secretary of the Vermont Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and his nephew, Mr. Lawrence Brainerd, 2nd, of St. Albans, Vt., have been elected members of the SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS. Colonel Forbes is a grandson and Mr. Brainerd a great-grandson of the late Judge Abner Forbes, Sen., of Windsor, Vt., who was descended from the Hon. Francis Cook, James Chilton and other passengers of the *Mayflower*, and whose wife, Sarah Spooner, was a lineal descendant of Deputy-Governor John Alden and Priscilla Mullius, his wife. Colonel Forbes and Mr. Brainerd are as yet the only members in Vermont of this exclusive Society.

TEN new members, appointed by the National Registrar, were added to the Kansas Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, during the month of October. They are William C. Ferguson, Russell; Charles L. Davidson, Wichita; M. W. Janes, Willard; John Breuer Cole, Oberlin; B. F. Fleuricken, Emporia; William A. Ogden, Ness City; Dr. Samuel G. Stewart, Judge John T. Morton, Charles J. Webb, Topeka; and Dine A. Johnston, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT, an Empire State SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has attracted wide attention as a campaign speaker during the past season. Mr. Scott, who is a Republican, has shown himself to be an orator of power, with an easy, direct style of address that is very effective.

THE Michigan Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, now numbers 170. Its Secretary, Mr. Henry S. Sibley, is a grandson of Mr. Solomon Sibley, first Mayor of Detroit.

National Society of New England Women.

THE National SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN met in New York City at the Waldorf Hotel, October 29th. This was one of the quarterly business meetings of the Society. The reports showed a membership of more than 350. The Society was organized little more than a year ago, but already has representatives in twelve States. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, President of the National Council of Women of the United States, spoke of the work of the Council, and Miss Gertrude Andrews read a paper on "Unseen Influences." The Society is to give an old-fashioned husking bee at the Waldorf, in the evening of November 20th. The Waldorf ball-room will be piled high with corn stalks and festooned with leaves, and, as far as possible, be made to resemble a great New England barn. The matrons of the Society will wear the costume of the husking-bee period, but the young women and men prefer to wear modern dress. Large white aprons will protect the pretty ball gowns, and jumpers will cover the evening dress of the men until the husking is done, but will be removed as soon as the dancing begins. Mrs. Cyrus Swan Sedgwick is chairman of the committee having the entertainment in charge.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE Kansas City Chapter, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, assembled at the Midland Hotel on October 19th for their second annual meeting and banquet. With their invited guests, the members partook of an excellent supper, handsomely served, and listened to several very interesting addresses, interspersed with music and a recitation. After a greeting from the President, the opening address, "The Siege of Yorktown," was made by Capt. Abiel Leonard Smith, U.S.A. Mrs. James H. Austin followed with "A Word from the Daughters;" Alfred Leighton Howe spoke upon "Our Chapter; What It Is and What It Should Be." George Wilson had something to say about "Arbitration," and Thomas James about "Revolutionary Relics." The formal exercises closed with the singing of "America." At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Israel Putnam Dana; Vice-President, Thomas James; Secretary, Alfred Leighton Howe; Treasurer, William Bridges Thayer; Board of

Managers, Joseph Van Clief Karnes, John Scott Harrison, William Perrin Voorhees, Gardiner Lathrop, Thomas James, William Bingham Clarke.

THE Fort Schuyler Chapter, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has been organized at Utica, N. Y., with the following charter members: Hon. William Cary Sanger, Charles B. Rogers, Frederick T. Proctor, Thomas R. Proctor, William M. Storrs, Beecher M. Crouse, John M. Crouse, Charles B. Crouse, Daniel C. Crouse, George W. Wood, Hiram C. Brewster, Egbert Bagg, Charles W. Darling, Daniel C. Adams, Geo. S. Hughes, J. Frank Day and H. Gilbert Hart. The officers chosen are: Regent, Daniel N. Crouse; Vice-Regent, Charles W. Darling; Secretary, Egbert Bagg; Treasurer, Frederick T. Proctor; Marshal, William M. Storrs; Historian, George W. Wood; Trustees, Thomas R. Proctor, Charles B. Rogers, H. Gilbert Hart. The annual meeting will be held on or about February 22.

A NOTABLE feature of the October celebrations of Princeton University was the unveiling of a memorial tablet on the front of Nassau Hall, by the New Jersey Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Addresses of presentation and acceptance were made, and a brief address was made by J. L. Cadwalader of New York.

Daughters of the Revolution.

ON the afternoon of October 13th, the members of the Maryland Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, were the guests of Mrs. Charles K. Winne, at her home at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Mrs. J. Everett Clark, Vice Regent, presided, and the usual exercises were held. Miss Caroline S. Bansemer, Historian, read a most interesting paper on "Miss Margaret Brent." Margaret Brent was the kinswoman of Leonard Calvert, first Governor of Maryland, and was the "new woman" of more than two hundred years ago. This paper was greatly appreciated, as were also a few notes on "Peggy Stewart Day," by Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson. The chair occupied by the Vice-Regent during the exercises was a very handsome mahogany chair, dating back to Revolutionary days. Some hair of George Washington, enclosed in a quaint little gold locket, was displayed by Mrs. Winne. After the meeting had adjourned a collation was served, and later the guests were given the opportunity to view the fort, on whose historic ramparts

the Star Spangled Banner had floated when Francis Scott Key composed the national anthem. The Society was greatly indebted to Mrs. Winne for such a delightful meeting, and for her gracious hospitality.

THE Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of New York City, held a regular monthly meeting at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr. Ten new members were elected, and plans for the coming winter were discussed. Among other things decided upon was that the Chapter members take a course in Parliamentary Law, the first lesson of

which will be given Friday November 6th, by a noted Parliamentarian. During the summer the Continental Chapter joined the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, which holds its annual convention at Buffalo, November 9, 10, 11. Mrs. L. Holbrook was chosen delegate, and Mrs. De Lancey Brigham alternate.

THE Nathaniel Gage Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Bradford, Mass., celebrated the anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, October 17th, at the residence of the Regent, Miss Sarah P. Cogswell. Historical papers were read by Mrs. Abby Gage Davis, for whose ancestor the Chapter is named, and by Miss Annie M. Pearl.

THE Massachusetts DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have just opened their new State Society room in the Tremont Building, Boston, where members will find a young lady in attendance each day. The Vice Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, will be at the room Friday of each week, and the other State officers at different times during the week.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE General Frelinghuysen Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Somerville, N. J., held its first annual meeting at the house of the Regent, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, October 2d. The officers were unanimously re-elected, and reports were read. The beautiful gavel (described in a previous number) was christened, as also the charter, artistically framed with wood from the stump of the famous white oak tree—a landmark on the dividing line of East and West Jersey in Colonial and Revolutionary times. This frame bears a silver plate with the following inscription: "Ye Historic Oake, from Washington's Headquarters, Wallace House, Somerville, N. J., October 2, 1896—Centuries old—eight feet in diameter." The Regent announced that a fine Linden tree had been sent to California from these famous grounds to represent

New Jersey in the circle of trees planted there on Valley Forge Day in Golden Gate Park by the Sequoia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a tree having been asked from each of the original thirteen States. An old-fashioned collation was served, after which Mrs. Mary Craven Thomae, the talented reader, held the audience spell-bound with a description of "Sir Walter Raleigh's English Nation." A number of prominent ladies were present—Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Regent of the Broad Seal, and Mrs. Olendorf, Regent of Camp Middlebrook, who presented a handsome bouquet of red and white carnations, the General Frelinghuysen Chapter colors. Thus happily begins the second year of our enthusiastic Chapter.—E. E. B.

THE Bunker Hill Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, although organized June 17th, did not hold its first regular meeting until October 15th, when a large proportion of its members met at the St. James Avenue residence of Mrs. O. W. Laine. Its chief accomplishment was the adoption of its by-laws. The Regent, Marion H. Brazier, formerly Historian of the Paul Revere Chapter, presided, using a gavel presented to her by Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. In it is embodied the spirit of '76, the army and navy, the North and the South. The mallet is from the gun stock of Harry Lee of Virginia, the handle from the ship *Hartford*, made in the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mrs. Hichborn, who is the wife of the United States Naval Constructor at Washington, is herself a descendant of George Bunker, who owned the famous hill. Two members of the Chapter, Mrs. L. P. Darrow and her daughter, are also descendants of the same man. In this Chapter are two families represented by three generations, also a direct descendant of Col. William Prescott, the hero of Bunker Hill, and sister of the wife of Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts. In its membership are sixteen ladies high in the order of the Woman's Relief Corps, including several officers of the Massachusetts State Department, its present and incoming Presidents. The Bunker Hill Chapter has on its charter thirty five names. Several have been added to the roll since, and nearly forty are preparing to enter. Meetings are held on the third Thursdays from October to May, every third meeting in Charlestown. The membership is limited to 100.

ON the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Sequoia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of San Francisco, Cal., carried out the plan which they had been maturing for several months previous, and planted in Golden Gate Park, thirteen young trees to form an historic arch. Each tree was the gift of the Society in one of the original States, and was accompanied by a quantity of its native earth, and in some cases by soil from the grave of a patriot, to be placed at its roots. The ceremonies were very interesting. Mrs. Henry Wetherbee presiding with much grace. The trees were set in place by the park gardeners, but the DAUGHTERS assisted in pressing the earth about their roots. When Pennsylvania's tree, a cedar from Valley Forge, was planted, C. S. P. Marais, representing the French nation, stepped forward and presented soil from the grave of Lafayette to be used about its roots. Each tree was from historic ground around which clustered memories of heroic deeds. The oration of the day was delivered by Zenas U. Dodge, a prominent SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who paid an eloquent tribute to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and their work. In the course of his address was the following beautiful expression of the sentiment that led to the planting of the arch:

Bursting the confines of the first thirteen States, invading the valley of the Ohio, populating the great Mississippi Basin, and rolling over the endless plains of the West, over the precipitous Rockies, to the shores of our own Pacific, overcoming all obstacles, enduring untold hardships, the descendants of those men of '76 look back across a nation of seventy-five millions of people—the proudest, the greatest, the richest and the freest—we look back, I say, with gratitude and pride to the home of our forefathers, the cradle of our Freedom, the source of our happy Independence. To the original thirteen States, rich in the lore of those olden days, we turn with wistful tenderness, and, far from the scene of those early conflicts, we claim our heritage as sons and daughters of a common race. Fain would we reproduce in our own State the living semblance of those hallowed spots—fain would we raise a living monument to perpetuate the bravery of those men of '76. And thus it comes by the faithful patriotism, the gracious loyalty of American women, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, we may transplant the trees and some small spots of sacred soil upon our own far Western Shore.

THE Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Boston, held its second and annual meeting, Thursday, November 5th, in Gould Hall, Chelsea, Mass., by invitation of Mrs. James Gould, Mrs. C. C. Rivers and Mrs. A. S. Harris, the Chelsea members. After the transaction of the regular routine business, the following officers were re-elected: Regent, Mrs. James W. Cartwright, Brookline, Mass.; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. Anthony Remick, Boston; Secretary, Mrs. Augustus V. Peabody, Malden, Mass.; Registrar, Mrs. Edward H. Crosby, Boston; Treasurer, Mrs. Eben Howes, Boston. The new officer elected were: Historian, Mrs. Willis R. Russ, Boston; Auditor, Mrs. James Gould, Chelsea, Mass.; Board of Management, Mrs. Eugene E. Eaton, Malden, Mass.; Mrs. Lyman Beecher Brooks, Boston; Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Boston. The subject of the morning's address was, "Chelsea in Colonial and Revolutionary Days," by Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, who gave a very instructive and interesting address. A social hour followed; coffee and light refreshments were served from a dainty tea table, beautifully decorated in the colors of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—blue and white. The hall was handsomely draped with many American flags. Members were permitted to visit the Cary mansion, one of the oldest houses in Chelsea, being two hundred and fifty years old, by courtesy of the present occupant, Mrs. Rowe, whose exhibition of many interesting relics was one of the features of this delightful occasion.—Mrs. A. V. Peabody, Secretary, Paul Revere Chapter.

"PEGGY STEWART DAY," October 19th, was observed in Baltimore, Md., by two celebrations—a tea given by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the Arundel Club, and the annual meeting and dinner of the Maryland Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The event commemorated was the burning of the brig *Peggy Stewart* and her cargo of tea in Annapolis harbor by her owner, Anthony Stewart, just prior to the Revolution. The scene at the Arundel Club was extremely picturesque. The guests, attired in costumes of the Colonial period, were met at the door by servants in the livery of the same date, and were ushered into rooms where the decorations were in keeping with the historical character of the entertainment. A message of greeting was received from the SONS who were assembled at the Hotel Rennert, and a suitable reply was returned. A brief historical address by Governor Lowndes was listened to with great interest, and the music of the occasion was exceptionally good. In the centre of the handsomely decorated supper table was a beautiful boat of silver with sails set, from which a sudden puff of smoke and burst of flame vividly illustrated the fate of the original *Peggy Stewart*. Each guest received as a souvenir a miniature tea caddy, patterned after those consumed on the historic brig.

THE Old Colony Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hingham, Mass., met with Miss Coolidge on Jerusalem Road, Saturday afternoon, September 19th. The room in which they assembled was beautifully decorated with flags, and the portrait of Washington on its flag background was wreathed in honor of the occasion, while even the flowers and the attractive tea table displayed our national colors. After the transaction of the business of the day, Miss Forbush read Drake's "American Flag," which begins with the well-known line:

"When Freedom from her mountain height."

Miss Forbush's fine rendering of the patriotic poem was greeted with enthusiasm by the DAUGHTERS, and their enthusiasm was still further kindled when the Hon. Horace H. Coolidge, well known as one of the former Presidents of the Senate, and himself a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, read Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States, and then admirably summed up the impression of this noble oration, closing with these words:

Take, then, this great message home, read it carefully to your sons and daughters when they are of age to understand its precious lessons. Teach them ever to reverence his great name and fame, the greatest and the purest ever vouchsafed to mortal man, and you will have performed at least one of the duties incumbent upon you as DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and shown yourselves worthy of the immortal heroes from whom you are descended.

After a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Coolidge the meeting adjourned for social conversation and tea.

THE Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at Watertown, N. Y., have a *real daughter* as a member, Mrs. Elizabeth Fall Holly, aged ninety-three, whose father, Henry Hatevil Holly, fought through the Revolutionary War, frequently saw and heard Washington, and was at Valley Forge. The old lady, who is too feeble to leave her home, was visited recently by a number of the DAUGHTERS and was presented with the gold spoon that was furnished by the National Society. Mrs. Holly, whose mind is very clear, was made very happy. She said: "I have wondered why I was living on after all my work was done, but now I know it was to join the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and to get this gold spoon." She smiled patronizingly upon her guests, who had to confess that they were, each and all, great granddaughters. Mrs. Holly entertained her guests pleasantly for an hour, relating incidents of her father's service as a Revolutionary soldier. She ended by saying that her father was the cleanest man in the world. "Why," she said, "he was as pure as a piece of cambric." Mrs. Holly is an aunt of Mariette Holly the authoress, better known as "Josiah Allen's Wife."—Flora S. Peck.

THE Anna Stickney Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which organized in North Conway, N. H., June 10th last, has already an interesting record. At its first meeting the Chapter presented souvenir spoons to Albert Barnes and his brother Alonzo, sons of Lieut. Amos Barnes, one of the first men to respond to the call for troops in the American Revolution. In July, when the Federation of Women's Clubs of Manchester and Concord met at the Kearsarge in North Conway, one of the most brilliant addresses was that made by Mrs. Anna E. Ricker, Regent of this Chapter. The first definite work of the DAUGHTERS is to be the reclamation of the abandoned and neglected graveyard at Redstone, the earliest burial place in Conway. On October 8th, the Society decorated the graves of two Daughters of Liberty—Anna Stickney, wife of Deacon Abiel Lovejoy, and Polly Barnes, wife of Lieut. Amos Barnes. The incident of marking these graves is said to be the first of its kind in the country. A recent accession to the membership of the Chapter is Mrs. Nancy Eaton Thomas, eighty-seven years of age, the daughter of William Eaton, a soldier of the American Revolution, and the second child born in Fryeburg.

THE Faneuil Hall Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met with the Regent, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, at her residence in Wakefield, on Monday, October 12th, in the afternoon, with a few invited guests. Miss Carry W. Clapp read an interesting paper on her ancestor, Gen. Josiah Whitney. Another member read Washington's Farewell Address to the army. Miss Marion H. Brazier, Regent of the Bunker Hill Chapter, was the guest of honor, and gave an informal talk on "The Spirit of '76 Abroad," chiefly reminiscent of her recent visit to Paris and England, and confined to the Stars and Stripes wherever seen. She displayed a number of photographs, one of the American Girls' Club in Paris, where the flag always flies, and another of the dainty shop of Ruth M. Mitchell (formerly of New York), which has for an awning a large American flag. After the literary exercises, tea was served and a social hour was passed.

ON Saturday, September 19th, the local Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Milford, Conn., invited many guests from other Chapters to meet with them and celebrate the anniversary of the delivery of that grand and touching "Farewell Address" of Washington. Faithful and enthusiastic DAUGHTERS hastened to accept the pleasant call, and the First Church, where they gathered, echoed with patriotic words and song. Especially interesting and appropriate was a paper by Mrs. Morse, wife of the Rev. Mr. Morse of said church. On the Sunday following this meeting, which had appealed so strongly to the patriotism of the DAUGHTERS, Mr. Morse attempted from his pulpit to vilify the sacred fame of the "Father of His Country," applying to him opprobrious epithets. The DAUGHTERS are extremely indignant at this effort to blacken a holy memory.

THE first meeting of the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, after the summer separation of its members, took place November 7th, at Sherry's. The chief feature was the informal reception, but interesting papers were read by Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus and Miss E. G. Lathrop. The New York City Chapter was represented at the exercises of the Kingston Chapter of DAUGHTERS, of which Mrs. W. S. Kenyon is Regent, on October 16th, the 119th anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British. Among the New York women present were Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Shattuck and Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton.

THE project of planting thirteen trees in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to represent the original thirteen States, is the outgrowth of a suggestion of Mrs. Peter J. Hughes of West Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of Merion Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. Hughes has been very active in the work of this Chapter, which ranks high among the Chapters of the Society for its successful undertakings and enthusiastic membership.

THE 115th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis was very appropriately commemorated in Ypsilanti, Mich., by the organization of a Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Mrs. John A. Watling, Regent. The Chapter opens with fifteen charter members, led by two Daughters, Mrs. Elvira Wright Williams and Mrs. Abigail Hazeltine Vose.

MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS have adopted a State badge to be worn at the Continental Congress in February—a small white silk flag, bearing an outline map of the State in blue, and the insignia of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and State seal in opposite corners. It is the design of Ellen Way Allen of the Boston Tea Party Chapter.

AT the October meeting of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Detroit, Mich., Miss Sylvia Allen read a paper on one of the early Colonial legends. At this meeting the Chapter was presented by one of its members with a call bell of gold, with blue enameling, representing "Mother Bailey's Petticoat."

AT a recent meeting of the National Board of Management of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Miss Louise McAllister was appointed Regent of a new Chapter to be organized in New York City. Heretofore the "New York City Chapter" has been the only Chapter of that Society in existence in that city.

AT the annual meeting of the Gen. Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of East Boston, October 19th, the retiring Regent presented the Chapter with a beautiful gavel of wood cut from an apple tree planted fifty years ago by the poet Whittier and his mother in the garden at Amesbury.

MME. ANNA VON RYDINGSVAARD, State Regent of Massachusetts, is visiting friends in Washington, and convalescing after a tedious illness, in consequence of which enforced absence she was unable to preside at the State Conference recently held in Faneuil Hall.

BRONZE markers were placed before the crumbling tombstones of the Revolutionary soldiers buried at Feeding Hill, Mass., October 17th, by a number of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION from Springfield.

MISS MARION H. BRAZIER, Regent of Bunker Hill Chapter, has been appointed by the National Board a member of the Press Committee for Massachusetts for the Continental Congress.

A NEW Chapter, about to be formed in Boston, is the Old South, with Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, formerly of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, as Regent.

THE John Adams Chapter organized early in June, met at Parker House, Boston, October 30th, for luncheon and business. Miss Floretta Vining, the Regent, presided.

Children of The American Revolution.

THE name selected for the first Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Brooklyn, N. Y., is a very comprehensive one. Mrs. S. V. White, Chairman of the Committee



on the monument to be erected on Fort Greene Park in honor of the martyrs of the Prison Ships, offered a reward for the name of the twelve-year-old boy whose death is described by Captain Dring, who listened to his cries for his mother so long as he could speak. It was thought well to honor this particular boy by naming the Chapter for him.

But when the descendants of those heroes begin to search for one fact they open up a mine of wealth. Not only was the name of that boy, Palmer, discovered, but the names of half a score of lads whose claims are even stronger than those of this poor child who died. These were Christopher Hawkins, thirteen years old, who made his escape, re-enlisted, and was three times in the *Jersey*. He lived and fought and suffered all the years of the War. Paul Howe, fifteen years old; Paul Wright, Jacob Goode, John Sawyer, sixteen; and two small brothers, named Smith, from Plainfield, Conn., distinguished, as the record says, for their good conduct and gentlemanly bearing. William Roche, a lad of seventeen, deserted a British man-of-war and joined John Sawyer in a walk from New York to Providence, R. I., where they enlisted as cabin boys. Abraham Leggett, also a prisoner on the *Jersey*, was in the Battle of Long Island, and was one of that body of heroes who covered the retreat of Washington, and were of the last to leave the shore. He was made prisoner, and suffered till exchanged, and was an honest, upright man. John Blatchford, fifteen years old, suffered many things at the hand of the enemy for six years. Tom Avery, aged seventeen, from New London, and several other boys, were among the prisoners. Nor were the girls forgotten. Many instances of bravery are recorded of those Daughters of Liberty. Each in turn was discussed, and finally it was decided to honor them all; so "Little Men and Women of '76" was chosen as the name of the young people, who, it is hoped, will emulate the Smith boys in behavior and all of them in bravery.

THE first meeting this season of the Washington Heights Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, took place October 17th, at Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, New York City, the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John T. Patey, D.D., and an eloquent address was delivered by Mrs. Earle, the President of the Society. Reports were read by the officers, and "America" was sung by all the CHILDREN. A paper on the battle of Saratoga, by Samuel R. Taylor, Jr., was followed by music and recitations by William Pitt Stryker Earle, Edna Shaw and Grover Cleveland Leoning. The following are some of the members and their ancestors:

Ferdinand, Victor, Willie and Guyon, sons of General Earle, and descendants of Jacob Perry, Lieutenant Pinney and Captain Pinx.
 Rudolph, Albert, Herman and Grover Cleveland Leoning, sons of Albert Leoning, and descendants of Gen. John Lacey.
 Kenneth Goodman Hanson, son of James H. Hanson, and descendant of Joseph Shaw.
 James Willet Wooster, descendant of Morris Earle.
 Edna K. Shaw, daughter of Wm. H. Shaw, descendant of Captain Silvester Salisbury.
 Ludwell and Anne Alexander, children of W. T. Alexander, and descendants of Capt. Francis Dade.
 Ward Goodhead Belknap, son of Ward Belknap, descendant of Lieut. William Belknap.
 Frederick Munroe Kendrick, son of Captain Kendrick, U.S.A., and descendant of Sergeant Kendrick, Sr.
 James Creghton Yeager, son of Rev. Dr. J. M. Yeager, descendant of George Buffington and others.
 Helen and Samuel R. Taylor, Jr., children of Samuel R. Taylor, and descendants of Capt. Benjamin Vall.
 Alice, Anne and Josephine Boyd, daughters of James E. Boyd.
 Frank Alexander Ross, son of F. E. Ross, descendant of Capt. Wm. Wooster.
 Elizabeth and Kitchell Bowman, children of T. H. Bowman, descendants of Ephraim Sayre.
 Thomas Wilson Switzler, grandson of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A.
 Laura Gladys Roosevelt, Elizabeth de Hart Smith, Adelaid Pendergast.

THE work of the Richard Lord Jones Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Chicago, as mapped out for the winter, includes Parliamentary instruction by Mrs. Urquhart Lee, and the study of the noted men of the American Revolution. A paper was read by the Recording Secretary of the Society, Fred Loomis, at the meeting held in October at the residence of their President, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland. After the literary entertainment, a social hour was passed, when refreshments were served. The loving cup, that has been adopted as the Chapter cup, will be ready for Christmas, its decoration being the American eagle with the olive branch, the American flag, and the initials, C. A. R.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

On May 22, 1896, the anniversary of the day in 1541 upon which Coronado's expedition reached the Arkansas River at a point now in the State of Colorado, a number of gentlemen



assembled at the State Capitol in Denver, in the reception room of his Excellency, the Governor of Colorado, Albert W. McIntyre, and organized the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of Colorado, with the following charter members: Arthur Smith Dwight, Thomas Waln Morgan Draper, Rt. Rev. John Franklin Spalding, Lieut. Maury Nichols, John Wright Barrows, George Webster Peirce, William Garrett Fisher, Nathan Franklin Trumbull, Joseph Nickerson Baxter, Austin Goddard Gorham, Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, Clifton Sharp Thompson, Edward Lowell Kelly, Edward Darwin Upham. The SOCIETY was incorporated June 9th, 1896, since which time the following additions to the charter members have been made: Frederick H. Sargent, Joel Frederick Vaile, Joseph Farrand Tuttle, Jr., Gen. Frank

Wheaton, Hon. Henry Roger Wolcott, Dr. Charles Denison, Senator Edward Oliver Wolcott, Capt. Charles Austin Booth, Nathaniel Welcher Sample, Henry Wise Hobson, Chauncey Edward Dewey. The officers of the SOCIETY at the present time are as follows: Governor, Frank Wheaton, Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.; Deputy-Governor, Edward Oliver Wolcott, U. S. Senator from Colorado; Lieutenant-Governor, Austin Goddard Gorham; Secretary, Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper; Treasurer, George Webster Peirce; Registrar, Clifton Sharp Thompson; Historian, Maury Nichols, Lieutenant 7th U. S. Infantry; Chancellor, Joel Frederick Vaile; Chaplain, Rt. Rev. John Franklin Spalding, Bishop of Colorado; Surgeon, Charles Denison, M.D. Gentlemen of the Council, Arthur Smith Dwight, Nathan Franklin Trumbull, Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, William Garrett Fisher, Joseph Nickerson Baxter. Committee on Historical Documents and Library, Joseph Farrand Tuttle, Jr., Edward L. Kelly, John Wright Barrows. Deputy Governor-General from Colorado, Arthur Smith Dwight. Delegates to the General Assembly, Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, Henry Roger Wolcott, George Webster Peirce, Nathan Franklin Trumbull, Benjamin Bowden Lawrence. Alternates, Joel Frederick Vaile, Hon. Edward Oliver Wolcott, Austin Goddard Gorham, Charles Denison, M.D. The SOCIETY has established a library of American Genealogy, History and Biography, at its rooms in the Boston Building, and from purchases and many donations it has assumed quite large proportions, and has become very useful to a great many people who have heretofore had to seek, by correspondence, in the East for genealogical and historical information. There are now 800 volumes in the library, and constant accessions are now being made to it. The last meeting of the Council of the SOCIETY was held at the residence of its Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Austin Goddard Gorham, a lineal descendant of Capt. John Gorham. After the meeting adjourned the officers and members of the SOCIETY were handsomely entertained at supper by him. The next meeting of the Council will be held on October 29th, at Colorado Springs, the host being Mr. Nathan Franklin Trumbull, a descendant of Lieut. Phineas Upham. Early in November ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, will read a paper on Coronado's Invasion of New Mexico and Colorado, in 1540-41 and '42, which the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Colorado will publish. The church service of the SOCIETY will be held on November 22d at the Episcopal Cathedral in Denver.

THE second annual banquet of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Missouri, took place at the Mercantile Club in St. Louis, the evening of October 10th. This date commemorates the possession of Fort Chartres and the battle of Point Pleasant. The exercises of the evening were an address of welcome by Col. Curtis C. Gardiner; an historical address on "Fort Chartres" by the Rt. Rev. Charles R. Hale, and addresses on "The American Spirit Prior to 1775," by Selden P. Spencer, and on "Our Society and the English Speaking Race," by Thomas Sands. An excellent supper was served, and officers chosen for the coming year. These were as follows: Governor, Horatio N. Spencer, M.D.; Deputy-Governor, Col. George E. Leighton; Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Rev. Charles R. Hale, D.D., LL.D.; Secretary, Hobart Brinsmade; Deputy Secretary, William H. Gregz, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry P. Wyman; Registrar, Henry Cadle; Historian, James T. Sands; Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D.D. Gentlemen of the Council: Dr. H. N. Spencer, Col. George E. Leighton, Rt. Rev. Charles R. Hale, Hobart Brinsmade, Henry P. Wyman, Clark H. Sampson, Henry

Cadle, George A. Newcomb, Richard A. Barret, Alfred L. Shapleigh, Charles H. Wyman, Colonel Curtis, C. Gardiner, Thomas James, Clarence C. Obeare and Hon. Selden P. Spencer. 2 Delegates to the General Society: George A. Goodell, Prof. Alexander F. Fleet, William B. Clarke, William P. Voorhees and Hon. Henry L. Edmunds. Alternates: Lauren C. Eastman, Rev. Samuel N. Watson, D.D., John C. Foote, John B. White and Hon. Milton Welsh. Committee on Membership: Hobart Brinsmade, Hon. Selden P. Spencer, Henry L. Block, John S. Carter and John F. Randall. Committee on Historical Documents: James T. Sands, Col. George E. Leighton and Dr. Edmund C. Brush.

A BOOK of exceptional value to those desiring to find a record of military service of Colonial ancestors is "Soldiers in King Philip's War," by the Rev. George Madison Bodge, of Leominster, Mass., Chaplain of the Massachusetts SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. The first edition of the work having been exhausted, and there being an increasing demand for it, Mr. Bodge has decided to issue to subscribers a new and enlarged edition. The work is the result of careful and laborious research, the journal and ledger of the old treasurer and mint master, John Hull, the Massachusetts Archives, and the correspondence of those in power during King Philip's War, furnishing the information for this unique contribution to American history. The value of the work has been widely recognized by the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, historical Societies and genealogists. It contains information derived from sources heretofore neglected, and only found elsewhere in a fragmentary state. In the new edition appear full lists of the grantees of the Narragansett Townships, affording positive evidence of participation in the military operations of that period. The names are also given, in nearly every case, of the heirs and assigns of the grantees, with their place of residence at the time of the granting of the townships. Students of history are under great obligations to Mr. Bodge for preparing a volume of rare interest and value.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

A MEETING of the National Council of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES was held at the Brevoort New York City, on the 21st of October. The National Council is composed of the following general officers: Commander General, Major-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U.S.A.; Vice-Commanders General, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U.S.N.; Admiral Richard W. Meade, U.S.N.; James H. Gilbert and A. Floyd Delafield; Chaplain General, Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L.; Secretary General, James H. Morgan; Judge Advocate General, Frank Montgomery Avery; Registrar General, Rev. Henry N. Wayne; Treasurer General, Edward S. Sayres; Historian General, Henry H. Bellas, U.S.A., and Recorder General, Frederick J. Huntingdon. The meeting was fully attended. The diploma of companionship in the Order, the design for which has been prepared by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. of Philadelphia, was submitted and approved, and the diploma ordered to be prepared for issuing to companions. The design is exceedingly pleasing and embodies scenes from the four foreign wars of this country, the border containing fac similes of the different flags and the insignia of the Order. Application having been made in due form by residents in the States of California, Florida and Massachusetts for Charters and authority to institute a Commandery of the Order in each of those States, and the applicants having previously been admitted to companionship in the Order, the Charters were granted by the National Commandery. The Secretary General, James H. Morgan, reported that, with the institution of these new Commanderies, there will be seven State Commanderies of the Order duly organized, in the following States: New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Florida and Massachusetts, the same having been instituted in the order named. The report further showed that several other State Commanderies were in course of organization, and that the number of companions is rapidly increasing, with a remarkably large percentage of officers of the army and navy, as well as distinguished civilians, on the roll. Gen. Samuel B. Frost of St. Louis was appointed State Secretary for Missouri, Capt. Rufus King of Elizabeth, State Secretary for New Jersey, and Achilles H. Pugh of Cincinnati, State Secretary for Ohio. It was ordered that the



proceedings of the National Commandery of the Order and of the several State Commanderies be published in THE SPIRIT OF '76.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, Florida Commandery, has for Charter Companions the following: Lieut. James H. Bull, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luca, U. S. N.; Van Wyck S. Bull, James Hunter Bull, W. T. Cogswell, Charles F. Cogswell, W. O. H. Shepard, Lieut. John Gardner Quimby, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. G. Meyers, U. S. M. C.; Ensign John Rufus Edie, U. S. N.; Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander James H. Selfridge, U. S. N.; W. Thrower Shepard, J. A. B. Cogswell, William C. Howesand, W. H. Milton, Jr. The Florida Commandery will be instituted by Lieut. James H. Bull, U. S. N., who was appointed State Secretary for that purpose.

AT THE September meeting of the New York Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, Veteran Companionship in the Order was conferred on General Samuel B. French, an officer of the Mexican War, and Hereditary Companionship on Ashbel P. Fitch, Lawrence W. Braine, Henry D. Babcock, Edwin Gould, Major-General John Watts Kearney, U. S. A., Samuel Rossiter Betts, Captain Rufus King, U. S. A., Achilles H. Pugh, Henry Thayer Drowne, Richard B. Ferris, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Thomas Savage Clay, Walter Chandler, William M. Sweeny and Philip Livingston.

THE Charter Companions of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, California Commandery, are Prof. Edward S. Holden, A. S. Hubbard, Franklin B. Washington, Charles S. Greene, Horace Davis, D. Henshaw Ward, Bradner Wells Lee, Edwin R. Dimond, Winfield D. Jones and Robert Young Hayne. The organization of the California Commandery will be in charge of Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, Cal., the State Secretary.

THE Charter Companions of the Massachusetts Commandery, MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS are the following: Edward H. Eldridge, jr., John Couper Edwards, William L. Willey, Major General Albion P. Hoew, U. S. A.; Major General Z. B. Tower, U. S. A.; Rodney Macdonough, Allen Arnold, William T. Williams and Gould Hoyt Bull. The State Secretary, Mr. Allen Arnold of Boston, will have charge of the organization of the Massachusetts Commandery.

The Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES in the State of California having completed the first year of their existence as a Society, held their annual meeting for the election of officers, which was also the first meeting for the season, on Tuesday, October 6th, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph L. Moody. The same officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Mrs. Selden S. Wright, Chairman; Mrs. George A. Crux, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, Corresponding Secretary and Historian; Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Treasurer; Mrs. S. M. Van Wyck of the Virginia Society, Mrs. George E. Whitney of the Maryland, and Mrs. Edwin W. Newhall of the Massachusetts, are the newest additions to the resident Society here. It was a great privilege to welcome as a guest one of Rhode Island's COLONIAL DAMES, Mrs. Charles Steedman. The Society is justly proud of the most comprehensive and able paper on "Heraldry" contributed for the occasion by Mrs. Hervey Darneal, one of its members. After a dainty collation and social intercourse, the Society adjourned to meet in November.



THE officers and managers of the National SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES in Michigan met in Detroit on Monday, Oct. 12th, at the residence of Mrs. Henry W. Skinner. The following DAMES were present: Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Rathbone, President; Mrs. James Biddle, Vice President; Mrs. Henry F. Lyster, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Katherine Wadsworth Terry, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry W. Skinner, Registrar; Mrs. Henry M. Duffield, Mrs. Daniel Embury, Mrs. James C. Smith. After a short address by the President, plans were discussed for fortnightly meetings for historical readings and papers on Colonial subjects. The President congratulated the members upon their complete organization and the recognition of their Society as a corporate body by the National

Society, and very eloquently urged upon the DAMES to prove their *raison d'être* by disinterested devotion to country, and to "do their part in making the heroic men and women of Colonial times live again in the heart and lives of the men and women of to day."

MRS. ALICE MORSE EARLE dedicates her latest book, "Colonial Days in Old New York," to the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York, of which she is a "loyal and loving member." In a daintily bound volume issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, Mrs. Earle presents a very entertaining series of sketches of life among the Dutch settlers of New York. Their quaint characteristics, their habits and their social traits are most charmingly described by the author, who, by careful study of contemporaneous records, has brought together more details in regard to their daily existence than any previous writer. From the first page to the last the book holds the attention and interest of the reader.

Society of the War of 1812.

MEMBERS of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in Maryland, met on the evening of October 28th, at the Hotel Rennert, in Baltimore, to hear the reports of its officers, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was largely attended, and after an opening prayer by the Rev. Henry Branch of Ellicott City, the President, Mr. Edwin Warfield, made a brief speech, congratulating the Society on its prosperous condition. The reports of the Treasurer and Registrar confirmed the remarks of the President on the flourishing state of the Society's affairs. A resolution was adopted looking to the organization of a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, to be connected with the SOCIETY in Maryland. Since the last annual meeting the SOCIETY has lost four of its members by death. They were Col. Charles A. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N.; Frank D. Morling and Mr. John T. Deal. The election of officers resulted as follows: Edwin Warfield, President; James E. Carr, Jr., and John M. Dulany, Vice-Presidents; Dr. James D. Iglehart, Secretary; Robert T. Smith, Treasurer; Dr. Albert K. Hadel, Registrar; William M. Marine, Historian, Samuel A. Downs, John R. Wright, Augustus Bouldin, Ezekiel Mills, Wm. M. Marine, James E. Stewart, Robert Lee Gill, Samuel F. Primrose and John H. Morgan, Executive Committee.



AN interesting contribution to American genealogy is "Americans of Royal Descent," by Charles H. Browning of Ardmore, Pa., in which he shows clearly the descent of many American families from the legitimate issue of kings. Much of the work done by foreign barristers in tracing the ancestry of American families is untrustworthy, being done in a mercenary spirit, without proper regard for facts; but Mr. Browning, who is a member of several Historical Societies, and an able as well as an enthusiastic genealogist, has done his work thoroughly and conscientiously, having examined numberless documents and having carefully verified all the pedigrees he has given. This has involved an enormous amount of labor, the results of which are given in genealogical narrative, with charts and tables, notes and authorities, making a volume of 900 pages, of which the handsome workmanship is in keeping with the subject matter. The third edition of the book is nearly exhausted, and the publisher desires to issue a fourth edition which will contain much fresh information, the price remaining fifteen dollars, the same as before. Any one desiring further information about the book, or desiring to make corrections or additions to the Royal Descents already published, should address Charles H. Browning, Ardmore P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

THE Society of the DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES, descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New York, held their first meeting of the season at the Buckingham Hotel on the 11th instant. It is the intention of the Society to celebrate, by special meetings during the winter, several important events in the early Dutch history of New York. Papers will be read which will add to the interesting occasions in prospect.

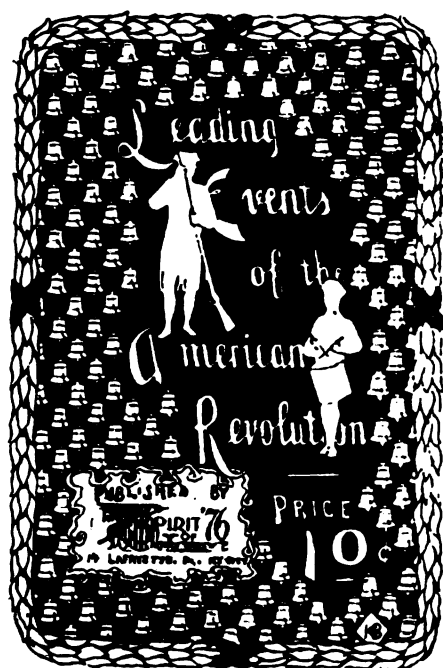
THE Blazing Star Tavern, at Trenton, N. J., in the parlor of which once sat the American Congress, has been replaced within two years by the magnificent building of the Mechanics' National Bank. Had it not been for the strenuous opposition of the Southern States, Trenton would have continued to be, as it was in fact for a short time, our National Capital.

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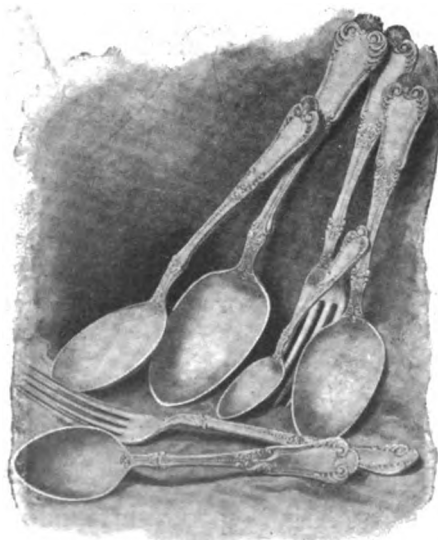


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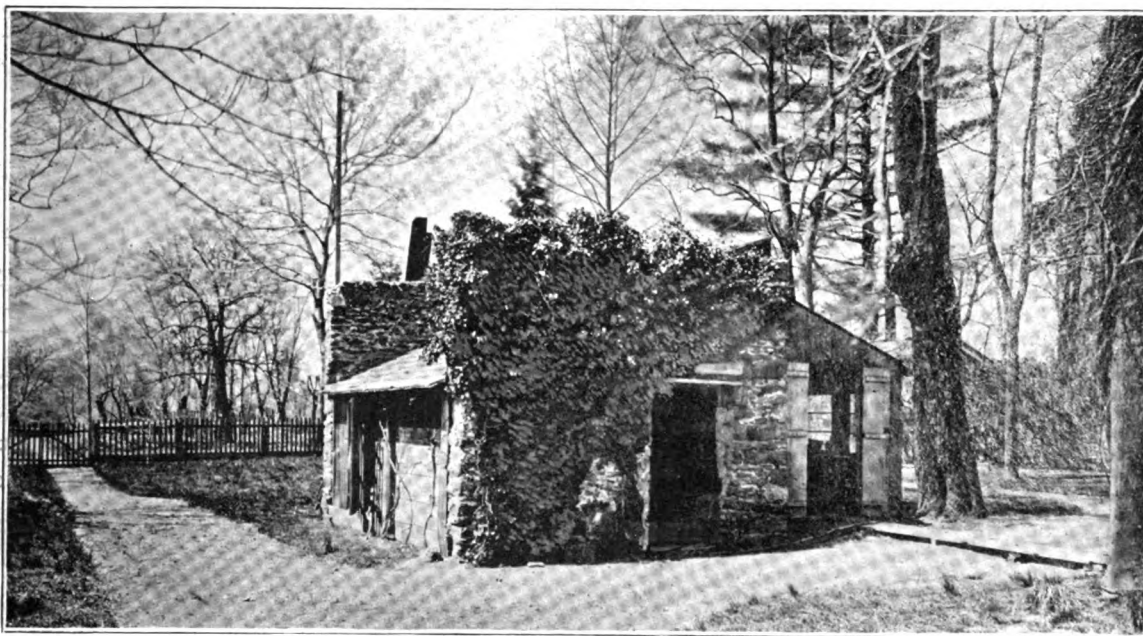
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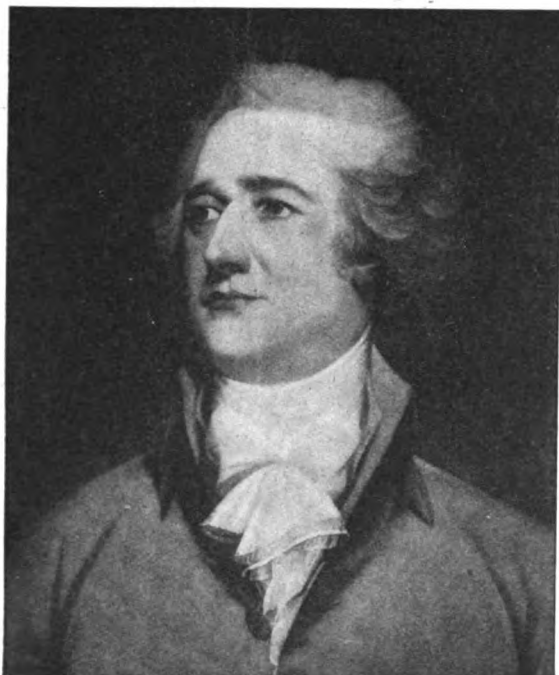


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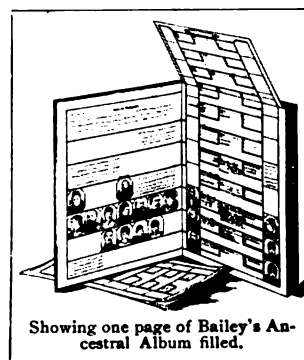
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NO UNION BETWEEN THE TWO SOCIETIES OF "SONS."

THE SPIRIT OF '76 is able to present, in its present issue, the entire correspondence between the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, relative to the proposed union of the two Societies. It is as follows:

I.

GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
146 Broadway, New York City, April 28, 1896.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, ESQRE.,
SECRETARY GENERAL, SOCIETY OF THE 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.

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, 1896, 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, 1896; 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, 1896, 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.

II.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
NEWARK, N. J., April 24th, 1896.

JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, ESQRE.,
GENERAL SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 23d, enclosing me a certified copy of certain resolutions with preamble, which were adopted at the regular triennial

meeting of the General Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held in Savannah on the 20th day of April, 1896.

I will present these resolutions to the Board of Managers at their next meeting, which will be held, I presume, immediately prior to the meeting of our National Congress in Richmond on April 30th. My knowledge of the very general desire which exists in our Society in favor of union, warrants me in saying that these resolutions will be received in the same frank and kindly spirit in which they are sent, and I venture to express an earnest personal hope that this action of your Society will result very soon in a union of the two great Societies.

Yours very sincerely,
FRANKLIN MURPHY,
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

III.

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
NEWARK, N. J., May 9th, 1896.

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, ESQRE.,
GENERAL SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

Sir:—At the Annual Congress of the National Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held in the city of Richmond, Va., on the 30th day of April, 1896, certain resolutions relating to the union of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION with the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the instructions of the Congress, I have the honor to enclose you herein a duly certified copy of the same. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
FRANKLIN MURPHY.

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 inst., 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 greetings 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 organi-

zation. 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.

IV.

GENERAL SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
NEW YORK, May 25, 1896.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, ESQRE.,

SECRETARY-GENERAL, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
143 CHESTNUT ST., NEWARK, N. J.,

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of May 9th, enclosing certain resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, assembled in Richmond, Va., on the 30th day of April, 1896.

In reply to your communication, I have been instructed by the General Officers of the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to say that they appreciate most highly the earnest desire for a fraternal union of the two Societies, as expressed by the resolutions of the National Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and that the General Officers of the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, under the authority of the resolutions adopted by that Society at its meeting held April 20th, ultimo (a copy of which is enclosed), are prepared to appoint an able and disinterested committee to examine the credentials of the members of both Societies.

I am instructed further to say, that, when this committee has completed its work as to the revision of the lists, and when the names of those in either Society who have been found disqualified for membership have been erased from the rolls, the General Officers of this Society will be prepared to unite in a call for a Congress of the two Societies, so that they may form one great National organization upon the basis of union and by the adoption of the Constitution, agreed upon by the representatives of both Societies on February 16, 1893, as amended by the General Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at its triennial meeting in Savannah on the 20th day of April, 1896.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,
JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

V.

NATIONAL SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
NEWARK, N. J., May 26th, 1896.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of May 25th, and to say in reply that I have sent your communication to the President-General for such action as he may think best. I am,

Yours very respectfully,
FRANKLIN MURPHY,
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

MR. JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
GENERAL SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

VI.

NATIONAL SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL,
NEWARK, N. J., May 29th, 1896.

JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, ESQRE.,
GENERAL SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
56 WALL ST., ROOM 8, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir:—I have already had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of May 25th, 1896, which I took pleasure in submitting to the General Officers of this Society. They instruct me to say in reply that they will be happy to meet the General Officers of your Society at the Waldorf Hotel at 8:30 P. M., on Wednesday, June 3, or any other afternoon of next week, which your Officers may find more convenient, for the purpose of selecting, by mutual agreement, a committee to examine the credentials of the members of the two Societies as contemplated in the resolutions adopted by the two bodies. That upon receiving its report they will strike from the rolls the names of those who may be found to be disqualified for membership,

and that they will be prepared to form one organization upon a basis of union, to be mutually agreed upon by a new conference committee, as proposed in the resolution adopted by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Richmond, Va.

I am instructed further to call attention to the fact that no mention is made in your communication of the provision, embodied in the resolutions of this Society, for the appointment of "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 said basis of union." Our officers would be glad to be informed whether it is the intention of the officers of your Society to appoint such a committee.

It is thought that the constitution prepared and submitted by the committees of the two Societies on February 16, 1893, and which failed of adoption, may be made more satisfactory by new committees, considering the fact that both Societies have undergone changes, contain many new members unfamiliar with the proceedings of 1893 and have learned much from experience, since that time, as to the requirements which should be embodied in an instrument so important as that which is to constitute the organic law of a large and important consolidated Society. Strength is given to this belief by the fact that your Society has already suggested an important amendment, namely, prohibiting the admission of collaterals, which will be accepted gladly by this Society, as such a prohibition has always existed in the constitution of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and by the further fact that the proposed constitution of 1893 contained conflicting language and provisions, which neither Society presumably would now want to have incorporated in the permanent law which is to govern the joint Society.

The provision for the appointment of such committees by the two Societies was embodied in the resolutions passed by this Society, for the reason that it was supposed that it would be more satisfactory to both Societies to have a full discussion of the subject, and ascertain whether there are not advantageous changes which could be made that would meet with the assent of the two organizations.

I am further instructed to convey to you the assurance that our General Officers are willing and anxious to unite with you in taking all steps within their power to promote the much-desired object of a permanent union.

Yours truly,
FRANKLIN MURPHY,
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[As a part of the history of the negotiation, it may be stated that Gen. Horace Porter, President-General, Hon. Franklin Murphy, Secretary-General, and Henry Hall, Historian-General, gathered at the Hotel Waldorf in New York city, Wednesday, June 3d, at 3.30 P. M., within the main entrance, prepared to meet a similar committee of the General officers of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and waited more than an hour for that purpose. No representatives of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION attended the meeting, nor was any word received from them.]

VII.

GENERAL SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 8th, 1896.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, ESQRE.,
SECRETARY GENERAL, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
No. 143 CHESTNUT ST., NEWARK, N. J.,

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th of May, 1896, in reply to my letter of the 25th ultimo.

I am instructed by the General Officers of the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to say, that there appears to have been a misunderstanding on the part of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as to the meaning of the resolutions which were passed by this Society on the 20th of April last at Savannah. I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of those resolutions for closer examination.

You will see by the terms of the first resolution, that a standing invitation is tendered to the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, "to unite with us in a single Society according to the terms of the union, which were unanimously agreed upon at the separate meeting of the two existing Societies in New York, February 16th, 1893, as amended by striking therefrom the third paragraph of Article III, which provided for the admission of collaterals."

The action of the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in

their reply of the 25th of May, 1896, was limited by the time and scope of the resolution adopted at Savannah; and they felt that they had no power to exceed the instructions, which were given to them at that meeting. They therefore expressed their readiness to appoint a committee of disinterested gentlemen to examine the credentials of the members of both Societies, as this was the only committee they were authorized to name.

I am instructed further to say, that however opinions may differ as to the value of the terms of agreement, which were adopted in February, 1893, it must be remembered that those terms were the result of many conferences of the representatives of both Societies, and were supposed at the time to cover every point about which in future any dispute could arise.

The meeting of the two committees now, as proposed by the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to consider a "basis of union," would necessarily open up the whole subject, as to name, insignia, qualifications, etc., etc., all of which the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION looked upon as concluded by the terms of agreement adopted in 1893.

The Society, therefore, regrets very much that the union of the two Societies should now be made by your Society to depend upon the adoption of a "new basis," when they had considered those important questions settled in 1893.

In concluding, I would respectfully repeat that the power of the General Officers of this Society is limited by the resolution passed at Savannah, and they have no authority to appoint any committee but that which provides for the examination of the credentials of the members of both Societies.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

VIII.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
NEWARK, N. J., June 9, 1896.

MR. JAMES M. MONTGOMERY,
GENERAL SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, which reaches me just as I am about to start for St. Louis to attend the Convention. Immediately upon my return, I will present it to the General Officers of our Society for their consideration.

Yours very truly,
FRANKLIN MURPHY,
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

IX.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
NEWARK, N. J., July 28th, 1896.

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, ESQ.,
GENERAL SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
Dear Sir:—I have the honor now to reply to your favor of June 8th, which I took pleasure in submitting to the General Officers of this Society.

They have instructed me to say that there was no misunderstanding on their part, as to the wording of the resolutions which were passed by your Society at Savannah; but the propositions expressed in our communication to you of May 29th were made in the hope that, under the circumstances, and in consideration of the general desire for prompt action in regard to union, your officers would take the responsibility of acceding to the appointment of a committee to meet a committee named by this Society, to discuss the most important of all questions—a fair basis of union, and to see whether such committees could not, by mutual agreement, unite upon a plan which could, at least, be submitted to the Societies for their action.

The resolutions of your Society adopted at Savannah looked to the formation of a single Society, upon the terms of union set forth in the proposed constitution of February 16th, 1893, with an amendment thereto. It was, therefore, naturally supposed that, as your Society had made an amendment to that document, without consultation with this Society, the privilege should be accorded to this Society of taking steps looking to the making of other amendments in consultation with your Society.

The Savannah resolutions speak of the constitution of 1893, as having been adopted by the Societies, whereas the proceedings show that that constitution failed to be adopted.

Some of the reasons for believing that it is necessary for both Societies to have conference committees take up the plan of reorganization anew are as follows:

The proposed constitution of 1893 was prepared when the Societies were small and without large experience in the means of carrying out the purposes of a great national patriotic organization. Of the present members, one half, perhaps, of each Society have joined since the proceedings of 1893; and it would seem fair that they should have a right to be heard in a matter of such importance as a constitution for the government of a permanent union of these organizations.

The proposed constitution of 1893 is so defective that it is believed that your officers will agree that a large Society could not possibly work successfully under its provisions. For instance, the last paragraph of Article III. states that the Board of Managers of each State Society shall have full and exclusive power to determine the qualifications of applicants for membership, with power to expel or reject all applications. Article VIII. says that the General Society shall have power to admit State Societies and determine all questions affecting the qualifications of membership which may, by proper memorial, be presented for consideration. This language is confusing and seems to be contradictory.

Besides, that constitution makes no provision for the filing of a copy of the credentials of members with the Registrar-General of the National Society, and does not sufficiently define his duties or give him enough power to fix his responsibility in passing upon the validity of credentials.

It prescribes the form of a seal which, we are informed, was long ago adopted by the Washington Continental Guard of this city, which, having used the seal for many years, would apparently be entitled to continual use of the same without infringement.

It names the last Wednesday in April as the day for the annual meeting, when it has been the custom of both Societies to meet on some patriotic anniversary, which gives a meaning and a purpose to the occasion.

It also provides that the larger Society shall take the exact name of the smaller Society, and it is assumed that that would mean coming under the charter of the latter Society, and be a complete and absolute absorption by one Society of the other, instead of a union of the two. The Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has never intimated, and does not now even suggest, that its name be adopted by the joint Society, but thinks that possibly some equally good title, not the exact name of either Society, might be acceptable to both; for instance, the SOCIETY OF THE REVOLUTION or the SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The adoption of some such name would be following the almost universal custom in naming patriotic Societies, among which may be named the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, the SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES, the SOCIETY OF FOREIGN WARS, the SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, etc., etc. There are many who think that there is more dignity attached to these names, from the fact that they do not contain the word "Sons," a term which seems to suggest that the organization is composed of juveniles instead of adults, like the JUNIOR GUARDS, JUNIOR VETERANS, CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION, etc. It is advisable, also, to reconsider the subject of name, for the reason that the plan of consolidation should provide for the largest possible usefulness and grandeur of the united Societies. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION already have a Society in the new republic of Hawaii, where no Society of this class could probably exist under the name simply of "SONS OF THE REVOLUTION." It is entirely practicable to form branch Societies in other foreign lands, if the title be specific in indicating that it is the American Revolution from which eligibility is derived.

Again: The constitution of '93 makes no provision for organizing Chapters in the different States. The formation of Chapters is becoming a prominent feature in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; it does much for the convenience of the members, and is important as a means of enlarging the membership.

It therefore seems beyond dispute that the proposed constitution of 1893 in its present form is seriously defective and obsolete. It appears to be of paramount importance that an instrument which is to form the organic law of a large and influential Society should be prepared beforehand, so that the present Societies will know exactly what provisions are to govern the new organization. It may be said that after the adoption of the constitution, it could be amended at pleasure by the joint Society; but your officers will probably agree with ours, that it would be most unfortunate to have a feeling pervade the minds of the members of the Societies that, after adopting a constitution embodying a basis of union, there were to be immediate changes made in it. In union, upon a comprehensive and complete basis, we would hope to adjust all differences and put an end to controversy, whereas a union upon a basis which would call for immediate changes in the constitution would precipitate discussion and sow the seeds of

discord. It would also look as if a majority might want to overrule the will of a minority, would manifest a disposition to continue the idea that there had existed two separate Societies, and might jeopardize the success of the contemplated union.

While the Committee on Credentials is performing its work, there will be ample time for conference committees to discuss a proper and permanent basis of union. If these committees could not agree upon a satisfactory plan, there would be no harm done, except the loss of time to the individuals composing the committee. You will observe that this Society is instructed to take such a course by the resolutions passed at Richmond, and while your General Society may not have authorized your committee to proceed so far, doubtless if such a course had the approval of your General Officers, a committee would be willing to discuss the whole question, in the hope that an agreement for union might be reached; in which case such an agreement could be submitted to the Congresses of both Societies next spring, unless special Congresses should be called sooner, and, if accepted, union could then be had almost at once.

It is only proper to say that, in the opinion of our officers, the feeling of our Society is that—earnestly and sincerely desiring union as it does—nevertheless a union should be upon a basis that would be deemed fair, after considering all that there is to be presented from the points of view and experience of both Societies, and which would, in the judgment of our most dispassionate and well-informed members, promote the highest usefulness of the united Societies.

If, however, your officers decline even to appoint the conference committee proposed, we would be glad to be informed whether they will, under the circumstances, wish to proceed with the work of scrutinizing the credentials of the members in both Societies. If so, our general officers instruct me to say that they will be most happy to enter at once upon that branch of the subject, in the hope that the eliminating of one point of dispute will bring the two organizations that much nearer to a union so much desired by all.

In the present temper of the membership of both Societies, it is likely that union will go on piece-meal by the uniting of the various State Societies, and it would seem desirable that the National Societies should take the matter up more comprehensively, and submit some definite plan to the State Societies, which, if adopted, would be the means of forming a union that would be harmonious, permanent and complete, and calculated to ensure the highest usefulness of the Societies.

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN MURPHY,
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

X.

GENERAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
146 Broadway, New York City, August 11th, 1896.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, ESQRE.,

SECRETARY GENERAL, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
No. 143 CHESTNUT ST., NEWARK, N. J.,

Dear Sir:—I have submitted your communication of the 28th of July to our General President, and in reply I am instructed to say, that whatever may be the views of the members of the two Societies upon the question of framing a new constitution for a great National United Society, the General Officers of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION are bound to consider their power as limited by the resolutions passed at Savannah in April last, and have tendered to the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION a cordial invitation to unite with them upon terms wholly within their instructions. This invitation we now consider has been

rejected by your Society, and in its place a totally new proposition has been submitted to us, upon which your Society has been authorized to act, and we are invited to co-operate without the authority of our members. It would be impossible for us so take this action; and inasmuch as the examination of credentials of the members of both Societies could only be of value in case of prospective union, we cannot appreciate the importance of the appointment of a committee, unless we were assured that further steps would be taken by your Society to correspond to the invitation which has been tendered to you.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

XI.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21st, 1896.

MR. JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

GENERAL SECRETARY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

Dear Sir:—I received your communication of August 11th, and have submitted it to our General Officers. I am instructed by them to say in reply that they greatly regret that your communication seems to take it for granted that, on account of a conflict of instructions, under which the General Officers of our respected Societies are acting, there has been reached a condition of affairs in our negotiations, which leads your officers to terminate them, without an effort to procure a wider authority from the members of your Society, and without deeming it of sufficient importance to proceed with the examination of the credentials of the members of both Societies, with a view to taking the preliminary steps looking to a union of the Societies.

It is true that the Congress of the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION gave to its General Officers a more extended authority than the Congress of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION gave to its officers; but, in a matter of so much importance to the organizations, and regarding which there is such an earnest feeling on the part of the members, it was trusted that your officers would discuss through conference committees a fair and equitable basis of union, and would meanwhile proceed with the scrutinizing of the credentials of the members of both Societies, a work which will require a considerable time. The results reached by such committees would, of course, have no binding force without the sanction of your Congress, but they would bring the representatives of the two organizations into intimate communication, secure a free interchange of views, and lead, perhaps, to a joint understanding which would assist our respective Congresses in reaching a harmonious conclusion.

We understand, however, that your Society, by correspondence and without the holding of a personal conference between your officers and ours, rejects all our propositions looking to bringing about such action, and instead of co-operating with us with a view to forming a basis of union by mutual agreement, insists upon an absorption of our Society by yours, by taking your name, acting under your charters and conducting the business under a constitution, which has been shown in a previous letter to be seriously defective, obsolete and practically impossible for both. We can only, therefore, express our extreme regret that in spite of the earnest efforts made by this Society, both in 1893 and in the present year, the much desired negotiations for union have been brought to a standstill.

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN MURPHY,
SECRETARY-GENERAL.

In tearing down an old building on Walnut street, Philadelphia, in July, the men engaged in the work found a cannon ball embedded in the brick wall. It was covered by a flat stone. When this was removed the date, "June 10th, 1812," was found upon the ball. The material used to mark the date had crumbled to dust, and blew away as the ball was taken from its place. It is believed that the ball is a relic of the Revolution, and may have lodged in the wall of a building occupying the site of the one just removed. In some parts of the South to-day, cannon shot that lodged in the walls of buildings during the Civil War are sometimes built into the walls of new structures erected on the sites of the old, and it is possible that the builders of 1812 had the same custom.

THE Fort Lernout Evacuation Day Committee at its last meeting appointed the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., and Mr. James E. Scripps to publish the proceedings of the celebration which was held in Detroit July 11th, last, the hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of the fort by the British. The volume has just come from the press, and is very tastefully printed. It contains the speeches made on the occasion, pictures of the prominent men who served on the committees of arrangements, list of military companies taking part in the parade, and an excellent print of the tablet erected to mark the spot where Fort Lernout stood, at which place the American flag was first raised over Detroit. The edition is limited to 800 copies and will no doubt be highly prized as a souvenir of this memorable celebration.

THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

AN ORGANIZATION COMBINING BOTH MILITARY AND CIVIC FEATURES.

EXCLUSIVE HEREDITARY SOCIETY OF DESCENDANTS OF THE COLONIAL, REVOLUTIONARY AND 1812 WARS.

ON the evening of October 15, nearly two dozen descendants of patriots who served in the Colonial, Revolutionary or 1812 Wars assembled at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, and perfected an organization that—considering the encouragement given it from its very inception—from the interest manifested in it by men of name and standing in nearly every State of this great Union, and from the fact of its combining the desirable features of all other social hereditary bodies with a distinctive military character of its own, marks for it a future as promising and encouraging as the most sanguine could wish.



The ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD was incorporated January 31, 1896, its incorporators being William Porter Adams, Charles Page Bryan, Willis Brown, of Upper Alton, Ill.; Charles Cromwell and Edward Sidney Rogers.

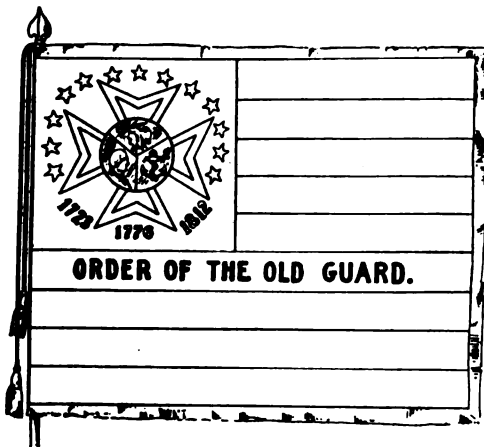
To William Porter Adams belongs the credit of bringing into existence the ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD. For many years he has been one of Chicago's busiest and most successful workers. For the past two years he has constantly thought that some such organization could and should claim the metropolis of the West as its birthplace;

until, from the quiet revolving of ideas in his own mind came consultations, correspondence, and, finally, the tangible result of incorporation. This awakened a marked and widespread interest. Inquiries have been numerous, coming from points both near and far, and from gentlemen in the highest walks of life, until, at the time of its organization, October 15, probably a longer list of names was enrolled in this than in any similar Society ever formed. Fully fifty per cent. of those joining are not members of any hereditary Society, this being the first one that has appealed to their patriotic and martial spirit.

From a purely social standpoint there have been and now exist several similar bodies, as for instance the THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The qualifications for membership in the ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD will be very exacting. Any male descendant of patriots who served in the Colonial, Revolutionary or 1812 Wars may be

eligible to membership in the ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD. This will include present members of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812. This ORDER forms a platform upon which members of all existing hereditary Societies may meet



FLAG OF THE OLD GUARD.

in perfect harmony, and its organizers believe that it will tend to eradicate any little differences that may prevail. It is expected that the ORDER will, in time, be in active operation in every State in the Union and the plan of such organization is that any State may bring together a three-company battalion, the first company of which will wear Colonial uniforms, the second the Revolutionary uniform, and the third the uniform of the 1812 War. The membership in each State will be limited, and every State organization will be under the control of the parent body—the national headquarters in Chicago. Until State ORDERS are in operation, those eligible, no matter where their location, may be admitted to the Chicago ORDER.

There will be an honorary membership, limited in number, to include those who do not wish to be active in its military features, but who desire to take advantage of and participate in the social functions of the ORDER.

INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the ORDER is of special design, and is conceded one of the finest worn by any organization in the United States. It is composed of the American eagle, with a shield on its breast showing the thirteen original States of the Union. Suspended from the shield is a Maltese cross encircled by a gold wreath. In the center of the insignia are represented the three prominent periods of the foundation of American liberty and independence. The Indian head represents the Colonial period, Washington's head the Revolutionary, and the anchor the 1812 period. The monogram "O. G." is worked in between the arms of the Maltese cross. The colors of the ORDER—shown on the insignia—will be red, white and blue, buff and black.



LINE AND STAFF UNIFORM.

UNIFORMS.

The uniforms will be fine in quality and rich in design. They will represent the three periods or wars—the Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812—and each of the three companies of every battalion will uniform as explained previously.

LINE AND STAFF.

The Line and Staff Officers' uniform will be composed of a full-dress coat made of dark blue cloth, with red and white trimmings and gilt epaulets, white vest with gilt buttons, white breeches, high-topped boots, and a three-cornered hat with a tri-color rosette on its left side, with a feather plume.

Equipped with side arms, of special design.

COLONIAL UNIFORM.

The Colonial, or Old Guard uniform will be composed of a dark scarlet full-dress, double-breasted coat, with gilt trimmings. Scarlet vest, white doeskin breeches, top boots, black bearskin hat, with chin guard; also side arms of special design.

REVOLUTIONARY UNIFORM.

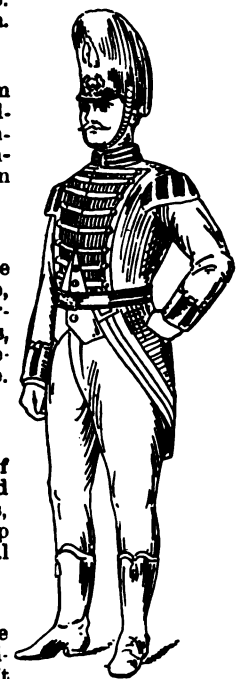
The Revolutionary Company will have a uniform made as follows: A dark blue, double-breasted, full dress coat, with scarlet vest, gilt epaulets and gold trimmings, white doeskin breeches, top boots, a three-cornered hat, with colored heron plume. Side arms of special design.

1812 UNIFORM.

The 1812 uniform will be composed of a dark blue, full-dress, double-breasted coat, with silver epaulets and trimmings, white doeskin vest and breeches, with top boots and chapeau, and sidearms of special design.

SEAL OF THE ORDER.

The Seal of the ORDER represents the three periods of the foundation of American independence and liberty. On the left side an Indian head represents the Colonial or French and Indian period. On the right a head of Washington represents the Revolutionary period, and on the bottom are an anchor, cannon, sword and gun, representative of the 1812 period. The monogram at the top of the design gives the dates of our early wars. The eagle in the



COLONIAL UNIFORM.

centre has on its breast a shield showing 18 stars, representative of the original Colonies.

OFFICERS.

The military officers elected are as follows:

Colonel—William Porter Adams.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles Cromwell.

Major—Henry Harrison Walton.

Adjutant—Bernard Van Horne Schultz.

Quartermaster—Charles Lipman Follet.

Sergeant-Major—H. G. Knickerbocker.

Drum Major—Frank E. Webner.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—S. Clifford Payson.

The civic officers elected are as follows:

President—Charles Page Bryan.

Vice-President—Lloyd Milnor.

Secretary—Henry H. Walton.

Treasurer—Edward Forman.

Registrar—George B. Horr.

In addition to the above, among others who are charter members of this ORDER we may mention Edward S. Rogers, Walter C. Remick, Arthur Taylor Paul, Eugene H. Lahee, Leonard Wright Campbell, James Tracy Hill, President, Willoughby, Hill & Co.; Deshler Falconer Sterns, Capt. Edward Hall Switzer, of 1st Regt. I. N. G.; Harry B. Brooks, Frank P. Crandon, Alonzo Clark Mather, President, Mather Stock Car Co.; Prof. John Henry Loomis, Principal, High School; Martin Alvaro Fountain, Harry Sidway, all of Chicago, and Geo. Comstock Baker, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Bonnycastle Robinson, President, Robinson-Hughes Co., Louisville, Ky.; Deming Jarves, Detroit, Mich.; William Cutter Wyman, Ottumwa, Ia.; John A. Logan, Jr., Youngstown, O.; Murray Edward Poole, Ithaca, N. Y.; Thomas Herbert Norton, Sc.D., University of Ohio, Cincinnati; Edward Junius Edwards, Minneapolis-Minn.; John Wilson Poucher, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Harry Edward Whitney, A.M., Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Jacob Trumbull Lockhart, Spokane, Wash.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

Constitution and By-Laws—Henry H. Walton, Charles L. Follett and William Porter Adams.

Press—Bernard Van Horne Schultz, Henry H. Walton and William Porter Adams.

Finance—Charles Cromwell, H. G. Knickerbocker and Eugene H. Lahee.

Entertainment—Charles Cromwell, Samuel Clifford Payson and Edward Forman.

SOME OF THE INCORPORATORS AND OFFICERS.

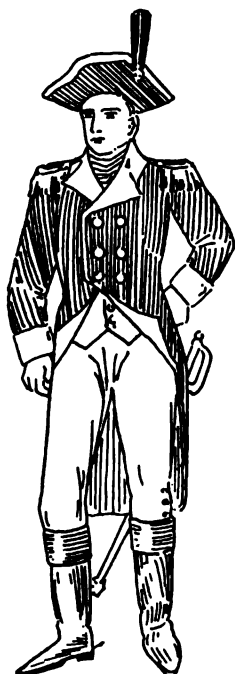
William Porter Adams, the originator and organizer of this ORDER, and now its first Colonel, was born in Cambridge, Mass., December 26, 1863, and is one of the old Massachusetts line of the Adams family. He received his education in Brooklyn, N. Y., graduating from Adelphi Academy in 1884. He was connected with the Twenty-third and Thirteenth New York regiments for a number of years, and has a commission from that State. Mr. Adams is President of the Adams & Elting Co., and has been a resident of Chicago and prominent in its business and social circles for twelve years. He is a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He is also a member and Secretary of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, and present Assistant Treasurer-General of that Society.

Henry Harrison Walton, the OLD GUARD's first Major and also its Secretary, was born in Canal Dover, O., February 8, 1846. In the year 1847, the family removed to New York State, where his youth was spent on a farm near Little Falls. In the spring of 1861, although but fifteen years of age, he was among the first to be enrolled in the 84th New York Regiment of Infantry,

which was enlisted for two years. When this regiment was mustered out he remained at home only one month, when he entered the army a second time, a member of the 16th New York Heavy Artillery. He was discharged with his regiment in the fall of 1865, after four years of army life, and, though barely nineteen years of age, a Lieutenant of Artillery. Mr. Walton has been the Western representative of an Eastern factory for eighteen years, managing, for the last eight, its interests in Chicago. He is an officer of Columbia Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the only uniformed and military drilled Grand Army Post in the West. He is also Adjutant of the famous St. Bernard Knights Templar Drill Corps, a member of the Medinah Temple Mystic Shrine, and also of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. Walton's grandfather on his father's side was a soldier in the War of 1812. On his mother's side both his third and fourth great grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, and on this side he is eighth in direct line from Roger Williams.

Col. Charles Page Bryan, the first President of the ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD, is well and favorably known, not only in Illinois



REVOLUTIONARY
UNIFORM.



1812 UNIFORM.



WILLIAM PORTER ADAMS.

and the length and breadth of the United States, but in Europe as well. He is a native of Chicago. His boyhood was spent in Elmhurst. He completed his education at the University of Virginia and the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Washington, D.C., in 1878. Removing to Colorado he became editor of the *Denver Inter-Ocean*, and was President of the Colorado Editorial Association in 1884. Returning to Illinois, he was chosen to represent the Kane-Du Page district in the General Assembly, and this year he has been renominated for the fourth time.

As a youth, Colonel Bryan entered the 1st Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and has ever since kept up his connection with the State military, having served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of four different Governors.

In 1890, he made a tour of England, France, Germany and Scandinavia in the interest of the Columbian Exposition, and again in 1891-'2, as Secretary of the Commission, of which his father, Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, was President, he helped canvass Southern Europe for the World's Fair, obtaining audiences for the furtherance of the enterprise with royalty itself, in the persons of Pope Leo XIII., the kings of Sweden, Italy and Roumania.

Drum Major Frank E. Webner was born in Chicago on De-



SEAL.

ember 9, 1865. He is a descendant from a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary patriots—his ancestry runs back 200 years in every branch but that of his father's mother.

His energies are now directed toward the organization of

FIELD MUSIC OF THE OLD GUARD.



field music that he hopes will surpass anything of like nature in the country. The greatest part of his quota of men are already picked, but he can yet find room for musicians of decided ability. The drums are the genuine Revolutionary instruments, as also the trumpets, which will have appended the insignia of the ORDER worked on silk bannerets. The fifes will be the ordinary kind, but together with all the other instruments, they will be played by artists in their line.

It is the intention of the OLD GUARD to have its own drum, fife and bugle corps, also a band, which will wear a uniform of special design. The charter list will be closed January 1, 1897, and we feel confident that those who are eligible and do not take advantage of membership will regret it for all time to come. The main objects of the ORDER are to further patriotism and to teach proper respect to the



DRUM MAJOR OF THE
OLD GUARD.



TRUMPETER OF THE
OLD GUARD.

American flag, the Constitution of the United States and the observance of National holidays.

Apply for further information, application blanks, etc., to Henry H. Walton, Secretary, 149 State street, Chicago.

My Colonial Ancestor,

Governor Thomas Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

IN sixteen-hundred-forty-one
To Thomas Mayhew and his son
Were granted Martha's Vineyard, and
Nantucket with adjacent land
In islands small, to have, and hold,
And govern, as in days of old.
Then from the northward they moved down,
And named their village Edgartown.

From Massachusetts Bay this band,
As brave as any in the land,
Set forth to found their island home,
On soil begirt with ocean's foam;
In love this settlement began,
They Christianized the Indian,
And dwelt with him in honest peace,
Till he from off the land did cease.

In sixteen-hundred-fifty-nine,
This thrifty ancestor of mine,
Of land a deed of sale conveyed;
And this the stipulation made:
Besides the thirty pounds in gold,
For which Nantucket isle he sold,
"Two Beaver Hatts"—so says his life—
"One for myselfe, one for my wife."

The while my eyes with pleasure scan
The life-work of this Puritan,
And note his skill in state affairs,
In each relation that he bears
To those revered Colonial days,
Full merited doth seem his praise;
And yet in all the story naught
Doth so portray his tender thought

Quaint record! and we query then
If women wore the hats like men,
Still judging from this sober deed,
Upon the style they were agreed;
And she, brave partner of his toil,
Might well receive her meed of moil,
And what would please her more than that,
So dear to woman's heart—a hat?

And like his own, then it must be
The lesson was equality.
Two hundred years ago and more,
How slowly has been learned the lore!
For lady true and loyal liege
In fashion, pleasure, privilege,
Wise maxim this to end all strife,
"One for myselfe, one for my wife."

And when last year Nantucket gave
Her cordial welcome to her brave
Returning sons and daughters true,
Upon her badges graven, too,
Were these same hats, that she might pay
Them honor on her festal day.
Long may they speak, to make joy rife,
"One for myselfe, one for my wife."

MRS. MARIETTA S. CASE.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

ONE of the very few houses built in the fashion of the old English manor houses, now remaining in Virginia, is Claremont Manor, on the James river, a few miles above the historic site of Jamestown. The house was built by William Allen, an English cavalier, and named for Claremont Manor, in England. The brick, lime and cement were all brought over from England. The walls, which are four feet thick, appear to be as strong as when first laid, and the oak timbers are perfectly sound. The original estate, 12,500 acres, was strictly entailed, and passed from father to eldest son, until the death a few years ago of the last of the line. The estate was then divided, and a little village has risen near the beautiful old mansion, now the winter home of B. F. Hill of Philadelphia.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE organization of the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires" in California in 1876, acted as a powerful stimulus to the patriotic sentiment of the country, and was followed by the formation of many similar Societies. Among these was the Massachusetts Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A number of prominent citizens of the old Bay State met at the State House in Boston, March 30, 1889, and effected a temporary organization. At a subsequent meeting in Tremont Temple on April 19th, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were chosen:



EDWIN SHEPARD BARRETT.

President, the Hon. Charles H. Saunders of Cambridge; Vice-President, the Hon. William M. Davenport of Marlboro'; Secretary and Treasurer, C. S. Ward of Allston; Historian, A. A. Stocker, M.D., of Cambridge; Registrar, L. L. Tarbell of Marlboro'. This list was subsequently altered by the election of Alfred B. Frye, Secretary; John L. Stevenson, Treasurer, and the Rev. C. A. Staples, Chaplain.

The late L. L. Tarbell, who was the son of a soldier of the Revolution, was unremitting in his labor to establish the Massa-

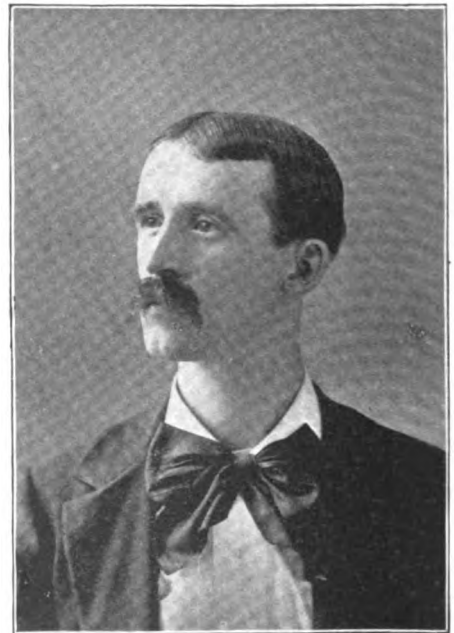
chusetts Society, and for the first two years of its existence was practically its leader. Upon April 19, 1891, the Hon. Edwin Shepard Barrett of Concord was elected to the Presidency, a position he has since filled with honor to himself and with advantage to the Society. Under his wise management it has greatly increased in numbers, the membership now being 1100, and its progress has been harmonious and unusually free from the petty jealousies which so often crop out in societies of a social and political nature. Thus far there have been only two meetings of the Society each year—on the 19th of April and the 19th of October, in commemoration of the two principal events of the Revolution—and these have usually been held in places of historic interest, such as Boston, Lexington, Concord, Charlestown, Plymouth, Salem, Marblehead, Danvers and Newburyport. The substitution of April 19th, now called Patriots' Day, for Fast Day, as a legal holiday in Massachusetts, was due to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and it was they who introduced the bronze "marker" for graves of soldiers of the Revolution. This is the cross of St. Louis, the upper and lateral arms each bearing one of the letters S. A. R., and the lower, the date, 1775. Nearly 1,800 of these markers have been placed at the graves of soldiers buried in Massachusetts and other States.

The Chapters of the Massachusetts Society are an important factor in its growth. The "Boston," the "Old Salem," the "George Washington" of Springfield; the "Old Essex" of Lynn; the "Old Middlesex" of Lowell; the "Old Colony" of Whitman are already organized, and others are forming in Lawrence and North Adams. In addition to these, the members residing in Portsmouth, N. H., have recently organized a club, which they have named the "Paul Jones."

The Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION could not have chosen for their President a man better equipped by nature and inheritance for the duties of his office than the Hon. Edwin Shepard Barrett. Born in Concord, where his family has been prominent since 1638, his home is on the very battlefield where his great, great, grandfather, Col. James Barrett, commanded the Americans in "Concord Fight," where "the shot was fired heard round the world." Here, too, on this historic ground, his children were born. From his doorway, President Barrett has the privilege, rare for an American, of looking out upon the homes of his ancestors, who for more than two hundred

and fifty years dwelt upon the soil which is still in possession of their descendants. And in the old cemeteries of the town, the graves of nine soldiers of the Revolution who bore the name of Barrett are silent witnesses to the part taken by the family in their country's struggle for independence. President Barrett is well known in his town and State as a patriotic and useful citizen and a busy man of affairs, and he has an extended acquaintance among men prominent in business, political and social circles. As trustee and manager of private estates he is very successful, and as Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, he is in close touch with the business interests of the State, and is a careful and accurate observer of the times. In the active discharge of his political duties, Mr. Barrett fulfills the part of a patriotic citizen, but he is devoid of political ambition, and declines all public office. His instinctive and inherited patriotism leads him to feel great interest in the Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the position of the Massachusetts Society in the front rank of the State Societies is largely due to his energetic efforts. President Barrett is also Vice-President of the National organization of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and a distinguished member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS and of the MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Among the descendants of the old families of Fryeburg, Me., who have won distinction in their chosen vocation, is John Stuart Barrows, the able Art Editor of the *Boston Journal*, who was born in Fryeburg, March 31, 1865. His parents were the Hon. George Bradley Barrows and Georgiana Souther, from both of whom he inherited the blood of patriots and soldiers, many of his ancestors having held commissions in the military organizations preceding as well as during the Revolution. His education began in the common school of his native town and at Fryeburg Academy, from which he was graduated to enter Bowdoin College in the class of 1888. Having shown in his early youth a decided artistic talent, he became a pupil in the Lowell School of Design under Professor Castner, and later was a pupil of Thomas Juglaris, at that time the leading figure artist and instructor in Boston. While a resident of Fryeburg, Mr. Barrows became interested in the Chautauqua movement, and for some time was one of the Board of Managers of the Maine Chautauqua Union, and was active in promoting its interests both on the platform and in the management. Mr. Barrows' journalistic career began in that common school of journalism, the country newspaper, and for some time he was connected with a paper published in his native town. In 1891 he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Congregationalist* as managing editor's assistant, and later, as advertising manager. The following year he left this publication and later joined the staff of the *Boston Journal*, moving upward through various positions to his present one of Art Editor, where his fine discrimination and excellent judgment in matters relating to art are making themselves felt. Mr. Barrows' literary work is not confined to journalism, but his talent has found expression in prose and verse of a high order, contributed by him to numerous papers and magazines. He is a Republican in politics and a member of many societies. His patriotic ancestry naturally impelled him to join the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and he is also a member of Pythagorean Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons (Maine, No. 11); of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, and of the noted military organization, the National Lancers, of Boston.



JOHN STUART BARROWS.

Boardman Hall of Boston, a member of the American and the Suffolk Bar Associations, is a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who has met with eminent success in his profession. He is the son of Col. Joseph F. Hall of Bangor, Me., and of Mary M. Farrow Hall, only daughter of Captain Josiah Farrow, a well-known shipmaster of Belfast, Me. His ancestor, Benjamin Hall of Methuen, Mass., was a lieutenant in the Colonial Wars, and ancestors on both sides of the family took part in the Wars of the

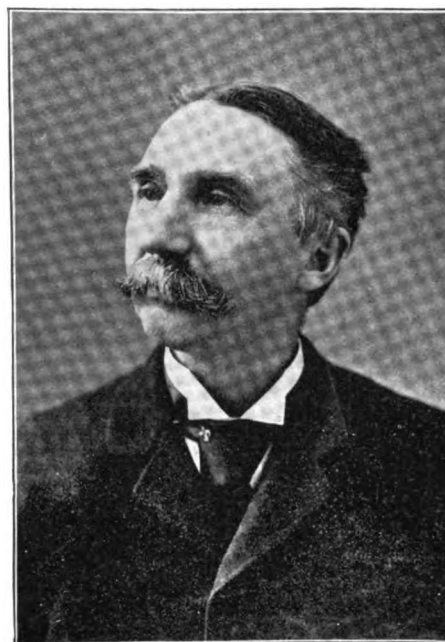


BOARDMAN HALL.

many public offices, and having established a large private practice. He was a member of the Boston School Board from 1885 to 1888, and in 1887 became the Assistant United States Attorney-General for Massachusetts. In this position he showed marked ability, and after resuming his private practice in 1890, was frequently called in as counsel in important trials. Mr. Hall has many friends and is very popular, so that when he was the Democratic candidate in 1892 for State Auditor, he polled a much larger vote than the rest of the ticket. He has been twice elected to the Boston Board of Aldermen, and his course in the conduct of city affairs was heartily endorsed by the entire Boston press and by all right-minded citizens. Mr. Hall has decided literary talent, and from time to time has written on legal subjects for publication. He is greatly interested in everything relating to municipal development, and in 1895 was chosen president of the Citizens' Municipal Union. Mr. Hall was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the 10th Mass. District in the recent election and received a very flattering vote, running many thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In addition to being a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mr. Hall is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the Fusileers, the Old Dorchester Club, several college Societies and other social organizations.

American Revolution and of 1812. Mr. Hall was born April 18, 1856, and received his early education in the public schools of Bangor, the Westbrook Seminary and Dr. Hanson's Classical Institute, Waterville. He then entered Colby University, and, subsequently, the Boston University Law School, having previously read law under the Hon. William H. McClellan, a distinguished lawyer and former Attorney-General of Maine. In 1880 the University conferred upon him the degree of LL.B., and in the same year he began practice in Boston, where he has attained an honorable rank in his profession, having filled with success

A SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, whose family has an unusually good military record, is Nathan Warren of Waltham, Mass. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, his father took part in the War of 1812, and at the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Warren responded to the call for volunteers and enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts Regiment, serving in North Carolina and the department of the Gulf, and afterwards entering the War Department at Washington, where he was at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. Returning to Waltham, his native town, he engaged in the shipping business, in connection with which he made a voyage to the west coast of Africa. Soon after his return he entered the service of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Boston, to whose interests he has since devoted the greater part of his time and energy. For several years he has had charge of the company's affairs in eastern Massachusetts. But all of his energies are not absorbed by life insurance. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his own city—Waltham—and is always ready to fulfill his duty as a citizen. At present he is a member of the Park Commission and Chairman of the Library Trustees. For this latter position he is especially fitted by his intellectual gifts and a discriminating love of literature. For two years, 1880-1881, Mr. Warren was a member of the State Legislature, and faithfully improved his



NATHAN WARREN.

opportunities for usefulness. During these years there was some extremely important insurance legislation. A revision of the statutes was undertaken and Mr. Warren was on the joint special committee in charge of it, and to him came the supervision of the recodification of the insurance laws. Mr. Warren is an ardent Republican, and is well versed in political affairs. For three years he was a member of the State Republican Committee, and he has contributed many able editorials to the Boston press on political and insurance topics. During 1893 he was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, and at the banquets displayed much grace and tact as a presiding officer and gifts as a ready speaker. Mr. Warren is a man of great force of character. His high moral sense, good judgment, intellectual and social qualities, make him one of the strong and reliable citizens of Waltham, and an honored business man in Boston.

HEROES' GRAVES.

UP AMONG the hills of Maine, in a quiet country graveyard near the pleasant village of North Bridgeton, are the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers who were among those who struck the first blow for American liberty at Lexington and Concord.

On a dark slate headstone we read the following inscription.

CAPT. JOHN HAYWARD,
Died Feb. 13, 1826, aged 84 years and 9 months.

EPIGRAPH.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

He was an officer of the Revolution.

At the head of the grave the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have placed an iron socket for the decoration flag, dated 1775, similar to those used by the G. A. R.

Captain Hayward was an officer in a company of minute men from Acton, Mass. He was engaged in the skirmish with the British at Lexington on April 19, 1775, when they marched out from Boston to destroy the military stores that the Americans had stored at Concord; in the Concord fight his captain was mortally wounded. He took command of the company and led the charge across the north bridge. He served faithfully through

the war. After the war closed he moved to Maine and settled on a farm in the town of Bridgeton.

The farm is still in the possession of his descendants. His sword is preserved among the family relics.

In this same burying ground are the graves of two other revolutionary heroes who were enrolled among the minute men of Massachusetts: Abijah Carter, who died April 5, 1847, aged eighty-nine years, was placed on the pension rolls March 8, 1833, under the act of June 7, 1832, and Jonathan Barnard, of Harvard, Mass., who was also engaged at the fight of Lexington and Concord. After the war he came to Maine and settled at Bridgeton, where he died February 28, 1849.

At the time when the British were marching on Lexington, Jonathan Barnard was at work in the woods clearing land, and did not know of their approach. Martha Atherton, a young girl, ten years of age, went out to call him. In her haste she ran across a piece of land that had just been burned over. She burned her feet in a shocking manner, well nigh crippling her for life. She afterwards became the wife of Jonathan. She died December 17, 1849, aged eighty-two years, and lies buried by the side of her husband.

W. D. HATCH,

Seventh Maine Infantry, in *The Maine Bugle*.

RECEPTION AND CANE PRESENTATION.

FESTIVITIES OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE latest interchange of courtesies between the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the members of the sister Society, was a reception given in New York City by the SONS to several Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Friday evening, December 4th. The parlors of the Windsor Hotel were handsomely draped with the National colors and patriotic emblems to receive the hundreds of charming women and distinguished men who gathered there to celebrate the 118th anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern.

There was a universal spirit of sociability, which, with the vivacious conversation, the general enthusiasm, and the beauty of the scene, as the guests moved about the rooms, and friend greeted friend, rendered this one of the most successful social functions of an organization justly famed for its brilliant entertainments. As the guests arrived they passed into the west parlor, where they were received by members of the Reception Committee, who awaited them there. These gentlemen were:

Andrew Ernest Foyé, Chairman; Col. Wm. S. Worth, U.S.A.; Capt. O. B. Bridgman, Horace C. Du Val, James Loder Raymond, Wm. P. Wadsworth, Richard T. Davies, H. K. Bush-Brown, John Winfield Scott, Charles Waldo Haskins, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Com. Geo. E. Ide, U.S.N.; Richard Harding Davis, Lieut. H. D. Wise, U.S.A.; Edward J. Chaffee, Dr. Edwin V. D. Gazdian, Guy Du Val, Andrew Cone, William H. Kelly.

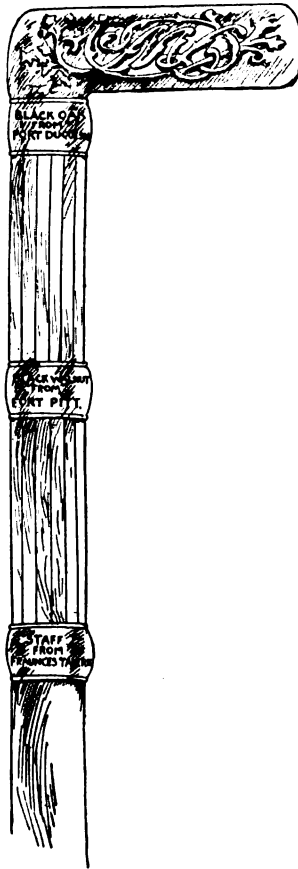
Shortly before nine o'clock, Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Society, entered with Henry Hall, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and was received with applause. Some time was spent in greeting those who hastened to be presented to him, and then the assemblage was called to order by Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice-President of the Society, who had taken his place on a platform erected by the doorway of the west and centre parlors. Mr. Roosevelt introduced the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, who came forward, having in his hand a cane

made of historic wood, destined for Mr. Depew. The cane was made by Tiffany and Company, with a beautifully ornamented head of sterling silver bearing on one side the interwoven initials "C. M. D." and on the other the inscription,

PRESENTED TO

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

BY THE

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.,
DECEMBER 4, 1896.

Where the head joins the wood is engraved, "Black Oak from Fort Duquesne," and below the inlaid oak a silver band is inscribed, "Black Walnut from Fort Pitt." Below the black walnut another silver band bears the words, "Staff from Fraunces' Tavern."

After a few playful remarks concerning the part enacted in the drama of his own early life by his father and a cane, the Chaplain gave some details of the incidents in Washington's life commemorated by the three pieces of wood used to form the cane he was about to present, and which marked the whole span of the great General's military career. He then gave the cane to Mr. Depew "as a slight token of the respect, love and admiration of the Empire State Society." In accepting, President Depew expressed himself as touched by the character of the gift and the evidence of the esteem of his fellow-members, and said that when a memento was given to one of its officers by a Society of a patriotic nature, it was appropriate that "it should be connected with something that binds the Society to the glorious period when this Republic was founded." Going on to speak of the life of Washington, of its influence on the history of our country, and of his nobility of character, he added that Washington was not free from defects, but that he recognized and conquered them.

Mr. Roosevelt then introduced Mrs. Headley of Newburgh, who, on behalf of the DAUGHTERS, and particularly the Quassaic Chapter, thanked the SONS for their cordial welcome, and expressed the hope that the friendliness of the two organizations would increase with years. Mr. Depew spoke again, telling of the recent joint celebration of the Vermont SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Montpelier.

The banquet-room was then thrown open, and the remainder of the evening was spent in feasting and social intercourse, and there was much delighted comment on Mr. Depew's speech, which was original in conception, and full of his accustomed fire and style. The guests, of whom there were more than a thousand, received as souvenirs, imitation hatchets and tiny Colonial hats with red, white and blue rosettes. The Chapters of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION represented were the New York City, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent; the Mary Washington Colonial, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent; the Fort Greene, of Brooklyn, Mrs. S. V. White, Regent; Keekeskick, of Yonkers, Miss Katharine Prime, Regent; Quassaic, of Newburgh, Miss Alice Hasbrouck, Regent; Sing Sing, Mrs. A. V. R. Wells, Regent, and Saratoga, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Regent. There were also present members-at-large of the National Society, the ladies of the families of the Empire State SONS, and husbands or escorts of the DAUGHTERS. Some of these were:

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Logan, General and Mrs. F. P. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. C. Foyé, Mr. and Mrs. William W. J. Warren, General and Mrs. Horatio C. King, J. Lawrence McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Justice and Mrs. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Henry, Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stryker, Professor and Mrs. R. O. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tuttle, Miss Tuttle, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Doremus, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cone, ex Judge and Mrs. Warren Higley, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Name, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Leander Clark, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Pugsley, the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. King, Miss Anna Betts, Mrs. William H. McCartney, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. J. W. Keller, Mrs. C. R. Treat, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. J. H. Olyphant, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Mrs. Horace Lee, J. O. Pumpelly, Ethan Allen, H. N. Lockwood, Nicholas W. Day, F. E. Nichols, S. A. Trowbridge, W. H. Merriam, C. S. Jenkins, Mrs. R. E. Gallaher and James J. Belden.

The First Blood of the Revolution.

In an obscure part of New York City, hemmed in by other buildings, stands one of the oldest of the Colonial inns of the city, the old Golden Hill Inn. It is dingy with time, dating, it is believed, from 1694, and is of interest from the fact that in its garden was shed the first blood of the Revolution. The inn was the headquarters of the Sons of Liberty, and near by stood a tall liberty pole. Lieutenant-Governor Colden intimated that it would be a relief to him to have it come down, and one night in January, 1770, a soldier succeeded in blowing it up with a charge of powder. A number of patriots were gathered in a room of the inn discussing the situation, when they were attracted by a shout from the rear of the house. Rushing out, they found that a fight was taking place between some soldiers and a band of men who had captured four red-coats whom they believed to have had a hand in the destruction of the liberty pole. Several wounds were received by every member of both parties and one patriot was killed, but the soldiers were outnumbered, their guns taken from them and they were driven back.

A Rare Historic Relic.

WILLIAM H. THACKARA of Lancaster, Pa., is the owner of a relic of rare historic value, which has been in his family for four generations. It is a medallion portrait of the fair Philadelphia Tory girl, Peggy Shippen, who from her crowds of admirers chose Benedict Arnold for her husband, and who is credited with the responsibility for his treason. The medallion came into the possession of the great grandfather of Mr. Thackara in a singular fashion. At an auction sale of the personal effects of Arnold, left in Philadelphia after his removal from there and his subsequent treason, the ancestor of Mr. Thackara bought an old fashioned chaise. When, from long use, this had begun to fall to pieces, there dropped one day from the torn lining of the hood, this medallion, together with two letters written by Arnold, while still an honored man, to Martha Washington. The portrait, painted on ivory in colors unfaded by time, shows the face of a remarkably handsome woman. It is about three inches in length, encased in sheepskin and bound in hammered brass, and until a few months ago its existence was generally unknown.

THE ASHMEADS AND MY UNCLE'S BARN.

READ BEFORE THE SEQUOIA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BY MRS. MARY ASHMEAD SIMONS.

MADAME REGENT AND LADIES:—In compliance with your request, I have prepared a paper, which I have entitled, "The Ashmeads and My Uncle's Barn." The latter has a very homely sound, but when I have told you the story, I think you will say my uncle was an honored man and the barn a glorified one.

The name Ashmead is composed of two words—Ash, the well-known tree, and mead—a meadow. I suppose the first one built his house in a meadow, in which ash trees grew.

John Ashmead, the first in America, my great, great, great grandfather, was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire County, England, in 1648. He arrived at Philadelphia in 1683, six months before William Penn, and settled at Cheltenham, now in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It was named for the old home in England. In a few years he moved to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where his descendants have remained ever since, and have always been among its most distinguished people. Ashmead was the name of one of its streets, or roads, now called School House Lane.

One of John Ashmead's descendants, my grandfather's cousin, was Capt. John Ashmead of the Revolution, who brought in cargoes of powder, although he was a staid old Quaker. In "Thomas Twining's Travels in America One Hundred Years Ago," an old English book unknown to Philadelphia until recently, I have found this description of him:—(Thomas Twining was an energetic Englishman who had been appointed judge of a great district in East India. The state of his health rendered a voyage to Europe necessary, and so he left Santipore, November, 1795, and proceeded to the port, where was the American ship *India*, commanded by Capt. John Ashmead. This he boarded, intending to visit America, on his way to England.) He says: "One of my first visits was to the commander of the American ship *India*, Capt. John Ashmead. He was a Quaker; a tall, thin, upright man of about sixty or perhaps sixty five, in whose respectable and pleasing appearance the usual mildness and simplicity of his sect, with a deep tinge of characteristic peculiarity, were visible. His thin, silvery locks curled around the collar of his old-fashioned, single-breasted coat, with a row of large, plain buttons down the front like a schoolboy's." He goes on to say: "The 9th of December, the anchor was heaved and we set sail. I was much pleased with the mild, inoffensive tone in which the Captain gave his orders, and with the cheerful alacrity with which they were executed. There was no oath nor threat, nor vulgar language; no anxious exertion or fearful obedience. The old man never lost his temper or patience." As they neared the equator they saw a sail, a two-masted vessel. Fearing this might be a pirate, "the Captain went down into his cabin, at the bottom of the ladder, and returned upon deck with a brace of pistols, which he put into his coat pockets. For this old man was not a Quaker in any sense but one, and was resolved to be ready to repulse any hostile attack. All hands made ready, and in case of necessity, the father of the ship, as he was considered, would certainly have been well supported by every one of his family." Fortunately, they found their fears were groundless. At this date, December, 1795, the Captain told Thomas Twining he had been more than sixty voyages from the Delaware. Twenty-three years after, having completed his hundredth voyage (something which previous to that had never occurred to any individual), he determined to spend the remainder of his days on shore. He was soon after appointed Chief Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, in which office he obtained for himself great credit and honor. He died at an advanced age, retaining his vigor of intellect unimpaired. He wrote the following epitaph of himself, after making his hundredth voyage:

"In life's hard bustle o'er the troubled seas,
Through many a storm, and many a prosperous breeze,
Through summer's heat and winter's chilling blast,
From torrid to the frigid zone I've past.
Through sickly climes where each contagious breath,
Spreads desolation by untimely death;
One hundred voyages, through unnumbered toils,
I've sailed at least five hundred thousand miles;
Been taken, sunk, and oft times cast away,
Yet weathered all, in this close port to lay,
Where a dead calm my weary bark doth find,
Oblig'd to anchor for the want of wind.
Here, undisturbed, at rest I shall remain,
Till the last trump calls up all hands again;
And what new perils I shall then go through,
No human reason ever yet could shew;
But the same pow'r who leads through earth and sea,
Will doubtless lead me through eternity."

These lines are very characteristic of our brave, ready-to-fight Quaker ancestor, and also show him to be both witty and wise.

The nephew of this same Captain, John, was also a Quaker, and said to have been fond of music, which was something the

Quakers considered one of the vanities to be shunned. He saw the British army when a boy of twelve. He sat at his father's door as they passed down Main street, twenty thousand strong. The order was complete. The Highlanders had kilts and plaids, the grenadiers were in scarlet, and the loyal refugees in green. Cavalry and footmen and officers passed along with pomp; but there was no display of colors and no music. There was no violence.

Young John's father gave the soldiers milk and cider, at their request, until an officer placed a sentinel before the house to stop the demand. Some grenadiers addressed the boy in a brotherly way, and shook his hand. At the battle, called the Battle of Germantown, he with other children was placed by his father in the cellar of their house, with a view to safety, but curious, fearless John got the others to push him out, and he went to Main street, where Squire Ferree saw him and took him to the cellar of his own house, where he was securely locked in, until the battle closed. After the battle, he made a tour of investigation, looking at the various groups of the dead, and going to Chew's house, where there were about thirty dead soldiers, whom citizens were beginning to bury. There was blood in every room in the house. He secured an English and an American cannon ball. This Revolutionary boy lived to the age of eighty-three. A cousin of this inquisitive Quaker boy was Captain Albert Ashmead, Captain of the Troop of Germantown cavalry.

William, a brother of Capt. Albert Ashmead, was a follower of Tubal Cain, the first instructor in the world in the art of forging metals. William was an iron worker and soon after the Revolution, originated the Germantown wagon (a light built vehicle with an open front), in place of the heavy imported coaches. The wagons of those times were great cumbersome things, with enormous wheels, and so heavy that traveling at a speed of much more than an ordinary walk, was almost impossible. The first wagon he built was for himself, but being seen by a Virginia gentleman, was purchased by him for one hundred and twenty pounds. Carriages were unknown until a short time before the Revolution. He also invented a plough with a wrought iron mould, instead of the board then in use. The first one made, and the three succeeding ones, were purchased by General Lafayette.

William Brinhurst, related to the Ashmeads, also became a chaise-builder, charging two hundred pounds for coaches and one hundred pounds for phaetons. Samuel Ashmead, another cousin of my grandfather, was a distinguished Judge of Philadelphia in Revolution times, and a man of great ability.

On December 18, 1741, there came to Germantown a German nobleman, Count Zinzendorf of the Moravian faith. In the following March he rented and occupied the residence of James Ashmead, brother of the Quaker, Captain John. A month after, the Moravian synod met there, and at its meetings it was resolved to establish a school in the Ashmead house, to be fashioned after the model of the Brethren's school in Germany. The school was opened on May 14th, following, with twenty-five girls and teachers, the Count's daughter, a girl of fifteen, being one of them. Soon after, this school was transferred to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where it still remains.

On the site of the Saving Fund Building, corner of School House Lane and Main street, was, as Watson says, the first stone house in Germantown. It was one story high, and was built by John Ashmead, the great, great grandfather of Dr. William Ashmead (a late eminent physician of Germantown). Dr. Ashmead says the original building was of logs. His ancestor, John, in 1711 bought five hundred acres of land, and there it was he built his home of logs. The rear of one of the houses built by John Ashmead still stands. The front was replaced about 1790. It is occupied by a great, great granddaughter of John, the builder.

There has been found a bit of paper money for twenty-five cents, commonly called a shin-plaster, on the back of which was written in bold, legible hand, "James Ashmead, storekeeper for forty years. Germantown, opposite the Market House." This, I suppose, was a clever advertising dodge. There could not have been a daily then published in that small town, for in 1810 there were but twenty-five dailies published in all the United States. We sing, "What is home without a mother?" but what would home be now, without a newspaper? Here is another item about a storekeeper of those days. In the account of the "Record of the Old Mill," is this endorsement: "By request of the undersigned, who keeps store opposite the Market House, this was permitted to be placed in this bottle by his friend, Charles F. Ashmead." It is so singularly worded that I can not tell whether Charles F. Ashmead was the friend or the storekeeper.

In the cemetery adjoining St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown, are a number of the graves of the old residents, and among them many bearing the name of Ashmead. Only four years ago another was laid there—Mrs. Elizabeth Fry Ashmead Schaeffer, the granddaughter of the William who invented the light vehicle called the Germantown wagon. She was a woman who manifested great interest in all good works, and was active in founding the Lutheran Orphan Home. The funeral customs in ancient Germantown were peculiar. When a person died, and the day of the funeral was set, some person appointed by the family went from house to house, inviting the friends of the deceased to the obsequies. This custom prevailed to some extent as late as the Rebellion. Occasionally, when a young girl died, the body would be borne to the grave by her girl companions, bareheaded.

Fifteen years ago, the son of Mrs. Sophia Ashmead Bartlett, William Ashmead Bartlett, a native of Philadelphia, brought the name into prominence (for he is generally known as Ashmead Bartlett) by marrying a lady oft-times described as the "Lady Bountiful of the Century," so unceasing, numberless and worldwide have been her benefactions—The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Mrs. Sophia Ashmead Bartlett was the granddaughter of Capt. John Ashmead, my grandfather Jacob's first cousin. She was married in 1843 to Professor Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., a scholar of wide reputation, whose blood was as blue as her own, he having been descended from Robert Bartlett, one of the much heralded *Mayflower* voyagers. Mrs. Bartlett became a widow in 1855. In 1860 she determined to pay a visit to her invalid sister in England, and set sail with her boys, Ellis and Ashmead, aged respectively nine and eleven. Her intention was to return shortly and give up her sons to the Church. She did not entertain the idea of an English career for her boys. To devote them to the ecclesiastical life, had been the desire of herself and her husband since their birth; but from time to time she postponed her return, until the boys grew up to manhood, graduated from Oxford with high honors, and became subjects of the Queen. On Sunday evening the fifteenth of March, 1896, Mrs. Sophia Ashmead Bartlett passed suddenly away, at the venerable age of eighty years, at her home, "The Oaks," Tunbridge Wells, England.

A few days ago, I received a letter from her brother—Lehman P. Ashmead of Philadelphia, in which he says:

"The death of my noble sister will create an aching void in the hearts of those near and dear to her, and her two sons can not but feel that a great pillar of strength has been removed from them. They have gained worldly positions and honors, and although fitly deserved from their own talents and ability—the rich heritage coming from such a devoted, Christian mother, should be considered their greatest blessing. Human fame is fleeting. My good sister Sophie was a powerful element. Although my sister had reached the ripe age of four score, yet I clung to the hope she might continue on earth, as long as my dear mother did, to her ninetieth year. She has now departed with full faith and length of years, to the glorious Easter joys in Heaven. God's will be done."

From grave to gay is but a step, so I will take that step and tell you of the romance attendant upon the courtship and marriage of the Baroness. She has a very large fortune which she has used in erecting churches in the poorest parts of London and in the Colonies, in endowing bishoprics, in relieving the distress in Ireland by money gifts, in founding missions in Africa, and in making surveys and instituting improvements in Jerusalem. Queen Victoria is very much attached to her. Ashmead Bartlett was chosen as her confidential secretary, and soon she became so interested in him that she not only gave him her heart and hand, but on the wedding day a check for \$500,000. It was surely a love match, for by marrying a foreigner, she forfeited a yearly income of \$400,000.

When a very young girl, the third Napoleon, then a mere adventurer in London, was anxious to gain her hand and future wealth. Miss Burdett was willing; but her uncle, whose heiress she was, objected, and then made a will by which she lost \$400,000 a year if she married a foreigner. The courts decided that Ashmead Bartlett (although he had become a subject of the Queen) was a foreigner, and so the Baroness lost this much of her pin-money—\$400,000 a year.

And now, after all I have said about my *English* ancestry, recent investigation has brought to light the fact that our ancestors antedated those of England. A relative wrote me a few months ago: "You say you wish you were physically more like your English ancestors. Do you know that they were really not English, but older than that? Clara has been anxiously looking up the family pedigree for some years, and finally learned from a professor of great erudition in such matters, whom she met on the steamer in one of her crossings, that the Ashmeads originally came from Persia, where the name was Achmet."

In "Ancient and Modern Germantown," by Rev. S. F. Hotchkiss, it is stated there is an ancient family in Spain named Ashmede, as I believe the name is spelled there, which is thought to be of Moorish origin. Some one has said the name possibly came from Achmet. A few years ago, the Germantown *Tele-*

graph published an article, written by an Ashmead, strongly supporting the claim that the family can trace its line to Spain. I quote from the closing paragraph: "The late Dr. William Ashmead of Germantown always maintained that the Ashmeads came from Spain and were of Arab origin, and also that they had preserved all the characteristics of the Arab race—the wiry frame, the dark type, nervous temperament, nomadic disposition. It seems to me probable (he continued) that the English Ashmead family came originally from Spain, just as the rest of the English population came from France, Germany, Denmark, etc." Only last month I received a letter from one of my Lebanon, Pa., cousins, in which she told me an incident pertinent to this claim. She wrote: "A foreign peddler happened in our house a year ago, and looking hard at us, said, 'You be Turk.' We did not know what he was at, until we asked him several times, then he said, 'Be this your name?' pointing to the door-plate. He said, 'That is Turkish name.' We told him we were English, and he replied, 'Don't care, far back you be Turkish.' I think we had better not be traced too far back. We are proud of our ancestors and would not like to be Turk just now."

* * * * *

And now we will return to ancient Germantown and walk along Main street until we come to a little, low, two story stone house, set back from the street and so covered up with vines, shrubbery and old trees, you will not see it, until I open the gate of palings, and take you along the narrow path close to the front door, which *front* is at the side. Come in. The rooms are small, the windows are small and the window panes are small; but the window-seats are very wide. The little parlor is filled with curious, antiquated furniture and knick-knacks, and has an odor, peculiar to the rooms of stone houses in which the sun is not permitted to enter. Here my tall, stately cousin, Sue, presided. She was one of the dark Spanish type, spoken of in the Germantown *Telegraph*, "with wiry frame and nervous temperament," snapping black eyes, and long, heavy raven hair. She is my uncle's daughter, and this is the home of my uncle, which formerly adjoined my grandfather's, and here my brothers and I used to spend our summers when very little ones. Uncle was very old and feeble, and took but little notice of us children. Just two things I specially remember in connection with him. One was his many grape-vines, which were trained over arbors. To these he gave his constant care, thus preventing our helping ourselves to the tempting grapes, as often as we would have liked; the other, the prayers before breakfast and the blessing asked before each meal. Uncle Sammy, as I have said, was very old—my father's oldest brother—the first born of the family. His teeth were gone and he had never replaced them, and as he talked very rapidly, it was difficult for children to understand him. In the prayers and in the blessing asked, there was just one word I understood and waited eagerly for, and that was—*Amen!* You have seen the parlor, so we will again pass through the ancient door-way, step into the narrow path, walk along the side of the house till we reach the tiny kitchen, and then pass under a long grape arbor, which reaches nearly to the little, low-down, black-with-age-barn, far in the rear. The door is open and inside hangs a swing, put up for the enjoyment of Uncle Isaac's children. Look reverently about you, while I tell you something I only learned last summer. It came in a letter from my handsome, wonderful cousin Sue, now a matron of eighty-two, and was dated August 15, 1895. I had written her concerning my grandmother (Mary Naglee, for whom I am named), who had died when Cousin Sue was but five, and yet she said she remembered her well. She wrote: "I save all the old relics I get hold of. I suppose my niece, Minnie Ashmead, sent you a photo of the commission of our grandfather, appointing him captain of a company of foot, in the days of the Revolution. I value it very highly. You must not forget that Gilbert Stuart painted his celebrated portrait of Washington in our barn, that same barn in which you used to swing many times when you visited us. From 1797–1800 that barn was Stuart's studio. He lived in my grandfather's house, which adjoined ours."

Just about the time of receiving this letter, I found among some old magazines the pioneer number of *THE SPIRIT OF '76*, for September, 1894. The first article my eye lighted upon was headed, "The Athenæum Portrait of Washington," and opened with this paragraph: "This portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart in Philadelphia, probably in the spring and summer of 1796. The sittings were in Stuart's studio, which, according to the best account obtainable, was in a barn which he fitted up just outside of the city."

DAUGHTERS of the Sequoia Chapter of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, I trust my uncle's barn, low, black and weather beaten as it is, standing in the August sunshine, with its open door, children's swing and odor of new mown hay, looks to you as it does to me—that which I named it, in the opening of my paper—A GLORIFIED BARN.

GILBERT STUART AND HIS STUDIO.

WHERE THE ATHENÆUM PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON WAS PAINTED.

AS it is just 100 years since Gilbert Stuart immortalized his name by transferring to canvas the Features of Washington, a few facts concerning the artist and the place where he achieved his success may interest the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 and serve in some small measure as a centennial souvenir.

The father of Gilbert Stuart came over from Scotland about the year 1750, and settled in that part of the colony of Rhode Island, still known by the Indian name of Narragansett. He there erected the first snuff mill in New England, and engaged in the manufacture of the article, in competition with the Scottish product. Here Gilbert Stuart was born in the year 1754. His early boyhood was passed amid the scenes made familiar to us by the interesting romance of the great novelist, James Fennimore Cooper, under the title of "The Last of the Mohicans." When quite a boy, he gave evidence of the talent which afterwards made him famous. Soon after coming of age he went to London, where he arrived in November, 1775. After many vicissitudes he became the pupil of the celebrated Benjamin West, and was employed by him to copy and otherwise assist him in his labors. He made rapid progress, so that, encouraged by his master, he set up for himself in 1782. He was not long in rising to eminence, becoming the leading portrait painter in the great Metropolis, and having for his friends and patrons many from the higher classes of society. Had he chosen to remain, neither honor nor pecuniary reward would have been withheld from him. He chose, however, to return to his native country. Love for his own country and his admiration of General Washington, and the very great desire he had to paint his portrait, and thus in some measure to associate his own with the name of the "Father of his Country," was his only inducement to turn his back on his good fortune in Europe.

He sailed for America in 1793, landing in New York, where he took up his abode for some months. From New York he came to Philadelphia, bringing with him a letter of introduction from the Hon. John Jay to the first President of the United States, which secured him an early audience with the President and a commission to paint his portrait, which he finished toward the spring of 1795, with which, according to his daughter, Jane Stuart, "He was very much dissatisfied. His admiration and respect were so great that he could not feel at ease in his presence, and he ultimately erased this picture; but it is evident it was not a failure in the estimation of others, as Lord Lansdown gave him a commission to paint for him a whole-length of Washington, to take to England." After this picture was completed for Lord Lansdown, Washington gave him a commission to paint the portraits of himself and wife.

About this time he changed his studio from Philadelphia to Germantown, utilizing what was originally a barn. He had it lathed and plastered and painted red. The upper floor was used by Stuart as a studio, and the lower floor to mix his paints. A striking feature of the old barn was its weather-vane, the figure of an old Indian, with drawn bow and arrow. Many years ago all but the walls of the studio were destroyed by fire. Prior to the fire the marks of the artist's paint brush, made in testing his colors, were plainly visible on the sides of the old barn. The illustration* is copied from a photograph, taken several years since. A recent visit to the spot shows that it is still a faithful representation of all that remains of the old studio, made famous by the honored occupancy and the distinguished persons who made it a resort. Anyone desirous of visiting the spot will find the ivy-covered walls in the rear of 5140 Germantown avenue, almost directly opposite to St. Stephen's M. E. Church.

Stuart's reason for selecting this secluded spot is given by his daughter. She says: "As my father was at this time inundated with visitors, he found it impossible to attend to his profession, and moved from Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to a country house in Germantown, where he transformed a barn into a painting room. Here Washington sat for the portrait, now at the Athenæum, Boston."

During the sitting for the first-mentioned portrait Stuart

failed to find a subject that could elicit the expression he knew must accord with such features and such a man. In the Athenæum portrait he was more successful. By this time he had become better acquainted with the great man, and, feeling at ease in his presence, was enabled to turn the conversation into such channels as interested and roused the General, giving Stuart the advantage of the expression which he desired. Stuart retained this portrait and that of Mrs. Washington in his own possession during his lifetime, not being able to dispose of them at the price at which he valued them. After his death his widow, in an emergency, accepted an offer of \$1,500 from the Washington Association, which, in October, 1881, presented them to the Boston Athenæum.

Jane Stuart writes, in the article quoted above: "About the time General and Mrs. Washington were sitting for their portraits, my father's painting room was the resort of many of the most distinguished and interesting persons of the day. Nellie Curtis, Mrs. Law, Miss Harriet Shaw (afterwards Mrs. Carroll), generally accompanied Mrs. Washington. General Knox, Gen. Henry Lee, and others, came with the President. The British Minister and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Liston, Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Counsellor Dunn (an Irish barrister), and the Viscount de Noailles were particularly fond of Stuart's society, and were daily visitors."

An interesting incident connected with Mr. Stuart's occupancy of the old barn is recorded in his own words, by William Dunlap, in his "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States:"

"When I lived at Germantown," said Stuart, "a little, pert young man called on me and addressed me thus: 'You are Mr. Stuart, sir, the great painter?' 'My name is Stuart, sir.'"

"My name is Winstanley, sir; you must have heard of me!"

"Not that I recollect, sir."

"No? Well, Mr. Stuart, I have been copying your full length of Washington; I have made a number of copies; I have now six that I have brought on to Philadelphia. I have a room in the State House, and I have put them up; but before I show them to the public and offer them for sale, I have a proposal to make to you."

"Go on, sir."

"It would enhance their value, you know, if I could say you had given them the last touch. Now, sir, all you have to do is to ride to town and give each of them a tap, you know, with your riding switch—just thus, you know."

"Stuart, who had been feeding his capacious nostrils with Scotch snuff, shut the box and deliberately placed it on the table. Winstanley proceeded:

"And we will share the amount of the sale."

"Did you ever know that I was a swindler?"

"Sir! Oh, you mistake, you know,—"

The painter rose to his full height.

"You will please to walk down stairs, sir, very quickly, or I shall throw you out of the window."

"The genius would have added another 'you know,' but seeing that the action was likely to be suited to the word, he took the hint and preferred the stairs."

Stuart's residence at this time was an old mansion adjacent to the barn. Both the mansion and the barn at the time of Stuart's occupancy were the property of Samuel Brighurst of Germantown. On the maternal side Samuel Brighurst was a descendant of the first Ashmead in America. His mother was Anna Ashmead, the daughter of John Ashmead and Sarah Sellers, the said John being the son of John Ashmead and Mary Courier, who came to America from Cheltenham, England, in 1682, six months prior to the landing of William Penn. Buying up a large tract of land he named it Cheltenham after his home in England. It is now one of the most attractive suburban sections of Philadelphia.

After the death of Samuel Brighurst and his wife, Susanah, his property was divided between his two daughters, Tacy and Mary Brighurst. Tacy's portion contained the barn studio; Mary's, the mansion. Tacy married Samuel Ashmead of Germantown, also a direct descendant of John Ashmead, the first,



GILBERT STUART.

* See cover.

and an uncle of the writer. This, by way of digression, will explain my own peculiar interest in the old barn studio, and also, because, when quite a young boy, in company with an older sister and brother, I passed many a happy day playing in the old barn before the torch of the incendiary had destroyed all but the walls.

Gilbert Stuart was brim full of humor. An interesting anecdote is given by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, illustrating this trait in his character: "He was traveling in England, in a stage coach, with some gentlemen, who were strangers to him, but all sociable and full of spirits. After dinner, with conversation animated and varied, in which Stuart, it seems, was conspicuous, his companions were very desirous to know who and what he was.

To the roundabout question to find out his calling or profession, Mr. Stuart answered, with a grave face and serious tone, that he sometimes dressed gentlemen and ladies' hair (at that time the high *crêpé*, pomatumed hair was all the fashion). "You are a hair dresser, then?" "What," said he, "do you take me for a barber?" "I beg your pardon, sir, but I inferred it from what you said. If I mistook you, may I take the liberty to ask what you are then?" "Why, I sometimes brush a gentleman's coat or hat, and sometimes adjust a cravat." "O, you are a valet, then, to some nobleman?" "A valet! Indeed, sir, I am not. I am not a servant—to be sure, I make coats and waistcoats for gentlemen." "Oh! You are a tailor?" "Tailor! Do I look like a tailor? I'll assure you, I never handled a goose other than a roasted one." By this time they were all in a roar. "What . . . are you, then?" said one. "I'll tell you," said Stuart. "Be assured all I have said is literally true. I dress hair, brush hats and coats, adjust a cravat, and make coats, waistcoats and breeches, and likewise boots and shoes, at your service." "Oho! A boot and shoe maker, after all!" "Guess again, gentlemen; I never handled boot or shoe but for my own feet and legs; yet all I have told you is true." "We may as well give up guessing." After checking his laughter, and pumping up a fresh flow of spirits by a large pinch of snuff, he said to them very gravely, "Now, gentlemen, I will not play the fool with you any longer, but will tell you, upon my honor as a gentleman, my *bona fide* profession. I get my bread by making faces." He then screwed his countenance, and twisted the lineaments of his visage in a manner such as Samuel Foote or Charles Mathews might

have envied. When his companions, after loud peals of laughter, had composed themselves, each took credit to himself for having "all the while suspected that the gentleman belonged to the theatre," and they all knew that he must be a comedian by profession; when, to their utter surprise, he assured them that he never was on the stage, and very rarely saw the inside of a play house, or any similar place of amusement. They now looked at each other with astonishment.

Before parting, Stuart said to his companions, "Gentlemen, you will find that all I have said of my various employments is comprised in these few words: I am a portrait painter. If you will call at John Palmer's York Buildings, London, I shall be ready or willing to brush your coat or hat, dress your hair *a la mode*, supply you, if you need, with a wig of any fashion or dimensions, accommodate you with boots or shoes, give you ruffles or cravat, and make faces for you."

After the removal of Congress to Washington, Mr. Stuart followed about the year 1800, taking up his abode there. In 1805, he removed to Boston, where he continued to live until his death, July, 1828.

The mansion and barn are now the property of William Wynne Wister, the honored President of the National Bank of Germantown. He occupies the old mansion as his residence. Himself a nonagenarian, he takes pride in preserving the ruins of the old studio, on account of its associations. In a recent communication from him, he writes that, "Samuel Ashmead, who owned the premises for many years, and of whose



OLD MANSION OF SAMUEL BRINHURST, GERMANTOWN, PA.

heirs I bought the same, told me that the General, when visiting the studio for a sitting, was in the habit of walking into the garden and eating fruit from an apple tree which is still standing and yet blossoms."

Germantown is rich in relics of the Revolution and of the places associated with the establishment of our constitutional liberties. Perhaps there is none so humble as the old barn studio. So long as the old walls stand shall they remind us that here one of America's most famous artists portrayed for us what, by universal acknowledgment, is considered the most faithful and characteristic portrait of the Father of his Country. In the language of Washington Allston, "A nobler personification of wisdom and goodness reposing in the majesty of a serene conscience is not to be found on canvas."

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD.

A Plucky Woman.

AT Pomfret, Conn., lives the venerable Mrs. Mary Putnam Sharpe, great granddaughter of General Israel Putnam. Her grandmother was Mrs. Waldo, the favorite daughter of the hero, whose courage is said to have equalled that of her father. Mrs. Sharpe tells many stories in illustration of this, and among them is one describing a journey made by her grandmother to visit a daughter living in Concord, N. H. There were no public conveyances, and Mrs. Waldo, then a widow, set out in her own chaise, accompanied by a niece. While on her way through a densely wooded tract of country, a large man of rough appearance suddenly appeared, stepped up to the horse, seized the bit, and made some inquiry about the woods. Holding the reins tightly, he approached the chaise and attempted to step into it. The niece faintly, but Mrs. Waldo, who still held the end of the reins, quickly raised the handle of her stout whip, which bore a large ivory ball at the end, and struck the man a hard blow between the eyes. Blood spouted from the wound, and the man fell backward. The horse jogged on without accelerating his pace, while his mistress restored her niece to consciousness by the application of camphor from a bottle she had with her. Some distance farther on she reached an inn. The landlord, who knew her, exclaimed in surprise to see her without one of the sons who usually accompanied her on these trips, but she responded by telling him to send men back about two miles, and if they found a man there dead, she had killed him.

An Old Paper Owned in Hudson, N. Y.

NOT long ago one of the prominent New York Sunday newspapers published an account of a paper having the heading

"BOSTON GAZETTE AND COUNTRY JOURNAL,
Monday, March 12, 1770,"

claiming for that paper the honor of containing "the first cuts ever printed in a newspaper."

Among the valuable and numerous papers owned by Miss Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer of Hudson, N. Y., a member of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is a still older paper. It is "The New York Gazette, Number 881," published "Monday, July 28, 1766. Printed by W. Weyman, In Broad-Street." In the heading of this interesting relic is printed a cut of the English coat-of-arms, and there are two other cuts. One is of a sloop in an advertisement, "The Sloop Catherine, for Quebec or any where else, She is a new double Deck'd Vessel, has good accommodation. For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. Joseph Towers, or the said Captain on Board, lying at Mr. Desbruse's Wharf." The other cut accompanies an advertisement, "To be sold or chartered," and is of a large ship.

These cuts are nearly four years older than those in the Boston paper. Can any one show an older one?

The Flag at Fort Stanwix.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—An article in your issue of October, 1896, questions Governor Seymour's authority for stating that the Stars and Stripes were first used at the Battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777. In his speech at the Oriskany Centennial it had always struck me that he dwelt more impressively on the fact that it was here the flag—the Stars and Stripes—first waved over a retreating foe, in victory, than the fact that Fort Stanwix was the first garrison to fly the flag adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777, when in session at Philadelphia. I am the more pleased, therefore, on turning to some of the recognized authorities on such matters to find both statements fully verified. In Lossing's History of the State of New York is the following paragraph:

"The garrison at Fort Stanwix was without a flag when the invader appeared. One was soon supplied in pattern that was uniform with the prescription of the Continental Congress, by resolution adopted a few weeks before—thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen stars on a blue field. Shirts were cut up to form the white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth were joined for the red stripes, and the blue ground for the stars was composed of a portion of a cloth cloak belonging to Capt. Abraham Swartout of Dutchess County, N. Y., then in the fort. It is believed this was the first garrison flag displayed after the passage of the resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777."

Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. 1, p. 247, gives the same account of the blue and white material, and also quotes from Gen. Schuyler Hamilton's article in *Historical Magazine*, July, 1877, that the stripes were made from a scarlet cloak belonging to a woman in the garrison. Willet says the blue cloth had been captured from the British in Peekskill.—"Narrative," p. 42. "All that relates to this flag—the first ever flying the Stars and Stripes in battle and in Victory, has lasting interest."

John Fluke, "American Revolution," Vol. 1, p. 291, says: "Captain Willet returned to the fort and hoisted the captured British Standards, while over them he raised an *uncouth flag*, intended to represent the *American Stars and Stripes*, which Congress had adopted in June as the National Banner. This rude flag, hastily extemporized out of a white shirt, an old blue jacket and some strips of red cloth from the petticoat of a soldier's wife, was the first American flag with Stars and Stripes that was ever hoisted, and it was first hung to the breeze on the memorable day of Oriskany, August 6, 1777."

The following is from Hon. Ellis H. Roberts' address at the Centennial of Oriskany, published in "Centennials of the State of New York": "Five British flags were captured and were floated beneath the Stars and Stripes—fashioned in the fort from cloth and shirts, and for the first time the flag of the Republic waved in victory over British colors."

In the Encyclopedia Britannica is the following: Article, "Flags," Vol. III, American Supplement, p. 393: "The first military incident connected with the Stars and Stripes belongs to Fort Stanwix, afterwards known as Fort Schuyler, and now the site of the City of Rome, N. Y. When the enemy appeared before it, the garrison was without a flag, but their patriotism and ingenuity soon supplied one. Sheets were torn up to form the white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth were joined for the red, and the blue ground for the Stars, was composed of a camel cloak, furnished by Capt. Abraham Swartout. Before sunset this curious mosaic standard was floating over one of the bastions."

Capt. Paul Jones had the honor of flying this flag with the Stars and Stripes on February 18, 1778, from the *Ranger*, when it was for the first time recognized in the fullest and completest manner by the flag of France.

Governor Seymour was far too unassuming a man to claim infallibility on any point in history; but is it not a novelty in criticism to condemn a historian's knowledge of well proven facts, because "he was not born until forty years after the events he had described" took place? This rule would "bar out" several historians, hitherto famous, and in view of the many authorities besides those I have quoted, we may rest, I think, quite safely on the Governor's statement, not intended as an original remark, "that here, after the Battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, the Stars and Stripes first waved over a retreating foe—in victory."

A MEMBER OF THE ONEIDA CHAPTER.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OF UTICA, N. Y.

Four Connecticut Sons.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I wish to add a few names to your list of living sons of soldiers of the Revolution.

Japhet Case, about eighty-seven years of age, son of Oliver Case (name found on pages 323, 623, 651 of "Connecticut Records of the Revolution"), and grandson of Ozias Case (page 470, same book) is now living in Barkhamsted, Conn. So far as I know, he is the only person in the town whose father was a soldier of the Revolution, and the only one I know of who is both son and grandson of men who served in that war.

Peter Corbin, now living in Colebrook, Conn., is a son of Peter Corbin, whose name appears on pages 240, 583, "Connecticut Records," and is about eighty-eight years old.

Reuben L. Fowler, living in Guilford, Conn., is a son of Nathaniel Fowler (page 654, "Connecticut Records") who was a soldier at the age of fourteen. Reuben L. Fowler is seventy-four years old, hearty and vigorous.

William Lee, now living in Marysville, Ohio, was born in Kensington Society (Berlin, Conn.), August 10, 1810, and is the son of John Lee, who served in 1781.

WILLIAM WALLACE LEE.

MERIDEN, CONN., October 5, 1896.

Surrenders Gracefully.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Sir:—Your November issue contains an article on the "First Chapter Movement," which seems to leave no room for doubt that the credit of being the originator of the Chapter movement belongs to another and not to me. I, therefore, surrender unconditionally to Mr. Nathan Easterbrook, Jr., any claim that I may have had or thought that I had in this matter.

ELROY M. AVERY.

CLEVELAND, O., December 7, 1896.

MANASSAS, VA.—I would like to see a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 taken in every public school, at least. Such literature is needed. In this part of the country, reading is not so universal as it should be, and tradition takes the place of history to a large degree.—F. B. Nourse, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Clements.—Was Robert Clements, who was Deputy in 1647, 1648, 1649; Representative 1651, 1652, 1653, the same Robert Clements, whose daughter married Moses Pingree, of Ipswich, and had a daughter, Lydia, who married Lieut. Thomas Burnham, Jr., of Ipswich?

Garland.—Who were the parents and what was the early history of the family of John Garland, innholder at Buxton, York County, Maine, whose daughter, Mercy, married Moses Bradbury, son of Squire Jacob Bradbury, of Buxton?

Goodwin.—Who were the parents and what was the descent of Mary Goodwin, of Buxton, Maine? She married Squire Jacob Bradbury (son of Jacob and Abigail Eaton Bradbury, of Salisbury, Mass., and Biddeford and Buxton, Maine), May 8th, 1763, and died in 1783. Probably a descendant of Daniel Goodwin and his wife, Margaret Spencer, of Kittery, Maine, 1652, he being son of Daniel and Dorothy Barker Goodwin, of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, England, he a son of John Goodwin, of "Burlingham," Norfolk, 1491.

Nowell.—What is the history, parentage, etc., of Capt. Peter Nowell, of York, Maine, whose daughter, Mary, married Capt. John Lane, "the Petitioner," who was wounded at Louisbourg? This Capt. John Lane had sons, Capt. John, Jr., Capt. Isaac and Capt. Daniel, and daughter Joanna, the last named marrying (1st) Isaac Hancock and (2d) John Garland, of Buxton. Joanna Lane's three brothers had companies in the Revolution.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

MILLS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Guion, Knapp.—Dinah Guion, who was born May 7, 1787, and died October 17, 1835, was the daughter of John Guion, born February 1, 1728. She and her sister Anna, born January 12, 1780, married the brothers Peter and Silas Knapp, of Mamaroneck, N. Y. Peter Knapp was born February 25, 1755. Who were the ancestors of John Guion and the Knapp brothers?

GRACE ELLIS TART.

1634 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK.

Hayden.—Can any one tell me the name of Samuel Hayden's parents, also of his wife, of Hayden Row, Mass., born about 1744; in what capacity he served in the Revolutionary War, and if he served in the War of 1812?

MRS. FLORENCE E. WHITEBROOK.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Ffeller.—It is said that Dr. Samuel Ffeller, his brother Edward and sister Susanna (Ffeller) White of the *Mayflower*, Plymouth, 1620, came from Wrington, Somersetshire, England. Can any one give me any information in regard to his family there, etc.? Dr. Ffeller's second wife, Agnes Carpenter, came from Wrington also.

C. L. T.

Ellis.—Can any one tell anything about Samuel Ellis, original owner of Ellis Island? Was he of English descent? Was he a soldier of the Revolution?

G. H. C.

Minor.—When and where was George Minor born, who died in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1830? He married a Mary Barber or Cheeseborough. When and where was his son, Amos Minor, born? He married Alcy Case in Otis, Mass., in 1813. Was born in 1789 and died in 1864.

MRS. ALOY J. DAY.

2016 Grand Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Tompkins, Dusenberry.—Who were the children of Reuben Tompkins and Fanny Dusenberry, the latter born August 5, 1750? They settled in Peekskill, now Courtlandt, Westchester County; also.

Austin, Dusenberry.—Who were the children of Willsea Austin and Elizabeth Dusenberry, the latter born October 17, 1754? They settled in the northern part of Yonkers, N. Y.

C. E. DUSENBERRY.

LANESBURGH, N. Y.

Byrd.—James Byrd was son of a Bishop of the Church of England. He came to America about the time of the Revolution. Does any one know whether James Byrd was in any way related to William Byrd, the founder of Richmond? James Byrd married Elizabeth McKnight, widow of Dr. O'Leary, who was in the American Navy during the Revolution.

MRS. I. B. LEWIS.

OGDEN, UTAH.

Ward.—Information is desired regarding the ancestors of John Ward, a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner. He was a member of Colonel Van Shalck's N. Y. Regiment and of Gen. Philip Schuyler's Life Guard for six years. He married Jane Daniels of Albany, and was a resident of Saratoga County, N. Y., until his death in 1840. Address B., Box 695, Cincinnati, O.

Trimble.—Thomas McClelland married, about 1766, for his second wife, Miss Janet Trimble, the first white child born in Hopewell Township, and in the first house built in Newburg, Cumberland (now Franklin) County, Pa. Who will furnish information regarding the history of the ancestors of Janet Trimble, or of Thomas McClelland, who went to Cumberland County from Chester County, Pa., about 1760, as supposed? Thomas McClelland had two sons by his first wife, who was Jane Mitchell, in the Revolution.

INEZ MCCLELLAND.

A great great granddaughter of Thomas and Janet (Trimble) McClelland.

417 Superior Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Friend.—Robert Wilson, a soldier in the 12th and 3d Pennsylvania lines from October, 1776, to the spring of 1781, married Sarah Friend in the Path Valley, Franklin County, Pa., about 1782, and moved to Darlington, South Beaver Township, Beaver County, Pa., where he died October 2, 1824, a Revolutionary pensioner. His youngest child, Esther, married Thomas McClelland, son of William McClelland of Mt. Jackson, Lawrence County, Pa., who was a son of Thomas and Janet (Trimble) McClelland, August 23, 1831, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pa. I am the great granddaughter of Robert and Sarah (Friend) Wilson, and granddaughter of Thomas and Esther (Wilson) McClelland. Can any one give family history of Sarah Friend, who was probably born about 1760?

INEZ MCCLELLAND.

417 Superior street, CHICAGO.

Squires, Ketcham, Pickett.—Can any one give me information about the Squires, Ketcham or Pickett families? Are there any genealogies of these families, and, if so, where can they be found?

J. R. D.

1115 Hyde street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Daniels.—Who were the parents of Joseph Daniels, said to be a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and who died in camp of smallpox. Where was he born, who was his wife, and in what State did he enlist? His daughter, Susannah, married at Westery, R. I., February 14, 1798, Samuel Sheffield of Charlestown, R. I. She was born January 12, 1773, and died December 27, 1860.

MRS. F. L.

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DECEMBER, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscription price of this Magazine is now restored to the old rate of One Dollar a year. Those who have paid \$2 for a year's subscription will have their time extended one year.

The Magazine has been officially voted as the organ of several of the patriotic Societies, including the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and FOUNDERS' KIN.

NO UNION OF THE SONS AT PRESENT.

A SECOND effort has now been made for union of the two Societies of SONS and has apparently come to naught. The entire correspondence between the general officers of the two Societies is presented upon another page of this issue.

In order to render the present situation entirely clear, a short résumé of the first movement, in 1892-'93, is necessary. Broadly speaking, the facts are as follows:

The first movement for union originated with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at a time when both Societies had less than half the present membership, and before the great possibilities of the usefulness of such Societies had been fully demonstrated. The initiative was taken at the annual Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in New York, April 30, 1892, when the other Society was formally invited, by resolution, to confer as to union, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, Chairman, and the Presidents of the State Societies, in each State where there was a competing Society. This friendly overture was responded to by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION by the appointment of a kindred committee. If technicalities had been observed there would have been an equal number of committeemen on both sides, namely, six, the Presidents-General being included. As a matter of fact, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION sent ten men to the conferences, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION seven. The latter Society was in the minority from the start. Several joint meetings were held during 1892. The desirability of union was agreed upon, and a provisional plan of union was framed. The conference had been invited by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and their representatives felt bound in honor to make every possible concession to secure a successful issue. They yielded, in fact, pretty nearly everything—their name, seal, constitution and all, and even their historic refusal

to admit collateral relatives to membership, the provision for "collaterals" being put into the plan of union at the especial request of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The sole point conceded to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was the badge. The provisional constitution, hastily prepared, was put into print and sent out to all the State organizations on both sides. So careful were the joint committee of conference to take every step which would ensure success of the movement for union, and to prevent surprises or traps on either side, that it provided an exact and definite plan of procedure to be followed at the final ratification conventions, and this programme was printed in their report sent to the State Societies. This programme was as follows:

That this proposed union may be made effectual, this committee further recommends:

1.—The presentation of its report to the respective National Societies of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at meetings to be called for that purpose on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1893, in the City of New York, and the adoption at such meetings of a resolution recommending the union of the two Societies and the adoption of the proposed Constitution.

2.—At the joint meeting, *immediately thereafter*, of the two General Societies, the adoption of the new Constitution and the election of officers to serve until the last Wednesday of April, 1894, or until their successors are elected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Pursuant to arrangement, the national conventions of both Societies met February 16, 1893, in different rooms of the Mutual Life Building in New York, to complete the union of the two bodies. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION convention was full of animation. Many of the members did not approve such extensive concessions to the other side. A lively debate took place, and various amendments were offered to the plan of union. It was only in consequence of the great personal influence of Gen. Horace Porter, President-General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and his admirable and emphatic speech in favor of immediate union, that the opponents of various details of the plan of union resigned their preferences and withdrew their opposition. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION convention then adopted, unanimously, a resolution, recommending the union of the two Societies and adoption of the proposed constitution; and a committee was at once sent to notify the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION convention, up stairs, which had already adopted a similar resolution. The prescribed programme had been followed up to this point, literally.

It was at this critical moment, that several SONS OF THE REVOLUTION men made their appearance at the door of the chamber of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The latter supposed that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION convention was marching in to complete the work of union, and all rose to their feet out of respect. But, no! The new comers were a committee with a series of resolutions, embracing a brand new proposition, one previously unheard of and not contemplated in the prescribed programme, namely, that before union should take place, there should be an examination of the application papers of both Societies, and that adjournment should be had to a distant future day. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION regarded this change in the programme as an evidence that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION were not ardently in favor of union and as an act of bad faith. An hour or more was spent by General Porter and others in trying to induce the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to abide by the programme agreed upon; but they refused; and both conventions adjourned *sine die*, with nothing whatever accomplished.

In resuming negotiations in 1896, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION very properly took the lead. At their triennial meeting in Savannah, Ga., April 20, 1896, they voted to invite the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to unite with them on the basis of the old provisional plan of union, provided that there should first be an examination of application papers on both sides, and rejection of all members not properly qualified, and provided, also,

that the plan of union should be amended to conform to the fundamental principle embodied in the constitution of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and always strenuously insisted upon by that Society, by striking out the admission of members by collateral descent. They proposed not to permit any amendments of the plan of union, except the one suggested by themselves.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met at Richmond, Va., ten days afterward, and agreed heartily to the examination of application papers, declared themselves strongly in favor of union, and requested a fresh conference to consider the general terms of union.

Since then the matter has been in the hands of the general officers, and an interesting correspondence has taken place, which, as stated before, is printed in full in this issue.

It may be that comment by this magazine is unnecessary. THE SPIRIT OF '76 is anxious to promote union, and would not willingly utter a single word to make union difficult. Yet the reader may expect us to aid him in forming his judgment upon this whole matter, and there are one or two salient facts which must be recognized. It must be said, dispassionately, that the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have met the point of examination of their rolls handsomely. They have nothing to conceal, and have even offered to authorize the fullest inspection of their records of membership, whether there were union or not. They went so far, indeed, as to appoint a meeting for that purpose, and attended it, without eliciting any response from the other side. They have certainly shown their entire confidence in the excellence of their records and the validity of their credentials of membership. This should put an end, finally and forever, to any suggestions to the contrary.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION officials have taken the ground that they had no right, officially, to go beyond the instructions of the Savannah resolutions. In this they are right, in so far as, that their action, to have had binding force, would have had to be ratified by their next general meeting, special or triennial. On the other hand, it is noticed that they did not commend the idea, or promise to report and recommend it, or do any of the half dozen things, which would have shown a strong desire to make some concession and sweep aside all obstacles in the way of union. They have refused to discuss the matter at all, or refer it to their Society, and did not even accede to the request for a personal conference with the officers of the other Society. Their next triennial meeting will not take place for two years more, and the union so ardently desired by many private members of both Societies, no doubt by all, seems to be considerably delayed. A special meeting of their General Society could, however, be called at any time by two State Societies.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 proposes that there shall now be a general discussion of this whole subject by the private members of both Societies. Our columns are open to letters, written in a friendly spirit, from both sides. Let us see what there is in the claims of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION that there should be a fresh conference, and let us see the reasons against one. When the private members of both Societies have fully made up their minds as to what is right and just, a sentiment will have been created which will be simply irresistible.

MR. DEPEW'S MONTPELIER SPEECH.

In his recent masterly oration before the Vermont SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew spoke earnestly of the important work lying before the Society in educating the people in the principles underlying our Government, and the policies that have made it great.

From the beginning, the patriotic Societies have recognized their duty in this regard, but late events have made its necessity more evident. During the presidential campaign just ended, the need of a clearer apprehension by the people of the character and object of the Supreme Court was widely recognized, and the press

and public speakers did much to dispel the popular ignorance in respect to this distinctively American institution, its relation to the general government, and its value as a safeguard against the tyranny of rulers and law-makers.

In Mr. Depew's Montpelier speech, the judiciary was a prominent topic. He reviewed the history of our development as a nation, and said the government had passed through three crises, and was entering a fourth period, which, although the condition of the people was much better than fifty years ago, was characterized by a spirit of discontent, a denial of the fundamental principles of our government, and a desire to establish a paternalism alien to the spirit of true Americanism. In this connection Mr. Depew said that American liberty is the liberty of law and order. Through universal suffrage the people make the laws, and the spirit of our institutions is that the laws will be obeyed by the power that makes them. Unequal laws or those that permit discrimination, should be expunged from the statute book. He went on to say that "an independent, a pure and unimpeachable judiciary," is the protection of the people, in the interpretation of the laws, and in preventing rash measures and injustice. To this great court the government owes its power to enforce the Federal laws, and to protect the citizens of the United States as citizens of the United States. To it the humblest citizen may appeal against local injustice that threatens his rights.

The address closed with an appeal to his hearers to study our history, the lives and teachings of our accepted patriots, and "to learn and teach the principles upon which our Government has grown to its great and beneficent proportions." For patriotic suggestion, and lucid exposition of motives and principles, Mr. Depew's address is unsurpassed, and merits careful study and consideration.

THE most exciting event of the fall is the failure of the two Societies of SONS to get together in one united organization. THE SPIRIT OF '76 now opens its columns to the private members of both Societies for a full, free and good-tempered discussion of the whole subject. This has been contemplated before, but it has seemed wiser not to embarrass the general officers on either side, and so this desirable discussion has been so far postponed. If ever there is to be union, the private members of the Societies must make themselves heard. THE SPIRIT OF '76 is almost tempted to offer a prize for a new name for the SONS, one kindred to that of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, but applicable to the SONS, and omitting any mention either to "Revolution" or "American Revolution." Both Societies are sensitive to adopting the name of the other. Perhaps a new name can be found, "THE SOCIETY OF" something, the final word being as suggestive as that of CINCINNATI. THE SPIRIT OF '76 will now be interesting to the SONS, and every one should subscribe for it at once.

THE ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD, a hereditary patriotic Society of a semi-military nature, which was incorporated nearly a year ago in Chicago, has recently perfected its organization, and its members confidently anticipate for it a brilliant and successful future. The ORDER unites many of the best features of the other patriotic Societies to some that are peculiarly its own. In another part of this magazine our readers will find an account of these and of other interesting facts in regard to the history and purpose of the ORDER.

SPECIAL attention is called to the fact that at the urgent request, and by the friendly advice of a large number of friends in the different Societies, the subscription price of THE SPIRIT OF '76 is now restored to the old rate of One Dollar a year. Those who have recently subscribed for the magazine at the rate of \$2 a year will have their time extended properly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—THE SPIRIT OF '76 is a very interesting publication. The influence of its attractive monthly collection of patriotic and historic subjects, is exerting a very desirable and wide-spread influence.—*The Triangle*.

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 G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 43 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from 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:* Women descended from 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. 128 West 59th street, New York City.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS.—Founded, January, 1896. *Members:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary-General:* 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 39th Street, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1885. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1675. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 846 Broadway, New York City.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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. 256 West 74th 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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander:* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. *Incorporated,* March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 322 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, 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 officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812).—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Assistant Secretary:* Charles Isham, 97 Cedar street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis by the Hawaiian Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was an eminently successful affair. About two hundred of the best people of Honolulu were present, and only eight members of the Society failed to respond to the roll-call. On the stage, which was tastefully decorated, was a map of Yorktown and vicinity, prepared by the Vice-President, Chief Justice Albert Francis Judd and Compatriot Dickey. After the Rev. D. P. Birnie had offered prayer, the Secretary, John Effinger, read letters from Compatriots Warren Goodale of Onomea, and L. Severance of Hilo. The literary subject of the evening was then opened by Chief Justice Judd, who read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on the events that led up to the battle of Yorktown. Miss Lawrence read Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" in a very pleasing manner, and then the honored guest and orator of the evening, Captain Nathan Appleton, one of the Vice Presidents of the Massachusetts



Society, was introduced. Captain Appleton made some very happy remarks about the formation of the Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and kindred organizations, and the work they have accomplished; and in telling of his having been appointed to place one of the markers of the Society at the grave of Lafayette, used many graceful expressions of appreciation of the assistance rendered our Republic by the patriots of France. Miss Grace Richards led the assemblage in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which refreshments were served to the members and their friends.

THE Register of the District of Columbia SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was projected in the summer of 1893, has been completed and published. There were many obstacles in the way of the progress of the work, and little was done until 1895. Dr. George Brown Goode, the President of the Society, planned the work, and called together the committee on publication. The work was entrusted to the Registrar, William J. Rhees of the Smithsonian Institution, who has had the assistance of the other members of the committee throughout. These were Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Prof. A. Howard Clark, and until his death, September 6th last, Dr. Goode. The cover was designed by Elliot Ellsworth Garnsey, one of the artists employed in decorating the new Library of Congress. It is of white, with a classic grouping of blue and silver lines, and the insignia of the Society in silver in the centre of the front. A half-one picture of Dr. Goode forms the frontispiece to a volume which has been prepared with great care and accuracy of statement. The fullest information possible in regard to each of the 502 members is given, and the value of the book as a work of reference is greatly enhanced by an index giving every name that appears in the book. The book is a model in its beauty of form and execution, and in the fullness and systematic arrangement of its contents.

THE following gentlemen were admitted to the Massachusetts Society, SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, under date of October 19, 1896: Walter B. Wentworth, Henry H. Sweet, John A. Lowell, Alfred H. Howard, Charles E. Chester, David H. Coolidge, Boston; Arthur J. Witherell, North Adams; H. Winslow Warren, Jamaica Plain; Augustus T. Sweat, Roxbury; Frank C. Hyde, Newton Highlands; Dr. Frank W. Graves, Woburn; Arthur M. Gardner, East Milton; William F. S. Cummings, Atlantic; Joseph G. S. Carleton, Lyme; Edwin H. Crane, Newtonville; Walter H. Armsby, Winchester; John Atkinson, West Newton, Mass., and Dr. Frederick S. Towle, Portsmouth, N. H. The graves of thirty Revolutionary soldiers in Newbury were marked November 18th by the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, represented by Capt. Francis H. Appleton of Peabody, one of the Board of Managers; Mr. Herbert W. Kimball of Boston, Registrar; the Hon. E. P. Dodge of Newburyport and True Pike of Salisbury, members.

THE 118th anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern, New York City, was celebrated in San Francisco, Cal., by two highly successful performances of the patriotic and military opera, "The Heroes of '76," under the auspices and patronage of the California Societies of SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Valentine Holt Chapter, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS and the French Colony of San Francisco. Patriotic songs were given by a chorus of 120 voices from the public schools, and there was a chorus of 40 voices under the direction of F. Delleplaine. Conductor of the Country Dances, Military Exercises, etc. The opera is copyrighted by J. Eliot Trowbridge and Charles E. Cobb, and was arranged and dramatized under the direction of Alfred Wilkie.

The meeting of the Vermont Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Montpelier, November 23d, was a notable affair. The members assembled at the State House, and, preceded by a military band, escorted the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to Armory Hall, where a large audience awaited them. The line was headed by Gen. S. S. Peck of Burlington; T. C. Pinney, Maj. O. D. Clarke of Montpelier; Major J. H. Minns of St. Albans, and Capt. A. G. Eaton of Montpelier. The exercises began with prayer and a felicitous address by ex-Governor Dillingham. Dr. Depew was then introduced, and spoke for more than an hour in a most entertaining and inspiring strain, to an enthusiastic audience of a thousand people, among whom were Judges, ex-Governors, State officers, legislators and other distinguished people.

At a meeting of the Anthony Wayne Chapter No. 3, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held at the Boody House, Toledo, O., November 16, 1896, the following officers were elected for the year ending January, 1898: Robert Barrett Dakin, President; Col. W. H. Chase, Vice-President; Moulton Houk, Vice-President; Charles C. Dawson, Registrar; Stephen A. Trowbridge, Secretary; Ralph E. Rickenbaugh, Treasurer; James Melvin, Historian. Board of Management, David Robison, Jr., George E. Pomeroy, Thomas F. Whittlesey, Winfield S. Jewel, James J. Robison, Fred W. Whittlesey, Frank E. Rickenbaugh. Executive Committee, Thomas F. Whittlesey, Winfield S. Jewel, Col. W. H. Chase, Stephen A. Trowbridge, Charles C. Dawson, Robert B. Dakin. Delegates to the Ohio Society, Col. W. H. Chase, Thomas F. Whittlesey.

THE Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Society of SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a business meeting at the Hotel Pfister, in Milwaukee, Tuesday evening, November 17th. The members present were Col. W. W. Strong of Kenosha, President; Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Vice President; W. Kneeland Flint, Secretary; O. C. Fuller, Treasurer; W. W. Wight, Registrar; J. W. P. Lombard, George H. Noyes, H. G. Underwood, W. C. Swain and J. Frank Peirce. The credentials of Sands M. Hart of Racine, and Bryant Smith and Alonzo L. Boynton of Milwaukee were approved and they were elected to membership. Arrangements were made for the publication of the year book containing the genealogy of all the members and the record of the services of their ancestors in the War of the Revolution.

THE Syracuse Chapter of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized October 30th with a membership of twenty. The officers elected for the first year are: President, Milton Harlow Northrup; Vice-President, George Knapp Collins; Secretary, Percy Franklin Emory; Treasurer, Frank Manley Bonta; Registrar, James Mead Belden; Historian, Newell Bertram Woodworth; Chaplain, the Rev. George B. Spalding; Board of Managers, James J. Belden, William Ellis Abbott, Thomas Emory, George Alfred Mosher, William Gere Cady, Charles Gilbert Belden, Dennis McCarthy, Douglas Norval Green, Harry Westcott Cleveland, Arthur Gates Breckenridge, Edward Judson Wynkoop, Joseph Douglas Green and Franklin B. Clemens.

THE Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held a meeting at the Normandie, in New York City, Wednesday evening, November 25th, Evacuation Day, for a revision of the constitution. In the absence of the President and Vice President, the Secretary, Stephen M. Wright, called the meeting to order, using for the first time the gavel presented to the Empire State Society at Newburgh, June 15th, by the Quassak Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Ralph E. Prime was chosen chairman, and the work of revision progressed rapidly. As it could not be finished in one evening, the Society adjourned till December 15th, when it will re-assemble to complete it.

EDWARD FIELD of Providence, R. I., has published a book full of valuable information, entitled "Revolutionary Defences of Rhode Island." The volume contains an account of the various works of defence erected in the State of Rhode Island during the

Revolutionary War, showing where and under what circumstances they were built, and the names of the officers and enlisted men, stationed at many of them at various periods of the war. Mr. Field, who is past President of the Rhode Island Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been accurate and painstaking, and his work will be of great use to those who wish to establish their eligibility to membership in the hereditary patriotic societies.

A MANUSCRIPT containing a graphic account of the experience of Moses Younglove, Surgeon of General Herkimer's brigade in the battle of Oriskany, and his sufferings as a prisoner of the British for several months thereafter, is in the possession of James I. Younglove, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Johnstown, N. Y. The account was written by Samuel Younglove, brother of Moses, on his return home in December, 1777, and was taken almost verbatim from his brother's lips. The Youngloves were ardent patriots, Moses and Samuel being two of six brothers, all of whom served as soldiers in the Revolution.

IT was recently stated in a newspaper published in Babylon, N. Y., that "old Suffolk" County boasted of but two members of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Orlando Hand, postmaster at Bridge-Hampton, and ex-Senator James Otis of Bellport. The *Signal* states that this is an error, for there is one other, Counsellor Arthur Neville, Justice of the Peace in Babylon, who was elected to membership in December, 1895, having for his sponsor the late Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs of New York City. Justice Neville has three ancestors who fought for the American cause in the Revolution.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Pittsburgh, on November 18th, the following gentlemen were elected to membership: Edward Heston Harding of Bala, Montgomery County, and Dr. Charles Harvy of 4821 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia. The Society met to celebrate the fourth anniversary of its birth on November 23d. The Board of Managers was instructed to offer prizes for the three best essays on a Revolutionary or patriotic subject, to be competed for by the students of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny High Schools.

THROUGH the Rev. Benjamin Du Bois, one of New Jersey's most ardent patriots during the American Revolution, Samuel E. Gross, Vice President of the Illinois SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has a line of descent in common with Garret A. Hobart, the newly elected Vice-President of the United States, from Louis Du Bois, who settled in Wiltwyck or Kingston in 1661, having received from Governor Andros a patent for land now forming the greater part of two or three Hudson River counties.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE four Societies of descendants of Revolutionary patriots in Colorado united in celebrating the 118th anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British, at Unity Church in Denver, Wednesday evening, November 25th.

In response to the invitations sent out by the Committee, Dr. W. R. Whitehead, Mrs. Stanley N. Caspar and Mr. J. C. Butler, a large audience assembled at the church, comprising the members of the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and their guests, among whom were many COLONIAL DAMES and members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. Music was furnished by the 7th Regiment U. S. Infantry band from Fort Logan, and the Dudley Buck Quartette, the audience contributing its part by singing "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Brigadier-General and Brevet-Major General Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., a SON OF THE REVOLUTION and Governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Colorado, was the Honorary Chairman and Master of Ceremonies. Mrs. Henry Van Kleek, Vice President of the Colorado COLONIAL DAMES, was Deputy Honorary Chairman; Col. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper of the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and Colorado SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was Chairman, and Mrs. James D. Whitmore, Secretary of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, acted as Secretary. The Right Rev. John F. Spalding, D.D., offered a prayer, and General Wheaton made a few felicitous introductory remarks, and was followed by Ralph Voorhees, President of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, who spoke for the SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.



LUTION, who in turn was succeeded by Joseph Farrand Tuttle, Jr., President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who made an address on the part of the two AMERICAN REVOLUTION Societies. Both speakers were listened to with interested attention by the large audience. The orator of the day was W. F. McDowell, the able Chancellor of the Denver University, whose brilliant treatment of his topic, "The Day We Celebrate," elicited round after round of applause. Patriotic music by the band closed one of the most successful celebrations ever held in Denver.

Two hundred members of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION celebrated the 118th anniversary of Evacuation Day, by a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening of November 25th. The only special decorations of the dining-room were the three flags of the Society, the white silk with the golden *fleur de lis* of France, the flag that was carried at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the first Stars and Stripes, draped above the buff and blue shield of the Society. The menu was elaborate, and there were six set toasts, but the affair was delightfully informal. With President Frederick S. Tallmadge at the guest table were the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, William W. Hoppin, William B. Hornblower, Frank W. Thomas, Frederick H. Betts and Judge F. G. Gedney, who responded to the toasts; and also Park Commissioner Smith Ely, George C. Genet, Charles H. Woodruff, M. W. Seymour and Frederick Clarkson. The fourteenth annual meeting of the Society was held at the same place a few days later, in the evening of December 3d. Two hundred and fifty members were in attendance, and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Frederick S. Tallmadge; Vice-President, James W. Beekman; Secretary, Charles Isham; Treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch; Registrar, Henry P. Johnston; Chaplain, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan; Board of Managers, John Hone, Charles H. Woodruff, Chester Griswold, Frederick Clarkson, John T. Terry, Jr., William Carpenter, William G. Hamilton, Thomas E. V. Smith, Robert Olyphant, Fellowes Davis, Henry D. Babcock. While the election was taking place the Treasurer read his report showing the assets to be \$23,586.05, and no liabilities, a net gain over last year of \$2,288.35. The Secretary reported that new Chapters had been established in Utica and Rochester; that medals of gold, silver and bronze had been distributed in fourteen cities among students in schools, for writing patriotic essays; that the membership of the Society is now 1,875; that the Committee on Tablets only awaited the completion of the buildings of Columbia University to place the tablet commemorating the battle of Harlem Heights, and that it had also been arranged to erect a monument to Gen. Seth Pomeroy at Peekskill. During the meeting a lively debate on union with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was precipitated by inquiries from several members, who wished for a report from the officers as to what had been done. The officers had the correspondence read. In the debate which followed, a sentiment was clearly manifested that the members believed the officers themselves were standing in the way of union; and a remark that the Society would before long elect officers who would secure union, was greeted with rapturous applause. A resolution was passed, instructing the officers to continue their efforts for union of the Societies. At ten o'clock refreshments were served and the result of the election of officers made known.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held in Raleigh, November 16, 1896, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina; Vice-President, Dr. Peter Evans Hines, Raleigh; Secretary, Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Raleigh; Registrar, Prof. Daniel Harvey Hill, Raleigh; Treasurer, Herbert Worth Jackson, Raleigh; Chaplain, the Rev. Robert Brent Drane, D.D., Edenton; Board of Managers: Captain Samuel A'Court Ashe, Chairman; the officers, *ex officio*, and Colonel Alexander Quarles Holladay, Colonel Thomas Stephen Kenan, Major Graham Daves, George Bradburn Curtis, Dr. Herbert Bemerton Battle, Bosworth Clifton Beckwith, Prof. Collier Cobb, Heriot Clarkson. Delegation to the General Convention: Delegates, Governor Elias Carr, Gen. James Dodge Glenn, Major Graham Daves, George Bradburn Curtis, Alexander Boyd Andrews, Jr., Prof. Collier Cobb, Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Heriot Clarkson, George Sumter Powell, William Kearny Carr.

The Registrar of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the District of Columbia, Charles Harrod Campbell, has prepared and published for the Society a Register of its members with the Constitution and By-Laws. Lists of the officers of all of the State Societies are given, and form an admirable feature of the volume, enhancing its value as a book of reference.

NEW YORK CITY.—THE SPIRIT OF '76 is the best paper published on Revolutionary and Colonial times, and should be read by all patriotic citizens.—Ferdinand P. Earle.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized at Westerly, R.I., in the parlors of the Memorial Building, on November 12, 1896, with fifteen charter members. The State Regent, Miss Mary Anne Greene, presided, and the members proceeded to elect a Regent, the unanimous choice being Mrs. Edwin R. Allen of Hopkinton, R. I., the charming wife of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, a charter member of the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, wife of Hon. Nathan E. Dixon, a former United States Senator from Rhode Island, was made an honorary member of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, and, by a rising vote of thanks, the ladies expressed their full and hearty appreciation of her ardent labors in forming the Chapter. Mrs.

Dixon, while repeatedly declining an appointment as Chapter Regent, has done all the work of such an officer, preliminary to the organization of the Chapter, and the successful result is due to her efforts. The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Stonington and Groton, Conn., the nearest neighbor of the Westerly DAUGHTERS, extended an invitation to the newly-organized Chapter to meet them at the old Dr. Babcock homestead in Westerly, where the Connecticut Chapter was holding a meeting, at the same hour. Immediately upon adjournment, therefore, the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Allen and the State Regent of Rhode Island, proceeded to the historic house, where its owner, Miss Julia E. Smith, presented the infant Chapter to its older sister, and a delightful season of social intercourse was enjoyed. The Chapter is named for Phebe Greene, eldest daughter of William Greene, Governor of Rhode Island from 1778 to 1786, and granddaughter of William Greene, Sr., who was Governor of Rhode Island at three separate periods from 1743 to 1758, when he died in office. Phebe Greene married Col. Samuel Ward, son of Samuel Ward of Westerly, who was Governor of Rhode Island in 1762-1763 and from 1765 to 1767. Col. Samuel Ward was taken prisoner in the attack on Quebec, made by Arnold in 1775, and was the private secretary and intimate friend of Col. Christopher Greene, and a major in his regiment at the brilliant repulse of the Hessians at Fort Mercer in 1777. He served all through the Revolution, and finally became a New York merchant, from whom and his wife, Phebe Greene Ward, many distinguished persons are descended, among them Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The officers of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Allen; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James M. Pendleton; Secretary, Miss Mary E. Pendleton; Registrar, Mrs. A. B. Collins; Treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Chester; Historian, Mrs. J. P. Randall.

THE William Ellery Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Newport, R. I., was organized October 27, 1896, with twelve charter members. The Regent, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander, was appointed by the State Regent in March last. The first two members of the Chapter are the Misses Ellery, granddaughters of the Hon. William Ellery, one of the Rhode Island Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The meeting for organization was held at the old William Ellery homestead on Thames street, Newport, which is full of interesting relics of the olden days, and which was decorated for the occasion with flags and flowers. Miss Henrietta Channing Ellery entertained the DAUGHTERS with interesting anecdotes of her grandfather, and showed his well worn Bible. His small hair trunk, which he used on his journeys to Philadelphia, was presented by the Misses Ellery to the Chapter, as a receptacle for its papers. The officers appointed are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary Goddard Ellery; Secretary, Miss Caroline B. Wilks; Registrar, Miss Edith May Tilley; Treasurer, Miss Susan P. Swinburne; Historian, Miss Henrietta Channing Ellery. The invited guests were Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Vice-President General of the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Honorary Vice-President General, and Miss Mary Anne Greene, State Regent. The two latter were unavoidably, and Miss Greene also unexpectedly, detained, but Mrs. Dickins was present and spoke most entertainingly and helpfully. The rapidity with which the Chapter has been gathered together is chiefly due to the very energetic efforts of Miss Tilley, who made the necessary researches and filled out the applications of nine of the twelve members of the Chapter. The Misses Ellery, inheriting the intense patriotism of their distinguished ancestor, the Signer,



have long desired to form a Chapter, but have been physically unable to undertake the amount of labor involved. It is said that they are the only living *granddaughters* of a Signer of the Declaration, and the William Ellery Chapter is proud to write their names first on its membership roll. The Chapter has received an invitation to hold its future meetings in the historic pre-Revolutionary building now owned and occupied by the Newport Historical Society, and is therefore signally favored in every respect. We predict a brilliant future for it.

THE Lincoln Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Lincoln, Ill., through the untiring efforts of its Regent, Miss May Latham, was organized January 30, 1896, with fourteen members, the officers consisting of Regent, Vice-Regent, Secretary, Treasurer, Historian and Board of Managers. The Chapter is pleased to have among its number two life members, three descendants from Elder Brewster, and one *real daughter*. The presentation of a spoon to the real daughter, Mrs. Wodetski, took place at the November meeting. A part of one of the rolls which President Lincoln split has been presented to the Regent by Mr. E. G. Mason, President of the Historical Society in Chicago, Ill., to be used in framing the Charter of the Chapter. Meetings have been held each month, with the exception of August and September, at the home of the Regent. The Historian, Mrs. Car line Lutz, extended a cordial invitation to the Chapter to unite in celebrating "Flag Day," and "The Battle of Bunker Hill," on the afternoon of June 17th, at her home, which was accepted with pleasure. The "Woman's Relief Corps" also was invited, and attended in a body. The tasteful and elaborate decorations of flowers, flags and bunting, with a beautiful flag of flowers, served as a great inspiration in carrying out the excellent programme which followed. Responses to sentiments suitable to the occasion were given by members from both Societies. The singing of patriotic songs led by a chorus of young ladies added much to the enthusiasm. "The Sword of Bunker Hill" was sung by Mrs. James Edgar Hill, with great spirit. It was a pleasure to have Miss Wood of Chicago present, who sang "The Star Spangled Banner" on "Governor's Day," at Atlanta, Ga., and kindly sang the same for the Chapter. September 17th was celebrated in a public manner. The City Mayor issued a proclamation asking the different Societies and the citizens in general to unite with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in their services. The fire, and other whistles, and the church bells, sounded at the time of commencing. The programme, which consisted of prayer, eloquent remarks by the President of Lincoln University, the expressive reading of "President Washington's Farewell Address," and the able remarks of the Mayor, interspersed with patriotic music, led by a chorus choir, made the event one of especial interest.

THE third annual meeting of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held October 31st. The number of members is now 100, with several papers in preparation and a recorded history of 88 Revolutionary soldiers. The reports of officers and committees were exceedingly satisfactory, and the future outlook very bright. A brief summary of the Chapter work since organization was given by the retiring Regent, Mrs. Muzzy, whose term, together with that of other officers, expired by limitation at this meeting. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Miss Clara Lee Bowman; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary J. Atwood; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Louise Griggs Goodwin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Grace Seymour Ingraham; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Brockett Judd; Registrar, Miss Laura Electa Seymour; Historian, Miss Mary Philotheta Root; Advisory Board, Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, Mrs. Alice Giddings Dunbar, Mrs. Emily Brown Sessions, Mrs. Edith Barnes Ladd; Auditor, Miss Ida Cordelia Sessions. The November meeting was devoted principally to the New England Thanksgiving. Mrs. Grace Brownell Peck gave a paper upon the origin of the custom, and Mrs. Mary Brownell one upon the old-fashioned Thanksgiving Day—both as full of good things as "Grandfather's" table at Thanksgiving time. Miss Ida Sessions gave a twenty-minute talk upon the singing of old New England; followed by the "lining" of a psalm from an ancient volume, which was sung by all present, led by Mrs. Welles, Chairman of the Glee Club. A paper by Miss Root upon "Old Time Burial Grounds in Bristol," with memories of the inhabitants, finished the day's programme. Whether due to the enthusiasm of the members of Katherine Gaylord Chapter, to a growing appreciation of the past, or to whatever cause, the fact remains that each programme as presented seems one of the most enjoyable yet; while the amount of literary, dramatic and oratorical ability discovered in our midst is decidedly gratifying—*Florence E. D. Muzzy*.

THE Hannah Winthrop Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Cambridge, Mass., observed the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis by a delightful meeting and

"Tea," at the house of Mrs. Norman McDonald. An introductory paper was read by the Regent, Mrs. W. F. Bradbury, reviewing briefly the immense influence of the "French Alliance" in securing the final success of our arms in the struggle for Independence, and recalling the debt of gratitude we owe to those trained and gallant soldiers from over the sea, who staked fortune and life in our cause, and whose blood was freely mingled with that of our own patriots on many a field. Interesting papers were read by the members on Count Pulaaki, Kosciusko, Baron Von Steuben, Count de Rochambeau and Admiral de Grasse. Rare music varied the programme, and the soul stirring notes of "La Marseillaise" were rendered in the true spirit of that most inspiring of patriotic hymns, by Mrs. Kilecki Bradbury. A feature of the meeting was the singing of the following patriotic hymn, written and dedicated to the Hannah Winthrop Chapter by Mrs. John Bell Bouton, one of the charter members:

HYMN

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

BY MRS. JOHN BELL BOUTON.

Tune, "Coronation."*

O! Daughters of heroic Sires,
Rise in your Fathers' might!
Invoke their Spirit! It inspires
New Zeal for Truth and Right.

Come from the North, the South, the West
And form a Patriot Band.
Come with one purpose in each breast,
To serve our Native Land;

To offer now—what long ago
The Fathers freely gave—
Head, heart and hand, from every Foe
Our Country dear to save.

For lurking Foes may us beset,
And watchful we must be;
Never our dauntless Sires forget,
Nor their true Liberty.

Glory to God for Freedom won!
Thanks for His Favor great!
Queen of all queens beneath the Sun,
Columbia sits in state!

THE Bunker Hill Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its second regular meeting at the residence of one of its executive board members, Mrs. Ella Worth Pendergast, on Mead street, Bunker Hill district, Boston, November 19th, with nearly a full membership and many guests. They were honored with the presence of the State Regent, Mme. Anna von Rydingsvaard, who has recently returned from a long visit among Washington DAUGHTERS and other friends. Miss Brazier, the Regent, presided, and conducted the business of the day briskly. The Registrar, Mrs. Emilie L. W. Waterman, presented the names of seven new, duly elected members, and the applications of fourteen others. Mrs. Elizabeth Prescott Timmins was made an honorary member because of her descent from one of the heroes of Bunker Hill—Col. Prescott, in whose honor a monument stands near the granite shaft. Mrs. Timmins is a sister of Edith Prescott Wolcott of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, President for Massachusetts of the Mary Washington Memorial Association, and wife of the Bay State Governor. After the business, the State Regent was introduced and spoke briefly along patriotic lines. Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, Regent of the Faneuil Hall Chapter, made a graceful and urgent plea for the Mary Washington Memorial, her words being of much interest and import. Music, readings and refreshments were furnished by the hostess. The house was beautifully decorated with flags, an American eagle, many historic relics, etc., the Regent occupying a chair brought from England in 1670. Miss Fanny Loring, a new member, displayed a flag with fourteen stars in its field—one of only a few in existence, made in 1791. This flag is loaned the city of Boston on historic occasions to represent the "Spirit of '76." Among the guests were Mrs. Laura Fowler, Regent of the Old South Chapter; Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, Regent of the Lexington Chapter; Mrs. James W. Cartwright, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, and two old army nurses, one an aunt of the hostess, the other Mrs. Fowle of the Bunker Hill Chapter, who served all through the war as a singer to the wounded and sick, being too young to act as nurse. The Bunker Hill Chapter is to keep "open house" New Year's day for the DAUGHTERS and SONS, at the residence of the Regent, in Hotel Copley, Boston.—*M. H. B.*

* "Coronation" is an American tune composed by Oliver Holden in 1793.

THE meetings of the Bonny Kate Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Knoxville, Tenn., are always brilliant affairs, and its celebrations of Flag Day in June, and of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, were particularly successful and beautiful social functions. The latter took place at the home of Judge O. P. Temple, father of the Chapter Regent, Miss Mary Temple, who is a most graceful and charming hostess, and whose exquisite taste was shown in the unusually attractive decorations of the interior of the house and of the tables in the dining room. Before the guests of the Chapter arrived, a short business meeting was held for the election of officers. The members of the Bench of the Chancery Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court were the guests of honor and the lions of the occasion. The musical and literary features of the day were in keeping with the occasion. The Battle of King's Mountain was the subject of an able paper prepared by Dr. Ringgold but read by Dr. Frazer, owing to the illness of the former. A paper by Mrs. A. S. Birdsong on Old Fort Loudon, was warmly received, as was also the poem read by Mrs. Lawrence D. Tyson. One of the sweetest singers of Knoxville, Miss Alice Coffin, sang a lovely solo, which was heartily applauded. At this juncture, Chief Justice Snodgrass advanced and presented to the Chapter, on behalf of Mr. William Epps, a gavel made of wood from the old Capitol, which the Regent, Miss Temple, accepted in an admirable little speech. Patriotic music by an excellent quartette formed the alternate numbers of the programme. The arrangement of the national colors in the dining room was extremely artistic. The color scheme of the coffee table was red, and was carried out in the lights, the flowers, which were scarlet geraniums, and other details, and the same color was worn by Mrs. George Heck, who presided, and by Miss Woodruff, her assistant. Mrs. Sanford, assisted by Miss Ross, both in white, were in charge of the tea-table, where tuberose and white mint under a soft white light, carried out the color tone. The chocolate table was in blue, violets being the flowers chosen for its decoration, and over this presided Mrs. Rhea, assisted by Mrs. Tipton and Miss Rhea, all attired in blue.

THE George Taylor Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Easton, Pa., gave two patriotic entertainments on November 12th and 18th, in Easton, consisting of tableaux, moving pictures and a comedieta, "Love in '76," for the purpose of starting a fund for the purchase of the old Taylor house in Easton, where George Taylor, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, lived and died. The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, Regent; Mrs. Henry W. Scott, Mrs. Frank Reeder, Mrs. Henry D. Lachenour, Mrs. Edward J. Fox, Jr., and was a very great success, artistically and otherwise. The programme consisted of six tableaux of "America's Best Gifts to Her People," as follows: 1, America—Mrs. Helen Giberson; 2, America gives her sword into Washington's keeping; 3, Washington dedicates his sword to his country; 4, These created, these maintained the the Union; 5, America lays her choicest laurels at Washington's feet; 6, The Star Spangled Banner; the reception of President and Lady Washington in Philadelphia at which the minuet was beautifully danced; a wedding festival at Easton, Easton, England, representing the marriage of Thomas Penn and Lady Juliana Fermor; "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," recited by Miss Grace Simon, and illustrated by tableaux, and a comedieta, "Love in '76." The DAUGHTERS have aroused considerable enthusiasm regarding the purchase of this old historic house, which was built by William Parsons, the "Godfather" of Easton, and among its most prominent citizens during Colonial times. As a result of the action of the DAUGHTERS an organized movement is now being made to purchase, restore and preserve the building.

THURSDAY, November 12th, was a gala day for the people of the Mohawk Valley. The beautiful granite monument which the State has just erected to the memory of the brave Gen. Nicholas Herkimer was dedicated with fitting Masonic services. At 5 P. M., the Astenrogen Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, entertained the Onelda Chapter of Utica, and the Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Society with other guests at an elaborate supper. From seven until eight a large reception was held in the Rifle Corps parlors. Hon. G. A. Hardin, Justice of the Supreme Court, introduced the Regent, Miss Clara Hale Rawdon, who welcomed the guests, and told of the great work which was being done all over the country by the different Chapters. It was a most entertaining and instructive address. After brief remarks by Hon. John D. Henderson of Herkimer, and Judge Hardin, the guests adjourned to the Opera House, where seats had been reserved for them. The exercises in the Opera House were very fine. The large audience sang standing, "The Star Spangled Banner" with great effect, which was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Richardson. Fine addresses were delivered by the Hon. John W. Vrooman, Major-General Butterfield, Judge Earl, Miss

Clara Hale Rawdon, Regent; the Hon. Titus Sheard, Colonel Cole, Private Secretary to Governor Morton; and the Hon. A. M. Mills. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, and thus ended a day which will long be remembered by the people of the Mohawk Valley.

DIAL ROCK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized October 16, 1896, at Pittston, Pa., held its monthly meeting at the home of Mr. S. Judson Stark, in Tunkhannock, Pa., November 21, 1896. The husbands of the members were present by invitation. An elaborate dinner was served, after which William A. Wilcox, Esq., of Scranton, read a paper on the Sullivan Expedition of 1779. As the army had passed over the very ground where the meeting was being held, and had encamped only a few rods west, special reference was made to incidents connected with this locality, and much interest was manifested by those present. Mrs. Samuel Urquhart of Pittston read a paper on the aims and objects of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. "America" was sung, and while the gentlemen were enjoying cigars, the business of the meeting was transacted. A number of applications for membership are in hand, and many patriotic projects under consideration. This newest of Pennsylvania Chapters is giving a good account of itself. Its officers are: Regent, Mrs. Samuel Fear; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Thomas Coward; Historian, Mrs. James W. Piatt; Registrar, Mrs. William A. Wilcox; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Judson Stark; Secretary, Mrs. George Johnson.

THE Gen. Nathaniel Greene Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of East Greenwich, R. I., held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon, October 21st. Following is a list of the officers elected: Regent, Mrs. Emily Starkweather Chase; Vice Regent, Miss Anna J. Brown; Secretary and Registrar, Mrs. Effie Tillinghast Earnshaw, Treasurer, Mrs. Luella H. Bailey; Historian, Miss Alice Knowles. On the occasion of this meeting, each lady wore a device representing some historical event or person connected with the Revolution, and much amusement was created by the attempts to guess the signification of the articles worn. One device was the American flag to which a key was attached, representing a patriotic song and its author; another wore a small vial of water, representing a Revolutionary battle; another wore a picture of a cow, with pens attached, also representing a battle. These are but samples of the devices employed and are given only for the purpose of aiding any other Chapter that might wish to add a similar feature to some one of its meetings. This Chapter is in a flourishing condition. It numbers twenty-five members, and six other applicants have already forwarded their papers to Washington.

THE Melzingah Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Fishkill, N. Y., which was organized one year ago, held its first annual meeting November 16th, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck; Secretary, Miss Amy B. Du Bois; Treasurer, Miss Emily de W. Seaman; Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Brundage; Historian, Miss Margaret C. Roosa. The reports showed that the Chapter had increased from its twelve charter members to twenty. A prize was offered during the year to the girls of the public schools of the town for the best essay on the subject, "The Ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York." The response was so gratifying that it was decided to offer a similar prize during the coming year. On Charter Day, June 6th, the State Regent was present, and formally presented the charter. A constitution was not adopted until recently, as it seemed wise before doing so to ascertain from experience the needs of the Chapter. Situated in an historic locality, and now fairly started, it is the aim of Melzingah Chapter to arouse the spirit of patriotism, and especially to mark the points of historic interest in our vicinity.

At the next Continental Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, an amendment to the constitution will be offered by the delegate from the Macon, Ga., Chapter, changing the date of the annual congress from February 22d to October 19th, the anniversary of the decisive battle of the Revolution, the victory of Yorktown. From a weather point of view the change is desirable, as the severest weather of the winter may be expected about February 22d, as proven in the past, while October 19th promises open and delightful weather. In this connection it is to be remembered that the duties of the delegates require their attendance on several meetings a day for a week. From a patriotic standpoint the latter date would commemorate the culmination of the Revolution, and the fruition of every patriot's hopes and sacrifices by the fireside, and on the march and in battle. Every other battle was a step towards Yorktown, and the soldiers of every State shared its honor. Our nation to day is its legacy.—Mary D. Washington, Regent, Macon Chapter.

THE Newton Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its first meeting Wednesday, October 28th, with the

Regent, Mrs. Benjamin W. Hackett, on Woodland Road, Auburn-dale, Mass. The rooms were decorated with flags, bunting and flowers, artistically arranged. Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, National President of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, made a characteristic and pleasing address. Mrs. Henry E. Waite of West Newton, read a paper on her ancestor, Gen. John Glover of Marblehead, his services in the Revolution and his letters to and from General Washington. There was a patriotic recitation by Mrs. George C. Whipple, who made a fitting "Goddess of Liberty," in her costume of white bunting with decorations of red and blue ribbons, and with a tiny silk flag in her dark hair. The officers elected for the year were: Mrs. B. W. Hackett, Regent; Mrs. E. A. Ellis, Registrar; Mrs. H. E. Waite, Secretary. At the close of the exercises the ladies repaired to the dining-room, where dainty refreshments were served.

THE trees planted by the Sequoia Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to form an historic arch in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, were sent by the States as follows: Pennsylvania, a cedar, from Valley Forge; New Hampshire, a sugar maple, from the homestead of General Stark; Massachusetts, an elm, from Concord; Rhode Island, a birch, from the birthplace of General Greene; Connecticut, a young oak, raised from an acorn of the Charter Oak; New York, a white oak, from Saratoga battle ground; New Jersey, a linden, from Washington's headquarters, Somerville; Delaware, a red maple, from Belmont Hall, Smyrna, where the State Legislature met in 1777; Maryland, a liquidambar, from the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner;" Virginia, a chestnut, from the grave of Thomas Jefferson; North Carolina, a hackberry, from Guilford battle ground; South Carolina, a magnolia, from Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island; Georgia, a catalpa, from Fort Cornwallis.

THE society event of the season in Danville, Va., was a splendid entertainment given by the Dorothea Henry Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the 19th of November. The banquet hall was elaborately decorated with the national colors, and beautified with foliage and flowers in profusion. The Regent was very handsome in a most becoming gown of white silk, and received with that inimitable grace peculiar to her. The first part of the evening was given up to a musical programme of unusual merit. One of the most appropriate and interesting numbers was given by the Ladies' Mandolin Club. The unique feature of the evening was a fortune-telling booth, inside of which were stationed two genuine (?) gypsies. The company was invited to partake of a feast of good things, elegantly served. Many young people, allured by the strains of sweet music, spent the time in dancing. After a delightful evening, the guests departed, with pleasant memories of the Dorothea Henry Chapter.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Buffalo, N. Y., held commemorative exercises at the Otowega Club, on October 19th. This was also the day of the annual meeting, and the following officers were elected for the year: Regent, Mrs. Mary N. Thompson; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Richard J. Sherman; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edmund S. Wheeler; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Herman Mynter; Fourth Vice-Regent, Mrs. Sidney McDougal; Registrar, Mrs. Frank W. Abbott; Second Registrar, Miss Florence Lee; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William C. Letchworth; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robert Fulton; Historian, Miss Maude Hoxsie; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles J. North; Advisory Board, Miss Abbie Grosvenor, Mrs. Norris Morey, Mrs. Walter T. Wilson, Mrs. C. C. Wyckoff, Mrs. Henry C. French, Mrs. George Wadsworth, Mrs. W. H. H. Newman, Mrs. Edward T. Atwater, Miss Elizabeth R. Trott and Miss Grace Bird. The Chapter is a large one, 150 members being present.

THE John Adams Chapter met with its Regent, Miss Floretta Vining, at the Parker House, November 20th, with a number of guests, including the State Regent, Anna von Rydingsvaard, and Mrs. Oliver Crane of the Tea Party Chapter. After luncheon, remarks were made by the State Regent, who told the ladies something of interest concerning the work and plans of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and referred to the revised constitution, copies of which have been received by Chapter Regents from Maine to California. Mrs. Crane read a paper on "Mediterranean Days," reminiscent of her visits to Italy.

THE regular literary meeting of the Quequechan Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Fall River, Mass., was held Tuesday afternoon, November 10, 1896, in the parlor of the Mount Hope Hall, the Vice Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes in the chair. An interesting article relating to the Stamp Act was read by Miss Susan H. Nixon, and Miss Julia A. Jacobs read letters written by Abigail Adams to her husband just after the Battle of Bunker Hill. Other letters of Abigail Adams, written

during her residence in London, and describing her presentation at court, were read by Miss Margaret A. Morton, after which the meeting adjourned.

A RARE opportunity is offered by the Mohawk Chapter of Albany, N. Y., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to secure a reproduction of the George and Martha Washington cup and saucer. On the cup is the Washington coat-of-arms, and on either side the letters G. W. and M. W. in old blue; the quaint decoration on the inside of the cup and saucer is also in old blue. The price is \$3.00, and they can be secured by sending a postal note to Mrs. Manning, 153 Washington avenue, Albany, N. Y., before December 25, 1896.

A MEETING of Chapter Regents of the Bay State was called by the State Regent on November 18th, at the Hotel Nottingham. Nearly every Chapter was represented (41) and business of importance was discussed. Miss Brazier of the Bunker Hill Chapter served as Secretary. A plan was presented for an Advisory Board to aid the State Regent in her duties, the same being favorably voted upon.

THE Fort Greene Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 7th, will meet for the election of officers, December 28th. Greater New York now has three Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of which the Fort Greene Chapter is the second in size, the membership being 100.

AT the fifth annual meeting of the Philadelphia DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, October 28th, the Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, read a paper, prepared at her request by T. Mellon Rogers, in regard to the work of restoration in the old Banqueting Hall of the State House. The work is nearly complete, and the ladies hope to inaugurate the hall in February.

MARY WASHINGTON Colonial Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New York City, was organized the last week of November with Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent; and Mrs. A. G. Mills, Secretary. The address of the Secretary is 157 West 86th street, New York City.

THE first meeting of the Wilkesbarre, Pa., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION took place Monday evening, October 19th. A lecture on "Lord Cornwallis," by Dr. Lower, being the principal feature of the exercises.

THE State Regent of Massachusetts, Mme. Anna von Rydingsvaard, has presented to the National Society many Revolutionary relics which have been in her family's possession since the days of '76.

THE Lucy Knox Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Gloucester, Mass., held its annual meeting October 25th, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Allan Rogers.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE has been recently appointed Regent of a new Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Boston.

Daughters of the Revolution.

IN honor of the 118th anniversary of the evacuation of New York City by the British, the State Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION gave a dinner at the Hotel Castleton, New Brighton, S. I. The dinner was served in the glass-enclosed veranda overlooking the bay. At the entrance were three stacks of old flint-lock muskets, the room was adorned with flags, and the tables beautifully decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and maidenhair ferns. As a souvenir, each member carried away the pewter mug in which her coffee had been served *a la* Valley Forge. Toasts were drunk in cider to the State Regent, Mrs. Paulet Steers, who was present, and to the absent members from whom letters of regret were received. Among those present were: Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, the Vice Regent; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Secretary; Miss Mary A. Phillips, State Historian; Mrs. John G. Truax, State Treasurer; Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Librarian; Mrs. Hans Beatty, Registrar; Miss Sara M. Westbrook, Regent of Van Cortlandt Chapter at Peekskill; Miss L. V. Steers, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Ditmars-Johnson, Mrs. I. W. French, Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, Mrs. Adolphus Bennett, Mrs. William Bennett, Mrs. Sidell, Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. Alfred Roe, Mrs. J. C. Robinson and Mrs. Emmett R. Olcott.



THE Adams Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of Quincy, Mass., gave a reception on the anniversary of the birth of John Adams, to take formal possession of the house in which he was born, and which has been deeded to the Society by Charles Francis Adams. The Regent, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, assisted by the Vice-Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, and Mrs. Leslie C. Wead, Treasurer of the State Society, received the guests. Great pleasure was felt and expressed at the re-appearance in the Society of the ex-Regent of the State Society, Mrs. William Lee, who has been seriously ill for several months. The Chapter was entertained October 26th by Miss Rebecca Fairbanks at her home in Dedham. This famous old house was erected in 1636 by Joanthan Fairbanks, and has never passed out of the control of the family, Miss Fairbanks being of the seventh generation.

AT THE annual meeting of the Colonial Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Roe, in West 46th street, New York, November 9th, all the officers but the treasurer and the secretaries were re-elected. The list of officers is as follows: Mrs. Abraham Steers, Regent; Mrs. De Volney Everett, Vice Regent; Mrs. F. H. Daniels, Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. R. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Viola H. Russell, Treasurer; Mrs. Smith Anderson, Registrar; Mrs. A. G. N. Vermilya, Historian; Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, Chaplain; Executive Committee: Mrs. Emmett R. Olcott, Mrs. David C. Carr and Mrs. Robert Mook. Upon the question of union with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Regent and thirty-eight of the forty members present voted against the proposition.

MRS. ROBERT WARD of Scotland Road, South Orange, entertained the State Board of New Jersey, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, at a luncheon on November 19th. "Rosemont" is one of the loveliest of the pretty homes in the Oranges. To be bidden as a guest to enter its doors is an insurance of a perfect hour. Mrs. Ward dispenses hospitality with lavish hand. Her welcome and her greeting are sources of pleasure and a pleasant memory. After luncheon an important business meeting was held. There were present the Regent, Mrs. Geo. H. Hodenpyl; the Registrar, Miss A. W. Sterling; the Treasurer, Mrs. S. K. Dawson; the Historian, Mrs. Georgia Beers Crater, and Trustees Mrs. Richard Russell, Miss C. Duryee and Miss F. O. Rand.—*Georgia Beers Crater, Historian, New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.*

AVALON Chapter, Maryland DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, met on Saturday, November 14th, at the residence of the State Treasurer, Mrs. William S. Young, Baltimore, Mrs. Thomas Sherwood Hodson, Regent, presiding. The usual exercises followed, after which the paper of the day was read. It was on "Old Fort Niagara," was prepared and read by Mrs. S. S. Paine, and was thoroughly appreciated by those present. Some pictures of the old fort were exhibited. A business session was then held, and various matters were discussed. Several new members have recently been admitted, and others are even now preparing their application papers. Papers on various subjects have been promised for the coming winter, and each member seems roused to new interest and activity.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held November 30th at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr. The business being transacted, a delightfully crisp report was read by Mrs. L. Holbrook, the Continental Chapter delegate to the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs held at Buffalo, November 10th, 11th and 12th. Several applications for membership have been received during the month. At the December meeting of the Chapter there is to be a relic afternoon, at which Mrs. Alice Morse Earle is to read a paper. Each member is expected to bring some relic and tell its history. Invitations are extended to friends of Chapter members.

THE State Board of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION of New Jersey met October 1st at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, at Summit. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. The Regent reported a large increase in membership and a very flourishing condition of affairs. An invitation from the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, to be present at the unveiling of a monument on Hobart avenue, Summit, Oct. 19th, was accepted by the Society. New members were elected and three new Chapters formed. Mrs. Hodenpyl was elected delegate to represent the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, in conference with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at Washington.

AT THE November meeting of the Long Island Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, the proposed union of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was considered, and was favored by the greater number of members. It is expected that the Long Island Society

will be dissolved at some time in December, and will unite with the Fort Greene Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

THE semi-annual business court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of Colorado, was held at noon November 16, 1896, in their beautiful rooms in the Boston Building in Denver.



After the transaction of business the SOCIETY partook of an elaborate lunch, washing it down with a Colonial punch, the receipt for which was brought over by the early Virginia colonists. The COLONIAL WARS' rooms and library have jumped into a most gratifying popularity, and are the headquarters of all seeking genealogical and historical data on American subjects. The appeal sent out by the Library Committee, recently, for books for this library has been answered by donations from almost every point in the Union, there being now over 850 books on the shelves. It is to be hoped that every one having a spare historical or genealogical volume, will send it to the COLONIAL WARS' Library, 605 Boston Building, Denver; they will greatly help our brethren in the Hereditary-Patriotic Societies, by so doing. The rooms of

the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS have become so popular that the Library Committee now keep them open in the evenings. Recently, on this neutral territory, committees from the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met, and under the chairmanship of Col. T. Waln-Morgan Draper, perfected an organization, which resulted in a most elaborate and perfect union of the four Societies of descendants of the Revolutionary patriots, for the celebration of Evacuation Day, an account of which appears under a separate heading. The first church service of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of Colorado, was one of the most impressive of ecclesiastical events. It was held November 22d in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John in Denver. Bishop Spalding is Chaplain of the SOCIETY, and was assisted by eleven other clergymen, all of whom wore over their surplices the scarlet and white scarfs of the SOCIETY. The cathedral choir was augmented by the choirs from St. Peter's, St. Mark's and several other churches. The members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS marched in the Processional, which was a very long one. The decorations and music were magnificent. The Historical Discourse, by the Rev. John H. Houghton, was a review of the early Colonial sects and churches, and will be printed by the SOCIETY. The Societies of COLONIAL DAMES, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and LOYAL LEGION, were the guests of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and attended in large numbers. The arrangements for this beautiful and dignified service were in the hands of an able committee of which Col. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, Edward Lowell Kelly and Henry Wise Hobson were the members. The Council of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of Colorado, met on November 28d for its regular monthly council, at the residence of Mr. William Garrett Fisher. After the council the whole SOCIETY was entertained at supper by Mr. Fisher. The last member elected is Thomas Henry Edsall of Colorado Springs, who was one of the original New Yorkers who founded the SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The COLONIAL WARS in Colorado now numbers twenty-eight members, and the work this handful is doing in the Centennial State could be emulated with advantage in other States.

THE members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of New York, residing in Albany, met at the Fort Orange Club Wednesday evening, December 8d, and effected a formal social organization, the following temporary officers being elected: President, the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn; Vice President, Judge Clifford D. Gregory; Secretary, Edgar C. Leonard; Treasurer, George Comstock Baker; Executive Committee, R. D. Williams, State Historian Hugh Hastings and Henry Harmon Noble. The State Society does not recognize Chapters. In consequence a committee consisting of the President, Judge Gregory and F. E. Wadhams was appointed to urge upon the State Society the advisability of an amendment to the constitution permitting the formation of local Chapters. Should this amendment be adopted, the temporary organization effected will probably be made permanent. In view of the fact that the annual meeting of the State Society has never been held in Albany, the Executive

Committee, with Major Harmon Pumpelly Read and F. E. Wadhams, were appointed a committee to try to persuade the State organization to hold the next meeting, which takes place in February, 1897, in that city. The following are the members of the organization residing in Albany: John V. L. Pruyn, Major Harmon Pumpelly Read, Edgar C. Leonard, Wm. V. R. Erving, Edward J. Wheeler, Frederick E. Wadhams, George Williams Pierce, Clarence E. Newman, Henry Harmon Noble, James W. Cox, Jr.; Gardner C. Leonard, Billings Learned Hand, Clarence W. Stevens, Frederick B. Stevens, Elijah W. Murphey, William Herrick Griffith, Frank W. Boutelle, Robert D. Williams, Archibald J. McClure, A. Bleecker Banks, Rt. Rev. Wm. Crosswell Doane, George Comstock Baker, Goodwin Brown, Charles M. Culver, Hugh Hastings, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Walter M. Brown, Hon. James H. Roberts, Irving B. Easton, Clifford D. Gregory, E. W. Wetmore, Arthur G. Root, Wm. M. Whitney, Daniel Leonard, George C. Treadwell, Benjamin W. Arnold, A. E. Hoyt, Geo. G. Champlin, Rev. F. S. Sill, D.D., and Edward F. Roy.

THE Buffalo and Niagara Falls members of the General SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS met together in Buffalo on the 18th of November to form a local Chapter. The attendance was most encouraging, and the following were chosen to be the Executive Board: Messrs. Andrew Langdon, James A. Roberts, Cyrus K. Remington, Geo. A. Stringer and C. M. Bushnell. From these Mr. Andrew Langdon was elected by ballot to serve for one year as President; Mr. James A. Roberts, Vice-President, and Mr. C. K. Remington, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE report of the first General Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of California, has been published in handsome form by the Society, and contains much interesting information. The Society now numbers twenty-three members, having lost, since its organization in November, 1895, one of its charter members, the Secretary of the Society, Harry Woodville Latham.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

THE National Council of the the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES having approved the design for the Diploma of Companionship in the Order, the same is now being engraved by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. of Philadelphia. The diploma will be printed on parchment from a steel plate, and will be ready to be issued to Companions about the first of February. Inquiries regarding the diploma may be addressed to the Secretary-General, James H. Morgan, 478 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The National Council has authorized a slight enlargement in the Insignia of the Order, and while it will remain the same in all essential features, those hereafter made will be of the altered size. The present insignia will remain official, but no further issue of the same will be made after those now in the hands of the Treasurer-General have been taken. This change of size has been made in deference to the views of a large number of Companions, and after the matter had been considered by a committee of the National Council, who reported against any change in the design of the insignia; but, in order to conform to the accepted standard in such matters, in favor of a slight increase in size. Any Companion who may so desire may exchange his present insignia for one made from the new die, and an allowance will be made for the one surrendered. The National Council has also authorized the issuing of a miniature insignia to such Companions as have the large one. Communications regarding insignia may be sent to the Treasurer-General, Edward S. Sayres, 217 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.



THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, New York Commandery, will have a banquet at the Brevoort House, Fifth avenue, New York City, early in January. The arrangements are in charge of the following committee: Commander David Banks, Judge Advocate-General Frank Montgomery Avery; Jacob T. Van Wyck and J. Kennsett Olyphant. The annual meeting of the New York Commandery will be held at the Brevoort, New York City, in December. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and a new Constitution will be proposed to take the place of the present one under which the Order was originally instituted, and by which it was governed until the adoption of the National Constitution to conform to which the New York Constitution will now be modified. The date of the November meeting of the Council of the New York Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED

STATES fell on the day before Thanksgiving, and owing to the absence from the city of a number of the Council a quorum was not present. For this reason a number of proposals for Companionship were unavoidably laid over until the December meeting of the Council, when Companionship will be conferred.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, Massachusetts Commandery, was instituted at Boston, October 21, 1896. The following officers were elected: Commander, Major-General Zealous B. Tower, U. S. A.; Vice-Commander, Major-General Albion P. Howe, U. S. A.; Secretary, Allen Arnold, 103 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, John Couper Edwards, 34 School street, Boston; Registrar, William L. Willey; Judge Advocate, Edmund S. Spaulding; Deputy Secretary, Gould Hoyt Bull; Companions of the Council, the above officers and Edward H. Eldridge and Rodney Macdonough. Following the precedent of the Pennsylvania and New York Commanderies, Companionship in the Massachusetts Commandery is not granted upon application, but is conferred upon those who may be selected and invited by the Council.

United States Daughters of 1812.

THE memorial services under the auspices of patriotic DAUGHTERS, at the late residence of Mrs. Stephen Adams Webster, November 18th, were carried out in a simple and impressive manner. Ladies from the several Societies of which Mrs. Webster was a member were invited to represent their Orders, and some fifty were present, all wearing badges, flowers or ribbons. Handsome floral designs attested "Remembrance." The Colonial Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, sent an elegant wreath; the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS SOCIETY OF 1812, a pillow of roses. "At Rest," the OHIO SOCIETY, a Star of Hope; the National SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN, an exquisite piece in the colors of the Society. These, with numerous cut flowers and smaller designs, with the carnation, worn by the SOCIETY OF 1812, that each DAUGHTER placed in the coffin, gave an appearance of the dead sister to create a memory. The Rev. Mr. Webster of the Church of the Covenant officiated. A quartette sang "Nearer, My God to Thee;" Mrs. Darling then read a tribute of respect. Mrs. Thompson sang a solo—beautiful and appropriate words set to the music, "Auld Lang Syne"—which was followed by an informal greeting, that seemed like a reception held by the dead. The husband, daughter, sister, brother, nephew and family friends could but feel their loved one was mourned and regretted. A letter from Mrs. Hanaford was read by Mrs. Darling. Then, standing at the head of the coffin, she said: "I desire to express the appreciation of this bereaved family to each Society here represented to pay a tribute of respect to one who will be held in remembrance by all who enjoyed her kindly presence and loyal friendship." For three years illness confined Mrs. Webster to her home, but she did not lose her interest in our movements, and at all times she gladly contributed to promote the welfare of the various Societies of which she was an honored member. She resigned from several, but the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, held her active endeavors to the last. Mrs. Webster was one of the early members of the Sorosis, but when domestic duties increased, she resigned and devoted her energies to home. Later a wave of patriotism passed over our land and patriotic Societies organized. She was with the first to advance the movement under the pennon of Liberty, Home and Country. This was natural, for she was a descendant from a long line of patriots and statesmen. Mrs. Webster was a charter member, one of the first one hundred, of the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, also DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION (an Order founded on State Societies), and at the date of her death was Trustee of the General Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, and President of the OHIO SOCIETY, 1812, in which she had special interest, and as a result left an impression of her work that will live after her. She was a Chapman of the Old Connecticut, and later "a Western Reserve Family," and a true lover of Ohio. Among other Societies she held prominent places. She was President of the Columbian Association of 1892, the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN, the Society of Political Study, the Ladies' Health Protective Society, and was formerly a member of the Professional Woman's League and numerous benevolent Orders. Many of the poor of our city will miss their patron, and long and lovingly will memory linger over the life and work of this noble woman. A new trustee will be appointed to take the place of Mrs. Webster, and Miss Irene



Stout of Dayton, Vice-President of Ohio, succeeds Mrs. Webster, elected President at the last Council, September 10th, to January 8, 1900. At the next General Council, in New York City, January 8, 1897, changes will be effected and a permanent Constitution accepted to strengthen State Societies; but in States where Societies do not exist, members can unite with the General Society under new and improved conditions to concentrate work, yet extend the circle of usefulness. The death of Mrs. Webster, a Trustee of the National Home for DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, deprives the permanent Endowment Fund of a benefaction of \$5,000. The papers to secure this sum were in her hands for completion. Mrs. Darling was to have perfected the gift to the Society on Wednesday, November 11th, by appointment with officers of the Company, but Mrs. Webster died Tuesday evening, November 10th, at 10 o'clock, without one moment's warning. She had so far recovered from her lameness as to make her eligible to insure as a benefactor for the endowment of the Home, an object in which she was greatly interested.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants.

At the banquet of the SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS, at Delmonico's, in New York, on November 23d, 150 members were present.



An important business meeting preceded the banquet, at which a resolution was adopted to consolidate with the Societies of the same name in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, under the name of the GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS. The following officers were elected: Governor, Henry E. Howland; Deputy Governor, John T. Terry; Chaplain, Joseph J. Slocum; Elder, Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; Secretary, Frederic H. Hatch; Treasurer, William Milne Grinnell; Historian, R. H. Greene; Surgeon, J. Dougal Bissell. Mr. Hatch was elected Secretary in place of Edward L. Norton, who had held the office since December, 1894. Ex-Judge Howland presided, and at the table with him were Mayor Strong, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, James C. Carter, Frederick J. de Peyster, John S. Wise, Edmund Wetmore, G. De Weckherlin, the Minister of the Netherlands,

and Col. Edward C. James. After an address of welcome from the President, Mayor Strong spoke, and mentioned the fact that his wife was a lineal descendant of the first Mayor of New York City, who was elected in 1655. In responding to the toast, "The Pilgrims," Dr. Hale alluded to the principles of true democracy instituted by the voyagers of the *Mayflower*. James C. Carter made an eloquent address in response to "Our Country," Frederick J. de Peyster spoke on "Colonial Warriors," John S. Wise made an address on "John Smith," Edmund Wetmore followed with "Education in Politics," G. De Weckherlin with "Our Earliest Friends," and Col. Edward C. James replied to the last toast, "The Ladies." The Reception Committee consisted of John T. Terry, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Daniel Stimson, J. Bayard Backus, Edward L. Norton, Mrs. Edward Mitchell and Mrs. W. D. Page.

The Founders and Patriots of America.

ONE of the members of the ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, is Dwight Tracy, M.D., D.D.S., of New York. He is a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Tracy of Norwich, Conn., one of the original proprietors and settlers of that town, and an original proprietor of Windham, Conn. Dr. Tracy is one of the few Americans who can trace his lineage with certainty to a royal ancestor, or rather to royal ancestors, for it has been clearly established that Lieut. Thomas Tracy was a descendant of the first Saxon king of England, Egberht; of Alfred the Great, of Scottish kings, and of the Emperor Charlemagne. These facts were ascertained by the late Judge Frederick Plumer Tracy of California, a native of Windham, who was most thorough in his investigations. If it be true that Egberht, who reigned between 800 and 839 was a descendant of Odin, who was the master of much of the north of Europe in the Third Century, then the descendants of Lieut. Thomas Tracy, the emigrant settler, have a proven ancestry extending through more than 1,500 years. Among these descendants is the family of the late Henry Farnam of New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK CITY.—Your little magazine is so attractive and newsy, I would not like to miss a single number.—Charlotte J. Gregory.

The Colonial Dames of America.

THE "Calendar of Wills," prepared by Prof. Barthold Fernon, late State Archivist of New York, under the auspices of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, of the State of New York, is now



ready for delivery to subscribers. This calendar gives a brief abstract of every will proven and recorded in these offices between the years 1626 and 1836, 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), and the names, residences and occupation of the executors and witnesses so far as recorded. Families of all the thirteen Colonies, of England, Holland, France, and the West Indies are represented in these wills. A limited edition has been issued, which is for sale at \$5 a copy, and an Edition de Luxe of

one hundred copies has been printed on hand-made paper, with extra wide margin, and bound in vellum, with red leather backs, stamped with the seal of the Society, in gold, at \$10 a copy. Those who wish to subscribe should address Mrs. Morris Patter-son Ferris, 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE Maryland Society, COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, has arranged for a series of instructive entertainments during the winter. Six lectures on Colonial topics by members of the Society are to alternate every two weeks with receptions, where temporary exhibits of Colonial relics will form an interesting feature.

Among Other Societies.

A MEMORIAL tablet was dedicated on Roanoke Island, N. C., November 28th, to commemorate the first English settlement in America. It was erected under the auspices of the ROANOKE COLONY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, and was dedicated with appropriate religious exercises, and an address was delivered by Graham Daves of Newbern, President of the ASSOCIATION. Two companies of Colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, one in 1585, the other in 1587, settled on Roanoke Island, in the eastern waters of North Carolina. The island was then within the boundaries of Virginia, and, indeed, the word Virginia had its origin as the name of that region, but by the provisions of the charters of 1663 and 1665, of Charles II. to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, it fell within the limits of North Carolina. On this island the colonists constructed Fort Raleigh in 1585; there, on August 18, 1587 (O. S.), was born Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born in America; there, three days later she was baptized, as Manteo, the friendly Indian Chief had been on August 13, 1587, one week before. These baptisms were the first celebrations of a Christian Sacrament within the limits of the original United States, more than twenty years before Pocahontas. The sad story of the abandonment and disappearance of the unfortunate colonists is well known, but there is some reason to believe that their descendants may still be found among the tribe of "Croatan,"—more properly "Hatteras"—Indians of Robeson County, N. C. The outlines of the fort built by the colonists are still plainly visible, and are now marked by granite pillars.

THE COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, who organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few months since, were delightfully entertained by their President, Mrs. H. P. Halsey, at a Colonial tea and musicale, given at her residence, 111 McDonough street, Friday, November 20th. More than sixty members were in attendance, all of whom have an American ancestry of more than two centuries. Before the musicale Mrs. Halsey made an address explanatory of the purpose of the Society, which was briefly summed up as follows: "As our ancestors devoted their best energies to the establishment of the Republic, we pledge ourselves to do all we can in maintaining upon all occasions with patriotic devotedness the primal principals upon which our government was founded, and as wives and mothers our influence, if properly exercised, will be great." The musical programme was finely rendered by several young ladies, among whom were Miss Edith Dutcher, Miss May Smith, Miss Gertrude Campbell, Miss Gladys Fitch and Miss C. Clifford Walker. Miss Emily McElroy, the well known elocutionist, gave an admirable recitation of "The Old Minstrel." Among the decorations of the rooms were a number of exceedingly interesting Colonial relics.

On an antique table stood a model of the king's ship *Talbot*, which, in 1629, brought to the Massachusetts Bay Colony its first minister, Francis Higginson, ancestor of the hostess, and of several other COLONIAL DAUGHTERS.

THE lineal descendants of Col. Israel Hutchinson and the town of Danvers, Mass., have erected at Danversport a monument to the memory of that gallant hero. The ceremonies of unveiling took place November 10th, under the auspices of the Danvers HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The monument is a seven-foot shaft of polished Quincy granite, suitably inscribed, resting on a plain granite base, and is a massive and handsome piece of work. The services at the monument were the unveiling by Frank E. Hutchinson, a lineal descendant of Colonel Hutchinson; prayer by the Rev. C. F. Holbrook; statement of the committee, and the singing of "America." An adjournment then took place to the Baptist church, where addresses were made by the Rev. A. P. Putnam, President of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY; the Hon. Warren A. Reed of Brockton, a descendant of Colonel Hutchinson; E. D. Hines, a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; the Hon. A. P. White and others.

THE ISLAND AND HARBOR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of Kittery Point, Me., at its third annual meeting, November 25, 1896, voted to place a Revolutionary marker at the grave of every soldier of the Revolution buried in town. Kittery is the oldest town in Maine, and sent a large number of men to the War for Independence. O. L. Friess of Portsmouth, N. H., can be addressed by those who have Revolution ancestors buried in Kittery.

ON Tuesday evening, December 1st, the Rev. George M. Bodge, author of "Soldiers in King Philip's War," read a carefully-prepared paper on the "Arms, Methods and Events in Indian Warfare," before the RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY at Providence. The paper was illustrated by stereopticon views, and was extremely interesting.

"THE Colonial Parson of New England," by Frank Samuel Child, is a delightful book from the pen of a loving and thoughtful student of early New England history, who wishes to place in a correct light the character of a class of men generally mis-

understood by people of the present day. Mr. Child believes that the Colonial parson of New England "does not receive his full meed of praise and appreciation," and that there are "few more interesting and suggestive characters in the history of New England." Before closing the volume the reader will feel that the author has proved this statement, and will realize how strong and beautiful was the character of the parson in the New England colonies. The book is from the press of the Baker & Taylor Company, New York.

"THE Regicides" is an historic novel of absorbing interest, by Frederick Hull Cogswell, just issued by the Baker & Taylor Company of New York. The author has entered with success a field almost unexplored by writers of historical romance, that of early Colonial history. The action centres in the flight and pursuit of Generals Whalley and Golfe, who signed the death warrant of Charles the First. The story deals with actual characters and events, and gives a vivid picture of life in the early days of Connecticut. It is of high literary quality, and is an important addition to our distinctively American literature.

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The Magazine tries to make itself practically useful as well as entertaining, and has had the honor to be overwhelmed with commendations from its friends. The publishers are, perhaps, justified in saying, that they feel entitled to the cordial support of all; and they may be pardoned for saying that the only way to make that support practical is for each member to send his subscription for one year.

After a short experiment in raising the price, the publishers, at the very urgent request of hundreds of interested friends, have decided to go back to the old rate. They now announce the subscription price as One Dollar a year.

With such support as the publishers (who are entirely disinterested) have a right to expect, this Magazine can be made to perform a splendid service. It has successfully weathered the hard times, which have existed ever since it started, two years ago; and now it bids all the Societies a Merry Christmas and a most Happy New Year and invites each member to come forward and subscribe.

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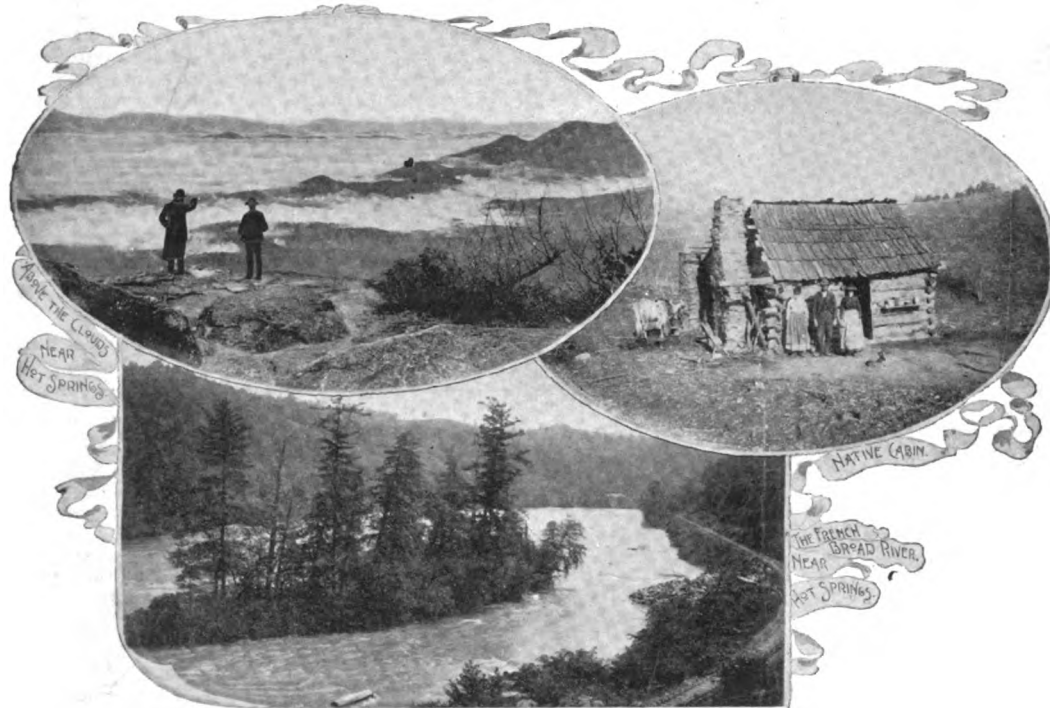
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THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[FIRST ARTICLE.]

MORE than twenty years ago, a small book of sixty-four pages, entitled "The Last Men of the Revolution," was published in Hartford, Conn., by N. A. and R. A. Moore. It contained brief sketches of seven of these "last men," by the Rev. E. B. Hillard, together with photographs of six of them, and views of their homes printed in colors. In 1882, a gentleman who had heard of this book, endeavored to procure a copy, but was unable to do so until 1885. Meanwhile he wrote to the U. S. Pension Commissioner at Washington, D. C., and obtained the names of ten last survivors of the Revolution. He searched old newspapers and magazines for items in regard to these ten, and wrote a brief sketch of each. Upon procuring a copy of the Rev. Mr. Hillard's book, the compiler added the information contained therein, and at a later period supplemented his work by facts which he had learned in regard to several other "last survivors."

In the introduction Mr. Hillard well says: "Every American desires to know all that can be known of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution." "The present is the last generation that will be connected by living link with the great period in which our national independence was achieved. Our own are the last eyes that will look on men who looked on Washington; our ears the last that will hear the living voices of those who heard his words. Soon they too must answer the final challenge, and go to join the full ranks of those who have preceded them to the invisible world." "How precious a collection to every true American, did it exist, would be the portraits of the seven men who fell, on the morning of the nineteenth of April, 1775, on Lexington Green! Around such men there gathers the interest of the periods with which they were associated, whose greatness they helped to achieve. Ever it is only through association with the men who were actors in them that the periods of history seem real. History lives only in the persons who created it. The vital words in its record are the names of men. Thus everything of personal narrative gives reality to the past. Henceforth the American Revolution will be known among men by the silent record of history alone."

In these brief sketches will be found the names of only a few of those who were soldiers in the Revolution. Of the "men of Lexington," we have a few words about the *last* one who was with us, and as we recall the names of Jonas Parker, Isaac Muzzey, Caleb Harrington, John Brown, Robert Monroe, Samuel Hadley and Jonathan Harrington, we try to recall those of others "who opened the roll of devotion and glory. How grand a roll! How signal the period which these names inaugurate," and Daniel F. Bakeman concludes: The Revolution was an event, not in American history only, but in the history of the world, since the rights contended for were "the rights of human nature"—so these few humble men, its last survivors, are not only objects of the liveliest interest to us, but of the most sacred regard to every lover of liberty throughout the world. They stand forth in all their lowliness to all lands and nations and times, the representatives of that great movement in human history which vindicated the claim to liberty as the right of all. Unknowingly they won this distinction, let us rejoice to see how time, over all earthly circumstance, at last crowns and enthrones devotion to a good cause.

DEBORAH SAMPSON.

[ROBERT SHURLIFFE.]

Deborah (Sampson) Gannett died at Sharon, Mass., April 27, 1827, aged sixty-seven. Her history is such a remarkable one that it has been carefully written and authenticated, as may be found in all its prolixity and verbosity, in a manuscript by Herman Mann of Dedham, 1797, and this was corrected and rewritten in 1850 by his son. That of the father had the sanction and approval of Mrs. Gannett herself, although it has errors, both in fact and sentiment, and was called by the son "a crude and very imperfect sketch." The following is from the manuscript compiled from her own statements and the records at United States Pension Office, together with facts found elsewhere which have been, and now are, for their substantial verity, not doubted. We will go back and trace here as clearly as may be her genealogy.

Henry and Abraham Sampson were settled in Duxbury

in 1629-30, and are supposed to have been brothers. Abraham was living in 1680, after which there is no record of him. The first or Christian name of his wife is not known. She was a daughter of Samuel Nash. Their son Isaac, born 1660, married Lydia Standish, daughter of Alexander Standish. Their son Jonathan, born February 9, 1690, married Joanna Lucas, Sept. 28, 1721. Their son Jonathan, born April 8, 1729, married Deborah Bradford, who was born November 18, 1732, daughter of Elisha Bradford of Plymouth. Her mother was Bathsheba LeBroche, an elegant French lady, whose father was a native of Paris. Elisha Bradford was married to this lady September 7, 1717. She was his second wife. They had thirteen children, of whom Deborah was the twelfth. Elisha was the son of Joseph, who was a son of Governor William Bradford. Jonathan Sampson being the only son of his father living at the time of his death, February 8, 1758, was heir to considerable estate, but by the unfair management of a brother-in-law he was not suffered to come into possession of it. This disappointment unsettled his mind to such an extent that he forsook his former employments and sober habits, and betook himself to a seafaring life. This had its effect on his wife, and its results were made manifest in her child, Deborah, the subject of this sketch. She was born December 17, 1760. At the age of five years she was, by the pressure of want upon the family, separated from her mother, her father being absent at sea, or having perished by shipwreck.

After spending a few years with a maiden lady of the name of Fuller, and also with a Mrs. Thatcher, she was placed under the care of Deacon Jeremiah Thomas of Middleborough, in whose family she remained from the age of ten to that of twenty years. In this family her fondness for books was sternly frowned upon; yet she used her limited opportunities for acquiring knowledge with such success that when not quite seventeen she taught a public school in Middleborough. The books studied in this school were The New England Primer, here and there a spelling-book, the Psalter, and a few Testaments. A sheet of paper was sometimes allowed the boys for penmanship, while the chief occupation of the girls was to learn to knit and sew.

At the age of twenty, having left her friends without their knowledge, she went to the house of a Mr. Leonard, in Middleborough, where, without ceremony, she possessed herself of enough of his clothing to disguise herself, and wandered through Taunton, Rochester and New Bedford, where she made a partial engagement with the captain of a privateer to enlist on board his vessel, but abandoned the design on being informed of his bad treatment of his men. She then visited Wrentham, Dedham and other towns, and at Bellingham enlisted as a Continental soldier for the town of Uxbridge, under the assumed name of *Robert Shurtliffe*. Near the end of the month of April, 1781, she was mustered into the service at Worcester, and, in company with a large number of new recruits, marched to join the army at West Point. There she was placed in Captain Webb's Company of light infantry, in Colonel Shepard's Regiment and General Patterson's Brigade. Her stature, as recorded by the proper officer, was five feet seven and a half inches; eyes hazel, inclining to blue, etc. Here her civilian's suit was exchanged for the Continental uniform—a blue coat, faced with white; white vest, breeches, stockings, with black straps about the knees; half-boots, black stock, made of velvet and stiffened with leather; a cap, with a variegated cockade on one side, a white plume tipped with red on the other, and a white sash about the crown. Her arms were a French fusée and bayonet, knapsack, cartridge box and thirty cartridges.

In the month of June she was sent with part of her company on a reconnaissance to Harlem and the White Plains. They had a skirmish with a party of the enemy, consisting chiefly of Tories, whom they compelled to retire. Though the shock of battle was unexpected and furious, and the man next to her was shot dead at the second discharge, she said she suffered less from fear, than from fatigue, thirst and the heat of the day. She was in many engagements, and on all occasions behaved *manfully*. In the hardships as well as the glories of the siege of Yorktown, she had a personal share. Unwilling to be outdone by sturdy, robust men, she labored in the,

trenches; and was often exposed to great danger from the enemy's fire. Once she distinctly felt the wind of a cannon ball which passed over her head and killed four men just behind her. She was a witness of the surrender of Cornwallis, and went with her company into winter quarters on the banks of the Hudson.

In June, 1782, with about thirty others, she volunteered on an expedition against a party of Tories who were committing outrages on the loyal inhabitants east of the Hudson. After a short skirmish, they put the Tories to flight, but our heroine received two wounds, one in the left temple, the other (from a pistol ball) in the thigh. She was carried to the hospital, but resolutely concealed the second wound and cared for it herself.

Her military career abounded with hardy and hazardous adventures, in all of which she bore herself with the firmness, resolution and patient endurance, which are often thought to belong exclusively to the stronger sex. Peace was proclaimed in the army April 19, 1783. The troops, however, were not disbanded till the Autumn following. Having occasion to visit Philadelphia during the summer, she was seized with a malignant fever then raging in that city, which proved fatal to multitudes. She was carried to the hospital, and at one time the attendants, supposing her to be dead, were heard by her (they were men) disputing about some part of her clothing which they expected to have. By an almost superhuman effort she made it known that she was yet alive, and sank again into a state resembling death. The surgeon, Dr. Binney, happening to enter the hospital, was made acquainted with the fact. In endeavoring to ascertain if there was motion at the heart, the fact was disclosed that the soldier Robert Shurtliffe was a woman. This secret, however, the benevolent surgeon imparted to none but Mrs. Parker, the matron of the establishment. She was immediately conveyed to Mrs. Parker's apartment, and nursed with the greatest care. As soon as she was able to ride, she was taken to Dr. Binney's house, and treated with the most delicate attention. On her departure for camp, for the purpose of being discharged, Dr. Binney gave her a letter for General Patterson, in which he disclosed the fact of her sex, and the manner in which it was discovered. The General was greatly astonished, but treated her very kindly. She had been well-known to him as a brave soldier, and had, during part of the third year, acted as his aide-de-camp, and had lived in his family during the illness of Major Haskell, who had served him in that capacity. General Patterson supplied her with woman's apparel; but she continued to wear her military costume during the following winter. She received an honorable discharge from the hand of General Knox. Testimonials of faithful performance of duty, and of exemplary conduct, were given by Generals Patterson and Shepard, Colonel Henry Jackson and others.

She arrived among her relatives in Massachusetts in November, 1783. She did not immediately make herself known, but at length resumed feminine apparel and employments. In a few months (in 1784) she became the wife of Benjamin Gannett, an industrious young farmer of Sharon, and lived to rear a family of respectable children. She had an only son and two daughters. She died at her home in Sharon, April 27, 1827, aged sixty-seven years, sustaining to the end the character of a faithful and exemplary wife and mother, a kind neighbor and friend. She obtained a pension for her war services from January 1, 1803, of \$4 per month. In 1832, an act was passed allowing pensions to the widows of deceased Revolutionary soldiers. Her husband, Benjamin Gannett, after her decease, applied for a continuance of her pension, and at length, in the year 1837, the Committee of Congress on Revolutionary Pensions allowed it to be continued to him from the time of her death. A special Act was passed to meet the peculiarity of the case, July 7, 1838, and he was placed upon the same footing as the widows of Revolutionary soldiers. By Act of July 7, 1838, Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to her heirs \$466.66, being the amount that accrued from March 4, 1831, to the death of her husband, Benjamin Gannett, in January, 1837.

It is related that Mrs. Gannett, to gratify the curiosity of the multitude, visited Boston, and, clad in military attire, upon a platform erected on the Common, went through the manual exercise at the word of command, given by an officer of the army. Those who witnessed the scene said that "she would almost make the gun talk" every time it came to the ground from her hand, the sound was so significant. She was born in Plymton, Mass., December 17, 1760. A descendant of John Alden, of Miles Standish, of Rev. Peter Hobart and of Governor William Bradford, a cousin of Simeon Sampson, one of the most distinguished naval commanders of the Revolution, there was much in her family relationship to awake her patriotism and inspire her prowess, yet we may truly say that no parallel to Deborah Sampson is to be found in the annals of any nation. The story of Semiramis is now fully exploded; Penthesilea and the Amazons never existed but in epic poetry; Boadicea, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth of England and Catharine of Russia are

great names, but practiced no concealment of sex, and the last two are of doubtful virtue. Yet of Deborah Sampson, all subsequent knowledge proves her character without a blemish.

JARED OLCOTT.

The following sketch of Jared Olcott was prepared by another writer than the one who compiled the other sketches of "Last Survivors," but it is introduced here as forming an appropriate part of the series.

Among the emigrants to America from England in 1685, were Thomas Olcott and his wife, Abigail Porter. It is not known from what part of England they came, but they settled in Hartford, Conn. One of their descendants, Joseph Olcott, married Elizabeth Marsh, and they became the parents of twelve children. The eldest of these, Jared, was born in Hartford, July 22, 1759, where he received a common school education.

On April 11, 1776, when he was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted at Hartford, Conn., as a Continental teamster under Gordon Wadsworth, captain or conductor of teams. Jeremiah Wadsworth was the first officer who had supreme charge of the teams, and he was afterwards succeeded by Nehemiah Hubbard. Young Olcott entered immediately into service, where he remained as a teamster something more than two years. At the expiration of this time he enlisted for three years in Captain Barnard's Company, Col. Sam Wyllis' Regiment, Connecticut Troops. He was promoted to Sergeant, and was eventually chosen by Gen. Nehemiah Wadsworth to attend his person, and remained in this service until the war closed.

For a time this patriot was one of the Life Guards of General Washington, and he participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. His son, who is now living, remembers several stories which he heard his father tell of his experiences in the army. He said that after the Battle of Monmouth he saw over fifty redcoats lying beside a spring of water, dead. They were very thirsty, and perished from drinking so much of the water. He also said that the officers in charge of the American troops kept their men from drinking by having a detachment of men with bayonets to keep them back.

Olcott was one of the five enlisted teamsters in the whole Continental Army. At the surrender of Cornwallis he had a man aboard as part of his freight who had been shot through his eye, the ball coming out the back of his head. When he last saw him he was living, with good prospects of recovering.

After the surrender of Cornwallis, he carried all the French freight to Boston, where they were left to take ship. The freight included a large number of wounded Frenchmen.

A story that Jared was fond of telling ran something like this: "One morning as I was lying in my tent, I heard General Wadsworth say, 'Jared, come over to my office.' The general had previously told me that if I ever saw a mate to his black horse, Prince, which he rode, that I was to buy him regardless of price. I had but a short time before run across a perfect mate to the horse, and this was the reason he called me in on that morning. On being ushered into his presence the General asked me how much I thought it would take to buy the horse. I told him that I did not know. He then wrote a check on the Commissary in this language: 'Let bearer have what money he wants.' I presented the check, and asked for \$10,000. The Commissary was somewhat surprised, but as the signature could not be questioned, he counted me out \$10,000 in Continental money. I secured a good horse, and rode all day to the home of the owner of the coveted horse. On arriving I told him that General Wadsworth had sent me to see his horse. I examined the animal and found that he fulfilled all my expectations. The owner very much disliked to part with him, but finally did so for \$8,000. I then returned to Hartford, and rode by General Wadsworth's house on the black horse, my own following. The General ran out, delighted to know that he had secured so fine a mate for Prince, and did not find a word of fault with the price paid."

He remembered seeing thirteen men shot and hung at different times for desertion. One day he was drawn as a guard to keep the crowd back at an execution. The man who was about to be hung stood in a wagon, with the noose about his neck. As he stood there he straightened up, and looking around, said: "Gentlemen, I see the greatest crowd I ever saw in my life. I protest to you and to my God that"—as he reached this point the executioner shouted: "You're a d— liar," and ordered the wagon driven on, which left the culprit swinging.

Olcott also rendered efficient service in the War of 1812. Shortly after he was discharged from the Revolutionary army he married, and immediately moved to a town on the line between Connecticut and Massachusetts. It is somewhat interesting to know how this place gained its name. Two towns had a dispute over their line, each claiming some of the other's territory. Finally, to decide the matter, land on each side of the line was taken, and a new town was formed, which on account of the method of settling the dispute, they called Agreement.

After living in Agreement several years, he sold out and moved to Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he remained five or six years. He then exchanged his farm for one near Lee Center, in the same county, where he lived until July 5, 1846, with the exception of a short sojourn in Jefferson County, N. Y. On the date above mentioned, he moved to Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he died a few weeks later.

In 1846 an agent visited him and told him that he was entitled to a pension of \$5,000 for his services in the War of the Revolution. In making his proof for the pension he made a mistake and said that he enlisted under John Barnard, when he should have said Gordon Wadsworth, his first enlistment being under Wadsworth and his later one under Barnard. He was preparing to correct this when he died. While engaged in his usual work about his farm property he was stricken with apoplexy on July 17, 1846, and after lingering six days, died on July 23, 1846, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven years and one day. By the kindness of the Watertown Life Guards he was buried with military honors.

He was twice married; the first time to Mary Caldwell, of the State of Connecticut, and the second time to Abigail Smith (née Bailey), of New York State. He was the father of eleven children, the sole survivor being Mr. Edward Olcott, aged eighty-two years, who is now living at Point Rock, Oneida County, N. Y. This gentleman is an honorary member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and is one of the few actual SONS now living. To him the writer is indebted for much of the data of this sketch.

JONATHAN HARRINGTON.

Jonathan Harrington of Lexington, Mass., in 1848, recounted

to Mr. Lossing the story of the 19th of April, 1775, and a good deal has been written and said of this Jonathan Harrington, some of which can be read by referring to the uncommonly graphic work of Mr. Lossing, where will be found a portrait of the man of other days, and a facsimile of his autograph at the age of ninety years. (Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, pg. 554, Vol. I.) When Lossing wrote what he did, Jonathan Harrington was supposed to have been the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, but that does not appear to be a fact. Jonathan Harrington died March 26, 1854, and at the age of ninety three years. Samuel Follet of Attleboro survived, in his ninety-seventh year, having been born in 1757.

Jonathan Harrington was doubtless the last survivor of the Lexington affair.

SAMUEL FOLLETT.

Samuel Follet died at the town of Worthington, Mass., November 30, 1854. He was born at Attleborough, November 28, 1757, and settled in Worthington in 1780, after having been a soldier in the Revolution, his first fight being at Bunker Hill. He voted for General Washington, President of the United States, and also cast his last vote for Gen. Winfield Scott. It was very interesting to hear the old man tell of the time he filled barrels with sand and helped load them on wagons, acting under the orders of Washington. The soldiers, thinking there was plenty of powder, became brave to fight on the 17th of June, 1775, but after the third round of firing there was no more powder and ball, so they fought with the but-ends of their muskets, and then reluctantly retreated. Still, it showed the people that they only needed the munitions of war to win in a fair fight.

ROSE HILL.

ROSE HILL, the residence of Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, who was one of the consulting physicians of General Washington during his last illness, is situate near the town of Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Maryland. It was built about eleven years prior to the War of the Revolution, at a cost of \$20,000, the bricks being brought to this country from Scotland, as ballast, in the vessels that carried the tobacco to that country. The house is in an excellent state of preservation; one of the rooms is still known as Washington's room, it having been often occupied by General Washington when visiting his friend and neighbor. According to the

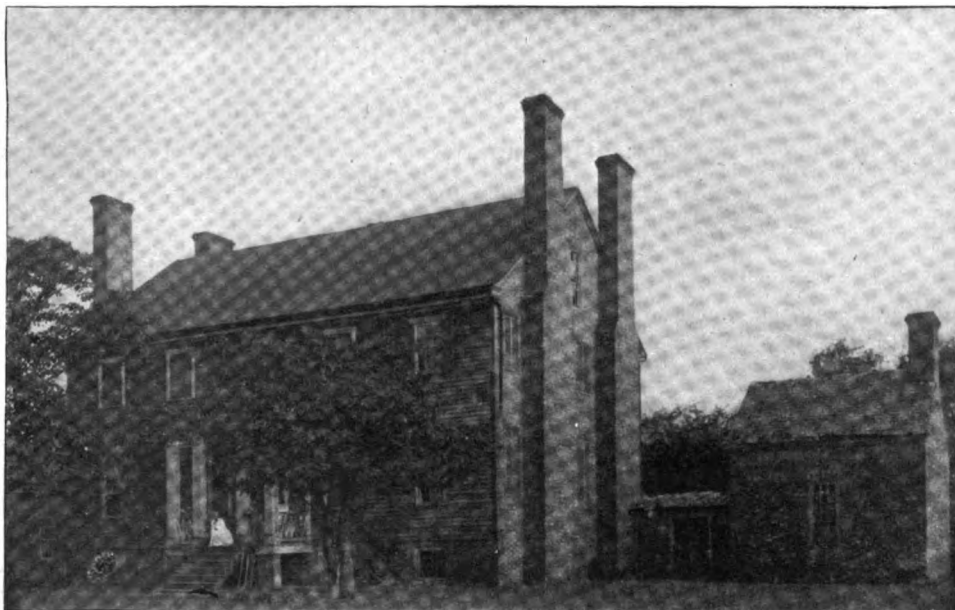
sketch of the life of Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, Dr. J. M. Toner of Washington says: "He was the son of Dr. Gustavus Brown of Port Tobacco, a native of Scotland, and the grandson of the Rev. Richard Brown of Salton, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in the reign of Charles I., whose mother was a Swedish princess, a niece of Gustavus Adolphus Vasa of Sweden. Dr. Brown's grandmother was Jane, the daughter of Sir George Mitchellson, of the house of Middleton of Dalkeith. Their son, Gustavus Brown, born on the 20th of April, 1689, and baptized the same

day, was the emigrant and founder of the American branch of this family. He received his classical education at the renowned University of Edinburgh, where he also studied medicine. It was quite common at that period for young physicians before settling to practice, to take service for a time as surgeons on some of the King's ships trading to foreign parts. Dr. Brown engaged on one then trading to America. Business brought them to the coast of Maryland. Here the Doctor landed to gratify his curiosity or on some duty, and was left by accident, a storm

arising while he was on shore which compelled the ship unexpectedly to put to sea for safety. The ship did not return, the captain practically having concluded his business, and the Doctor was thus left in Maryland, in the month of May, 1708, to his own resources, with but a trifle of money and minus even a carpet bag. He made his condition known to the planters and business men in the vicinity of Nanjemoy, and informed them that he was a regularly bred physician and would willingly serve them in that capacity, if they could procure for him medicines and instruments—he being quite willing to submit his skill to their judgment. His intelligence and correct

deportment gained their confidence. In a few months his history and capabilities were known to the whole section of the country adjacent to Nanjemoy, and the community congratulated itself in having an able and educated physician settled among them and cheerfully supplied all his immediate wants. The ability, energy and devotion which he gave to his professional duties won the respect of his patients and of the leading people. It was therefore but a very few years until he had a large and remunerative practice, and was widely known for

his medical skill throughout Maryland and the Potomac region of Virginia. He paid court to, and won the hand of Frances Fowke, the daughter of Col. Gerard Fowke, one of the proudest and wealthiest families in the colony. This family was descended from the Fowkes of Gunston Hall, Staffordshire, England, and had fled to this country during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell (having had their property confiscated). His marriage took place in 1711. The fruit of this union was twelve children, of which eight daughters and one son lived to maturity. His wife died in 1744.



ROSE HILL

RELICS FROM HISTORIC SPOTS.

AN enthusiastic collector of relics, William C. Ferguson of Astoria, Long Island, has brought together many interesting objects dating from Revolution times. Living on historic ground, near the scene of many thrilling events, he has been intensely interested in everything pertaining to the struggle of the Colonies



BRITISH BUTTONS AND SEAL.

for independence, and has devoted much study to the history of that period.

In his collection are a number of buttons found on the camp-

ing-ground of the British near New York. A few of these are represented in the accompanying illustration, and are in an excellent state of preservation. They are those worn by the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers; the 3d Dragoons, now Hussars, of York; the 70th Foot Guards; the 2d Dragoons or Scots Greys; and the Queen's Light Dragoons, now Dungan Lancers.

The entire body of the 2d and 3d Dragoons was not here during the Revolution, but a detachment from each regiment was sent over under command of Major Barry.

The 23d, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was a famous regiment, second only to the 71st, or Frazer's Highlanders. On their arrival in America they were commanded by Colonel Lewellin, who was afterward killed at Monmouth.

The 70th Foot Guards, or Manchester Foot, were sent to the South, where at the siege of Savannah, took part in the Battle of Camden and other important engagements. The soldiers of one company were detailed as artillerymen at Fort George.

The 16th Dragoons were under the command of Col. Archibald Campbell, or "Mad Archie," as he was called by his troopers. The 16th was sent to the South, and the exploits of the Dragoons and their dashing leader are matters of record in more than one history.

The seal shown in the illustration bears the crest of either the Drury or Ivins family, there being a great similarity between the crests of the two families.

The buttons of the 2d and 16th Regiments in the group are officers' buttons, and are covered with gold leaf. The others are of brass and pewter and were worn by privates. With the exception of that of the 70th Foot, which he found at Fort George, Mr. Ferguson collected these buttons at or near Dyckman's Point, Kings-

bridge, on the spot where the old Dyckman house stood until it was burnt by the British, and where he has found many other relics of that period.

THE NESTOR OF THE FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT, WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DR. WM. HALE, OF HOLLIS, N. H.

DOCTOR WILLIAM HALE was born at Hollis, N. H., July 27, 1762, being the third son of Col. John Hale, who was born at Bradford, N. H., in 1731, and was a direct descendant of Thomas Hale, who came to America in 1635 from England.

When Dr. Hale was fifteen years of age he enlisted in the First New Hampshire Regiment, as a private, with the understanding that he was to be an aid to his father, probably occupying a position analogous to what is now termed Hospital Steward. He faithfully served through his term of three years. Returning home, he studied medicine with his father, and succeeded him as a physician. His practice was extensive in Hollis and the neighboring towns. He was a man of great energy, and enjoyed a very robust constitution. He died in 1854 at the remarkable age of ninety-two. He was the Nestor of the regiment, having no doubt survived all of the some twelve hundred persons whose names are borne on its rolls, as well as his return from service seventy-two years. Late in life he was instrumental in aiding many of his old comrades in obtaining pensions, as his memory was remarkably retentive to the last. He was the father of nine children.

DOCTOR JOHN HALE

was a direct descendant of Thomas Hale of Watton, Eng., who came to America in 1635. He was born at Bradford, N. H., on October 24, 1731; removed about 1747 with his father to Sutton, Mass., and settled about 1754 in Hollis, N. H., near the residence of his brother-in-law, Col. Wm. Prescott. He was a distinguished and leading citizen of his town and State, both in military and civil affairs, and in fact may be called the leader and foremost citizen of his town almost from his earliest settlement there till his death.

In 1755, at the age of 23 he was commissioned Surgeon's Mate in Colonel Blanchard's regiment in an expedition to Crown Point against the French, and in 1758 was Surgeon in Colonel Hart's

regiment, which was in the Crown Point expedition of that year. In 1768 he was elected and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the New Hampshire Militia, and held that position until 1775, when he was promoted Colonel of the same regiment. His name appears in the alarm list of January, 1775, as "John Hale, physician." On the alarm at Lexington he at once joined the American forces, and took part as a volunteer in the battle of Bunker Hill, under command of his distinguished brother-in-law, Col. Wm. Prescott, the hero of said battle.

During 1775 and '76 he was much engaged



DR. WILLIAM HALE.

in aiding the cause by raising soldiers as well as assisting in the counsels of the State. On the re-organization of the First Regiment he was appointed surgeon, and entered on his duty May 8, 1777. He was with the regiment all through the campaigns and battles of that year and the next, and in the expedition to the Indian country in 1779, and resigned on January 11, 1780. Returning home, his influence was exerted in raising men and means till the end of the war. He was often a member of the Legislature, was distinguished as a physician, and had a large practice. He died October 22, 1791.

The following is the inscription on his tombstone at Hollis:

"Erected to the memory of
DOCTOR JOHN HALE,
Who was born Oct. 24, 1731,
And died Oct. 22, 1791."

"How soon our new born light attains to full ag'd noon,
And that how soon to gray haired night,
We spring, we bud, we blossom and we blast,
Ere we can count our days, they fly so fast."

W. E. Hale, the present warden of the California State Prison at San Quentin, is a grandson and great grandson of these heroes of the Revolution.

MISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER.

REGENT OF THE BUNKER HILL CHAPTER, BOSTON.

A SELF-MADE WOMAN BACHELOR—PATRIOTIC TO HER FINGER TIPS.

WHILE an increase of 103 per cent. in the membership of the Massachusetts DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION during the past year speaks for itself, the fact remains that no small share of the credit is due to the patriotic energy of such women as the subject of this sketch. With the State Regent, Anna von Rydingsvaard as her friend and inspiration, and with two years' continuous interest as a worker in the Paul Revere Chapter of Boston, to say nothing of active service in that other organization, the Woman's Relief Corps, Miss Brazier was amply equipped for the tasks she undertook in May last—the bringing into existence a Chapter named for Bunker Hill.

She was born and reared near the shaft erected there, so that it has a special meaning to her, and to the several members who reside within its shadow. It was in Washington during the Continental Congress of '96, that a Southern DAUGHTER asked why there was no Bunker Hill Chapter, to which Miss Brazier replied, "there shall be one next year"—not thinking the task of organization would be hers to perform.

It was on Patriot's Day, April 19th (following her patriotic address in the Old North Church), that the determination came to do something for the cause in her native State. This meant resignation from her beloved Paul Revere Chapter and no end of hard work. With this wide awake woman there is no such word as "fail"—her whole life from early girlhood being one series of plucky fights along the highway to success. On May 3d she received her first application; on June 17th, the Chapter was organized with a charter bearing thirty-eight names; in addition to which several were admitted, who were members at large. For the first time in her life, Miss Brazier occupied a presiding officer's chair, conducting the meeting with signal ability gained solely from observation.

Most auspiciously did the Chapter start under her leadership in the presence of several invited guests, amid flags and bunting in SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION hall.

Readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 have been kept in touch with this Chapter and know that it is something more than a lusty infant. There is one at the helm who is as busy a woman as exists in the "Hub," and a word or two of her may be of interest.

Miss Brazier is lineally descended from three Revolutionary heroes, one of them, John Hicks, being the first man shot after the alarm of Paul Revere. He was a citizen soldier who bade his wife good night in old Cambridge town, took his musket and with others went to the bridge and succeeded, by the removal of the planks, in delaying the reinforcements of the British. He was shot while in this act. His home, now standing in Cambridge, became Commissary Headquarters for Washington. John Hicks also had a hand in the Boston Tea Party, and for this and other brave deeds, the citizens of Cambridge erected a monu-

ment to his memory, which faces Harvard College. John Hicks' father was one of the founders of Cambridge, and he was descended from Lord and Lady Hunt of England. Another descendant of Hicks is ex-Mayor Saunders of Cambridge, first President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Miss Brazier has other Revolutionary ancestors, notably Abraham Rand (an ancestor of the late Judge Devens) and David Sargent, a gunner. On her father's side, she has proof of descent from Sir Henry Brazier and early Colonists.

During the Civil War, Miss Brazier was about completing her education (which was somewhat nipped in the bud) while her father was doing duty in the Massachusetts 5th. From that time she has, unaided, carved out her own career. By profession a journalist of already wide prominence, she has, even late in life, unusually bright prospects. Her pen is facile, and reaches the mind and heart of the masses. So patriotic is she by instinct and inheritance that she allowed an opportunity of foreign travel to slip by, a few years ago, saying: "No; I am going to see my own country first—then Europe." Failing health sent her to California, and on her return she was asked her deepest impressions. Her reply was, "The fact of traveling 8,000 miles and hearing my own language; the knowledge that free schools were in every city and town; the realization that the grand Rocky Mountains, the 'Garden of the Gods' and Yosemite were all in my country. God bless it, every acre." From Maine to California, from Quebec to the Sunny South, Miss Brazier has become familiar with her native land, and all at her own expense. In the summer of '95, she went abroad, and came home unspoiled by foreign travel.

While on the continent and elsewhere she gathered material for valuable articles and papers—one of the latter called "The Spirit of '76 Abroad," has been heard by various Chapters and warmly praised. It treats of nothing outside the subject of the flag and the spirit of patriotism wherever found. Miss Brazier has been selected to represent Massachusetts on the press committee of the next Continental Congress. She is a free lance in journalism, her special work being in the line of interviews and society reporting, her extensive acquaintance, excellent memory and cordiality of manner, combined with taste in dress, enable her to secure news the most desirable to acquire. She has the entrée to social functions, and is warmly welcomed wherever her card is presented. Miss Brazier enjoys the respect and friendship of leading men and women in and out of society. She is a member of various organizations—the Professional Woman's League in New York for one. While frequently asked to have her name used for some high position, she has steadily declined any such honor, and has never sought an office of any description. To do something along patriotic lines has been her sole ambition. She has one fad, and that is the American flag. M. W.

A CURIOUS circumstance in regard to the first seal of the United States is, that the design was suggested to John Adams by a subject of the Government from which we had just achieved independence, Sir John Prestwich, a baronet of the West of England, an accomplished antiquarian, and a warm friend of America. The present seal differs from it only in some slight details.

Essex, N. Y.—No one speaks of your magazine but in terms of the highest praise and most enthusiastic commendation. "Long may it wave."—Henry Harmon Noble, Assistant Historian of the State of New York.

An old document was recently unearthed by James Stern of Eatontown, N. J., giving a complete list of the officers of several companies of the Shrewsbury regiment, which served so valiantly in the Revolution. The list includes names of prominent families throughout Monmouth County and the entire State.

WANTED.—One copy each of SPIRIT OF '76 for November, 1895, and March, 1896. Address, SPIRIT OF '76, 14 Lafayette Place, New York City.

JONATHAN HOUGHTON OF BOLTON, MASS.

AT the annual dinner of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in New York, February 21, 1885, in response to the toast, "Massachusetts, the Cradle of Liberty," George W. W. Houghton recited the following original poem, relating to his ancestor, Jonathan Houghton of Bolton, Mass.:

Three Riders out of Boston Town.

In Bolton, mid his thrifty fields,
With fourteen mouths to feed,
Hard working, but at peace with all,
And knowing naught of need,
Dwelt farmer Jonathan.

In all King George's colony,
That girdled Boston bay,
No heart more loyal or more staunch
Gave thanks to God each day
Than goodman Jonathan.

And ever, while the harvest toil
Cleft summer suns too short,
Whatever else his wains might lack,
Contentment still they brought
To farmer Jonathan.

Or ever, when in tithing-time,
He rode the parish round,
To cull the taxes of the king,
No juster man was found
Than farmer Jonathan.

Hark you! the clash of iron hoofs
Startles the midnight air!
Three riders out of Boston town
Sit in their saddles there!
"Oho! Squire Jonathan!"

"Serve you the Commonwealth or Crown? Love you the wrong
or right?
(Such the shrill summons that aroused the echoes of the night):
"Speak up, Squire Jonathan!"

"I serve the people through their king; I honor God and right!"
Thus the responsive answer rolled sonorous through the night:
Thus spake Squire Jonathan.

"Read this, good yeoman! ponder that! (two parcels smote his
door);
"A seventh-day hence we count on you; but, for this time, no
more!
"Godspeed, Squire Jonathan."

So moved by sudden turn of tide, so grieved in mind and heart,
Was never man who foremost strove to play an honest part,
Than puzzled Jonathan.

Hark you! again the clash of hoofs startles the midnight air,
Again those Boston riders sit erect in their saddles there!
"Oho! Squire Jonathan!"

"Serve you the Commonwealth or Crown? Love you the wrong
or right?"
"Count we as one to crush our yoke." "Well spoken, man!
Goodnight!
"Godspeed, Squire Jonathan!"

And when the Worcester minute-men toward Cambridge
drummed their way,
The king's tall tithing-man marched first, the squire of yesterday:
Now Captain Jonathan.

* * * * *
Seven springs, seven winters! How portray the pity of those
years,
While want's cold fingers froze the fount of every woman's
tears!
Yet naught guessed Jonathan.

THE teachers and pupils of Grammar School No. 5, of New York, propose to take steps towards the preservation of the thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton in commemoration of the original States.

Each Sunday with plump saddlebags to camp his goodwife
rode;
No penury her homespuns lisped, but glad the face she showed
Before her Jonathan.

And famished soldiers, as they brake her curds and oaten
bread,
Knew not their every mouthful meant one less the mouthfuls
fed
To babes of Jonathan.

Scant grew the barley in his barns, the redtop in his bays;
Shorn was the comfort of his purse through all his after days;
Ne'er murmured Jonathan.

Hail then to him and patriots all, and patriot women too,
By whom such price of liberty was paid for me and you!
Hail! Captain Jonathan!

Jonathan Houghton's commission as Lieutenant under King George in colony times is a very interesting document. The poem describes him as Captain, but although he afterwards attained that rank, the commission says Lieutenant. This commission hangs upon the wall in the home of one of his descendants, Dr. Arthur W. Clark, Lawrence, Kan. In the reproduction which THE SPIRIT OF '76 gives below, the words written in the original are printed in italics. The commission reads:

..... { Thomas Hutchinson, Esquire;
..... { Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over
..... { His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay.

(Signed)

T. Hutchinson,

To Jonathan Houghton, gentⁿ, Greeting:

By virtue of the power and authority in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission to Me granted to be Captain-General, &c., over His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, I Do by these presents (reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct) constitute and appoint you the said Jonathan Houghton to be *Lieutenant of the first military Company of Foot in the Town of Bolton, whereof Jonas Houghton is Captain and in the regiment of militia in the County of Worcester, whereof Caleb Wilder, Esq., is Colonel.*

You are therefore carefully & diligently to discharge the Duty of a *Lieutenant* in leading, ordering and exercising the said *Company* in Arms, both inferior Officers & Soldiers, & to keep them in good Order and Discipline, and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Lieutenant* and you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from *your Captain* or other your superior Officer, according to Military Rules & Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms at
By His Excellency's Command Boston, the *Twelfth Day of July* in the
(Signed) *Eleventh* Year of the Reign of His Majesty
Jno. Cotton, King George the Third, Annoque Domini,
D. Surg. 1771

A later commission, as Lieutenant in the American Revolution, was long in the possession of George W. W. Houghton, author of the poem above, and is now in the archives of the New York Historical Society.

The Houghtons of Bolton, Mass., were the ancestors of all the principal families of that name in the United States. Some of their descendants have been H. O. Houghton, the Boston publisher; George W. W. Houghton, who besides the poem just given has written others, including "The Legend of St. Olaf's Kirk;" the Houghton Brothers of Bath, Maine, shipping merchants; Francis W. Houghton of New York; Amory and Charles F. Houghton, Glass Manufacturers of Corning, N. Y.; Augustus S. Houghton of New York, and Albert C. Houghton of North Adams. Dr. Arthur W. Clark of Lawrence, Kansas, a direct descendant of Jonathan of the poem, is now compiling the genealogy of this family.

No FEWER than seventeen men named Smith were among the New Hampshire men who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and there were fifty-one Smiths in all from that State, who, during the year 1775, took part in the war for independence.

A CALIFORNIA SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WILLIAM MITCHELL BUNKER.

A PROMINENT member of the California Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, whose intellectual gifts and indomitable energy have won for their possessor distinction and success, is William Mitchell Bunker, editor and part owner of the *Daily Report* of San Francisco.

Mr. Bunker was born in Nantucket, Mass., where Bunkers have been resident for more than 200 years, and passed his early youth under influences that naturally affected his choice of a vocation, for his grandfather and father were for many years identified with the leading newspapers of their day.

On his father's side he is a descendant in the tenth generation of the Huguenot, Guillaume Boncourt; who fled from Nancy, France, to escape religious persecution, shortly after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. As in the case of many other French names the spelling of Boncourt became corrupted in England into Bunker. George, the son of this Huguenot, was one of the first immigrants to Massachusetts, and since that time, nine generations of his family have lived in that State. His maternal ancestor is John Howland, the thirteenth signer of the *Mayflower* compact.

In 1863, Mr. Bunker, then thirteen years of age, went to San Francisco, and soon entered the service of the *Bulletin*, setting type, and, at the same time, writing letters for eastern journals. For ten years he remained with the *Bulletin*, being at various times reporter, news editor, dramatic critic and literary editor, but for most of the time he was city editor, a position he filled with signal ability. His willingness to undertake any duty assigned him, and his untiring zeal, rendered him a valuable member of the local staff, and once in pursuit of an item he could be depended on to obtain it. Some of his best work was done in the Modoc war, when he surmounted many difficulties in getting his notes with news of the capture of Captain Jack to the Associated Press and the papers of which he was the regular correspondent, before the War Department courier got through.

A man of remarkable activity and of varied talents, he did not long remain in a subordinate position, and in 1875 purchased the *Daily Record* property and took charge of the editorial department, over which he has since presided with tact, energy and ability.

Mr. Bunker is prominent in the Bohemian, Press, and Olympic clubs, is active in all movements for the public good, is a contributor to the magazine literature of California, and is an interesting public speaker. His address before the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in San Francisco, at their celebration of the 100th anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address to the American people was very effective. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AND INVITED GUESTS:—If a few simple words will serve you, they are yours. I cannot brighten such a brilliant occasion, I cannot match the masterly speeches we have heard, I cannot swell the importance of the hour, or add another laurel to the wreath, but I can felicitate the people on the potential patriotism of your presence. Truly the good men do lives after them.

In fancy I see our Revolutionary ancestors around this festive board. They wear the picturesque garb of the time, the soldiers, statesmen, patriots and other men of consequence, and even as I speak, the figure of him who stood first in all, for all, draws nearer and nearer; and here, and here, and here, sitting as you sit, and speaking as you speak, are other men of the day, men from whose loins we sprang, and whose example we are proud to emulate; some leaders, the precious porcelain of common clay, and some merely followers, but all aristocrats of duty and uncrowned kings.

The faces of this ghostly gathering are touched with sadness, for the farewell address, that tender and paternal good by, is still with them, and the future wears a troubled look.

Presto! There is a flash, a thunder crash, a rainbow of hope arches the hall, gayety succeeds gloom, pleasure reigns supreme, and our ancestors, touching glass to glass, smile in a double sense.

Now the old boys are telling war stories of '76, for men only, chaffing each other on facts, fancies and foibles, and talking of wives and sweethearts and lodge night and latch keys, and the various odds and ends that made human nature of that period pretty much what it is to-day.

The gentlemen in wigs are in varying moods, some lively and some gay, some stern of aspect and looking like their pictures, but noisy or silent, merry or morose, they are all patriots, all brave and true, and for the sake of the cause and that the varnish of history may be unstained, we will not try to hear what they are saying. If family traditions be trustworthy, some of the stories are ungloved and of Bohemian flavor, and judging by the noise in yon merry group, one wigged patriot has just told a story more juicy than genteel. But let that pass. There are no reporters present, and the wife of the story-teller, one of the dear old revolutionary foremothers, was doubtless none the wiser for the spicy yarn and never knew what she had missed.

Ah! Those old boys of blessed memory knew a good thing when they met it, were the better for having met it, and no matter who likes or dislikes it, we, descendants of those illustrious sires, will hold true to their memory and fight for their principles. They made a record of which all liberty lovers are proud, and if we can help it they shall never be denied their meed of praise.

Since when has it been a crime to honor patriots and patriotism? I ask this question because there are those to-day who, through jealousy or an equally petty motive, never lose a chance to sneer at a Society like ours, a Society formed to perpetuate the principles of liberty and pay tribute to patriots. The jealous and dissatisfied had their prototype in a peasant of the old Athenian republic. Each voter of that period wrote on a shell the name of a citizen whom he desired banished. One day, while walking abroad, Aristides, patriot, statesman and general, popularly styled Aristides the Just, was asked by a peasant to write on a shell the name of Aristides.

"What injury has Aristides done you?" asked the hero of old.

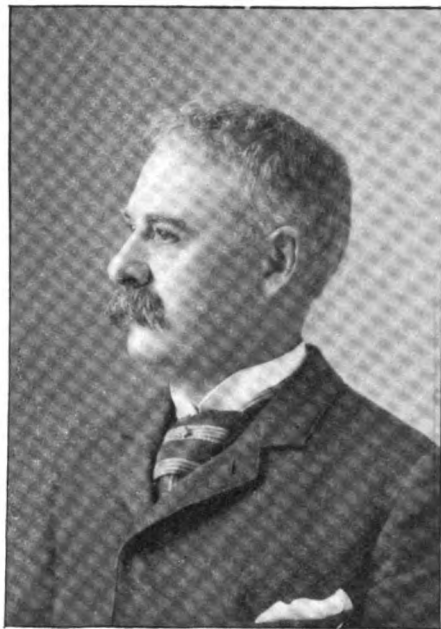
"None at all," was the reply, "but I am tired of hearing him called just."

The men of the Revolution were not all of heroic mold, and yet to their aggregated heroism, to their brains and bravery, we are indebted for the Republic and its starry flag.

Education and science have taken tremendous strides in the space of time.

Steam and electricity and the real printing press have all come to the front since then, although in many affairs of life things are now as they were in the days of Washington. Mrs. John Adams greatly fancied George in uniform, and more than one young lady wanted his picture; and the professional society man of to-day may feel secure in his position when he recalls the fact that the Father of his Country regularly attended the gayeties at Annapolis, where, history tells us, the society was always polite, fashionable and exclusive. Nor have the proud parents of to-day any special call on the name of George Washington, for Lafayette, a man of rare good taste, named his son George Washington Lafayette a whole century ago. There were young ladies then, as now, who said they hated the men and declared they would never marry, and among them was Miss Nellie Custis. She vowed she would never give herself a moment's uneasiness on account of any man, and that she would never go to the altar. Of course, she went to the altar, and it is fair to assume, in the circumstances, that she accepted her first offer.

A hundred years ago, according to Thackeray, a gentleman was a gentleman and his attorney was his very humble servant. I will not say, 'Look where the lawyers are to-day,' but ask: 'Where are they not?' As for the authors and literary gentlemen generally, and I had almost included newspaper men, their position is illustrated by the advice of Attorney Draper to Harry Warrington. Warrington bowed to Mr. Johnson, the author, 'a shabby big man.' A little later Draper said to Warrington:



WILLIAM MITCHELL BUNKER.

'Take the advice of a man of the world—the less you have to do with that kind of a person the better.'

And now a truce to banter. Out of the alembic of time a new and fresh freedom will appear, the ideal freedom of our forefathers, a freedom that will stand the crucial test of social and political strain, a freedom that will place poverty and riches on the same plane and do justice to modest merit. And when

that time comes the devitalizing influence of aggressive wealth will be a thing of the past, and our country will return to first principles. Then the nation will be poulticed with common sense and its troubles healed. Let us cherish the hope that the progress of the Republic will not be in dream or shadow, but stand out in cameo distinctness, and that Divine wisdom will move its people by a common impulse to grand and patriotic exertion.

LAFAYETTE.

BY JOHN MCKINNEY.

THE following lines were read at a Lafayette birthday celebration held by the Deborah Putnam Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Plainfield, Conn., near the spot where Lafayette camped on his journey from New York to Providence:

From sires who never knew a fear,
His heart its gallant pulses caught,
And to his sons it gave in full
The martial measure it was taught.

A soul unspoiled by fortune's smile,
A heart unstained by passion's breath,
Were waiting in his youthful frame
To follow freedom to the death.

And when she called across the sea,
Nor friends nor king could bar the way,
He turned aside both plea and threat,
His all before her feet to lay.

He gave his voice, he gave his sword,
His fortune, too, he pledged as well,
And only asked that he might stand
Where blows on freedom thickest fell.

He brought to us a noble name,
Conferred on him by right of birth,
Yet won his right to rank and power
By deeds which proved his knightly worth.

Upon the field of Brandywine
He wrote his love for us in blood,
And told the world that for our life
His heart with all its treasures stood.

From West to East, from North to South,
In brightest light his life was shot,
Yet all the fabric that was wrought,
Discloses not a blemished spot.

He won for us the love of France,
He moved her hand to give us aid,
He shouted he was friend of ours
When others whispered in the shade.

A line of light his life appears,
Through all the days when drunken France
Was moving on the edge of Hell
And making hearts of devils dance.

He strove to make his sovereign know,
He strove to make the people see
That only law could guard the throne
Or save the life of liberty.

What wonder that he won a place
Within the soul of Washington,
Who trusted in him as a chief,
And loved him ever as a son.

O, child of France! O, freedom's son!
Thy name is fragrant to us yet,
We reach a hand across the years
To crown with praise our Lafayette.

Because thy feet have fared this way,
Thine eyes have swept this landscape o'er,
This spot with all it holds and sees
Will dearer be forever more.

We quench our thirst at yonder spring,*
And think of thee as standing there
Athirst and weary grown for us,
And long with thee our cup to share.

And standing here where thou hast stood,
The years which rise between are down,
And we are face to face with thee,
And at thy feet we lay our crown.

And while we sing his meed of praise
With which our hearts and minds are rife,
With it we'll blend a sweeter note,
For her, his loyal, loving wife,

Who clasped her children to her breast,
And bade their father rise and go,
That he might help with life itself
Loved freedom strike a deadlier blow;

Who fanned to flame his love for men,
Who joined his soul to love for God,
Who lit his feet to every path
Where right and truth and honor trod.

Ye warders of the names of those
Whose deeds the world must not forget,
Enroll hers with the best of them,
The noble wife of Lafayette.

* Ever since known as the Lafayette Spring.

AFTER the capture of the unlucky frigate *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*, in 1813, the prize was taken to Halifax, and subsequently to England, where she was broken up and her timber sold to John Prior, a miller, of Wickham, Hants. Mr. Prior used the material to build a new mill on the site of the old one which he had pulled down. The deck beams, of sound Virginia oak, were placed, unaltered, horizontally, in the mill, and the purlins of the deck served for joists. Many of the timbers bear the marks of grape shot, and in some places balls are deeply embedded in the wood, and, no doubt, on one of these planks, now serving so useful and peaceful a purpose, Capt. James Lawrence fell in the anguish of his mortal wounds.

THE splendid and luxurious coach of George Washington, with its cream-white panels, black frame, gilt moldings and silver door handles, that was conspicuous in the centenary parade in New York City, vividly suggesting the grandeur of ceremonial that obtained in the "Republican Court," a vehicle that sold a few years ago for \$6,500, now stands neglected and dilapidated in a barn in the upper part of New York. The leather hammercloth of the box has been cut away, and scrolls from the corners of the mouldings have been chipped off by relic hunters; hens roost in it and spiders cover it with webs. This relic from the personal estate of Washington, worthy of respectful treatment, is falling away from neglect.

The Issue in the Correspondence.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—You invite discussion of the correspondence between the Secretaries-General of the two Societies—SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION—as published in your columns, and say:

"Let us now see what there is in the claims of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION that there should be a fresh conference, and let us see the reasons against one."

With decorous respect for this editorial request for light, permit me to say that while it would be advantageous, beyond doubt, to consider the merits of Mr. Murphy's argument in favor of "a well-considered basis of union," or, "a basis of union to be mutually agreed upon by a new conference committee," or, "a fair basis of union," such a proposition was not the issue in the correspondence.

We may concede that Mr. Murphy gives excellent reasons for a "new basis" of union, but a discussion of that question was a feast to which he was not bidden by Mr. Montgomery, and which, for the reason that Mr. Montgomery has declined to participate in, your correspondents may well decline to partake of.

The gist of the resolutions adopted by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at Savannah, was an invitation to the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to unite in a single Society, "according to the terms of union * * * agreed upon * * * in New York, February 16, 1893."

That was as plain a proposition as one acquainted with precise language might ask for, and in fraternal courtesy should have been answered by either a declination or an acceptance, or by a counter proposition, and not by a diplomatic mingling of all three.

The Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at its Richmond meeting, either overlooked or evaded the point of the invitation—at all events it did not mention it, but in its set of resolutions, adopted nominally in response to the invitation, declared itself to be reciprocally in favor of union, "upon a well-considered basis."

A "well-considered basis" might mean either the one mentioned in the invitation as having been agreed upon in New York in 1893, or some "new basis," as contended for by Mr. Murphy, and to my mind was not a fraternally candid response. Mr. Montgomery, however, seems to have treated it as expressive of candor, for, in his reply to Mr. Murphy, he said his Society was ready to appoint the committee on credentials, but he was so careful as to repeat that the resultant call for a congress of the two Societies must be upon the basis of union agreed upon in 1893.

The balance of the correspondence is not material. It amounts to no more than repeated statements by Mr. Montgomery that the general officers of his Society are not permitted to facilitate a union except upon the basis of what is called the New York agreement of 1893; and to very excellent arguments by Mr. Murphy, that a union upon some "new basis," is justly desirable by both Societies, a subject, however, which he was told at the beginning was not open to discussion, with something close to recrimination by both writers. The tendency of the letters is to widen the breach between the two Societies, but if their effect shall be to arouse among the rank and file of both organizations a fresh determination for union, irrespective of forms, and despite all technical obstacles that the general officers of either Society may interpose, what is now to me a sincere regret that the correspondence ever took place, will give way to a sense of joy, and the ultimate result will be that which all, but a few on each side, wish for.

HENRY M. SHEPARD.

Member of the Illinois Society.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CHICAGO, January 8, 1897.

Favors Fewer Societies.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I have been waiting and hoping for some time that you might take up, editorially, the matter of formation of so many new patriotic, hereditary Societies, but the recent notice that there are to be still further additions to an already too long list, determines me to take the initiative.

Do not misunderstand me and think that I am opposed to the work, but I do protest against, what seem to me, unwise methods.

Undoubtedly the greater the number of patriotic citizens who take interest in and identify themselves with one or more of these Societies the greater the work and resulting influence, but it is a debatable question whether a little more concentration of workers planning and working together in an intelligent and sympathetic companionship, would not result in a speedier accomplishment of the patriotic objects we are seeking. The unfortunate division of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has kept numbers of influential men from identifying themselves with either; others who have sought to "cut the Gordian knot" by membership in both, do not work for either for fear that members of the neglected Society will be displeased, hence they simply pay their dues, drift, and do nothing for the accomplishment of the objects of either Society. You will agree with me that the aims of the two Societies are so similar that an intelligent and patriotic citizen will make no effort to distinguish between them.

Certainly, if the present ratio of increase in the number of patriotic Societies continues, it would seem but a question of time when all of us would be officers; when the thoughts of the membership would be diverted into so many different channels that little could be accomplished; and, finally, that sober-minded business men would set the stamp of their disapproval upon an idea that was fast becoming farcical and a fad rather than a spontaneous movement reflecting, as it does, the patriotic thought, impulse and devotion of the American people. A generous healthful rivalry is often beneficial, but are we not carrying the idea to an extreme?

Let us have more workers and fewer organizations. Let us turn our thoughts and attention to an intelligent effort for a faithful accomplishment of the objects of Societies already in existence rather than induce attacks of nervous prostration in a wild endeavor to find out that we and a half dozen of our friends can trace descent from an ancestry who parted their hair in the middle as against someone's else ancestry who combed theirs straight.

We have Societies covering every conceivable period from the landing of the Mayflower to the surrender at Appomattox. Is that not enough? We need not seek for new fields, but rather should we till the present acreage until it yields the ripened fruit of an intelligent and patriotic appreciation of the heroic devotion and self-sacrifice that our ancestors made for the cause of liberty, and the rich heritage of which we, their descendants, are the recipients as an American nation.

The present time promises to be the Renaissance in the propagation and inculcation of patriotic ideas and principles among our people. We must not jeopardize its success by ill-advised efforts to create Societies which represent nothing new in either aim or object.

F. WELDON YOUNG, Registrar.

Washington Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
SEATTLE, WASH., December 15, 1896.

What Shall We Call Our United Society?

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—We beg to offer the following name as a possible solution of the question, "What shall we call our United Society?"

"SOCIETY OF THE [U. S. OF AMERICA.] REVOLUTION, to be printed as here given. It would be known in this country as "The Society of the Revolution." However, the words "U. S. of America" would explain to those in foreign countries exactly what "revolution" was meant, and also what "American Revolution" was meant. The writer does not believe that either the name "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," or "SONS OF THE REVOLUTION," should be the name of the new Society, as it would create the impression that one Society had been merged into the other.

We believe that the following plan of union would be acceptable to the very large majority of the "rank and file" in both Societies:

Any appropriate name, not the name of either Society.

Any appropriate colors worn during the Revolution, and known as Revolutionary colors.

Any appropriate seal.

Any appropriate insignia.

We believe that 95 per cent. of the members of both Societies would vote for such a plan of union, and leave it to a committee to decide on the particulars.

ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT,

Member of the Illinois Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

19 Wabash avenue, CHICAGO, ILL., January 5, 1897.

Believes the Trouble is With the Leaders.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Sir:—To express my views on the subject of union would, I fear, pour no oil upon the troubled waters.

It is quite apparent to me that the leaders of the other Society SONS OF THE REVOLUTION do not wish union at all. They fall in with the movement and apparently favor it up to that certain point where they can possibly draw us into concessions representing the measure of our generous weakness, without committing themselves, and then attempt to bring us into disrepute by that kind of illogical reasoning which the wolf used to the lamb in Aesop's Fables.

This has been the outcome of two attempts undertaken by our Society with the utmost good faith. Now let us drop the matter, and let the rank and file of the other Society, who are earnest and honest, and who candidly desire Union, take it up. They, perhaps, may be able to solve the problem—how we can I do not plainly see.

CHAS. J. WORTH.

Member SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 2, 1897.

The Sons United—The Spirit of '76.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I have read with great interest the attempts at union of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, as appear in the correspondence published in THE SPIRIT OF '76.

I think union will be effected if the Spirit of '76 prevails.

I propose to be in the United Society, and if your magazine will publish the names of those who will join the United Society we will quickly wheel into line. Do this on any terms you please and make known the terms. I am under the banner of

The Sons United.

The Spirit of '76.

Whether there is a meeting of the two great Societies or not, let THE SPIRIT OF '76—your admirable magazine—publish the names of all who can give indubitable proof of descent from one or more Revolutionary ancestors. In these stirring times men want to act and stop talking. The next step may be disintegration. Let THE SPIRIT OF '76 test the feeling of the whole country in the mode mentioned above.

W. D. CABELL.

NORWOOD INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1897.

The Liberal Spirit of the Sons of the American Revolution.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I am in receipt of the issue of December containing the papers pertaining to the attempted union of the two Societies and I hasten to congratulate you upon the clear presentation of the subject, showing therein just who is at fault in the present condition of things. One cannot but admire the larger and more liberal spirit of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in its faithful and persistent efforts to bring about this desired union, nor fail to condemn the narrow and unreasonable spirit of the other. I assure you, the position taken by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION has already told against it, and will the more when this valuable paper is read.

FRIDERIC W. BAILEY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 30, 1896.

For a New Name.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I was very much interested in the article in your last number on the uniting of the two Revolutionary Societies. I hope you may get a response from a large number of the lay members of both Societies, urging the union. I am a member of both Societies, and it seems to me that they ought to unite. I must confess that I think the offer made by the AMERICAN is all that could have been asked. I would suggest for a new name, "The Society of the War for American Independence."

JULIAN J. ESTEY.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., December 31, 1896.

Another Title Suggested.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—If we ever consolidate with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and absorb them into one Society, permit me to suggest the title, "Society of America."

W. HAMILTON HENRY.

NEW YORK CITY, December 31, 1896.

I hold up both hands for union of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Rev. J. G. Fraser, Secretary, Ohio Home Missionary Society.

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JANUARY, 1897.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscription price of this Magazine is now restored to the old rate of One Dollar a year. Those who have paid \$3 for a year's subscription will have their time extended one year.

The Magazine has been officially voted as the organ of several of the patriotic Societies, including the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and FOUNDERS KIN.

UNION OF THE SONS.

TAKING advantage of the invitation of this magazine, a number of gentleman have written letters, which appear in another part of this number, commenting on the proposed union of the two Societies of SONS, or rather upon the recent halt in the negotiations. A number of excellent suggestions are made.

It is of interest to note that the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have called a national meeting for April 24th next—a special meeting—and that it is the current understanding that the Society will, at that gathering, consider the questions relating to terms of union which have been raised by the other Society. No prediction can yet be made as to the probable result of that meeting. The SONS OF THE REVOLUTION have, or will have had, at least four or five months in which to mature their ideas as to what reply to make to the proposition for a conference as to the terms of union. The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will meet on April 30th for their annual Congress, and will have had not more than four or five days, practically, in which to meditate upon any proposition which may be submitted to them. But there is little doubt that if the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION go half way the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will go equally far in the effort to meet them.

It is the general opinion, so far as the Editor of this magazine can discover, by conference with private members of both bodies and from the correspondence received, that the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have not been too urgent in requesting a careful consideration of the whole question of name, insignia, requirements for membership, and plan of government of the united Societies. There will be, and is, great sensitiveness on both sides to a plan of union which shall look like a victory of one side over the other. This can be met, satisfactorily and completely, if there is good sense on both sides, a disposition not to dictate or to refuse as much liberty of action on one side as on

the other, and a determination to lay aside prejudices and preconceived notions and enter heartily into a discussion of the form of constitution, actually best calculated to promote the objects for which the Societies are formed and the extension of their usefulness to the utmost bounds possible. At present, it must be frankly said that the position taken by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION is slightly more obstinate and aggressive than the case seems to demand. It seems to show distrust, and a greater desire for victory than for union. It ignores, also, the matter of branch Societies in foreign lands.

The coming meetings of the National bodies of both Societies will be awaited with much interest. Meanwhile, let us continue to discuss the whole subject in the popular forum, supplied by this magazine.

TRIAL OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

THOSE who were present at the meeting of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the Normandie, New York, Wednesday evening, January 18th, shared in a novel and highly successful entertainment. As our news columns were already filled when the event took place, we are unable to give in this issue an extended account of the evening's proceedings. The chief feature of the exercises, however, was so peculiarly interesting, that we cannot forbear some mention of it here, as it may be of interest to other Societies, and of some service to those in search of fresh ideas for their literary entertainments. This was an informal trial of Benedict Arnold for treason, conducted by members of eminent ability. As the traitor was never captured and brought to trial, this was undoubtedly the first time any one had appeared before judge and jury to plead his cause or offer any evidence in extenuation of his crime. The honored President of the Society, Chauncey M. Depew, enacted the rôle of judge, Col. Henry W. Sackett of Governor Black's military staff was prosecuting attorney, Col. Edward A. Sumner appeared for the defence, and the other members present constituted the jury.

The indictment was introduced in due form by Richard H. Clark and read by John P. Soharrf, who had prepared it. Colonel Sackett then made a powerful speech for the prosecution; passing in review the entire career of the traitor from boyhood till the close of his life. He touched upon Arnold's unscrupulous plotting for place and power, his false pretensions of loyalty, his jealousy of other officers, his extravagant manner of living, and the increasing indebtedness which led to his treason. Arnold gloried in his shame and there was no apology for him.

An eloquent plea for his client was made by Colonel Sumner, who attempted to prove from history that certain facts had not been correctly stated by the prosecution. The defence was based on Arnold's brilliant exploits at Quebec, Lake Champlain, Ticonderoga and on other fields of battle prior to his downfall. Colonel Sumner's statements of fact were touched by pathos and enlivened by bright flashes of humor.

Rapturous applause from the delighted and enthusiastic hearers greeted both speakers as well as the learned judge who had time for only a brief summing up of the case, and who decided that the banishment and downfall of Arnold were just, but that he was entitled to the credit that comes from brave deeds done on the field of battle.

Nothing better in the way of entertainment could readily be devised to awaken the interest, hold the attention and stimulate the mental powers of an assemblage of intellectual men than the trial so admirably conducted by the Empire State SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

IF THE Anglo-American arbitration treaty, signed the other day by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, is ratified by the Senate, January 11, 1897, may come to be considered one of the epoch-marking dates of history. Not that arbitration is a new thing, the United States having already taken part in thirty

arbitrations and England in twenty, but it is the recognition of the principle of arbitration as of universal application that distinguishes this treaty from all others.

Whether it is ratified by the Senate or not, the mere fact of its signature marks an advance in public sentiment in regard to methods of settling disputes, and makes the treaty of importance to the cause of humanity. The news of the signing was hailed with great joy by the earnest advocates of arbitration in both England and the United States, and made a profound impression in European countries. In this country it is generally considered the most important diplomatic event in our history since the close of the War of 1812, but it would be rash to say that it has ushered in the golden age of universal peace and good will. Careful scrutiny may develop well-grounded objections to some of the provisions of the treaty, and there may prove to be serious omissions. The one point which at present appears to be most open to criticism, is that which places the choice of an umpire with King Oscar of Sweden. If the eminent jurists appointed as arbiters, assisted in case of need by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, could not agree upon an umpire, it is doubtful whether the people of this country would submit to the decision of one chosen by a foreign potentate. Sweden is a monarchy, and an umpire chosen by its sovereign would be much more likely to sympathize with English than American ideas, as is said to have been the case with the member of the Paris tribunal chosen by King Oscar.

The treaty is only an experiment, after all, and if it goes into effect we will be better prepared five years hence to judge of its utility in strengthening relations of amity that already exist, than we are now. War has frequently superseded treaties, and it is doubtful whether the most ardent advocates of arbitration would submit to the decisions of any tribunal, however constituted, which involved a loss of national honor or the sacrifice of our strongest convictions of right and justice.

THERE are several matters pertaining to the future welfare of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION which it is expected will come up for discussion at the approaching Continental Congress. Many of the DAUGHTERS believe present conditions disadvantageous. They feel the necessity of some kind of State organization which will render each State Society independent of the others, while bearing a federate relation to all, and remaining loyal to the constitution and decrees of the National Society. They believe that this independence would facilitate the execution of work undertaken by the State Societies, which cannot be done so intelligently, nor with equal advantage to the Society at large by the National organization. It is also thought by some that a permanent organization at Washington with its attendant expense is unnecessary, and that it imposes too heavy a burden on the members, who pay into the treasury of the National Society a yearly sum of \$20,000 without adequate return. The advisability of erecting an expensive building at Washington on a \$50,000 lot is questioned by many, and others object to the yearly expense, said to be \$4,000, of publishing the *American Monthly*, believing that it could be made self-supporting. These matters offer a wide field for difference in opinion, and the hope has been expressed that each delegate will prepare herself to vote intelligently, by giving careful consideration to their bearing on the future welfare of the Society.

NOTICE:—A subscriber desires to obtain a copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for November, 1895, for which she will pay any reasonable price. Address, G. E. T., THE SPIRIT OF '76, 14 Lafayette Place, New York.

High Praise from Mrs. Darling.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,
Sir:—Please accept my sincere and enthusiastic congratulations and praise for the Christmas number of THE SPIRIT OF '76. The cover is the handsomest for December that I have ever seen. Truly you have won the laurel! Again, I am very glad the old price is restored to make the paper

an educator at cost price, to enable members of the Societies to exercise patriotism by subscribing for schools and libraries to guide children of patriots, and especially for Christmas gifts to soldiers and sailors at distant posts and parts of our country to inspire the spirit of '76 in the hearts of the defenders of '96. But to keep the magazine at the small figure of \$1 per annum, requires a long list of subscribers, and every SON and DAUGHTER should respond and use personal effort to make the exponent of the patriotic hereditary Societies a living, self-reliant, self-sustaining issue—in the full belief that "knowledge is power." It is a duty that the noble words and deeds of our Societies should be given to the world free as air. The *Historical Register* of American history is a magazine well worthy of a place in our hearts and homes, but THE SPIRIT OF '76 should have a place in our heads and at our hearth-stones to aid present results in our work. The *American Magazine* and *Daughters of the Revolution Magazine* are for official reports, etc., not for the enlightenment of the world like THE SPIRIT OF '76. I shall do all in my power to increase its circulation. As for praise, it has won its full meed, but money is quite as important a factor as words in keeping alive a magazine. I wish you a Happy New Year and many prosperous returns.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1896.

FLORA ADAMS DARLING.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Sprague.—Lieut. John Sprague, born July 20, 1744, at (supposed) E. Bridgewater, Mass., son of Jonathan and Susannah (Cobb) Sprague, moved to Claremont, N. H., in spring of 1770. Married in 1767 Rebecca Alden, daughter of John and Rebecca (Nightingale) Alden, fourth generation from John Alden of the *Mayflower*. John Sprague died at Claremont, March 4, 1848. His wife died September 10, 1817, aged seventy-two. Can anyone refer me to information concerning ancestors of John Sprague?

Blodgett.—Capt. John Blodgett or Blogget, son of Daniel and Deborah (—?) Blodgett of Stafford, Conn., was born at Stafford, August 16, 1738; died at Claremont, N. H., April 10, 1818; married Irene Robinson, December 4, 1755, who died at Claremont, April 12, 1813. His title was from the commission bestowed upon him by the General Court or Assembly of Commissioners as Ensign. I desire to know if he was a soldier against the king subsequent to April 19, 1776. Also genealogy of himself and wife, 2212 Glenwood avenue, TOLEDO, O. THOMAS F. WHITTLESLEY.

Warren.—Information is desired as to the ancestry of Jabez Warren, who was in Brimfield, Mass., soon after 1714, and his wife, Mary ——. They had these children born at Brimfield: David, June 12, 1718; Nathaniel, May 27, 1721; Mary, May 11, 1724; Jabez, April 23, 1727; Gideon, December 12, 1730. The name Jabez appears several times among the early Plymouth Warrens, W. F. G.

Robinson, Parce.—Can anyone give information in regard to the ancestors of one Daniel Robinson of Foxboro, Mass., born in 1736, and married to Lucretia Parce in 1756. Address, Mrs. O. P. ROBINSON, 56 East Third street, CORNING, N. Y.

Clapp.—I shall be greatly obliged for information concerning the way in which Roger Clapp of Northampton, Mass., won his title of Captain. He came from England in the ship *Mary and John* in 1830.

Bartlett.—Concerning the parentage of Elizabeth Bartlett, who married Roger Clapp, a grandson of Captain Roger Clapp, in the year 1708. She died in 1787.

Rising.—The parentage of Susanna Rising of Southwick, Mass. She married Keuben Clarke of Northampton in 1792. Also

Stebbins.—The parentage of Mehitabel Stebbins, who married Jonathan Strong of Northampton, Mass., in 1704. She was born in 1683 and died in 1768. (Miss) MARY HOSS, Secretary.

Campbell Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, NASHVILLE, TENN.

1. Burton.—Ancestry desired of Lydia Burton, born about 19th March, 1778 (where?), who married Manassah Knowlton of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and who died and was buried in East Greenbush Cemetery, 15 July, 1808. She is supposed to have been a daughter of of Judah Burton, a Revolutionary soldier of America, N. Y., but the list of his children I have seen does not contain her name. Has any one a complete list of Judah's brothers and their descendants?

2. Freeman.—Ancestry desired of Major Robert Freeman of America, Dutchess County, N. Y. He served in the Revolution and had sons, Jonathan (called "Captain John") and Solomon. He was a subscriber to Church at America in 1753, and is buried in old cemetery there, his tombstone stating that he died in September, 1798, and was born in 1727. Also ancestry desired and maiden name of his wife. She is buried beside him and her tombstone reads as follows: "Sacred to memory of Mrs. Anna, relict of Major Robert Freeman; born 1729, died September 1801."

3. Lewis.—Ancestry desired of Sybil Lewis, born 1753 (where?), died 18 July, 1812, and was buried at Hillsdale. She was wife of Capt. John (Jonathan) Freeman, who is buried at America.

4. Paine or Payne.—Ancestry and maiden name desired of wife of Smith Paine, (son of Samuel, 8d, and Lydia Smith; son of Samuel, 2d, and and Ruth Ferrin; son of Samuel, son of Stephen of Rehoboth, Mass.) Smith, above, was born 7 January, 1747, at Pomfret, Ct., married (whom?) and died (where?)

5. Smith.—Who was Lydia Smith who married Samuel Paine, 8d, of Pomfret, Mass. He was born 31 March, 1711, died (where?). Dates desired and places of birth and death of Lydia Smith. W. H. G.

Washington.—Reade Macon Washington married Elizabeth Crawford in 1818. Warner Washington married Sarah Roots. Warner Washington, Jr., married Miss Macon. John Washington married Catherine Whiting. Sir Lawrence Washington married Mildred Warner. John and Augustine were brothers, and George Washington was the son of Augustine. Did any of this family, besides George Washington, perform service in the American Revolution? MRS. A. B. TODD.

TACOMA, WASH.

[All of George Washington's own brothers, one half-brother, several nephews bearing the name Washington, and other relatives of the great general, rendered active service for the Colonies during the Revolution.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Your sample copy at hand is exceedingly interesting, especially the correspondence between Secretaries Murphy and Montgomery, and your excellent editorial on this matter. They alone are worth the price of subscription.—John Paul Earnest, Secretary District of Columbia Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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 G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *Corresponding Secretary-General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,* 902 F street, Washington D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 428 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:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary-General:* 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 89th Street, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1885. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1875. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Banta, No. 348 Broadway, New York City.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 12, 1888. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary:* Lea Melvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* George Ernest Bowman, 623 Tremont Building, Boston.

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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander,* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. *Incorporated,* March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 322 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 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, 62 East 127th street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812 (General Society).—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.)—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Assistant Secretary:* Charles Isham, 97 Cedar street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE annual meeting of the Rochester Chapter of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held December 29th, at Reynolds' Library. In the absence of the President, the chair was occupied by John H. Rochester. There were present Frank W. Elwood, E. G. Miner, J. H. Kelly, J. H. Rochester, J. H. Stedman, J. F. Warner, E. D. Putnam, Clinton Rogers, E. N. Walbridge, and R. A. Sibley. After some routine business, a letter from the State Society was read, stating that H. F. Tarbox of Batavia desired membership in the Rochester Chapter. This was accorded to Mr. Tarbox, and the Board of Managers then presented the names of David Jayne Hill, Rev. Melville R. Webster, D.D., James R. Chamberlin, Clinton Rogers, E. N. Walbridge, John S. Wright, W. J. McKelvey, Hiram P. Freer as both eligible and desirable for membership in the Chapter. As some of the members think the annual dues paid to the State Society are excessive, a resolution



was adopted to the effect that the State Society be asked to reduce the sum required of each member. The chief interest of the meeting was in the election of officers. A ticket, prepared by the Nominating Committee, Messrs. Warner, Stedman and Rogers, was presented and the following officers were elected: President, John H. Rochester; Vice-President, Rufus A. Sibley; Secretary, Frank W. Elwood; Treasurer, Thomas Chester; Registrar and Historian, William Watson Webb; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Anstice, D.D.; Managers, J. Warren Cutler, Clinton Rogers, James H. Kelly, J. Foster Warner. After the election the members adjourned to another room, where refreshments were served.

THE Illinois Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting for the election of officers on the evening of December 3d, at clubroom K. 38, Great Northern Hotel, Second Vice President, Lieut. Geo. V. Lanman, presiding. After the reading of reports of Secretary John D. Vandercook, Treasurer Fletcher B. Gibbs, the Auditing Committee and the Committee on Necrology, the following board of officers was elected: Capt. Samuel E. Gross, Captain of the Chicago Continental Guard, President; Col. Geo. V. Lanman, First Vice-President; Horatio L. Wait, Second Vice-President; John D. Vandercook, Secretary; Fletcher B. Gibbs, Treasurer; Frederick C. Pierce, Historian; Albert J. Fisher, Poet; Willis J. Ripley, Registrar; Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, Chaplain; John C. Long, Sergeant-at-Arms. Board of Managers, Major W. McClaughry, Charles H. Requa, Charles D. Dana, John H. Loomis, Frank P. Blair and Martin M. Gridley. Delegate at Large, Isaac S. Blackwelder. Delegates, Messrs. Daniel Goodwin, Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, Frank B. Tobey, Rockwood W. Hosmer and Hon. Frank Baker. Since this election the new Board of Managers, at its first meeting, December 10th, appointed the following committees: Membership Committee, Isaac S. Blackwelder, Chairman; John S. Sargent and Seymour Morris. Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Francis T. Simmons, Chairman; Col. George V. Lanman, Major Edgar B. Tolman, James H. Gilbert, Albert E. Snow and Asahel F. Bennett. Press Committee, Messrs. Albert Judson Fisher, Chairman; Major Moses P. Handy and Edward Scott Beck. Committee on Necrology, Messrs. Rockwood W. Hosmer, Chairman; Andre Matteson and Albert Judson Fisher. Auditing Committee, Messrs. John H. Loomis, Chairman; Charles H. Requa and Frederick L. Merrick. Committee on Local Chapters, Messrs. Martin M. Gridley, Chairman; Fletcher B. Gibbs, Cyrus K. Wilbur, James H. Hackett, Jacksonville; Walter H. Bradish, Springfield; W. B. Jerome, Col. Joseph H. Wood, J. W. Slosson, William Butterworth, Moline; Daniel Goodwin, Paul W. Linebarger, Col. J. M. Rice, Peoria. Committee on Headquarters and Library, Messrs. Charles Durkee Dana, Chairman; Edward M. Teall, John Turner Long, George Butters, Wilbur F. Hagans,

John H. Trumbull, George S. Marsh, Edson W. Lyman. Ways and Means Committee, Messrs. Frank P. Blair, Chairman; John S. Sargent, Madison B. Kennedy, Henry B. Ferris, Hon. Frank Baker, Hon. Lambert Tree, George W. Cass, Marvin A. Farr, John Alden Spoor, Edwin F. Abbott, Warren L. Beckwith, Wm. W. Vernon, Courtlandt Babcock, Paul W. Linebarger, Edwin P. Gillette and Nicholas G. Iglehart. Committee on Advancement and Recruiting, Porter B. Fitzgerald, Chairman; Messrs. Chas. H. Requa, John C. Long, Frank B. Tobey, Robert P. Walker, Judge C. W. Raymond, Watsaka; Dr. Homer Wakefield, Bloomington; Amos. J. Harding, Thomas M. Sechler, Moline; Henry C. Fuller, Dr. Charles R. Parke, Springfield; Thomas S. McClelland, Herman H. Rose, Oliver P. Dickinson, George W. Scott, Wyoming; Henry R. Pebbles, Frederick L. Jewett, Harry Hammond, George R. Plumb, Henry S. Vail, Joseph H. Clark, Chas. P. Whitney, Anson T. Hemingway, Frederick W. Upham, Valentine H. Surghnor, Chas. P. Spining, Roger S. Pitkin, Nelson A. McClary, John Turner Long, John D. Vandercook.

THE monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held Wednesday evening, December 9th, in Kenosha, at the Pfister Hotel club room. The meeting was attended by W. W. Strong of Kenosha, President of the Society; J. Franklin Pierce, J. W. P. Lombard, F. T. Terry, Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Ellis B. Usher, W. W. Wight and W. C. Swain. The following new members were elected: Charles G. Stark, Dr. C. L. Babcock, Robert G. Bradford, Grant Fitch, Milwaukee; Dr. G. W. Chittenden of Janesville, and Ralph P. Perry of Reedsburg. Dr. Chittenden joined the Society with the distinction of being the son of a Revolutionary soldier. The Board decided in favor of having a prize competition among the graduates of the High Schools for an essay on a patriotic subject. The prize will be \$25 in gold, and the subject chosen is "The Revolutionary War Prior to the Declaration of Independence." Francis B. Keene, Gardner P. Stickney and Harold G. Underwood were appointed a Prize Committee, and will re-issue a circular embracing the resolutions adopted January 16th by the Board of Managers, for the information of those High School students who desire to take part in the competition. The Entertainment Committee is to arrange for a "smoking evening" in January, a social function in which only the SONS will participate. In a circular addressed to the members President Strong says:

"The Society now has upward of 100 members on its list, all of whom have been able to furnish satisfactory proof of the service of an ancestor who served in the Revolutionary war. Any man of good moral character of the age of twenty-one years, residing in the State of Wisconsin, is eligible to membership in the Society, and is invited to join the organization. Of course one of the requirements is that he can prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Managers that he has a direct ancestor who assisted materially to the success of the American cause in the Revolutionary war. Any member of the organization will furnish information regarding the Society, and assist prospective members with applications.

THE Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has issued invitations for its fifth annual banquet, which will be held at Delmonico's, Saturday evening, February 6, 1897, in commemoration of the 119th anniversary of the Treaty of Alliance with France and in recognition of the assistance rendered by the French nation to the cause of American Independence. Addresses are expected from Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Society; Gen. Horace Porter, President General; Hon. Frederic Coudert, Hon. Charles A. Dana, Ex Assistant Secretary of War and Editor of the New York Sun; Governor Black and Chief-Justice Andrews of New York State; Hon. William L. Wilson, Postmaster-General, and diplomatic representatives of the French Government. It is intended that this shall be the most brilliant banquet in the history of the Society, and an extremely interesting feature will be the interchange of messages which will take place that evening with President Faure and other eminent citizens of France. The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Empire State Society, January 13, 1897: Albert Hawkes Sutton, Horace White, Joseph Sawyer, Jr.; James Dickson Smith, Richard Henry Clarke, Jr.; Charles Rich, Stillman Witt Eells, Edward F. Hurd, M.D.; Richard Dana Morse, Col. John Thomas Scharff, William Robert Mowe, Morton F. Plant and Francis M. Ball, New York; John G. Eddy and Elihu Dwight, Brooklyn; James Irving Gorton, Sing Sing; Franklin Pierce Denison, Syracuse; Gideon William Davenport, New Rochelle; Samuel Corwin Miller, White Plains; Robert Webster Day, Buffalo; Hon. Robert Earl, Herkimer; Ethelbert Belknap, Yonkers; John Grant De Forris, Plattsburgh; Frank Dickinson Blodgett, Oneonta, N. Y.; and William Gray Schaufler, M.D., Lakewood, N. J.

THE following resolution was adopted by the New Jersey SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at their annual meeting in Newark, December 26, 1896:

Resolved, That this Society views with amazement and indignation the atrocities committed by the Spanish army in its attempt to prevent the independence of Cuba; that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the patriotic Cubans who are fighting for freedom; that we request the general

Government to prevent further bloodshed, and take measures to secure for the inhabitants of the island that liberty and those rights which are the inalienable property of all mankind.

Col. Charles Burrows of Rutherford offered an amendment, calling upon Congress to accord belligerent rights to the struggling Cuban patriots. He was vigorously seconded by Gen. James F. Rusing of Trenton and Col. James R. Mulliken of Newark, but the conservative advice of President John Whitehead prevailed, and the amendment was not carried. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, John Whitehead, Morristown; Vice-President, Franklin Murphy; Secretary, G. Wisner Thorne; Treasurer, Frederick Frelinghuysen; Registrar, John Jackson Hubbell; Historian, Gen. William Scudder Stryker, Trenton; Chaplain, Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen; Board of Managers, Gen. William Scudder Stryker, Trenton; Philip H. Hoffman, Morristown; Elias O. Doremus, East Orange; Walter Chandler Elizabeth; Walter S. Nichols, Newark; Peter B. Fairchild, Orange; Andrew W. Bray, Short Hills; Dowling Benjamin, M.D., Camden, and Flavel McGee, Jersey City; and these Delegates to the National Congress: Delegate-at-Large, William H. Murphy; J. J. Hubbell, F. Frelinghuysen, Thomas W. Williams and Senator George W. Ketcham; Alternates, Elias O. Doremus, Henry L. Janeway, Dr. D. Benjamin and Gideon E. Ludlow.

ON "Peggy Stewart Day," October 19th, last, the Maryland Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, appointed John Hurst Morgan, John Warfield and John Richardson Dorsey as a committee to draw up appropriate resolutions in recognition of the services of Col. William Ridgely Griffith, the retiring President, who had declined a re-election to the office he had filled so admirably for two years. The resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed, and embellished with pen sketches of the Congress Hall tablet and the Brooklyn monument, were formally presented to Colonel Griffith on December 24th. They read as follows:

"WHEREAS, Col. William Ridgely Griffith has served this Society for a number of years with marked zeal and ability, and by his untiring work advanced the cause of the Society, notably in the case of the erection of the bronze tablet marking the site of Congress Hall in Baltimore and of the monument in commemoration of the Maryland Line at Brooklyn;

"And, whereas, this Society holds him in high esteem and desires to express in some enduring form its deep appreciation of his noble work in behalf of the Society;

"Therefore, *Be It Resolved*, That this Society, in annual session assembled, does hereby express to him its sincere thanks for the deep interest he has always manifested in the success of the Society and the splendid work he has done toward furthering its patriotic objects, with the added hope that he may live long to enjoy the esteem of his fellow-compatriots."

Colonel Griffith was much affected by this expression of esteem and appreciation, and in his speech of acceptance said:

"I have three children, and now I have three cherished mementoes to leave them. One is the gold insignia of membership in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, presented to me some years ago. The second is one of the gold medals struck off in Brooklyn on the occasion of the dedication of the monument, and these engrossed resolutions make the third."

A NUMBER of gentlemen from different points in the State gathered at the Tremont Hotel in Galveston, Tuesday, December 8, 1896, and organized the Texas Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Among those who came together for this purpose were the Hon. Ira H. Evans of Austin, Cheney R. Prouty of Eagle Pass, Philip Lindley of Dallas, Lieut.-Col. J. W. French and Major H. S. Kilburne of Fort Clark, Asa U. Grant of Weatherford, Robert G. West of Austin, and the following Galvestonians: Major Sam M. Penland, H. B. McGavock, Charles C. Allen, Roland P. Allan, George T. Allen, George T. Morgan, Major C. W. Preston, Lawrence V. Elder and Edward C. Pitkin. The Hon. Ira H. Evans, President of the New York and Texas Land Company, and Vice-President of the Austin Rapid Transit Company, presided over the meeting, and explained the objects of the Society, giving nine good reasons why those who are eligible should join. Officers were elected for the year as follows: President, Hon. Ira H. Evans of Austin; Vice-President, C. W. Preston of Galveston; Second Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. J. W. French of Fort Clark; Secretary, R. P. Allen of Galveston; Treasurer, George D. Morgan of Galveston; Historian, S. M. Penland of Galveston; Board of Managers, Philip Lindley of Dallas, R. G. West of Austin, H. B. McGavock and C. C. Allen of Galveston. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

AT the annual Congress of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held in Richmond last spring, the Society was invited to hold its next annual meeting, which will take place April 30 and May 1, 1897, in Detroit, Mich., and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee. The local Society in Detroit met recently to take action to secure the meeting for that city. Letters were read from Gen. Horace Porter, President-General, and the Hon. Franklin Murphy, Secretary-General of the National Society, favoring the proposal. Frederick T. Sibley and John N. Bagley were chosen as a committee to secure information in regard to railroad rates and other preliminary matters, and to urge the claims of Detroit with the executive committee of the

National Society. In response to a circular sent by the Wisconsin Society to all the State Societies urging that influence be brought to bear on Congress to secure legislation that will provide for the collection and publication of all the records of the War of the American Revolution, it was resolved to present the matter to the senators and representatives from Michigan. This will probably be done by means of a joint letter from H. B. Ledyard, President, and Henry S. Sibley, Secretary of the Michigan Society.

THE Connecticut Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, will give its annual dinner on the usual date, February 22d, at Hartford, in the Foot Guard Armory. There will be a reception of half an hour, and dinner will be served at two o'clock. The speaking will begin about three. The committee in charge is determined to ensure punctuality in regard to this important feature of the occasion, and to avoid a repetition of last year's experience at Waterbury, when the elaborate banquet consumed the time intended for the addresses. The arrangements for the festivity are in the charge of Joseph F. Swords and other members of the Board of Managers resident in Hartford. The galleries of the large banquet hall offer a choice opportunity to visitors to hear the speakers, and the **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION** have accepted the invitation extended to them to occupy seats there. Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich, the President of the Society, will call the meeting to order, and Joseph G. Woodbury of Hartford will act as toastmaster. A very large attendance is anticipated.

RECENT accessions to the membership of the Ohio Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, from the State are James Reed Webster of Hamilton, the Rev. George Augustus Thayer and Albert W. Hayward of Cleveland, Gen. Charles M. Cist of College Hill, John McKelvey of Sandusky, Richard Pratt Marvin and Isaac Carey Alden of Akron, Harold Arthur Streater, Col. Charles Elisha Burke and James Jay Erwin of Cleveland, Lewis John Wood and Harley Barnes of Painesville, Edward Kibler of Newark, Tracy Waldo Guthrie, John Orston Johnston and George Andrew Backus of Columbus, John F. Burket, Harlan Fessenden Burket and John Edward Betts of Findlay, John Seymour Lockwood of Paumillo, Ralph Stratton Belknap of Perry, Thomas Crumb Snyder of Canton, F. W. Whittlesey, James Melvin and Winfield Scott Jewell of Toledo, James Silcott of Washington C. H.; Charles Humphreys Newton of Marietta, and from Arizona, Prof. William Stowe Devol of Tucson.

THE Washington Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** is in a very prosperous condition. Not yet two years old, it now numbers one hundred, and is constantly receiving influential accessions to its membership. Among late additions to its roll are John N. Wallingford, an "original Son," Dr. Hamilton Stillson of Seattle; Thomas Hooker, Millard Tracy Harrison and Frank Truman Post of Spokane; John Lewis Hopkins of Tacoma and Col. Charles Minot Sheafe of Seattle. Several applications are awaiting the next meeting of the Board of Managers. The annual meeting of the Society will take place February 22d, and will probably be held jointly with the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION** and **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** of the State.

THE Old Middlesex Chapter of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** was entertained Wednesday evening, December 16, 1896, by the President, Charles E. Adams, at his residence in Lowell, Mass. The gathering was in commemoration of the 123d anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, and the evening was passed most agreeably. There was a general attendance of the members, who listened with pleasure to papers of interest read by Dr. Moses G. Parker, Elisha J. Neale and Solon W. Stevens.

THE following gentlemen were admitted to the Massachusetts Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, December 4, 1896: Henry F. Amsden, Franklin D. Amsden, Henry P. Clark, Edward F. Smith, all of Boston; Frank E. Colton, Woburn; Frederick W. Fuller, Springfield; David A. Healey, Holyoke; Francis C. Partridge, Newton; Clinton Q. Richmond, North Adams; George M. Stearns, Chelsea; Herbert R. Stoddard, Dorchester.

The Descendants of Colonial Governors.

THE headquarters of the Society of the **DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS** is in Covington, Ky., where all papers are held by the Secretary-General, Miss Mary Cabell Richardson. The Governor-General of the Order is Mrs. Mary Harrison Shields of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Shields was the first Recording Secretary-General of the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, and is now Regent of the St. Louis Chapter of **DAUGHTERS**, and President of the **COLONIAL DAMES** in Missouri. No one is accepted as a member by the Society of the **DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL**

GOVERNORS unless already a member of the **COLONIAL DAMES**, the **MAYFLOWER SOCIETY**, or the **SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS**, as the record of descent from a Governor is then proven.

Sons of the Revolution.

A NUMBER of the best known men in St. Joseph, Mo., met at the Benton Club in that city, Monday evening, November 30, 1896, to organize a Chapter of the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION**, with the assistance of the State Secretary of the Society, Henry Cadle of Bethany. Henry Kirke White was elected temporary chairman, and after a few words of thanks, proceeded to the appointment of a committee for the nomination of permanent officers and another on by-laws. The latter committee held a brief session and reported the by-laws of one of the State chapters, which were adopted by the meeting. The Nominating Committee presented the names of the following gentlemen as officers for the coming year: President, Chesley August Mosman; Vice-President, John Sherrard Brittain; Secretary, Laurence O'Neill Weakley; Treasurer, Edward Colhoun Smith; Board of Managers, Milton Tootle, Jr., Henry Kirke White, Huston Wyeth, James William Atwill, Jesse Waldo Beach and Stoughton Walker.



A short discussion took place as to the advisability of sending a delegation to the banquet of the State Society at St. Louis on February 22d. Some favored holding a church service and possibly a banquet in their own city on that date. The matter will be left to the decision of the Board of Managers. On motion of L. W. Smith, a vote of thanks was extended to Secretary Cadle for his assistance in the organization of the Chapter. Besides those already named the members of the St. Joseph Chapter are: John Sublett Logan, William Harris Floyd, Jr., Parker Campbell Wyeth, Howard Elliott, John Hubbard Sturgis, Lewis Motter Smith, James Sanburn Bartle, Roscoe Morrow Bacheller, Guerdon Groves Parry, Armstrong Beattie Weakley and John James Tootle.

THERE was a large attendance at the annual meeting in December of the Minnesota Society, **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION**, which was held in St. Paul. The officers elected for the year were: Rukard Hurd, President; Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Vice-President; John Townsend, Secretary; Joseph E. McWilliams, Treasurer; Major Charles H. Whipple, Registrar; Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., Chaplain; Board of Managers, Charles P. Noyes, Thad. C. Field, George C. Squires, Rev. John Paul Egbert, D.D., Nathaniel Elwell and Tracy Lyon. The retiring President, Mr. Noyes, reported regarding the proposed union with the Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, and the officers were authorized to act for the Society, where there is a unanimous sentiment in favor of union on any fair basis. William B. Dean, as Chairman of committee to influence Congress to gather, index and print the historical records of the Revolution scattered through the various departments in Washington, made a most interesting report, and his committee was continued in this very important work. In response to an appeal from the Nathan Hale Chapter of **DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**, a \$20 gold piece was voted as a contribution to the Nathan Hale memorial. The report of Treasurer Joseph E. McWilliams showed a handsome balance in the bank to the Society's credit. After a recess for refreshments, other important business was transacted, and the new officers were installed. Rukard Hurd, the new President, is of very patriotic lineage, his descent from Colonial times being through men who have taken part in every war in which the United States has been involved. Mr. Hurd is Governor of the Minnesota **SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS**, having organized that Society a year ago; President of the Society of the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION**; member of the **SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812**; member of the **AZTEC SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1847**, and a member of the **LOYAL LEGION**, having the honor of being the first young member ever elected to office in the **LOYAL LEGION**.

AT the annual meetings of the Illinois Societies, **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION** and **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, December 3, 1896, there was a manifest feeling of good will between the two Societies, and a pleasant interchange of courtesies. After partaking of an excellent dinner, the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION** sent a box of cigars to the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, who had met in another parlor, and the latter smoked the cigars, and sent their compliments in return by a committee of three. The officers elected by the **SONS OF THE REVOLUTION** were: President, Horace K.

Tenney; Vice-President, J. C. Foote; Second Vice-President, A. C. Barnes; Third Vice-President, R. P. Benedict; Secretary, Frank K. Root; Treasurer, Harrison Kelley; Registrar, C. T. Atkinson; Chaplain, Rev. Charles R. Hall; Board of Managers, H. W. Dudley, Rev. Walter Delafield, J. W. Hill, F. R. Seelye, Charles Cromwell, George McMoulton, J. W. D. Kelley, M. L. Coffeen and W. B. Bogert.

THE Committee on Entertainment of the Buffalo Chapter of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has arranged for a series of conversations upon historical and current topics, to be held during the winter at the homes of different members. The first meeting of the series took place Wednesday evening, December 16th, at the residence of Dr. G. Hunter Bartlett. There was a large attendance, and all were greatly interested in the able paper of Dr. Joseph Tottenham Cook on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. This was followed by a discussion of the subject from different view-points, after which an informal supper brought the evening pleasantly to a close.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHESTER County Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Pennsylvania, held its annual election during the last week of November, and reinstated nearly all the officers, who



seem to hold "life terms," as they are not opposed. Some of the members think the National Rule of serving only two years should govern all the Societies, and thereby allow other members to become familiar with the work, and prove like ability. The Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, was elected by acclamation, as her peculiar fitness for the position is ceded by all. The membership is creeping up to three score, and it is the aim to number seventy five a year hence. It now stands number four in the State, which speaks well for the Quaker settlement. All who can sing are regularly trained by a Musical Director, Mrs. Ida Futhy Brinton, a lady of rare musical ability, and the musical selections rendered at the meetings are quite a feature. The old songs, published in the *New England Magazine*, December, 1895, have been learned, and new songs are inclosed in each programme. It is whispered that a home composition is being considered. Under New Business, a resolution was offered that this Chapter and other Chapters throughout the State, and also the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, co operate and contribute as generously as possible toward the completion of a monument, begun years ago, to mark the place where two hundred Revolutionary soldiers lie buried. This place is at Ephrata, Lancaster County (adjoining Chester County). The burial place is named Mt. Zion. After the Battle of Brandywine, Peter Miller of the "Camp of the Solitary," an organization of Seventh-Day Baptists, came to General Washington for permission to have the wounded removed to their hospital, which was granted. Over such roads and with such conveyances as could be obtained, the trip was a trial of endurance. Forty miles then was even further than 400 in these modern times. The yellow fever broke out and many died. The soldiers were principally Pennsylvanians and Yankees, and a few of the British who had deserted and joined the American army. The German Ana Baptists waited upon them. The soldiers buried in this ground had no memorial but the recollections of a few old citizens and the time-worn inscription on a pine board, six inches wide and six feet long. This was placed over the entrance to the spot where lay the remains, many in one grave, and altogether occupying about as much space as is usually allotted to twenty graves at this period. The inscription, in German, translated, reads: "Here rest the remains of many soldiers." A simple but touching memorial. The Chapter unanimously adopted the resolution, and a committee was named to put the matter before kindred State Societies at an early day.

THE reception given by the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the anniversary of General Washington's wedding day, was a noteworthy social event. It was held in the ball-room at Sherry's, which was beautifully decorated with garlands of holly and laurel, and numbers of American flags. The receiving party consisted of the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss Elizabeth W. Brown, Regent of the Saratoga Chapter; Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Vice-Regent of the Saratoga Chapter; Mrs. Edward Storrs Atwater, Regent of the Pough-

keepsie Chapter; Mrs. G. Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Mrs. Francis E. Johnson, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. William H. Stewart, Mrs. C. H. Adams, Mrs. William C. Story, Mrs. Henry Bulkley, Mrs. Edwardes Hall, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. John Russell Young, Miss Emma G. Lathrop and Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. As the guests entered each was presented with a "bride" rose. Refreshments were served throughout the afternoon, and patriotic airs played by the Hungarian band. At 5 o'clock, the Regent, Mrs. McLean, opened the speaking by a brief address of welcome. Col. Walter S. Logan of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, then read an address prepared by Senator Edmunds, who was unable to be present. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox followed with an original poem, and the formal exercises closed with a song, very pleasingly rendered by Sokichi Kudzouka, the Japanese baritone. Among the guests were Donald McLean, Joseph Jefferson, William C. Story, Francis Durando Nichols, Josiah H. Pumpelly, Charles J. Halstead, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Historian of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES; Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, Roswell Lockwood Halstram, Miss Mary Haines Doremus, Miss Georgia May Penfield, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Commodore Sicard, Admiral Erben, Mrs. Horatio King of Brooklyn, John Winfield Scott, Miss Laura Spencer Porter and Mrs. Harry L. Horton.

SEVEN or eight years ago, the plot of ground near the center of Waterbury, Conn., set apart for a burial place on the settlement of the town nearly 200 years ago, was stripped of its tomb stones and converted into a park, which is now the site of the new building of the Bronson Library. In this old cemetery were buried a number of soldiers of the American Revolution, in memory of whom the Melicent Porter Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION have erected a handsome memorial tablet on the walls of the Library building. This was unveiled and dedicated Monday, December 28, 1896, in the presence of about fifty of the DAUGHTERS, a number of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the agents of the Bronson Library. The Regent of the Melicent Porter Chapter made the presentation address, in the course of which she said:

"The Chapter regrets that the names of all who served from Waterbury in the War of the American Revolution could not be placed on this tablet. The names hereon inscribed are those who are known to have been buried in the grounds where this building now stands; the others, which are not here, still live in the memory and hearts of the loyal people of Waterbury.

"The members of the Chapter now entrust this tablet to your keeping, feeling assured that it will be treasured with jealous care."

The tablet was unveiled by Miss Katherine Hamilton, and accepted for the Library by one of the Board of Agents, F. J. Kingbury, in an admirable address. The exercises closed with the singing of "Hail Columbia" by the Chapter.

THE Wyoming Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Wyoming O., held its first annual celebration, commemorative of the Battle of Saratoga at the home of its Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey, October 17, 1896. The house was decorated in the National and Society colors. A few words of welcome to the guests of the occasion, about seventy in number, were made by Mr. George Kinsey, a member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The programme of the evening included the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. Edwards-Ritchie, and the choral rendition of patriotic songs, led by Professor Charles S. Fay. An interesting address on the subject of the celebration was made by Professor P. V. N. Myers, Dean of the University of Cincinnati, a National authority on historical subjects, and a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. A most interesting feature of this address was an original argument in support of the theory that the Battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne was an historical incident of higher value to civilization than the Battle of Waterloo. The social feature of the celebration, which followed the purely patriotic exercises, was a collation served by young ladies in Continental dress, with patriotic souvenirs at each plate. The influence of this first modest celebration of the Wyoming Chapter is apparent in the number of applications for membership that have since followed.

TWO new Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Ethan Allen and the Heber Allen, have been organized in Vermont by the State Regent, Mrs. Jesse Burdett. The sixteen members of the Ethan Allen Chapter of Middlebury, met to organize on December 18th, the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, at the residence of Miss Callender, through whose efforts the Chapter was formed. The officers appointed for the first year are Miss Katherine E. Wright, Regent; Mrs. E. Fletcher Chapman, Vice Regent; Mrs. J. Earle Cheeseman, Secretary, and Miss Susan D. Parker, Treasurer. The Heber Allen Chapter organized December 19th with a membership of seventeen, at the home of Mrs. F. Barrett, in Poultney. The Chapter is named for an old citizen of Poultney who was very active in the early history of Vermont. He was a brother of Ethan Allen and the first

town clerk of Poultney. The Constitution was read and adopted, after which coffee was served in cups a hundred years old, which belonged to the grandfather of the hostess. The officers of the Chapter are Mrs. F. Barrett, Regent; Mrs. G. Rice, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Hosford, Secretary; Mrs. Albert Bessie, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Ross, Registrar; Miss May Tuttle, Historian.

THE Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Ansonia, Conn., has recently presented to the public library 100 books, one half of the number purchased from the proceeds of a lecture by Dr. John Fiske, and devoted to American history, and the remainder the gift of individual members. The Chapter is fortunate in possessing a frame for its charter of exceptional beauty and historic value. The wood is New England white oak taken from the frigate *Constitution*, and the carving is the original design and fine workmanship of Mr. John Todd Hill of Stonington, Conn. Ribbon like scrolls bear the names of Gen. Wm. Hull and Commodore Isaac Hull, together with those of three important battles of the Revolution in which General Hull bore a brave part, and three victories of the *Constitution*. The dates of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 appear at the corners. A carving of the old frigate bears an honored place, and a panel beneath testifies to the source of the wood. A crowning feature is an exquisite drawing on the mat in ink and sepia of the encounter between the *Constitution* and the *Guerrière*, and is the gift of Miss Louise Rowe.—M. J. C.

IN Cherry Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, the 29th of August, Mrs. Morse's pleasant parlor was filled with an interested group of ladies who had come together to meet Miss Forsyth, the honored and beloved New York State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The Rev. D. L. Schwartz of Lakewood, N. J., called the meeting to order, and after a brief religious service commended the work of the Society most favorably to the audience, many of whom were his own parishioners. Miss Forsyth then made a very interesting address, and in conclusion urged upon the ladies present the desirability of organizing a Chapter in their historic village and thus honoring the memory of their patriotic ancestors. After some hesitation, Mrs. Morse yielded to the wishes of Miss Forsyth and consented to act as Regent of the new Chapter. This gave great pleasure to all the ladies and added much interest to the plan, as Mrs. Morse is an "Own Daughter," and the only "Own Daughter" in the National Society who is an active officer. Since that summer day much work has been done, and the "Cherry Valley Chapter" will doubtless be represented in the Sixth Continental Congress.

THE annual meeting of the Cæsar-Rodney Chapter, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Wilmington, Del., was held on Monday, December 7, 1896, at the residence of the Chapter Regent, Miss Waples. There was a full attendance, and every one listened with deep interest to all reports and papers read. The meetings are found to be highly profitable intellectually. An appeal was read from the Nathan Hale Chapter of St. Paul, Minn., for a contribution for the "Nathan Hale Memorial Fund," to which all responded. Several new members were admitted, and these officers were re-elected: Regent, Miss Sophie Waples; Treasurer, Miss Ella Turner; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Martinez Cardeza; Historian, Mrs. Charles F. F. Graff; Chaplain, Miss Harriette Warrick Mahon; Secretary, Mrs. Harvey S. Denison of Pennsylvania. After the business and literary programme, Miss Waples hospitably invited the DAUGHTERS to partake of some refreshments, and exhibited interesting family relics. In celebrating the anniversary of the organization the "Day" Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States was also commemorated, Delaware being the first State to do so.

ONE of the most attractive of the book calendars for 1897, issued by the well-known house of Marcus Ward & Co., is the "Calendar of the American Revolution," compiled by Lillie G. Hopkins of Geneva, N. Y., a member of the Seneca Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The frontispiece of the calendar was designed by another DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Katherine S. Butts, and represents the first flag adopted by Congress in 1776, surmounted by the American Eagle holding a sheaf of arrows and an olive branch, with a scroll bearing the mottoes "E Pluribus Unum" and "Amor Patriæ." Each of the daily leaflets records an event connected with the struggle for independence. The birthdays of the Signers, generals and statesmen of that period are given, and there are apt quotations from the words of American statesmen and poets. The historic and biographical data are well authenticated, and the calendar is not only novel and interesting, but has a distinct educational value.

THE first business meeting of the newly-formed Fort Greene Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Brooklyn, N. Y., was held December 27th, at the Wilson Assembly Rooms, Mrs. S. V. White in the chair. Officers were elected, Mrs. Alice

Morse Earle being unanimously chosen as Regent. She declined to serve except as temporary Regent for the day. The other officers elected are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Daniel Birdsall; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James H. Williams; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Beam; Registrar, Mrs. Charles H. Rogers, and Historian, Mrs. E. Eames. In addition to these officers, a Committee of Safety, named in memory of the Colonial Committee, was chosen, and forms with the staff the Executive Board. They are: Mrs. Van Sinderen, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. William S. Mills, Mrs. De Murglando, Mrs. D. D. Mangam, Sr., and Mrs. Albert Van Wyck. It was decided to limit the membership of the Fort Greene Chapter to 200.

THE Mercy Warren Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, commemorated the Boston Tea Party December 16th, by holding a large reception at the Hotel Copley, in Boston. The guest of honor was Mrs. Charles H. Masury of Danvers, Mass., one of the National Vice-Presidents. In a charming address Mrs. Masury predicted that Mrs. T. M. Brown, the Chapter Regent, would be chosen Regent for the State of Massachusetts at the next meeting of the National Society. Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, Regent of the Mary Mattoon Chapter of Amherst, expressed her pleasure at being present, and gave some interesting reminiscences of her recent trip to Japan. Recitations by Miss Marion McClench and Miss Brigham of Palmer, the reading of historic letters by Miss Grace Wright and Mrs. J. S. Ingersoll, and a paper by Mrs. S. H. Lee, entertained the company most agreeably. The annual election of officers will take place at the January meeting.

THE Faneuil Hall Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Wakefield, Mass., held a reception Wednesday evening, December 16th. Addresses were made by Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, Regent of the Chapter; Col. Henry A. Thomas, Rev. E. A. Horton of Boston, and Mr. Elbridge H. Goss of Melrose. Music was finely rendered by Miss Whittredge, Miss Scoville, Miss Hunt and Miss Elliott, and also by a drum corps from Melrose. A light collation was served, the tea being made from some of the first crop of tea raised in America. A picture of Faneuil Hall, painted by a member of the Chapter, Mrs. Emma A. Osgood, was on exhibition and was much admired. The picture was sent to Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, as a Christmas gift from Faneuil Hall Chapter, to be placed in the Craigie House, presented by the State of Massachusetts.—Josephine Putnam MacQuinn, Secretary.

MISS MARY I. STILLE, of the Chester County Chapter (Pennsylvania), DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has, since the organization of the home Chapter, kept a scrap book of all the published "doings" of the Chapter, and, in addition, the portraits and autographs of the original founders of the National Society, and the autographs of all the Presidents-General, of whom there have been three. Illustrations and badges are interspersed among the reading, making it a valuable record. A photograph of the eldest of each of four generations, the eldest of the group being an original "Daughter," and the grandmother of this one, adds to its value. Doubtless the mention of this plan will be an incentive to others to do the same, and thereby assist in preserving additional valuable matter. At a recent meeting of the Chapter, this book was the subject of much favorable comment.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Paul Revere Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held December 8d, the first Thursday in the month, at the home of the Vice-Regent Mrs. J. A. Remick, Marlborough street, Boston. At the close of the business session, the Registrar, Mrs. E. H. Crosby, presented the Chapter with a gavel made from the belfry of the church in Lexington, the historical significance being the ringing of the bells in that belfry on the morning of the 19th of April, on the arrival of Paul Revere in that village. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Crosby, to whom this gift was due. The gavel was placed in order upon the desk for use in all future meetings of this Chapter, and the Regent at once proceeded to christen it. An interesting paper was read by Mrs. James Gould on the subject of John Cotton.—Mrs. Peabody, Secretary.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Fall River, Massachusetts, held a business, literary and social meeting the afternoon of December 8th, the Regent in the chair. Extracts from the life of John Hancock and Roger Sherman were read by Mrs. Rosalind R. R. Glynn and Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie. Two letters of Abigail Adams, giving a description of the comforts and discomforts of the White House when it was first occupied as the home of President Adams, were read by Miss Louise M. Hyde. Mrs. Arthur Knapp gave several selections on the piano, and Miss Sara Shepard read with fine effect a patriotic poem. Several young ladies passed afternoon

chocolate and light refreshments, and the members adjourned, feeling they had passed a very pleasant afternoon together.—*Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Daul, Historian.*

THE Bonnie Kato Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Knoxville, Tenn., is pursuing a course of study in Tennessee history. The topics for December 10th were "The Sevier and their Descendants" and "The Tiptons and their Descendants." A paper on the former was read by Miss E. Williams, and on the latter by Mrs. George P. McTeer. The reading of these papers was followed by a conversation between Miss Hayes and Mrs. Dickson. The programme for January 14, 1897, is "Indian Names of East Tennessee Rivers and Mountains," by Miss Hunt; "The Mound Builders," by Mrs. Tyson, and conversation by Mrs. Deaderick and Mrs. Albers.

THE Anna Stickney Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met with the Secretary, Miss Jeannie McMillan, on December 6, 1896. A hymn composed by Mrs. John Bell Bouton of Cambridge, was adopted as the Chapter hymn. A thrilling account of the brave deeds and wonderful adventures of Captain Elijah Dinsmore, during the French and Indian War and the War of the Revolution was read by the Registrar, Miss Julia E. Barnes. THE SPIRIT OF '76 has already published Mrs. Bouton's hymn. It appeared in the issue of December, 1896, in the news of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met December 17th in the parlors of the Buckingham Hotel, New York City. There was a large attendance, and the Regent, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, presided. The meeting entered into a general discussion of its By-Laws and routine business connected with the Chapter. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Stillman Church; Treasurer, Mrs. Phoenix Remsen; Secretary, A. G. Mills; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Wright Wooton.

AT the November meeting of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Detroit, Mich., a very interesting story was told by Mrs. Bellew. It was the romantic tale of Deborah Samson, who, under disguise of a soldier, fought bravely for her country. At this meeting was started the nucleus of a fund to be devoted to procuring a library that will assist the members in their particular line of Revolutionary literature. The Chapter now numbers 120 members.

THE Lucretia Shaw Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of New London, Conn., has added to its roll another member who is a living daughter of a patriot of the Revolution. This venerable lady is Mrs. Harriet Forsyth Smith, a resident of New London, who makes the fourth living daughter of which this Chapter proudly boasts.

The Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, since their organization, have had Societies in each of the original thirteen States. Within the past year the non Colonial States have been accorded



the privilege of forming separate organizations in their own States, being allowed a voice in the National Convention, which meets every two years. This is certainly justice, as these DAMES are as true descendants of their Colonial sires as those who have remained in the older States. The Tennessee Society has now eighteen members, with Mrs. Katherine Polk Gale, President; Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Vice President; Mrs. James C. Bradford, Secretary; Mrs. Bruce Douglas, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward Richards, Registrar; Mrs. C. B. Wallace, Historian. Mrs. Gale, the President, is a descendant of Col. Thomas Polk of North Carolina, a member of the General Assembly of that Colony from 1771 to 1775. He was the reader

and one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 10, 1775. She has many other distinguished ancestors. Among them we find the Rev. Jonathan Edwards and Sarah Pierrepont, his wife; Emanuel Downing and his wife, Lucy Winthrop, sister of Governor Winthrop of Boston; Thomas Hooker; Anthony Stoddard, who came to Boston in 1630; Rev. James Pierrepont, a Trustee of Yale College in 1701; Capt. Thomas Willett, who succeeded Miles Standish, 1647, in com-

mand of the Military Company of the Plymouth Colony, and who was also the first Mayor of New York City under the English rule. The Vice-President, Mrs. James S. Pilcher, is also a descendant of many patriotic statesmen and soldiers of the Colonial period, notably the Hon. John Courts of St. George's Hundred, Charles County, Maryland, a member of the General Assembly of that State, January 25, 1687. His son, Capt. John Courts, was also a member of the General Assembly, and commanded a company in the Colonial Military Service, as did his son, Col. John Courts the third, who was Colonel of a regiment in this service. Her ancestor, Capt. Wm. Russell, was in His Majesty's service, and his son, Capt. Wm. Russell, was Captain and Colonel in the same service, and a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. David Campbell, also her ancestor, was in the Virginia service in 1774 and 1775. Mrs. James C. Bradford is a descendant of Col. Thos. Polk, above-mentioned, and of Col. Cadwalader Jones, both prominent in Colonial history. Mrs. Bruce Douglas is a descendant of a brother of Gen. Anthony Wayne and other very distinguished patriots. Mrs. Edward Richards' ancestors were the Byrds, Beverleys, Carters and Douglasses, of note in Virginia Colonial Councils. Mrs. Clarence B. Wallace is a descendant of the Barbours and other prominent Virginians. Many of the other members of the Tennessee Society have ancestry equally well known, and equally distinguished in the annals of American history.

Daughters of the Revolution.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, took place November 17th at their headquarters, 156 Fifth avenue, New York. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow presided.



Reports were presented by the various committees. Thirty new members were admitted to the Society. It was decided that hereafter Thursday afternoon be selected by the officers of the General Society Board as a reception day, when they will be at the Society's room to welcome the members and their friends. It was also decided that the proposed loan exhibit that was to have taken place in January at the Waldorf Hotel for the benefit of the General Society Library and collection of relics, be postponed until spring. The Librarian, Mrs. H. Courtney Manning, presented an interesting report of the present condition of the Library, mentioning the receipt of several valuable gifts, one a photograph presented by Mrs. Edwin

Briggs of Glenwild, Peekskill, N. Y. It represented the tombstone of Col. Seth Pomeroy of Revolutionary fame, which stands in the picturesque cemetery of Northampton, Mass. It is of native brown stone, quaintly carved with curious designs. The inscription, which is almost obliterated by the elements, is as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Col. Seth Pomeroy, who died in the army of the United States at Peekskill, February 19, 1777, in the seventy-first year of his age." The SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION are about to erect a more suitable monument to his memory in the old Van Cortlandtville Cemetery near Peekskill, N. Y., where his remains are supposed to be. Another valuable gift was a crayon portrait of the Founder-General, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, presented by the artist, Mr. Rozie, to the General Society. The December meeting of the Executive Board took place at 156 Fifth avenue, Monday, December 21st. More than a hundred members have been admitted to the Society since their last report was made to THE SPIRIT OF '76. The Librarian mentioned later gifts to the library, and reported 210 books now on its shelves. The "Ancestral Register," lately published in a beautiful form, is now for sale at the headquarters of the Society, or by application to Miss Viola D. Waring, Treasurer, 219 West 14th street. Deep interest will be felt throughout the country in the report of the Committee of Conference on the union of the Societies DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. This conference was held in Washington early in October, and the report of our committee was unanimously accepted by the Board, in November. It has since been printed and sent to the Regents of State and local Chapters for further action. The important and difficult work of this committee has been most faithfully and acceptably performed, and it is interesting to notice that it represents the New England, the Central and Western States. The names of the committee are as follows: Mrs. Viola V. Holbrook, Chairman, New York City; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Brooklyn; Miss Sarah E. Hunt, Boston; Mrs. Victoria H. Wood, Ohio; Mrs. Louise K. Keay, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Caroline C. Stanley, New Jersey.

THE Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, of New York City, held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of Miss Robinson, the Treasurer, on Monday, December 28, 1896. After the business meeting had adjourned, the feature of the afternoon was a very interesting paper read by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the subject of which was "The Early Dutch Settlers of New York." Mrs. Earle had many relics to display, among which were several Horn-books. Nearly all the officers of the General Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, were present, and contributed largely to the success of the afternoon by responding to the request of the Regent that the guests bring relics and tell their histories. The hostess had several large cabinets filled with Revolutionary relics, besides many pieces of china which have been in her family for generations. The afternoon was so delightfully spent that it was the unanimous vote of the ladies present that the "Relic Afternoons" be continued. Next month Mrs. George P. Geran has promised a paper, and many of us know how happy her subjects always are.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Avalon Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held in Baltimore on the 11th of December at the home of Mrs. Thomas Hill. A deeply interesting paper upon "Colonial Customs in Polite Society," was read by Miss Helen Beran. A draft of a State Constitution was submitted to the members preliminary to final adoption at the meeting in February. Delegates were also elected to represent the Chapter in response to an invitation from the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, to confer on the 15th of December with other patriotic Societies in regard to a joint celebration of the 22d of February. The next meeting will occur in the evening of the 18th of January, and will be entirely a social affair, to which the gentlemen of the Advisory Board and other friends will be invited.—H. L. W. H.

United States Daughters of 1812.

THE New York State Branch of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 was incorporated December 1, 1896, under the name "DAUGHTERS 1781-1815, New York State Branch, 1776—



UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS—1812." It admits all women descendants of those who were in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, from the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, October 19, 1781, to the ratification of the treaty which closed the War of 1812, on June 30, 1815. The first meeting of the Branch was on October 17, 1896, for organization and the election of officers. The second was held December 16, 1896, for the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws. The officers appointed in October were: President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 832 West 87th street, New York; First Vice-President, Mrs. Alfred M. Judson; Second Vice President, Mrs. Horatio C. King; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Coxford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George O. Ludin, 100 West 74th street, New York; Treasurer, Miss Lillian S. Hatie; Registrar, Mrs. A. W. Sterling; Historian, Mrs.

L. S. Smith; Librarian, Mrs. C. Manning; Managers, Mrs. Louis Allen, Mrs. M. E. Puig, Mrs. E. L. Pinckney, Mrs. J. C. Hatie, Mrs. H. B. Simons, Mrs. James A. Striker, Mrs. R. M. Hardy, Miss H. A. Slade. The Society starts with about sixty members, and would gladly welcome all who are eligible.

THE Pennsylvania Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, under its first President, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, is doing a good work. The Society is being built on a solid basis, and while it grows slowly, its continued growth is assured. Not quite a year since the Society started—indeed, it was only organized in May, 1896—and thirty members are enrolled. The claim of eligibility in this Society is lineal descent from any one who by civil, military or naval service assisted this country from the year 1781 until the close of the War of 1812. It takes up the work where the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION drops it. A SON OF THE REVOLUTION, also a SON OF 1812, has presented Mrs. Hall a superb gavel, made of wood from the famous battle-ships whose names will always be remembered in American history and in the naval battles of 1812—the *Constitution*, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*. The main part of the gavel is of the oak from the *Constitution* or *Old Ironsides*. Through the head of the gavel are two bands of black oak—the widest one from the *Lawrence*, the narrowest from the *Niagara*. All of it is most highly polished, and silver bands are inscribed with the names of the ships, and designate which they are. A gavel like this is valuable, not only from its history, but because the wood from which it is made is authentic and almost impossi-

ble to get. Three gavels, exactly alike, were made. One presented to the SONS OF 1812, one to the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, and the third to Mrs. Hall. A Society called to order by the tap of this gavel should feel specially honored. Mrs. Hall has presented the gavel to the Pennsylvania Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, for its perpetual use, the President of said Society to be its custodian.

MRS. LOUIS W. HALL, President of the Pennsylvania Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, presided at the meeting on January 8th of the State Presidents and Delegates in General Council, at the Everett House, New York, the headquarters of the Society. At the meeting of the General Council the previous year, January 8, 1896, a resolution endorsing arbitration methods was adopted, and a committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions on the subject of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, to be sent to Queen Victoria through her consul at Washington. In this the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS believe they anticipated the action of all other organizations of women.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Minnesota gave a banquet at the Ryan Hotel, in St. Paul, Saturday evening, December 19th, the 221st anniversary of the Great Swamp



fight, to commemorate that event and the landing of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims, December 21, 1620. The banquet hall and tables were handsomely decorated with flags and the colors of the Society, red and white, the centrepiece reproducing in red and white carnations the jewel of the Society, a nine-pointed star. The first speaker of the evening was the Hon. Henry Platt Upham of St. Paul, a descendant of Lieut. Phineas Upham, who died from wounds received in the battle of December 19, 1675. Mr. Upham gave an intensely interesting history of the fight, reading from three accounts written by men who took part in it. Jacob Stone of Minneapolis, a descendant of one of the participants, read an original poem, which was received with merited applause. Governor Rukard Hurd then proposed a toast to the New York Society, to which Henry Rutgers

Marshall, a member of the New York organization, made a very happy response. Prof. Charles N. B. Wheeler, another guest of the evening, told of the expedition to find the burial place of Miles Standish, and of the erection of a fitting monument over his remains. Charles E. Mayo read a poem descriptive of the naming of Cape Cod. Capt. Philip Reade, U.S.A., gave some details of the hardships endured in the new world by the Pilgrims. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll was the last speaker, and spoke of his delight in the reverence for their ancestors which characterized the utterances of the speakers. During the evening fraternal telegrams were sent to the New York and Washington, D. C., Societies, which were commemorating the same events. At the business meeting of the Society, Clarke L. Poole of Duluth was elected to membership, which now numbers 55, and some slight amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. Besides those already named, there were present at the banquet:

Col. George E. Glenn, U.S.A.; Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A.; R. B. C. Bement, John Quincy Adams, Capt. Edgar Campbell Bowen, U.S.A.; Edwin S. Chittenden, George A. Daggett, Edward J. Edwards, Franklin L. Greenleaf, George W. Lewis, Charles E. Pike, Francis W. Pike, Major Clinton B. Sears, U.S.A.; Henry P. Upham, Major Charles H. Whipple, U.S.A.; Henry A. Whitney, Delos A. Monfort, Frederick D. Monfort, Clarence A. Chamberlain, Eben F. Wells, William P. Trowbridge, Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A.; Dr. John McLean, Robert I. Farrington, Joseph M. Hawks, Edward H. Gheen, Jehiel W. Chamberlain, Charles P. Noyes.

DURING the past year the growth of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS has been very marked, and nowhere more so than in Albany, N. Y., where the membership has increased from ten to forty. These gentlemen, who are representative citizens of Albany, are desirous of forming a local Chapter of the SOCIETY. As the Constitution provides only for State branches of the General Society, Judge Clifford D. Gregory and Frederick E. Wadhams were chosen early in December to draft an amendment providing for the chartering of a Chapter in Albany, and as leading officials of the State Society have expressed themselves in favor of the movement, the consent of the General Society is confidently expected. In the meantime Albany members have formed a temporary organization with these officers: President, John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn; Vice President, Hon. Clifford D. Gregory; Treasurer, George Comstock Baker; Secretary, Edgar Cotrell Leonard; Executive Committee, Hon. Hugh Hastings, Robert Day Williams, Henry Harmon Noble.

At the present time great interest is felt in the monument to be erected by the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS at the head of Lake George, on the battlefield of September 8, 1775. The design for the memorial has been accepted, and it is hoped that the monument will be ready for dedication September 8, 1897. A special committee on legislation of the General Society, of which the Hon. Hugh Hastings, Historian of the State of New York, is Chairman, is agitating the question of the wearing of the insignia of the Society, with their full dress uniforms, by army and navy officers. Other members of the committee are Adjutant General T. S. Peck of Vermont; Adjutant-General W. S. Stryker of New Jersey; Congressmen Franklin Bartlett of New York, and Robert Adams, Jr. of Pennsylvania.

THE fourth general Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the District of Columbia, convened at the Shoreham in Washington, on the evening of Saturday, December 19, 1896. The Governor, Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, presided, and several reports were read. The Secretary stated that fifteen new members had been admitted during the year, the Treasurer reported a satisfactory balance in the treasury, and the Registrar announced that the General Society would not issue a year book for 1897, owing to the illness of the officer in charge of that work, and recommended that the local Society compile one of its own. This suggestion was adopted. The death during the year of the Rev. James Owen Dorsey, Charles Addison Mann, William Holcomb Webster, Charles Henry Baker and Dr. G. Browne Goode was announced by the Historian. Officers for the year were chosen with the following result:

Governor, Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard; Deputy Governor, Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Governor, Charles F. T. Beale; Secretary, Joseph Cuyler Hardie (War Department); Deputy Secretary, William Edward Horton; Treasurer, John William Henry (1315 F street); Registrar, Frank Birge Smith; Historian, Alonso Howard Clark; Chaplain, Samuel Moore Shute, D.D.; Chancellor, Edward Augustus Moseley; Surgeon, Albert Charles Peale, M.D.; Gentlemen of the Council (term expires December 19, 1897), Rear Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U.S.N.; Henry D. Saxton, Robert S. J. Fisher; (term expires December 19, 1898), James Bowen Johnson, Gen. Absalom Baird, U.S.A.; Gen. Walter Wyman, U.S.M.H.S.; (term expires December 19, 1899), Geo. C. Maynard, John E. Watkins, Leland O. Howard; Committee on Membership, Frank Birge Smith, Thomas Blagden, Wm. Park Metcalf, Ira Warren Dennison, M.D.; A. C. Peale, M.D.; Committee on Historical Documents, Prof. Gilbert Thompson, Arthur Keith, George Colton Maynard, John E. Watkins, R. A. Smith; Committee on Installation, Gen. Walter Wyman, U.S.M.H.S.; Charles Edward Cooke, Thomas Gale, Henry Dearborn Saxton, Wm. E. Horton; Delegates to the General Assembly, Gen. Absalom Baird, U.S.A.; Admiral R. W. Meade, U.S.N.; A. Howard Clark, Chas. F. T. Beale, Joseph Cuyler Hardie.

NEARLY fifty members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Illinois were present at their annual banquet, which took place at the Wellington, Chicago, Tuesday evening, December 23, 1896, and which was the most successful the Society has ever given. Every member wore his insignia and a boutonniere of red and white carnations, the same colors prevailing in the decorations of banquet hall and tables. Edward M. Teall, the Governor of the Society, presided, and welcomed his fellow members in a graceful address. Judge Frank Baker spoke on "The Colonial Magistrate," his remarks being received with much applause. He was followed by Professor Victor C. Alderson, of the University of Chicago, who treated his topic, "Our Mayflower Ancestors," in a most entertaining manner. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus had something interesting to say about the "Modern Influence of Puritanism," and the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D.D., of New York, spoke eloquently of the heroic achievements of the ancestors of the members in the Great Swamp fight. At the annual business meeting, held the previous Saturday, the following officers were elected:

Governor, Edward McKinstry Teall; Deputy Governor, Samuel Eberly Gross; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman Dresser Hammond; Secretary, Seymour Morris, No. 5342 Washington avenue; Deputy Secretary, Scott Jordan; Treasurer, Frank Eugene Spooner; Registrar, John Smith Sargent; Historian, Edward Milton Adams; Chancellor, Judge Frank Baker; Chaplain, Rev. Frank Wakely Gunsaulus, D.D.; Gentlemen of the Council, Deming Haven Preston, Henry Austin Osborn, Charles Thomson Atkinson; Committee on Membership, Frederick Clifton Pierce, George Butters, Ebenezer Lane; Committee on Entertainment, George Samuel Marsh, Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Hiram Holbrook Rose; Delegates to the General Court, Hempstead Washburne, Henry Sherman Boutell, Samuel Eberly Gross, Frank Bassett Tobey, Rev. Abbott Elliot Kittredge, D.D.; Alternates, George Whitfield Newcomb, Albert Eugene Snow, Edward Beecher Case, William Wolcott Strong, Charles Durkee Dana.

MANY distinguished men were in attendance at the annual Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS of the State of California, which was held December 21, 1896, at the Society headquarters in Los Angeles. The meeting was essentially for business, the annual dinner being postponed until a later date. A very touching memorial upon the death of H. W. Latham was presented by Dr. Merwin, which was unanimously adopted. The officers chosen for the ensuing year were:

Governor, Holdridge Osro Collins; Deputy Governor, Hon. Erskine Mayo Ross; Lieutenant Governor, Spencer Roane Thorpe; Secretary, Chas. Putnam Fenner; Treasurer, Frank Putnam Flint; Registrar, Edward Thomas Harden; Historian, Bradner Wells Lee; Chancellor, George Jules Denis; Surgeon, John Randolph Haynes, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. Alexander

Moss Merwin; Gentlemen of the Council—Spencer Roane Thorpe, Chairman; Motley Hewes Flint, Hon. Ellsha Williams McKinstry, Henry Atherton Nichols, Willard Atherton Nichols, Frank Clark Prescott, John Kennedy Stout, Hon. Cameron Erskine Thom, Andrew Roane Thorpe; Committee on Membership—George Jules Denis, Frank Putnam Flint, John Randolph Haynes, M.D., Bradner Wells Lee, Spencer Roane Thorpe; Committee on Historical Documents—Bradner Wells Lee, Chairman Ex-Officio; John Randolph Haynes, M.D., Prof. Edward Singleton Holden, Rev. Alexander Moss Merwin; Delegates to the General Society—Motley Hewes Flint, Prof. Edward Singleton Holden, George Timothy Klink, Hon. Ellsha Williams McKinstry, Capt. Albert Henry Payson; Alternates—Allen Lyssander Colton, Lieut. Col. William Anthony Elderkin, U. S. A.; William Marcy Klink, John Kennedy Stout, William Hammond Wright; Committee on Entertainment—George Jules Denis, Frank Putnam Flint, Edward Thomas Harden, John Randolph Haynes, M.D., Frank Clark Prescott.

THE members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS living in and near Buffalo, N. Y., organized November 13, 1896, the Buffalo Association of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the State of New York. The objects of the Association are "to advance the interests and principles of the Society," and "to promote social intercourse among its members." The annual meeting is to be as near the 11th of November each year as practicable, and at that time five Directors will be elected for the coming year. From their number a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer (the two last to be combined) will be chosen, and these three will constitute the Executive Committee. These officers now are Andrew Langdon, President; the Hon. James A. Roberts, Vice-President; George Alfred Stringer, Secretary and Treasurer. The members of the SOCIETY living in Buffalo or its vicinity are G. Hunter Bartlett, M.D.; Willis Browne, Percy Bryant, M.D.; Clarence Munson Bushnell, Walter Devereux, Edward Buckingham Guthrie, Andrew Langdon, Matthew Derbyshire Mann, Porter Norton, Cyrus Kingsbury Remington, Hon James A. Roberts, Philip Sherwood Smith, George Alfred Stringer, James F. Trott, Sheldon Thompson Viele, William Young Warren, Drake Whitney and Charles Robert Wilson.

THE fourth annual Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was held at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston, on Forefathers' Day, December 21, 1896. Officers were elected and other important business transacted, among this being the consideration of amendments to the By-Laws. Dinner was served at 6:30 P. M., at which addresses were made by Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, Governor-General De Peyster, Professor Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale College, the Rev. George M. Bodge and Attorney-General Knowlton. In his address the Governor-General of the Society spoke of the great debt which America and the world owe to Massachusetts, and of the work of the SOCIETY in rescuing from oblivion all that is possible of the history of the 150 years of struggle and trial which raised the standard of American manhood to a higher plane than that of any European country. The music, which was a pleasant feature of the entertainment, was furnished by Baldwin's Cadet Orchestra.

THE second social Court of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Ohio was celebrated December 10th at "Bishop's Place," the magnificent suburban home of Frank Langdon Perin in Clifton, near Cincinnati. The event was unusually interesting. The decorations in scarlet and white, the Stars and Stripes, the brilliantly lighted rooms and distinguished company formed an extremely beautiful picture. The COLONIAL DAMES and wives of the members of the COLONIAL WARS were the guests of the evening. A literary and historical programme in commemoration of Geo. Washington's first expedition to the headwaters of the Ohio followed a short informal reception; and later a banquet was served, at which the tables were adorned with quantities of superb American Beauty roses.

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

THE New York Society of the ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA has been provided with convenient headquarters through the kindness of Associate George Clinton Batcheller, who has placed at the disposal of the Society, gratuitously, the commodious room No. 1001, in the New York Life Insurance Building, No. 346 Broadway. This affords a place of meeting for the members of the ORDER, and for the safe lodgment of the property of the Society. The building has every known appliance for the convenience of its tenants, and for protection against fire, and affords absolute safety for the collections of relics and records, which the Society may bring together. One of the principal objects of the Society is "to discover, collect and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments and history relating to the genealogy and the history of the first Colonists and their ancestors and their descendants." With this in view, suitable bookcases have been provided, and Mr. Batcheller has been appointed Librarian. Some

of the members have made valuable contributions, and it is hoped that others will give of their treasures. The Secretary, Henry Lincoln Morris, has issued a letter to his Associates, giving the above information, and earnestly soliciting both gifts and loans. He says further, that "books, pamphlets, manuscripts, relics and curios, bearing upon the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, will be very acceptable, and should be sent to the Secretary, by whom they will be promptly acknowledged. If any Associates do not wish to give, but are willing to loan their collections or selections therefrom, they can rest assured that the greatest possible care will be taken of them, and that they will be safer in the Society's custody than in the average dwelling house."

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

THE annual meeting of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, New York Commandery, was held at the Brevoort House, New York City, on December 10th.



The report of the Secretary showed a very considerable increase in the number of companions, notwithstanding depletions caused by transfers incident to the organization of other State Commanderies. The Treasurer's report showed the Commandery to be in a highly satisfactory financial condition. Judge-Advocate Frank M. Avery, for the Committee on Constitution, reported a proposed new constitution for the Commandery, and the same will be voted upon at the next meeting of the Commandery. The annual election of officers was held with the following result: Commander, David Banks; Vice-Commander, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; Secretary, Robert Webb Morgan, 108 Fulton street, New York; Treasurer, George Livingston Nichols; Registrar, Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf; Judge-Advocate, General James M. Varnum; Surgeon, Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D.; and Deputy-Secretary, Jacob T. Van Wyck. Mr. James Henry Morgan having been elected Secretary-General of the ORDER, retired from the Vice-Commandership of the New York Commandery, and Judge-Advocate-General Frank Montgomery Avery from the office of Judge-Advocate of the same. As a mark of appreciation of the work of these gentlemen in organizing the New York Commandery and the Order, the Commandery, at this meeting, resolved, by unanimous vote, to present to each of them the new Insignia of the Order, suitably inscribed. At the conclusion of the meeting a collation was served. Among those present were: Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine, U.S.N.; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Capt. James M. Andrews, U.S.A.; Lieut. Irving M. Avery, Secretary-General James Henry Morgan, Dwight L. Elmendorf, Robert Poyphand, J. Kensett Olyphant, Henry D. Babcock, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, U.S.A.; Commander Banks, Judge-Advocate General Frank Montgomery Avery, Morris P. Ferris, Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, U.S.A.; E. Fellows Jenkins, Robert Webb Morgan, Courtlandt Babcock, Robert Olyphant, William Decatur Parsons, Charles P. Robinson, Roswell H. Rochester, Satterlee Swartwout, Mandeville Mower. The annual banquet of the New York Commandery was held on January 10th, at the Brevoort, New York City. The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Commander David Banks, J. Kensett Olyphant, Jacob T. Van Wyck and Frank Montgomery Avery. The Companions of the Commandery experienced a repetition of the agreeable evening spent by them and their guests at the banquet last winter. The fact that all the Companions of the Commandery are personally known to each other, coming together not only at annual banquets, but at meetings and receptions during the year, does away with all stiffness on these occasions, and gives each participant a sense of fellowship and fraternal feeling.

THE California Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS held its first meeting in December and elected the following board of officers: Commander, Professor Edward S. Holden, LL.D.; Vice-Commander, D. Henshaw Ward; Secretary, Augustus S. Hubbard, San Francisco; Treasurer, Charles S. Greene; Registrar, Bradner W. Lee; Judge-Advocate, Hon. Robert Young Hayne; Deputy-Secretary, Franklin B. Washington. The California Commandery also adopted a Constitution and By-Laws at this meeting, embodying in the former the provision followed by the Pennsylvania and New York Commanderies, and adopted by others, as well, that companionship shall be conferred on those selected by the Council, and may not be sought in the first instance by application.

Children of The American Revolution.

THE entertainment projected same time since by the Richard Lord Jones Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was given at Handel Hall, Chicago, Saturday evening,



December 12, 1896, and was a success from both a financial and an artistic viewpoint. As the proceeds were to be used for the relief of the city's waifs, a large number of people were interested in it from the start, and the CHILDREN received the assistance of many friends. The entertainment included tableaux vivants, recitations and songs, which were heartily applauded, and concluded with a minuet as it was danced at the great peace ball at the close of the Revolution. Among those who assisted in carrying out the programme were Mrs. Charles L. Krum, Miss Charlotte Allen Scott, Gen. J. H. Stibbs and a detachment of the Continental Guards. Much of the success was due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, President of the Society.

Among Other Societies.

THE annual election of the SOCIETY OF HOLLAND DAMES, descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New York, was held on Tuesday, January 5th. This very exclusive Society is composed of New York ladies who are descendants of the Dutch aristocracy that first came to Manhattan Island. Mrs. William Gihon was elected Directress-General; Mrs. Alexander Crawford Chenoweth, First Deputy Directress-General; Miss Vanderpoel, Second Deputy Directress-General; Miss Harriet Duer Robin-on, Historian; Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, Treasurer; Mrs. William Budd, Registrar. This Society expects at some future day to erect a very handsome memorial to commemorate the Dutch period of New York history. Among its active members are Mrs. Roosevelt Scovil, Mrs. Lenox Belnap, the Misses Remsen, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Bayard Smith, Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, Miss Hegeman, Miss Florence Bailey, Miss Caroline Webb, Miss Katherine Turnbull, Mrs. Charles Hillhouse.

THE DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION will give their first annual Martha Washington Reception at the residence of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, on February 22, 1897, upon which occasion there will be a large exhibit of Revolutionary relics. This Society was incorporated in 1896, and is composed of women who are lineal descendants of military or naval officers of the period from 1775 to 1783. The objects of the corporation are patriotic, historical, literary, benevolent and social. It was formed to perpetuate the memory of ancestors, to collect and preserve the records of their service in the War of the Revolution, and to commemorate, or to assist in commemorating by suitable celebrations, leading events in the history of the Revolution and other events of national importance.

THE membership of the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN is increasing rapidly. At the meeting at the Waldorf in New York on December 31st, forty-one new members were enrolled, and the report of the Treasurer showed an excellent financial condition of the Society. A very interesting entertainment followed the business meeting, consisting of vocal music by Miss Morosona, recitations by Miss Emma Elizé West, from the School of Oratory in Boston, and by Mrs. Bertha Welby; violin music given by four little girls, the Beasey children, and the reading of some amusing letters received in reply to the invitation of Prudence Adams to the "Husking Bee."

THE *Essex Antiquarian*, a new illustrated monthly magazine published in Salem, Mass., indicates by its title the field of work it is intended to cover. It will be devoted to the biography, genealogy, history and antiquities of Essex County, and as there are thousands of descendants of the pioneer families of that famous county scattered throughout this country, the magazine promises to be of value to a wide circle of readers. The January number opens with a very interesting account of the "Commercial History of Salem" by the editor, Sidney Perley, accompanied by a beautifully engraved picture of the last of the old merchantmen of Salem, the *Mindoro*, lying at the ancient Derby wharf in Salem harbor.

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION has issued a handsomely printed copy of the proceedings at the annual meeting on June 17, 1896, the 121st anniversary of the battle, and the 73d of the incorporation of the ASSOCIATION. The pamphlet contains among other interesting matter, the address of the President, the Hon. Frederic Walker Lincoln, and the names of the 107 soldiers of the Revolution who were present at the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1843.

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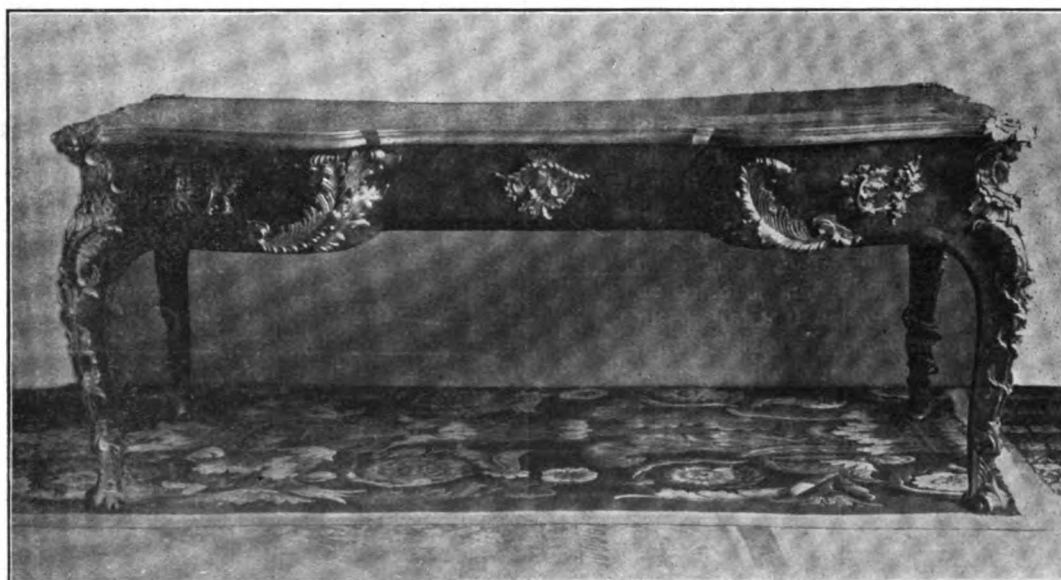
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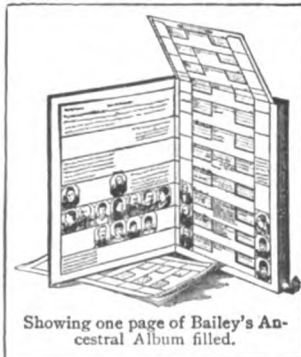
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NOVELTIES IN MENUS.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was called to order by its President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, on the 22d of February, 1897, in the Columbia Theatre at Washington, D. C.

There were more than a thousand people present in the house, the galleries were crowded with visiting DAUGHTERS, the floor filled with over six hundred delegates, regents and officers. Every state and territory in the Union was represented. Distant Alaska lacked a Regent, Honolulu sent only a letter, otherwise the Society's widespread influence spoke for itself. The object lesson of a National organization was emphasized by the omission of placards to designate different states, and during the whole six days session the Chair recognized with impartiality each speaker, irrespective of locality.

"To differ is to think," said Mrs. Stevenson in her opening address, and while it cannot be denied that before Saturday night much thinking was done aloud by earnest members, nevertheless more harmony reigned than on former occasions. It is easy to travesty enthusiasm, yet no one who has watched the almost phenomenal growth of the Society in six years, from a roll-call of four women in 1890 to its present membership of 18,000, will condemn the patriotic work as a merely passing fad.

As an expert best studies a photograph by its negative, a few words in this report of what did not happen may not be amiss. There were many parliamentary tangles, the sessions were long and often seemingly profitless, much unfinished business was laid on the table, one regretted the absence of the interesting reports of State Regents, but no motion was carried on any question which could threaten the life of the organization. If "Brer Rabbit kept on saying nothing" on some vital points, at least much dreaded commotion was thus avoided.

REPORTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The reports presented by the General officers contained many details which were of vital interest to those who love the order. That of Mrs. Philip Hichborn, one of the Vice-Presidents General, gave some idea of the spread of sentiment in favor of the organization. During the past year 118 chapters have been formed, making in all 348 chapters. Four State Regents have been appointed and confirmed, making the total number of State and Chapter Regents 46 and 511, respectively. One of these is for Honolulu, Hawaii, and one for Naples, Italy.

Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, one of the Registrars-General, has verified 8,495 original papers and 90 additional ones. She has signed 850 badge permits, written 830 letters and dictated as many more. She reported that she had verified the papers of

fifty-five genuine daughters of soldiers of the American Revolution, two of the number being centenarians. These two belong to the Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, of Rochester, N. Y., which holds the banner for "real" daughter membership, having on its roll eleven members of the first generation from the Revolution.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, reported that at the beginning of 1896 the membership of the Society was 12,218, and is now 18,000. During the year 122 charters have been granted, the largest number going to any one State being twenty two to Massachusetts, but even with this increase the chapters in that State do not equal in number those of Connecticut, who still leads all the rest, having 80 delegates in the Congress and Massachusetts sixty-five.

The Librarian-General, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, reported that the number of volumes in the library had increased from 125 to 827. Of these, only 11 had been purchased, 722 had been presented to the National Society, a few at a time. The value of the year's addition is something over \$1,000, many of the books being volumes of rare American history. Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Historian-General, gave many interesting facts in regard to the publication of the genealogical volume upon which the National Society is at work. Two volumes have been prepared. The volumes on lineage cost \$1 to print, but are sold by the Society for fifty cents. She recommended that the selling price be raised, to cover the cost. This recommendation was adopted. Miss Fedora Wilbur, Assistant Historian-

General, reported that in spite of her hard work, the ancestry of 15,000 members was yet unrecorded in the lineage book.

The report on the proposed Continental Hall, read by Mrs. Henry Shepard was received with enthusiasm. The contemplated structure is to be a fire proof building, containing the offices of the General Society, a library, a large hall for the meetings of the annual Congress, a lunch room, kitchen and printing office. It will afford a safe place for the preservation of Revolution relics and for the valuable archives of the Society. The amount already raised is a little over \$25,000. Congress has been asked to set aside a plot of ground in Washington for the building, and it is believed this will be done. During the reading there were many contributions made to the fund. These were received with applause. Later it was announced that they amounted to \$3,017. A DAUGHTER, who is now traveling in Europe, notified the Congress that she had added a codicil to her will bequeathing \$2,000 to the hall.

A resolution setting aside a piece of ground upon which the DAUGHTERS could erect the Memorial Hall, was adopted by the United States Senate and sent to the House, where it was also



MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
President General D. A. R.

adopted after some opposition. This provided for the erection of the Hall within ten years, at a cost of not less than \$200,000. At this juncture Senator Hawley of Connecticut called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the land thus granted was within the grounds of the Washington Monument, which were forever sacred for this one purpose. The bill was then recalled from the House. Afterward provision was made for the appointment of a commission to select a site for the building.

The report on the National Charter, read by Miss Mary Desha, was heard gladly, since it told the Society that by an act of Congress their organization had become a Charter Society, the only society of women in America to which this honor had been granted. The old corporation had been merged into the new, it being necessary, as a matter of form, for the old corporation to dissolve and the new to organize, to comply with the charter.

In her report on Revolutionary relics, Mrs. Stephen J. Field stated that a number of valuable additions had been made to the collection, which was by courtesy allowed a place in the National Museum, pending the erection of the Continental Hall. The collection is as yet a small one, but it contains among other interesting articles a pair of candlesticks presented by the Marquis de Lafayette to General Roberdeau, some pieces of money General Washington had in his pocket when he said farewell to the army, and a chest which came over in the *Mayflower*.

The report of the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, with an itemized statement, had been printed, and was distributed to all the delegates present. The receipts for the year, from all sources, were \$38,848.09; expenses, \$10,734.27; cash in bank, February 8, 1897, \$3,855.18, which, with the amount vested in securities, makes a total of \$38,848.09.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, as Chairman of the National University Committee, urged the Congress to insist upon the establishment of this institution of learning, for whose foundation Washington had bequeathed stock, worth at that time \$25,000, and which at simple interest would now amount to \$200,000. It has been estimated that under faithful guardianship to the present time, this sacred trust would have yielded a sum not exceeding \$4,500,000.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Dr. Harrison, presented a very interesting report. After alluding to the heavy responsibility entailed by the fact that the revenue of the Society was, in round numbers, at the rate of \$40,000 per annum, the report stated that the Committee had not only examined the books of accounts to see if the funds were properly accounted for, but through acknowledged government authority of a high order, had endeavored to improve the present system of keeping books, as a guard against error. The committee audited the books of the Treasurer-General in the Spring, and found the moneys properly accounted for. As the labor of auditing at long intervals was very great, the Treasurer-General agreed that the auditing should be done monthly. In the early summer the committee were informed by the Treasurer-General that "the books would be taken out of town in a few days, and would not be returned till September." These were returned and put at the disposal of the Committee September 15th. In view of the fact that the books had been out of the custody of the Society for nearly three months, the Committee, acting under the authority given it by the Congress, asked George M. Coffin, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, an expert accountant of the highest authority, to examine the books and report upon their condition. Mr. Coffin reported the accounts correct, except various minor errors, which did not affect their general excellent character. He recommended certain improvements in the method of keeping the books, which the committee approved and submitted to the Board of Managers. The majority of the Board did not receive the recommendations favorably. At the request of the Treasurer-General the books were not audited again till the end of the fiscal year. Again all the moneys were found correctly accounted for and the vouchers pertaining to expenditure clear. The books of the Business Manager of the magazine were found to be in excellent form, clear and concise, and all money accounted for.

The report of the Surgeon-General, Julia Cleves Harrison, was exceedingly brief. She said she found the honors of the office easy, the work *nil*, and she recommended that the office should be abolished, as there were no duties to perform. The suggestion was adopted.

A motion was introduced and carried that the reports of State Regents should not be read, but should be filed and printed.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood presented a very interesting report on the *American Monthly*. Mrs. Lockwood said the magazine had enjoyed a most prosperous year. She described the many difficulties encountered by her in its management. Someone had said that since the editor had received a salary the magazine had grown smaller. A vein of humor ran through her report that was greatly relished by the Congress. "Whatever you do," concluded Mrs. Lockwood, "don't you give up the *American Magazine*."

Dr. Anita McGee, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, read the report of the business affairs of the magazine. The subscription list is three times as large as it was two years ago. The Committee recommended that the name should be changed to the Magazine of American History, and that below the name should be displayed the words "Official organ of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

The report showed the following receipts and expenditures: Bills paid by the Treasurer-General, \$5,771.79; office expenses, \$77.03; copyright fees, \$6; total, \$5,854.82. Receipts from all sources, \$2,469.25, showing a net cost for publication, \$3,885.57.

A warm discussion followed the magazine reports. Many of the DAUGHTERS believe it is not needed, and a motion was made that the publication should be abolished. Varying opinions were expressed as to its utility; there was some criticism of its management, some objected that it was not up to date, others thought the sum of \$3,000 which it costs the Society annually might better be added to the fund for the Continental Hall. Its friends warmly defended it, and when the question came to a vote, it was decided by a large majority that the magazine should be continued.

Mrs. Virginia Miller, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that all bills had been carefully examined and approved. Increased membership brought increased work. Demands upon the treasury were greater than ever before, the single item of postage being \$209.30. During the year \$5,468.75 of current funds had been invested in five registered United States bonds. Two bonds were transferred to permanent fund. Two notes matured during the year, and were added to the money on deposit. Of the permanent fund, \$2,556.66 was invested in a real estate note payable three years after date. The Committee had recommended that two of these bonds be transferred from the permanent to the current fund, and invested in real estate. This was granted by the Board of Management, but the decision to close the books of the Treasurer-General on February 8th, made it impossible to find in so short a time an investment that could be guaranteed.

Mrs. John L. Mitchell's report on printing covered a period from June, 1896, to the present time. The printing had been let to the lowest bidder, and the total amount paid was \$583.50.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Almost the entire time for two days was taken up with the election of officers. Mrs. Stevenson was re-elected unanimously as President-General. For the other officers there was long balloting, and many excellent electioneering speeches from eager constituents. The results of the election are given below. It is hoped by many that next year the balloting may be on what is known as the Australian system, of which it is said the voter is left alone with his ballot, his conscience and his God.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President-General—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois.
First Vice-President-General—Mrs. A. G. Brackett, District of Columbia.
Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. A. D. Brackett, Virginia.
Vice-Presidents-General—Mrs. Elroy Avery, Ohio; Mrs. R. A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. Daniel Manning, New York; Mrs. J. E. Washington, Tennessee; Mrs. L. P. Morton, New York; Mrs. Wm. Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. F. W. Dickens, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. L. Andsay, Kentucky; Mrs. J. N. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. T. W. Roberts, Pennsylvania; Mrs. H. W. Howard, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. K. K. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. M. E. J. Hill, Connecticut; Mrs. M. S. Foote, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hull, of Iowa; Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana; Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, of Indiana, and Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvard, of Massachusetts.
Chaplain-General—Mrs. Chas. Stakely, District of Columbia.
Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia.
Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. Francis S. Nash, District of Columbia.
Registrars-General—Mrs. Mary J. Seymour and Mrs. Horatio Taplin, District of Columbia.
Treasurer-General—Mrs. Hatch, District of Columbia.
Historian-General—Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston, District of Columbia.
Assistant Historian-General—Mrs. Fitzwilliams, Illinois.
Librarian-General—Mrs. Chas. Darwin, District of Columbia.

STATE REGENTS.

Alabama, Mrs. Morson Smith; Arkansas, Mrs. Frederick Hanger; California, Mrs. V. K. Maddox; Colorado, Mrs. William F. Slocum; Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney; Delaware, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman; District of Columbia, Miss Virginia Miller; Florida, Mrs. D. G. Ambler; Georgia, Mrs. Sarah Morgan; Idaho, vacant; Illinois, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot; Indiana, Mrs. C. C. Foster; Indian Territory, Mrs. Walter A. Duncan; Iowa, Mrs. Clara A. Cooley; Kansas, Mrs. Mattie A. Hand; Kentucky, Mrs. E. H. Maxwell; Louisiana, no report; Maine, Mrs. Wallace H. White; Maryland, Mrs. J. J. Jackson; Massachusetts, Mrs. T. M. Brown; Michigan, Mrs. William T. Fitzhugh Edwards; Minnesota, Mrs. R. M. Newport; Mississippi, Mrs. William H. Simms; Missouri, Mrs. George H. Shields; Montana, Mrs. E. A. Wasson; Nebraska, Mrs. Laura B. Pound; Nevada, vacant; New Hampshire, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter; New Jersey, Mrs. C. A. Depue; New Mexico, Mrs. L. B. Prince; New York, Miss Mary I. Forsythe; North Carolina, Mrs. Reeve Sprinkle; North Dakota, Mrs. T. C. Holley; Ohio, Mrs. S. G. Rathbone; Oklahoma, Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes; Oregon, Mrs. J. Montgomery; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Julia K. Hogg; Rhode Island, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou; South Carolina, Mrs. R. C. Bacon; South Dakota, Mrs.

Margaret Keller; Tennessee, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes; Texas, Mrs. James B. Clark; Utah, Mrs. Clarence E. Allen; Vermont, Mrs. Jesse Burdette; Virginia, Mrs. William W. Henry; Washington, Mrs. Chauncey W. Grigg; West Virginia, Mrs. Charles Faulkner; Wisconsin, Mrs. James S. Peck; Wyoming, Mrs. Helen M. Warren.

REVISION.

Perhaps the most important matter brought before the Congress during the week was the revision of the Constitution.

Mrs. Donald McLean of New York City, presented the careful work of the Committee on Revision, of which she was Chairman. A prolonged and animated debate followed, in which many delegates took most active parts, opponents of the measure declaring that the constitution proposed was not a revision, but a new one. The subject proved too extensive to be settled finally by the Sixth Continental Congress, and revision was put aside for another year. The Chairman of the Committee was honorably discharged with the thanks of the entire body of delegates.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Another matter of great interest which was carefully considered in all its bearings was the question of union with the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. The President of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Mrs. Anna B. Snow, came before the Continental Congress with a proposition of consolidation, which was received courteously. On motion, it was decided to admit the sister Society as individuals or in block, on the same lines on which applicants not connected with the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION are admitted. There was a great desire for union on the part of all present, and much kindly feeling shown. Nothing but the fear of losing the dearly-loved charter prevented the offering of more liberal terms, for the admission of another Society as such, would invalidate the charter. Prominent in this discussion were Miss Desha of Kentucky and Mrs. Walworth of New York, both women able speakers and founders of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A letter from Gen. G. C. Breckenridge, Inspector-General U. S. A., was read to the Congress, calling attention to the neglected condition of many of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, and a committee was promptly authorized to take charge of the graves.

Miss Johnston read a resolution, prepared by Mrs. C. W. Harris who had just returned from Greece, extending sympathy to the suffering Christians in Crete. This was adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Prince of New Mexico offered a resolution asking Congress to publish the names of the heads of families given in the census of 1790. This was adopted.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The first of the two prizes offered by the Society for the best biographical sketch of a woman of Revolution times was awarded to Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy of Bristol, Conn., who wrote of "Katherine Gaylord." The prize was a life membership in the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The winner of the second prize, a handsome badge of the Society, was Mrs. Clark Waring of Columbia, S. C., whose subject was "Eliza Caldwell." The jury of award was composed of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Mrs. F. W. Dickens, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Mrs. Terhune and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. There were ten contestants, who wrote over assumed names, the true names being sent to the judges in sealed envelopes, which were not opened until the award was made.

SPECIAL HONORS.

On the last morning of the Congress the following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth did, on August 9, 1890, prepare the Constitution and appoint the leading officers of the National Society, which were confirmed at the first public meeting, on October 11, 1890, and did in the interval prepare, publish and circulate application papers and other appliances for organization, and thus initiated and established the Society which therefrom entered on its successful career; and,

WHEREAS, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood inspired a general interest in this subject, this founding by her pen, in an article published June 13, 1890, that she be recognized as a founder, and four medals be awarded to these founders of the Society.

Resolved, That these four founders of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—viz: Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mary S. Lockwood—shall be, and hereby are, officially recognized as founders.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Continental Congress to prepare four medals to be commemorative of the work done by the said four founders, the same to be designed by a skilled artist, and that said medals be formally presented to said founders—Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mary S. Lockwood—to be retained by them during their lifetime, and at their demise to be returned to the Society, there to be deposited among the valuable historical mementoes of our Society; and, be it

Resolved, That all expenses attending the procurement and presentation of said medals be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Treasurer-General; Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Corresponding Secretary-General; Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Librarian-General, and to the Official Reader of the Congress, Miss Janet E. H. Richards. The press was also thanked for its "faithful and correct" report of the proceedings of the Congress, the officers of the National Museum for their care of the relics belonging to the Society, and also those ladies and gentlemen who had furnished music during the week. A number of other matters came up for discussion, among them the question of State organization. There was a short discussion, but without result.

The question of a flag caused a long debate as to design and color, and it was finally decided to adopt a banner of blue and white. It was then midnight of February 27th, and the Congress was ready for adjournment. There was much business still unfinished, but this was left to be taken care of by the Board of Management. Mrs. Rose Brackett, First Vice-President, who had presided at the majority of the meetings, was in the chair. Her strength has been greatly overtaxed by the duties of the week, and as she declared the Congress adjourned *sine die*, she sank into unconsciousness, but was soon resuscitated by Dr. Julia Harrison and Dr. Anita McGee. During the exciting days of the Congress Mrs. Brackett won much admiration by her fair decisions and gentle firmness, and it was a matter of profound regret to her many friends that one who had contributed so much to the success of the Congress, should suffer such exhaustion as a result of her faithful patriotic work.

The business of the week was very agreeably lightened by the hospitalities extended to the DAUGHTERS. Among the most noteworthy social events were the receptions given by Mrs. Cleveland to the Massachusetts and Connecticut delegations, and by Mrs. Stevenson to all the delegates. Mrs. Dickens, wife of Commander Dickens, and Mrs. Blount of Georgetown were among those who entertained all the members of the Congress, while the wives of the Connecticut Congressmen gave a brilliant reception in honor of the DAUGHTERS from that State. Receptions were also given by the delegates from the Chicago, the New York City and other Chapters, and there was a host of other charming social functions of which the visiting DAUGHTERS carried away pleasant memories.

A Spectator at the Congress.

A correspondent writes to THE SPIRIT OF '76:

* * * The morning sessions were all presided over by our honored President-General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, who, with a rarely gentlemanly manner, combines the unusual qualities of unvarying courtesy and amiability with a firmness of purpose and an absolute fairness of judgment which I have never seen equalled. An instance of Mrs. Stevenson's sound common-sense is found in the fact that it is her custom to have an expert parliamentarian—a man—present at all the meetings over which she presides. To him she appeals frankly and unaffectedly when a question is presented which she does not feel competent to decide, and his decision is, of course, final and satisfactory, thus saving much valuable time and all questioning of results. Yet I saw Mrs. Stevenson preside without the aid or presence of her parliamentarian during the last morning session of the Congress, and it was a most perplexing one. She presided without an error, deciding quickly and firmly all parliamentary questions with absolute correctness, and preserving throughout, the gentle sweetness of manner which has so endeared her to the DAUGHTERS all over our land. Do you wonder, then, at the scene of wild enthusiasm which we witnessed when Miss Miller, the Regent for the District of Columbia, in a few appropriate words, nominated Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson to succeed herself as President-General of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and was followed by that eloquent and charming woman, Mrs. Putney of Virginia, who, in a ringing speech, seconded the nomination? No other nomination for this high office was made or considered by the Congress, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. There had been talk in the few days previous of two other candidates, but this was at a time when it was not thought a possible thing to induce Mrs. Stevenson to accept the nomination. These candidates were Miss Eugenia Washington, of the illustrious Washington family, and Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, both women with a well-deserved following of warm friends.

Continued entreaties weakened resistance, and it was determined to concentrate the forces, and with one supreme effort, by the strength of our desire and our enthusiasm, compel Mrs. Stevenson to yield. Mrs. Putney's inspiring eloquence brought enthusiasm to fever heat, and when the motion came to make the vote unanimous the whole Congress responded with but one voice and but one desire. Mrs. Stevenson was captured by an overwhelming force, which she was powerless to resist or escape. * * * There was prolonged discussion on a proposed revision of our constitution, which, while containing some few good suggestions, was found upon analysis to contain so much that was in direct antagonism to the national character of our organization, that the whole revision was practically tabled. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, made strong and persistent argument against the fallacies in the proposed revision, and to her ability and vigor we owe the preservation of our old constitution in whose wise provision for a national life lies our strength.

There were congratulations on every hand upon the appearance in the Congress of representatives from additional Chapters in New York City—the Mary Washington Colonial, the Knickerbocker and the Washington Heights. The wish was expressed that Chapters here would continue to multiply—surely a city of two million inhabitants should have many chapters and do a great and noble work for our glorious organization!

SPECTATOR.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN RESERVE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IN the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, the 165th anniversary of the birth of Washington was observed with patriotic fervor, surpassing that of previous celebrations of the day.

The festivities of the Western Reserve Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were among the conspicuously interesting features of the occasion, and were exceedingly brilliant and successful. Intense enthusiasm characterized the annual business meeting at the Hollenden in the afternoon, and the banquet in the evening was a most delightful function.

Luncheon was served to the members before the business meeting, and after partaking of a delicious repast, they came to order at the tap of President James M. Richardson's gavel, which was in the suggestive form of a hatchet. After the presentation of their annual reports by the President, Secretary, Registrar and Historian, a letter from the Secretary-General, the Hon. Franklin Murphy, was read by Secretary Hubert Herrick Ward, saying that the Executive Committee of the General Society had voted unanimously to hold the annual Congress of the General Society in Cleveland, and that it would convene on April 30th.

The announcement was received with rapturous applause by the delighted members, who feel that Cleveland is to be congratulated on obtaining the honor, ardently desired by many other cities, of being the place of meeting for so large a number of the representative men of the country. The President was instructed to appoint a committee of thirteen, who will begin at once to prepare for the event.

The result of the election of officers was as follows: James M. Richardson, President; L. E. Holden, First Vice-President; O. J. Hodge, Second Vice-President; H. H. Ward, Secretary; E. H. Baker, Treasurer; C. F. Olney, Historian. All these officers were elected to succeed themselves, with the exception of O. J. Hodge, who fills the place made vacant by the death of Dudley Baldwin. In addition to these officers, who are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers, the following members for the Board were elected: Hon. John McKelvey, Sandusky; V. E. Wyman, Painesville; Major F. C. Bryan, Akron; Elroy M. Avery, John Thomas and T. S. Knight of Cleveland.

The Committee on the equestrian statue of Washington was continued. Specifications for a piece of work costing \$30,000 have been prepared, but will not be carried into effect immediately, as it is thought advisable to postpone work until money enough is subscribed to defray the entire cost.

A resolution presented by John Thomas was adopted, asking the Senate to approve the general treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain, now before that body.

At three o'clock music from a military band was heard in the street, and a recess was taken while the SONS viewed the parade from the hotel steps. As the Cleveland Grays appeared in front of the building, at the Captain's command they halted, wheeled and presented arms. The salute was returned by the men on the steps, who stood with uncovered heads. The same thing was done by the Doan Guards and Troop A.

In the report of the Historian, C. F. Olney, much stress was laid on the efforts made for union with the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Committees had been appointed by both State Societies to confer on the matter, and nothing now stands in the way but the question of a name. The Western Reserve Society feels it would be an act of irreverence to surrender the word "American" as part of its title.

A suggestion of President Richardson that a salary of \$50 per annum should be allowed the Secretary and Registrar, met with opposition, especially from the Secretary himself, and the motion was finally laid on the table.

The parlors of the Hollenden, handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, presented an attractive scene as guests arrived for the reception that preceded the banquet. The Reception Committee consisted of five of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, assisted by the same number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. These were Mrs. F. A. Kendall, Mrs. S. M. Bierce, Mrs. H. C. White, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Mrs. X. X. Crum, Hon. James M. Richardson, President Charles F. Thwing, Professor Charles F. Olney, Senator Elroy M. Avery and Col. C. E. Burke.

At nine o'clock the company passed into the banquet room, which was set with three long tables, lavishly adorned with lovely flowers, the Easter lily predominating. At both ends of the room were immense flags, over one of which was a portrait of Washington and the word "Liberty," in white immortelles, on a cushion of evergreen.

After an invocation pronounced by the Rev. J. N. Freeman, D.D., President Richardson made an address of welcome, and thanked all who had extended courtesy to the Society during the day, not forgetting the military companies who had saluted the

SONS in passing the Hollenden in the afternoon. He then introduced the toastmaster, Hon. James H. Hoyt, to whom he handed what he termed "George Washington's hatchet."

Mr. Hoyt said he saw the point of the hatchet, which was to cut short his remarks, but he could hardly believe it was the original implement embalmed in history, as he saw unmistakable evidence that it was cast at Colonel Burke's pipe foundry. He then spoke of some of the discouraging signs of the time, the ostentation of the rich and the discontent of the poor, but he believed the Republic was safe while Societies like the one present continued to hold meetings.

Mr. Hoyt concluded by introducing Judge John F. Follett of Cincinnati, ex-President of the Ohio Society, who responded to the toast, "Our First President," saying, in part:

"As Christ stands for all that is highest in the moral life of the Christian world, so is Washington the type of patriotism for the American citizen. He stands for the most exalted idea of perfect patriotism and unselfish devotion to human liberty. He is fixed in history as the greatest general the world has ever known. The colonies called him to the command of an army without training, without equipment and without funds. He received no compensation for his arduous and invaluable services save his expenses. He had given the American colonies the most priceless boon that could be bestowed upon a people—a government of the people founded on principles of their own choosing."

In the necessary absence, on duty, of Major-Gen. H. A. Axline, the Hon. J. Warren Kiefer of Springfield, made a short address in response to the toast, "The Citizen Soldier," saying that this country is not an armed power.

"We sit across the breast of the continent, from ocean to ocean, with a standing army of but 25,000 men, yet the nation commands the respect of other powers because of its citizen soldiery. In this country every citizen is a soldier, and he stands ready to step into the ranks and fight for the flag."

Colonel Grant, who was to have responded to "Our Diplomatic Service," was unable to be present, and in his absence Gen. George B. Wright of Columbus spoke briefly, referring to the inspiring struggles of liberty-loving people at the present day. He said King George of Greece was the bravest monarch living, because he had dared to defy the atrocious Turk for the sake of liberty and humanity.

Toastmaster Hoyt read telegrams of cordial greeting from Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Mrs. Catharine H. T. Avery of Cleveland, State Regent of the DAUGHTERS in Ohio, who was attending the Continental Congress in Washington, and from the Hon. A. H. Pugh of Cincinnati, President of the Ohio SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Fred. T. Sholes sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Mr. Hoyt then introduced Mrs. Sarah E. Bierce of the Western Reserve Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, saying, "One of the women to whom we owe so much to day, will tell us of the women of those other days, to whom we also owe so much."

Mrs. Bierce paid a fitting tribute to the women of 1776, and said that although women could not bear arms, they could teach patriotism and love of liberty to the children.

The Rev. George Thomas Dowling of Toledo spoke with much earnestness on "The Dawning of the Day." Among other things, Mr. Dowling said:

"We are standing face to face with twentieth-century problems, problems which, being the outgrowth of recent adaptations of latent forces, are, certainly in the form which they assume, new in the history of the world. And when we meet on some historic occasion such as this, where the present necessarily comes into comparison with the past, when we are reminded of the readjustments and misadjustments which the application of these forces has occasioned, we are inclined to ask ourselves seriously whether, with all our contrivances, with all our industrial and artistic development, the sum total of human happiness really is any greater than it was before."

"I for one believe that it is; and that when we go back even to so near a period as the days of our Revolutionary ancestors and compare them with the days in which we live we cannot help but realize that there is and there has been a constant evolution of humanity, and that for the generation to-day lying in its cradle it is bound, according to a law of historic progress, to be better further on."

The toast, "The French Alliance," elicited a thoughtful and eloquent address from Gen. E. S. Meyers, who reviewed the visit of Franklin to France, with its favorable results in procuring for us the invaluable assistance of the French, traced the effect on France itself of its participation in the battles of the colonies for freedom, and concluded by making an application of his subject to modern conditions.

The concluding toast was "The Broader Patriotism." In responding to this, Rev. Charles D. Williams, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, said that the citizenship which should strive to realize St. John's description of the holy city descending to earth would be a perfect example of the broader patriotism.

The singing of "America" brought to a close a banquet long to be remembered for the beauty of every detail and the splendid eloquence of the speakers.

A MYSTIC PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

AN extremely rare and interesting picture, entitled "Commemoration of Washington" will soon adorn the meeting rooms of the New York City Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. This work of art was lately discovered in an old curio shop near Broadway, below 23d street. The owner, Mrs. Sarah Willis Cape, belongs to several patriotic organizations, being a lineal descendant from Lieut. James Willis of New Rochelle, who served in Colonel Drake's Company, under General Morris, during the Revolution. Mrs. Cape, who is an officer and most active member of the Aryan Theosophical Society in New York City, was attracted to the engraving on account of its evident occult or eccentric character, and has made a study of its meaning the result of which she imparted to the writer, who recently called at her home, No. 144 Madison avenue, with a clever artist friend, Miss Juanita Levick, who executed the pen and ink sketch of the remarkable likeness of the Father of his Country, published on another page.

When asked about the origin and probable meaning of the picture, Mrs. Cape said: "I was looking about the other day for something of a patriotic character to present to the DAUGHTERS, and happening to drop into the shop of a dealer in antiques, I found an old and rather dusty-looking print, which I immediately purchased and had framed. The likeness, an unusually good one, as you see, is a copperplate engraving, representing Washington in the arms of good Father Time, who, with a most benign expression of countenance, is lifting the illustrious patriot from his burial place toward Heaven, whither he is directed by an angel, the way being indicated by great rays of light from above. A living Washington raised by Time is a remarkable symbol. The artist evidently meant that time can work no change in our veneration for the model hero and statesman, and that in doing him honor and reverence all mankind unite. The scythe and hour glass are thrown aside in the performance of this pleasing task."

A gentleman who is considered an expert in the explanation of symbols said: "The two little ornaments tied together and hanging over the edge of the opened tomb are perhaps the most remarkable emblems in the group. The one on the left representing the sun is similar to those found on nearly all Egyptian statuary, and being tied to the eagle, the bird of Freedom, gives the lesson of Washington's life and memory—Light with Liberty; the eagle being the bird of the sun. I am informed that Mr. Barralet, who drew the picture in 1799, at Philadelphia, was deeply versed in mysticism, and intended it for Theosophists and members of the Illuminati in this country, who were secretly united to carry out the principles of a universal brotherhood here in America, and at the same time to oppose with all their power the tyranny of George III.

"You know, of course, that Washington was high in the Masonic fraternity, but there is little, if anything in the picture, to indicate that fact. No; in my judgment, the figures and symbols have an entirely occult meaning, and this estimate is strengthened by the fact that Washington himself was a Theosophist, or at least one of the European Illuminati, appointed with Benjamin Franklin at a secret meeting held near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1770, to carry out the plans of the Illuminati, for which purpose large sums of money were subscribed and deposited in Philadelphia, Amsterdam, Paris and elsewhere. This freedom-loving brotherhood was composed of many of the most learned, noble and wealthy men in Europe.

"Lord Fairfax of Virginia, one of the first great-minded Englishmen to make this country his home, was present at the meeting as delegate from America, and met there such illustrious men as Swedenborg, the Swedish philosopher and representative of that nation, Lavater of France, and many other followers of Jean Jacques Rousseau, besides the celebrated Count de St. Germain, the friend of Louis XV. and his prime minister, the Duc de Choiseul, the Count de Cagliostro and others. Nothing is more natural than that Lord Fairfax should have recommended his young favorite, Washington, to act with the wise Franklin in carrying out the plans of the European Illuminati here.

"My search into the meaning of this engraving has been greatly aided by reference to the library of the late General Abner Doubleday, who was a prominent member of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At his death a number of his books became the property of the Aryan Theosophical Society, to which he also belonged. Returning to interpretation again, I may add that the figure of the Indian, sitting as chief mourner near the opened tomb, represents natural man. Some occultists, indeed, affirm that the early American Indian was the highest type of natural man, but I don't go quite so far as that. This is certain, however, the practice of scalping a foe in battle was originally a religious ceremony, and was thought to be an act of

humanity. According to their belief, the removal of a small piece of the scalp allowed the soul of the vanquished foe to escape, and after a time it would again animate a human body. Of course, this practice in Colonial days had degenerated into base brutality. The pin or brooch that fastens the warrior's blanket about his shoulders is similar in design to those worn by many Western Indians to-day. Tokens like this may be found on ancient Egyptian sculpture, and who knows but the early history of the Aborigines may be cleared up some day by students of occultism. It is known that the Indians were often Theosophists, and always called Washington their brother. Near the quiver and tomahawk lies a peculiar-looking sword, which is said to have been sent to Washington by St. Germain. This weapon contained the decorations or emblems of the mysterious Rosicrucian order, to which the donor belonged, and was supposed by some to be enchanted. The superstitious thought that its possessor could not be injured in battle. Washington carried this mysterious weapon in all of his important engagements during the struggle of the Colonies for freedom, and it is a well known fact that he was never wounded, although bullets often pierced his hat and his clothing. All historians unite in saying that he seemed to bear a charmed life, and many well established anecdotes may be cited in evidence of this fact. During the engagement that ended in General Braddock's disastrous rout with the British forces in the French and Indian War, Washington had several horses shot under him, and an Indian Chief afterward confessed that he had fired about forty times at the young officer from a place of concealment. Not being able to kill Washington, the idea of his being protected by some talisman, or 'big medicine,' dawned upon the warrior's mind, whereupon he gave up the attempt and fled in terror from the field. Washington in times of danger acted like one inspired. How his voice rang forth at the Battle of Princeton! Men in full retreat from an overpowering enemy, would rally right in the teeth of a hail of British shot and shell, at a mere word or sign from their beloved commander. Looking again at the picture, you will see a coat of mail and a helmet lying near this interesting sword. Upon these Liberty sits in sorrow, holding her wand upright. Its top is surmounted with the cap of Freedom, while a viper crushed beneath her sandaled feet gnaws the other end of the staff. You will notice the mystic force of the serpent. The fasces and empty and discarded armor may signify deposed despotism, yet treason lurks in their shadows and attempts to defile the prop of Freedom. The saying, 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' could not be more strongly portrayed. The other figures represent, I think, various phases of human progress, ending with Virginity and Maternity."

A brief sketch of the life of John James Barralet, who drew and engraved this picture may prove interesting. He was an Irishman of French extraction, and the wildest portions of the characters of these two races were whimsically united in him. In early life Mr. Barralet was a drawing master in Dublin, and came to London about 1770 to do water color painting. He exhibited three landscapes at the Royal Academy in that year, and was employed mostly in illustrating books on Irish antiquities for some time until 1795, when the success of the American arms attracted him and many other artists to this country. He settled in Philadelphia, where he exhibited a drawing of The First Landing of Columbus, which gained him applause and employment. Mr. Barralet was also well known for his picturesque drawings. When Walter Robertson, an Irish artist, finished a portrait in miniature of Washington, it was engraved by Field, an English artist, and decorated by Barralet. Notwithstanding all the talent employed in the work, the picture was a flat failure, and was said to look so little like the General that one might almost doubt his sitting for it. It may be that Mr. Barralet decided to publish the present picture at his own expense.

The young American Republic was at that time attracting the attention of the whole world, and the artists of every nation eagerly sought to copy the august features of the foremost man of his time. There is now in a private collection at Philadelphia a miniature likeness of Washington, painted by an eminent Chinese artist, that approaches very near to Stuart's happiest efforts.

Mr. Barralet added an invention to the mechanical world in the shape of the first ruling machine ever used in the United States by engravers, and made some improvements in black inks for printing engravings. Numerous are the anecdotes about his eccentricity. On one occasion, while painting the picture of a celebrated French general at Philadelphia, he is said to have noticed a chill in the studio and asked his astonished friend to accompany him down a rickety stairway to a low cellar thickly hung with dusty cobwebs which threatened destruction to the chapeau and gold lace uniform of the illustrious officer. The

woodpile consisted of one small, hard, knotty stick of apple tree wood, much battered by frequent assaults. Barralet seized an old dull axe that looked as though it had been in the Ark, and tried his best to make some impression upon the scarred veteran, but failed utterly. His wit, however, was equal to the occasion. Snatching up his coat and wiping the perspiration from his face, he exclaimed: "Sure we're warm enough now, and need no fire."

On another occasion, while the same picture was in progress, the general heard a sound of smothered crying, and called the

artist's attention to the fact. Whereupon, Barralet, in a state of extreme nervousness and irritation, threw open the door of a small closet and disclosed his two weeping children, who, covered with a few old rags of clothing, had been locked up there to get them out of the way. The youngsters asked, in emphatic terms, for their dinner, and Mr. Barralet compromised the matter by taking down part of a loaf from a shelf, and throwing it to the two little prisoners, who were then locked up again, with the parental admonition not "to be ather botherin' the general agin."

PETER FLINT.

POEM

Read before the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS at the annual meeting, December 21, 1896, in New London, Conn., by Mary L. B. Branch.

On January 12, 1897, this Society united with the MAYFLOWER SOCIETIES in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in forming the GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

In the name of God, Amen! We, who meet here,
Holding our country and her centuries dear,
Hail our forefathers' memory, and again
Say after them, "In the Name of God, Amen!"

There was a fabled stream, in days of old,
Which flowed from sight, and no man could behold
Again its winding course,
Till leagues away at base of hills remote
Outsprang its flood, where travelers might note,
Crossing by bridge or borne along by boat,
How mighty was its force.

Not otherwise has flowed a nobler stream
From sacred fount, catching the daylight's gleam,
That slender rill, which first
Rulers suppressed, in hatred's bitter mood,
Choked it with thorns, changed its bright waves to blood;
Hid it from sight, nor, wondering, understood
How clear it still upburst.

Afar, that wondrous, living stream we trace,
Its murmurous sounds were heard in ancient Thrace,
Westward it won its way;
Water of life to men of France and Spain,
Then lost, it seemed, to human sight again,
Its pure sweet currents checked by thousands slain,
Of Pope and King the prey.

Yet from the fields of blood, the battle shocks,
The fastnesses of refuge in the rocks,
Supplied from founts above,
Upward it sprang again and onward went,
Clear and more clear, with rippling radiance blent,
Gladdening the desert, sweetening banishment,
Broadening in faith and love.

When men serve God with spirits just and pure,
Like the strong pines they stand, live and endure,
And history grows bright;
Wycklif was one of these, all hearts to stir
With God's word put in English—Latimer,
Whose martyr death lit up a beacon fire,
And none put out that light.

Oh! why should kingly hand so oft arise
To shape by force a people's destinies,
To thwart a people's will!
And when they flee, to drive them forth unblest,
Unfriended pilgrims, seeking some far rest
In foreign untried lands, though by that quest
High mission they fulfill!

God watched His children, and His house was large,
On the great storm-swept ocean's farthest marge
He had prepared a land.
Them, wandering, their first steps did sore perplex
As when the light-poised needle veers, deflects,
Then to that point its steady line directs
Where the North Star doth stand.

Behold her coming, like the morning light
That spreads its shining wings and scatters night,
The Mayflower on the sea!
Nor gales nor storm this voyage could deter,
Heroes unconquerable her masters were,
A power above the helmsman's guided her
To port where she would be.

No tribe nomadic, wandering without law,
The day that saw the Pilgrims landed, saw
Country and laws begun;
O'er the world's history a change had come,
Now 'gan the rugged wilderness to bloom,
Courage, endurance, labor founded home
Henceforth to yield to none.

Hail to the names in that proud list enrolled,
Carver and Bradford stand forth writ in gold,
Standish and Alden shine,
Howland and Tilley, Fuller and his son,
Doty and Warren, Hopkins, Allerton,
Chilton and Winslow, each and every one
Who did that strong bond sign.

Keeping this time the best wine till the end,
Last name we him, the preacher, guide and friend,
With Holy Writ in hand.
Good Elder Brewster, whose posterity
Unnumbered as the sand grains of the sea,
Arise to-day to bless his memory,
Soul of that Pilgrim band!

With prayer and labor were their moments filled;
To fight with one hand, with the other build.
To keep a foe at bay
They strove—allowed on fatherland no claim—
Their souls were forged like steel in heat and flame.
"Swords of the spirit," rightly we may name
Those ancestors to-day.

Thus grew New England, thus our own fair State
Sprang into being—this the fountain great
Of all our liberty.
The granite ledges and the ragged soil,
The watch, the prayer, the hope, the unwearying toil
Raised men who, in oppression's dark turmoil,
Arose and set us free.

Now on the heights we stand that heroes won:
Above us shines the ever-glorious sun:
The valleys are below.
Let us not lose one single, hard-gained height;
Let us not yield one single, heaven-born right;
But, adding faith to faith and might to might,
Upward and onward go!

AMONG the limited number of Americans who can trace their ancestry to a period long prior to the advent of the Mayflower Pilgrims in America, is Dr. John Mears, 258 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Mears' family tree goes back thirty-six generations, to Pepin d'Heristal, King of France, who died A.D. 714, and to Egbert, first king of all England, who died A.D. 887.

Dr. Mears is a Mason of thirty-three degrees, and was born in a Masonic Lodge room in Dorchester, Mass. When the child was born his father went to the Bible lying on the altar, opened it, and found it was at the place where are the words, "and thou shalt call his name John," whereupon he named his son John.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

AS DESCENT from a Colonial Governor is a prerequisite to membership in one or more of the hereditary patriotic organizations, a list of those who held the office of President or Governor in the Colonies may prove of service to some of our readers. Such a list has been prepared for the SPIRIT OF '76, by Joseph Cuyler Hardie, Secretary of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in the District of Columbia, and is given below. Mr. Hardie's authority for names and dates of taking office is Hildreth's History of the United States, 1853.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Presidents—1774, Peyton Randolph; 1775, John Hancock; 1777, Henry Laurens; 1778, John Jay; 1779, Samuel Huntington; 1781, Thomas McKean; 1781, John Hanson; 1782, Elias Boudinot; 1783, Thomas Mifflin; 1784, R. H. Lee; 1786, Nathaniel Gorham; 1787, Arthur St. Clair; 1788, Cyrus Griffin.

CONNECTICUT.

Governors—1639 to 1654, John Haynes and Edward Hopkins, alternately; 1655, Thomas Wells; 1656, John Webster; 1657, John Winthrop; 1658, Thomas Wells; 1659, John Winthrop; 1676, William Leet; 1680, Robert Treat; 1687, Sir Edmund Andros; 1689, Robert Treat; 1696, Fitz John Winthrop; 1707, Gurdon Saltonstall; 1724, Joseph Talcot; 1741, Jonathan Law; 1751, Roger Wolcott; 1754, Thomas Fitch; 1766, William Pitkin; 1769, Jonathan Trumbull; 1784, Matthew Griswold; 1785, Samuel Huntington.

DELAWARE.

Governors (provisional, same as Pennsylvania).

Presidents—1777, John McKinley; 1777, George Read (acting); 1778, Cæsar Rodney; 1781, John Dickinson; 1783, John Cook (acting); 1783, Nicholas Van Dyke; 1786, Thomas Collins; 1787, John Davis (acting); 1789, Joshua Clayton.

GEORGIA.

Governors—1754, John Reynolds; 1757, Henry Ellis; 1760, James Wright; 1776, Arch. Bullock (acting); 1777, Button Gwinnet (acting); 1777, John A. Trueitlen; 1778, John Houston; 1779-1781, Georgia in the hands of the British—Royal Governor re-established under Sir James Wright; 1783, John Martin; 1783, Lyman Hall; 1784, John Houston; 1785, Samuel Elbert; 1786, Edward Telfair; 1787, George Matthews; 1788, George Handley; 1789, George Walton.

MARYLAND.

Governors—1637, Leonard Calvert; 1647, Thomas Greene; 1648, William Stone; 1654-1658, Civil War; 1658, Josiah Fendal; 1660, Philip Calvert; 1662, Charles Calvert (afterward Lord Baltimore); 1678, Thomas Notley; 1681, Lord Baltimore; 1689-1692, Coope and the Protestant Association; 1692, Lionel Copley; 1694, Francis Nicholson; 1696, Nathaniel Blackstone; 1703, Thomas Finch (acting); 1704, John Seymour; 1709, Edward Lloyd (acting); 1714, John Hart; 1720, Charles Calvert; 1727, Benedict Leonard Calvert; 1732, Samuel Ogle; 1733, Lord Baltimore; 1737, Samuel Ogle; 1742, Thomas Bladen; 1747, Samuel Ogle; 1751, Benjamin Tasker (acting); 1753, Horatio Sharpe; 1769, Robert Eden; 1777, Thomas Johnson; 1779, Thomas Sim Lee; 1782, William Paca; 1785, William Smallwood; 1788, John E. Howard.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governors—1630, John Winthrop; 1634, Thomas Dudley; 1635, John Haynes; 1636, Henry Vane; 1637, John Winthrop; 1640, Thomas Dudley; 1641, Richard Bellingham; 1642, John Winthrop; 1644, John Endicott; 1645, Thomas Dudley; 1646, John Winthrop; 1649, John Endicott; 1650, Thomas Dudley; 1651, John Endicott; 1654, Richard Bellingham; 1655, John Endicott; 1665, Richard Bellingham; 1673, John Leverett; 1679, Simon Bradstreet; 1685, Joseph Dudley (President); 1686, Sir Edmund Andros; 1689, Simon Bradstreet; 1692, Sir William Phipps; 1694, William Stoughton (Lieutenant Governor); 1702, Joseph Dudley; 1715, William Tailer (Lieutenant Governor); 1716, Samuel Shute; 1723, William Dummer (Lieutenant Governor); 1728, William Burnet; 1729, William Dummer (Lieutenant Governor); 1730, Jonathan Belcher; 1741, William Shirley; 1749, Spencer Phipps (Lieutenant Governor); 1753, William Shirley; 1757, The Council; 1757, Thomas Pownall; 1760, Francis Bernard; 1770, Thomas Hutchinson (Lieutenant Governor and Governor); 1774, Thomas Gage; 1774-1775, Committee of Safety; 1775-1780, The Council; 1780, John Hancock; 1785, James Bowdoin; 1787, John Hancock.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Presidents—1680, John Cutts (acting); 1682, Edward Cranfield (Lieutenant Governor); 1685, Walter Barefoote (Lieutenant Governor); 1686-1692, reannexed to Massachusetts; 1692, John Usher (Lieutenant Governor); 1697, William Partridge (Lieutenant Governor); 1698, Samuel Allen, proprietary and Governor; 1699-1741, same Governor with Massachusetts; 1702, John Usher (Lieutenant Governor); 1716, George Vaughan (Lieutenant Governor); 1717, John Wentworth (Lieutenant Governor); 1733, David Dunbar (Lieutenant Governor); 1741, Benning Wentworth; 1767, John Wentworth; 1775, Meshech Weare; 1785, John Langdon; 1786, John Sullivan; 1788, John Langdon.

NEW HAVEN COLONY.

Governors—1639, Theophilus Eaton; 1658, Francis Newman; 1661, William Leet.

NEW JERSEY.

Governors—1700-1738, same with those of New York; 1738, Lewis Morris; 1746, John Hamilton (acting); 1746, John Reading (acting); 1747, Jonathan Belcher; 1758, Francis Bernard; 1760, Thomas Boone; 1761, Josiah Hardy; 1763, William Franklin; 1776, William Livingston.

NEW NETHERLAND.

Directors—1624, Peter Minuets; 1633, Walter Van Twiller; 1638, William Kieft; 1649, Petrus Stuyvesant.

NEW YORK.

Governors—1664, Richard Nicolls; 1667, Francis Lovelace; 1673, July 30—1674, Oct. 31, Dutch regime re-established; 1674, Edmund Andros; 1681, Antony Brockholst; 1683, Thomas Dongan; 1688, Francis Nicholson (Lieut.-Gov.); 1689, Jacob Lefaler (acting); 1691, Henry Sloughter; 1691, Richard Ingolsby (Lieut.-Gov.); 1692, Benjamin Fletcher; 1698, Earl of Bellamont; 1701, John Nanfan (Lieut.-Gov.); 1702, Lord Cornbury; 1708, Lord Lovelace; 1709, Richard Ingolsby (Lieut. Gov.); 1710, Robert Hunter; 1719, Peter Schuyler (acting); 1720, William Burnet; 1728, John Montgomery; 1731, Rip Van Dam (acting); 1732, William Cosby; 1737, George Clarke; 1743, George Clinton; 1753, Danvers Osborne; 1753, James Delancey (Lieut. Gov.); 1755, Sir Charles Hardy; 1757, James Delancey (Lieut. Gov.); 1760, Cadwallader Colden (acting); 1761, Robert Moncton; 1762, Cadwallader Colden (Lieut.-Gov.); 1763, Sir Henry Moore; 1769, Cadwallader Colden (Lieut.-Gov.); 1770, Earl of Dunmore; 1771, William Tryon; 1773, Cadwallader Colden (Lieut.-Gov.); 1775, William Tryon; 1775-1777, Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety; 1777, George Clinton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governors—1664, William Drummond; 1667, Samuel Stevens; 1674, Peter Cartwright; 1676-1683, period of contested authority; 1683, Seth Sothel; 1688-1690, interregnum; 1690, Philip Ludwell; 1692, Thomas Harvey; 1694, Henderson Walker; 1699, Robert Daniel; 1703, Thomas Cary; 1708-1711, period of contested authority; 1711, Edward Hyde; 1715, Charles Eden; 1723, George Burrington; 1725, Sir Richard Everard; 1731, George Burrington; 1734, Gabriel Johnson; 1753, Michael Rowan (acting); 1754, Arthur Dobbs; 1766, William Tryon; 1773, Joseph Martin; 1775-1777, Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety; 1777, Richard Caswell; 1780, Abner Nash; 1781, Thomas Burke; 1784, Alexander Martin; 1785, Richard Caswell; 1788, Samuel Johnston.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governors, Deputy-Governors and Presidents—1683, William Penn; 1684, The Council; 1686, Five Commissioners; 1689, John Blackwell; 1690, The Council; 1693, Benjamin Fletcher; 1695, William Markham; 1699, William Penn; 1701, Andrew Hamilton; 1703, Edward Shippen (acting); 1704, John Evans; 1709, Charles Gookin; 1717, Sir William Keith; 1736, James Logan (acting); 1738, George Thomas; 1747, Anthony Palmer (acting); 1748, James Hamilton; 1754, Robert H. Morris; 1756, William Denny; 1759, James Hamilton; 1763, John Penn; 1771, James Hamilton (acting); 1771, Richard Penn; 1773, John Penn; 1777, Thomas Wharton; 1778, George Bryan (Vice-President); 1778, Joseph Reed; 1781, William Moore; 1782, John Dickinson; 1785, Benjamin Franklin; 1788, Thomas Mifflin.

PLYMOUTH COLONY.

Governors—1620, John Carver; 1621, William Bradford; 1633, Edward Winslow; 1634, Thomas Prince; 1635, William Bradford; 1636, Edward Winslow; 1637, William Bradford; 1638, Thomas Prince; 1639, William Bradford; 1644, Edward Winslow; 1645, William Bradford; 1657, Thomas Prince; 1673, Josiah Winslow; 1680, Thomas Hinckley; 1686, Annexed to Massachusetts; 1689, Thomas Hinckley; 1692, Incorporated with Massachusetts.

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Presidents—1647, John Coggeshall; 1648, Jeremiah Clarke; 1649, John Smith; 1650, Nicholas Easton; interregnum; 1655, Roger Williams; 1657, Benedict Arnold; 1660, William Brenton; 1662, Benedict Arnold (see Rhode Island and Providence Plantations).

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Governors—1663, Benedict Arnold; 1666, William Brenton; 1669, Benedict Arnold; 1672, Nicholas Easton; 1675, William Coddington; 1676, Walter Clarke; 1677, Benedict Arnold; 1679, John Cranston; 1680, Peleg Sandford; 1688, William Coddington; 1685, Henry Bull; 1686, Walter Clarke; 1686-1688, Sir Edmund Andros; 1689, Henry Bull; 1690, John Easton; 1695, Caleb Carr; 1696, Walter Clarke; 1698, Samuel Cranston; 1727, Joseph Jenckes; 1732, William Wanton; 1734, John Wanton; 1741, Richard Ward; 1743, William Greene; 1745, Gideon Wanton; 1746, William Greene; 1747, Gideon Wanton; 1748, William Greene; 1755, Stephen Hopkins; 1757, William Greene; 1758, Stephen Hopkins; 1762, Samuel Ward; 1763, Stephen Hopkins; 1765, Samuel Ward; 1767, Stephen Hopkins; 1768, Josiah Lyndon; 1769, Joseph Wanton; 1775, Nicholas Cooke; 1778, William Greene; 1786, John Collins; 1789, Arthur Fenner.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governors—1670, William Sayle; 1671, Joseph West; 1671, John Yeamans; 1674, Joseph West; 1693, Joseph Moreton; 1684, Joseph West; 1684, Richard Kyrle; 1684, Joseph West; 1684, Robert Quarry; 1685, Joseph Moreton; 1686, James Colleton; 1690, Seth Sothel; 1692, Philip Ludwell; 1693, Thomas Smith; 1695, John Archdale; 1696, Joseph Blake; 1700, James Moore; 1703, Nathaniel Johnson; 1709, Edward Tynite; 1710, George Gibbs (acting); 1712, Charles Craven; 1716, Robert Daniel (acting); 1717, Robert Johnson; 1719, James Moore (acting); 1721, Sir Francis Nicholson; 1725, Arthur Middleton (acting); 1730, Robert Johnson; 1735, Thomas Broughton (Lieutenant-Governor); 1737, William Bull (acting); 1743, James Glen; 1756, William H. Littleton; 1760, William Bull (Lieutenant-Governor); 1762, Thomas Boone; 1763, William Bull (Lieutenant-Governor); 1766, Lord Charles Montague; 1769, William Bull (Lieutenant-Governor); 1775, Lord William Campbell; 1775, John Rutledge (President); 1778, Rawlins Lowndes; 1779, John Rutledge; 1782, John Matthews; 1783, Benjamin Guerard; 1785, William Moultrie; 1787, Thomas Pinckney; 1789, Charles Pinckney.

VIRGINIA.

Governors—1611, Lord de War; 1611, Sir Thomas Dale (Dep. Gov.); 1611, Sir Thomas Gates (Dep. Gov.); 1614, Sir Thomas Dale (Dep. Gov.); 1616, George Yeardly (Dep. Gov.); 1617, Samuel Argall (Dep. Gov.); 1619, Sir George Yeardley; 1621, Sir Francis Wyatt; 1626, Sir George Yeardley; 1627, Francis West (acting); 1629, John Potts (acting); 1629, John Harvey; 1635, John West (acting); 1636, John West; 1639, Sir Francis Wyatt; 1641, Sir William Berkeley; 1652, Richard Bennet; 1655, Edward Diggs; 1656, Samuel Mathews; 1660, Sir William Berkeley; 1662, Francis Moryson (acting); 1663, Sir William Berkeley; 1677, Herbert Jeffreys (Lieut. Gov.); 1678, Sir Henry Chicheley (Dep. Gov.); 1680, Lord Culpepper; 1684, Lord Howard of Effingham; 1688, Nathaniel Bacon (acting); 1690, Francis Nicholson (Lieut. Gov.); 1692, Sir Edmund Andrus; 1693, Francis Nicholson; 1705, Edward Natt; 1706, Edmund Jennings; 1710, Alexander Spotswood (Lieut. Gov.); 1722, Hugh Drysdale (Lieut. Gov.); 1727, William Gouch (Lieut. Gov.); 1749, Thomas Lee (acting); 1750, Lewis Burwell (acting); 1752, Robert Dinwiddie (Lieut. Gov.); 1753, Francis Fauquier (Lieut. Gov.); 1763, Lord Boutetourt; 1770, William Nelson (acting); 1772, Lord Dunmore; 1775-1776, Provincial Convention; 1776, Patrick Henry; 1779, Thomas Jefferson; 1781, Thomas Nelson; 1781, Benjamin Harrison; 1784, Patrick Henry; 1786, Edmund Randolph; 1788, Beverly Randolph.

The Attack on Ballston.

THE inhabitants of the little settlement of Ballston were quietly sleeping on the night of October 16, 1780, little dreaming that hovering in the forest near by was a large body of Indians and soldiers under the brutal Monro, waiting for a signal from their leader to destroy the houses, and capture as many as possible of the settlers.

The peaceful scene was soon changed to one of terror. The torch was applied to one home after another, and the inhabitants, aroused from their slumbers by the wild whoops of the Indians, rushed from their burning homes, many clad only in their night clothes. Some managed to escape to the forests, but many others, including the old and feeble, were taken prisoners.

Among the settlers captured that night by Monro were Paul Pierson and his son John, John Higby, his son Lewis, a son-in-law, George Kennedy, and an old man, Ebenezer Sprague. John Higby was a member of Col. Jacobus Van Schoonhoven's Regiment of the New York State Militia. Each of the prisoners was placed between two of the enemy, with his hands tied. Some of them were barefooted, and clad only in such garments as they had been able to secure before fleeing from their burning homes. George Kennedy was lame, and had no clothing but a sheet wrapped about him. Monro addressed his men, saying that he expected to be pursued, and at the first sign of pursuit, even the firing of a gun, each man must kill his prisoner. Then the march was resumed, the prisoners expecting that the troops from the Fox would overtake them, and that each moment would be their last. Another fear was that some Indian might fire his gun, so that the order could be carried into execution, a reward for scalps having been offered. For this inhuman order Monro was afterwards discharged from the service. When they reached the foot of the Kayaderoseras Mountain, they halted for breakfast, and slaughtered the sheep and cattle which they had stolen from the settlers. Late in the afternoon they struck the trail of the mountain, by which they had descended, and halted for the night about two miles beyond Lake Desolation. Here Monro discharged Ebenezer Sprague and Paul Pierson, both old men, also John Pierson and George Kennedy. On the 24th of October the enemy with the remaining prisoners arrived at Bulwagga Bay on the west shore of Lake Champlain, where they were joined by the other portion of Carleton's men. They then proceeded down the lake to St. John's and thence to Montreal. The prisoners were at first lodged in the Recollet Convent, and afterwards confined in a jail.

A few months afterwards one of the prisoners, named Gordon, was removed to Quebec and kept there about two years. Then he was transferred to the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence River, at or near Quebec. He found there one of the Ballston prisoners, John Higby. One can imagine the meeting of the two old friend and neighbors. The two were thrown together daily, and planned to make their escape at the first opportunity. One day the long looked for chance arrived. They managed to secure a fisherman's boat which was floating near the shore, in which they crossed the river, landing on the right bank. They made their way into the dense wilderness, having but little food and no compass with which to direct their way. Fortunately they had secured an axe which was of great help to them later on. With this scant outfit they started, the thought of home and family ever before them. Their provisions soon gave out, and for many days they lived upon berries and a species of mussel found in the bed of the streams. At night while one slept the other kept guard armed only with the axe. The screams of the wild beasts, however, allowed them but little sleep, and they were glad to be up and on the march. Arriving at the head waters of the St. John's they managed, with the help of their axe, to construct a rude raft, lacing the logs together with the willow twigs found growing upon the banks of the river. On this they floated slowly down the stream, stopping oftentimes to hunt for berries and mussels, and for cool spring water to quench their thirst. At length they struck the Passamaquoddy Bay, which, after considerable difficulty, they succeeded in crossing. They soon met friendly settlers, and from them learned that hostilities had ceased. Keeping on their way they at last reached Boston, and soon after, their homes, where we can imagine the welcome they received from their families, friends and neighbors, who had long given them up as dead.

C. V. WHEELER.

[For many of the items contained in this article the writer is indebted to an Historical Address delivered by Geo. G. Scott, at Ballston Spa, July 4, 1876, and afterwards published by the *Ballston Democrat*.]

DETROIT, MICH.—THE SPIRIT OF '76 has given me a great deal of pleasure, it is so bright and patriotic; and I wish it success with all my heart.—Mrs. S. M. Barnes.

General Braddock's Blood Stained Sash.

WHEN on July 9th, 1755, about 8 P. M., Major-General Braddock lay dying on the lost field of Fort Duquesne, near where Pittsburgh City now stands, his only surviving aid, Col. George Washington—the rest of his staff killed or wounded—with the assistance of two soldiers, bore the wounded General off the field and over the Monongahela river in the red military sash which, as a Major-General, he wore around his waist. Wrapped in it he was placed on a tumbril and carried during the night and the ensuing two days to Fort Necessity, where he died and was buried on the 18th. In his dying moments Major-General Braddock begged Washington to accept his military accoutrements, his two horses, his side arms and this sash, also to keep and care for his orderly, named Bishop, who was subsequently with Colonel Washington in the Revolution, and for many years, until his death, at Mt. Vernon. This red silk sash, stained and stiffened with his blood, was carried by General Washington to Mt. Vernon, and by him as the senior Major-General, transmitted to every succeeding Major-General.

In this succession it was given to Maj.-Gen. Zachariah Taylor in 1848 by Maj.-Gen. Gaines after the Mexican War. It was only found a short time ago, after great search, by his only surviving daughter, the estimable Mrs. Betty Taylor-Dandridge, of Winchester, who as Mrs. Bliss was so well known whilst presiding over the White House, in the short year her father was President.

The history of the sash seems to be that on General Taylor's sudden and unlooked for death, all of his personal effects were placed in his army chest, and remained there until at the death of his widow they were sent to Winchester, Va., the home of Mrs. Dandridge, his only surviving daughter. There was no memoranda or inventory, and no special thought was given to the sash; the Civil War coming on it was forgotten, and it was only upon Mrs. Dandridge's attention being called to the subject that search was recently made, and it was found carefully wrapped up in linen and labeled "Braddock's sash," together with her father's two military sashes. It is of very dark red soft silk, some twelve feet long by four in width. At either extremity, near the heavy silk tassels, woven into a horizontal band, is the date 1709, and near the centre are three dark black stains as large as a woman's hand, the marks of his life blood. The history of this sash can be found in full detail in De Haas's history of Western Virginia, page 120, and in Sargent's history of Braddock's campaign.

In the account given by Wills De Haas is the following:

"It appears that the sash referred to, some years since became the property of a gentleman at New Orleans. After the brilliant achievement on the Rio Grande in 1846, the owner of the relic forwarded it to General Gaines, with a request that it might be presented to the officer who most distinguished himself on that occasion. The old General promptly sent it by a special messenger to the Commander-in-Chief. The person who bore it thus speaks of the presentation and interview:

'General Taylor took the sash and examined it attentively. It was of unusual size, being quite as large when extended, as a common hammock. * * * Upon the unusual size of the sash being noticed, General Worth, who had joined the party in the tent, mentioned that such was the old-fashioned style, and that the soldier's sash was intended to carry, if necessary, the wearer from off the field of battle. * * * General Taylor broke the silent admiration by saying he would not accept the sash. Upon our expressing surprise, he continued he did not think that he should receive presents until the campaign, so far as he was concerned, was finished. * * * We urged his acceptance of the present, and he said, finally, he would put it carefully away in his military chest, and if he thought he deserved so great a compliment at the end of the campaign that he would acknowledge the receipt of it.'"

Mr. De Haas, the author, adds: "The stirring events that have transpired since he made that remark have added the laurels of Monterey to those he then wore, and the world, as well as the donors of the sash, will insist upon his acceptance of the same."

The sash being of no value to the lady, other than as a relic of the French and Indian War of 1740, will in all probability be disposed of by her either to the United Service Museum, Horse Guards, London, or to the Braddock Museum in Pittsburg.

D. B. CONRAD, M.D.

Three Sons and One Daughter.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—To add to your list of living sons and daughters of soldiers of the American Revolution I would suggest the names of three sons and one daughter of Lieut. Isaac Clark, a pensioner who died June 10, 1836, in Hubbardston, Mass., viz., Col. William Gates Clark, nearly eighty-four years of age; Mary (Clark) Thompson, eighty-two; Anson Bates Clark, seventy-nine; Edwin H. Clark, seventy-five years of age, and all now living in Hubbardston, Mass., where they were born. Lieut. Isaac Clark was a son of Capt. John Clark, who represented the town of Hubbardston in the First and Second Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, 1774 to 1775.

APPLETON P. CLARK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1896.

Death of William Lee.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In the December number you published a brief mention of some living sons of Connecticut-soldiers of the Revolution. The William Lee mentioned therein died December 29th at Marysville, Ohio. The Farmington (Conn.) Lees had twenty-five who served in that struggle in various capacities from private to captain. Twenty-three of them were from Connecticut, nineteen of them were born in the then town of Farmington, and so far as we know William Lee was the last surviving child of one of these soldiers.

I wish to add to your list the name of the Hon. Charles Parker, ex-Mayor of Meriden, son of Stephen Parker, a soldier of the Revolution, from what is now Cheshire. Mr. Parker is eighty-eight years old and has a sister, Mrs. Jeralda, living in Meriden.

Justin Hodge, now living in Riverton (Barkhamsted), eighty-two years old, is a son of Philo Hodge, a soldier of the Revolution from Milford, Conn., pensioned as such in 1818. Justin Hodge was a First-Lieutenant in the Mexican War, from March 16, 1847, to May 18, 1848; enlisted and was appointed Quartermaster, 1st Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, April 18, 1861; was discharged May 28, 1861, and was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, August 5th, of the same year. He received his discharge October 18, 1868. He has a sister, Mrs. Beardsley in Hartford, Conn., who is eighty-nine years old.

WILLIAM WALLACE LEE.

MERIDEN, CONN.

Two More Connecticut Sons.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—May I add two names of sons of soldiers of the Revolution, Henry H. Quintard, Hartford, Conn., son of Isaac Quintard—see "Connecticut Men in Revolution," page 584. H. H. Quintard told the writer he entered the camp at Redding with his father when a small boy, ten years old. Mr. Quintard is now eighty-six years old. The other son is George Dorr Goodwin of Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn. His father was Capt. Hezekiah Goodwin (see The Connecticut Men in the Revolution, page 361.) George Dorr Goodwin has his father's discharge papers signed by Washington. Mr. Goodwin is eighty-five years old.

ISAAC H. BARTRAM,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SHARON, CONN., January 14, 1897.

Suggestion Asked.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—Can any one suggest suitable work to be taken up by a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Chapter entering on the second year of existence, which studied "Life of Washington" last year? J. M. B.

A Veritable Daughter.

In Jamestown, N. Y., there resides the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Maria Cheney Hall, the widow of James Hall, now in her ninety-first year. She was born in Dover, Vt., and, with her father, emigrated in 1814 to Jamestown. In spite of her great age, her health is quite good and her mental powers unimpaired.

She was the first veritable daughter to join the New York City Chapter of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and has been honored by the National Society with the gift of a gold souvenir spoon engraved with words of presentation.

One of her lineal ancestors took part in the Pequot War; others in the King Philip's War. Her grandfather, Ebenezer Cheney, served in the French and Indian War, and her father, Ebenezer Cheney, Jr., in the War of the Revolution. Her youngest son enlisted in Sickles Brigade in 1861, and gave his life at the battle of Malvern Hill in the late Civil War, and she now remains a connecting link between the patriot father who fought to secure, and the patriot son who fought to preserve, our freedom.

A Living Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier.

MISS SOPHRONIA FLETCHER, M.D., of Cambridgeport, Mass., nearly ninety years old, is a daughter of Peter Fletcher, who served as a private in Captain Woodbury's Company, Colonel Gerrish's Regiment of Guards, at Cambridge, from July 17, 1778, to October 31, 1780, and was detached for three months service reinforce the Continental army.

The Ancestor.

While I meander in and out,
Or up and down, and roundabout,
Sometimes I catch him on the fly,
Sometimes he goes sedately by;
Or scans me closely with his eyes,
Or greets me, with a glad surprise
That I should know him. Strangers we;
"Where did we meet before?" says he.

DELIA B. WARD.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscription price of this Magazine is now restored to the old rate of One Dollar a year. Those who have paid \$2 for a year's subscription will have their time extended one year.

The Magazine has been officially voted as the organ of several of the patriotic Societies, including the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and FOUNDERS KIN.

THE CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS.

INTEREST in the recent Continental Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was widespread and by no means confined to members of the organization.

The six-days session opened with a notable assemblage of women, active, alert, and intensely in earnest; and, although it closed in weariness and exhaustion, much satisfactory work had been accomplished, and the delegates felt that the Congress was a success.

There were exciting debates and, at times, great confusion. Many wished to speak on the questions that came up, but there was no opportunity to do so; and, although much business was transacted, it was a physical impossibility, even with three sessions each day, to accomplish all the work laid out for the Congress.

Nearly every meeting was interesting, and the ability as presiding officer shown by some of the women, was admirable. There were two or three especially good parliamentarians, who, unmoved by threatened storms, controlled the assembly, decided disputed points with fairness and, when necessary, cut the parliamentary knots that refused to untangle.

The confusion and failure to transact all the business before it must be largely attributed to the size of the Congress, which, with the rapid growth of the Society, has become unwieldy; and if the present rate of growth continues and the Chapter remains the basis of representation, the difficulty of transacting business will increase enormously.

Although the plan of State representation, which works so well with our National Government, and which was adopted from the first by the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has proved so satisfactory to the SONS, enabling their General Congress to transact all business that comes before it in two days, yet when the subject of State organization was brought up for discussion by some of the DAUGHTERS, it was apparent that few of the delegates gave it serious consideration.

Much was expected from the step taken toward union of the two Societies of DAUGHTERS. The matter was one of the deepest interest, and was much discussed. The decision to receive the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION as individuals and not as a Society, appears to leave them to make all the concessions, but the decision was not unfriendly, and seemed the only thing that could be done under the newly acquired charter.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Society has come to be a great power, and, like others of the hereditary patriotic Societies, has long ago justified its existence by its works. Its influence is felt in encouraging a higher standard of citizenship and a loftier spirit of patriotism, which cannot fail to have its effect on the national life and character.

NEW YORK'S QUOTA IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE discovery in the summer of 1895 at Albany by Comptroller James A. Roberts, of a great number of documents pertaining to the wars of the country, has proved to be of great importance. This is particularly the case with those relating to the War of the Revolution. The papers consisted of pay-rolls, muster-rolls, discharges, applications for pensions, bounty rights, claims for property destroyed by the British, lists of estates confiscated on account of treason to the American government, and a record of four privateers in the service of the State. The most valuable part of the discovery is the large number of names of soldiers of the Revolution heretofore unknown to the authorities at Washington. Only 16,000 names from New York were previously recorded, but the list has been increased so that it now appears that the State furnished about 45,000 men to the Continental army.

In the report sent to the New York Legislature on February 22d, by the State Historian, the Hon. Hugh Hastings, he says:

"From documents and rolls, whose authenticity cannot be questioned, of which each one bears the stamp of official accuracy, the statement can be iterated without the fear of successful contradiction that the number of troops furnished by New York State during the War of the Revolution will aggregate between 40,000 and 41,000. In addition to these muster and pay-rolls there are other records bearing the name of regiments, with their field, staff and line officers, without the name of a single private, thus indicating that there were skeleton regiments, duly officered, whose ranks, it is safe to assume, were only partially filled. Then, again, in the State Comptroller's possession there are the names of pensioners whose claims are duly certified as New York soldiers, but whose names cannot be found on any of the existing muster or pay-rolls. The fact that they obtained a pension is a sufficient guarantee that they must have seen service. In the consideration of the lists of regiments and organizations, prepared from the official rolls there can be no question that if all the facts could be brought to light it would be found that New York State supplied nearer 45,000 troops than 40,000."

Requests coming from all parts of the country for information relating to ancestors living in New York during the Colonial and Revolution periods, have taxed excessively the resources of the department, and Mr. Hastings earnestly recommends the printing and distribution to the people of the historical records, which are now accessible to a very limited number. The recommendation of the Historian will receive cordial support from all who are interested in American history and ancestry, and that their number is very large is attested by the rapid growth of patriotic Societies. New York should not be slow in following the example of other States, which are pushing forward the publication of their Colonial and Revolutionary archives.

In February the Secret Service Bureau at Washington arrested two employes of the Congressional Library for stealing from the Government archives autograph letters of famous men. One of the men had duplicate keys made, and, taking advantage of the confusion incident to the removal into the new Library building, purloined the documents without difficulty.

The detection of the thieves was due to the high character of

the dealers in New York to whom the papers were offered for sale, and not to the vigilance of the Library officials. The relics stolen were priceless, and the nation has a right to ask that its treasures shall be guarded with greater care, and that those in charge of the Library of Congress shall take such precautions as to render it impossible to abstract original manuscripts, which increase in value every day, and whose loss it would be impossible to make good.

American Great Grandfathers.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In the *American Monthly Magazine* of February, 1894, Keith, in writing of the pedigree of Mrs. McKee's father, Benjamin Harrison, says, "It is rare to find in this young country, even among Presidents, any person, all of whose great grandfathers were Americans."

THE SPIRIT OF '76, in August, 1896, mentions H. A. Roberts as one, all of whose great grandfathers served in the War of the Revolution, and a distinguished authority on genealogical and other subjects writes in the September *Munsey*, "As to the rarity of all native American ancestry back to the great grandfathers, I have seen more than 100 complete ancestral charts back to the first settlement of New England, and according to my recollection, not more than three or four of them had any foreigners at all. Now, can a 'great grandfather be skillfully faked up' and imposed on the Societies in face of the rigid examinations and tests to which they are subject?"

All four of my grandfathers served in the War of the Revolution. They were: First Lieut. George Griswold, Noah Griswold, jr.; Sergeant and Fife Major Benjamin Swetland and Jonathan Bidwell, jr.

I also had seven great grand uncles who served. They were Daniel Swetland, Abner Hancock, Jabez Hancock, Nathaniel Eggleston, Samuel Eggleston, Joab Griswold and Oliver Hayden.

Besides her two brothers, my great grandmother, Rosanna (Hancock) Swetland, had five cousins in the Revolutionary army: Abel, William, Oliver, Zachariah and Moses Hancock.

The seven Hancocks (all of Longmeadow, Mass.), were in Capt. Charles Colton's Company, 3d Massachusetts Regiment, Col. John Groaton. I suppose I could discover other cousins of my great grandfathers and great grandmothers who served, if I cared to look for them.

My great great grandfather, Noah Griswold, was one of the committee twice appointed in Windsor, to supply with necessities the families of the soldiers in their absence, May 2, 1777 and December, 1777. He, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence, being a recognized patriot, though not a soldier.

DELIA BIDWELL WARD.

946 Asylum avenue, HARTFORD, CONN.

Antiquity of the Title "American."

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—As to the question of names of the Revolution Societies, and the antiquity of same, I beg to call your attention to something that I have just found in reading "A Collection of the Facts and Documents, Relative to the Death of Major-General Alexander Hamilton," published in 1804 by the Editor of the *Evening Post*:

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 12, 1804.

Sir:—Having been appointed by the South Carolina State Society OF THE CINCINNATI and the *American Revolution Society*, a joint committee for drafting and circulating a memorial to the Legislature, praying for legislative interference to restrain the practice of duelling.

(Signed)

DAVID RAMSEY,
HENRY W. DESAUSSURE,
WILLIAM ALLEN DEAS,
JAMES LOWNDES,
RICHARD FURMAN.

Committee of the *American Revolution Society*.

We have here a most eloquent endorsement of our adoption of the title "American," and it antedates, slightly, the claim that the "simple" Sons were first in the field with a name.

RICHARD T. DAVIES.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1897.

Two Names for Consideration.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I have read with very much interest the correspondence regarding the union of both Societies of Sons, also the names suggested. Mr. Chas. J. Worth of Buffalo is correct in saying the trouble is with the officers of the National Society.

Mr. W. D. Cabell of Washington suggests an effective method of action, the members of both organizations can and will join the new.

Permit me to suggest two names for the consideration of your readers: "Society of American Independence," and "Society of the United States of America."

Yours for the Union,

JONATHAN D. NORTON,
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

TOPEKA, KAN., February 9, 1897.

Society of Seventy-Six.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—By all means the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION should unite. How would the name "Society of Seventy-Six" sound? A fellow sixty or seventy years old feels a little odd called a "Son," and we will all get there if we live long enough.

A. J.,

Utah Society SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York.—The February number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 is just at hand. A beautiful paper, growing more valuable and indispensable every month. I wish it every success.—SADIE ADAMS SMITH, Historian, DAUGHTERS OF 1781-1815.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Paterson.—I am very desirous of getting information relating to James Paterson, who married Mrs. Mary Talcott on the 30th of November, 1704. They were married by Rev. Stephen Mix at Wethersfield, Conn.

Pierce.—Also information relating to descendants of John Pierce of Litchfield, Conn., who married Mary Paterson, April 18, 1751. He was afterwards Paymaster-General of the Revolutionary Army.

Lusk, Holmes, Strong.—Also of James Lusk of Farmington, Conn., who married Sarah Paterson on December 30, 1754; of Rev. Stephen Holmes of Essex, Conn., who married Ann Paterson, January 24, 1759, and of Jedediah Strong of Litchfield, who married Ruth Paterson, April 7, 1774. 85 Washington Square, W., New York. THOMAS EGGLESTON.

Heacock—Hecock.—Information desired concerning a private genealogy of the descendants of Jonathan and Ann Heacock, who emigrated from England in 1711, and settled in Chester Co., Pa. Where may a copy be obtained? Was Capt. David Heacock, who served in Colonel Field's regiment from 1779 to 1782, of this family? Who were his parents, and whom did he marry?

MRS. J. H. DEERING.

Powell.—Can any information be obtained in regard to the history of Lucas Powell, born about 1750, at Williamsburgh, Va., and his wife, Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of John Edwards, who leased thirty acres of land in New York City, where Trinity Church now stands, about the year 1760 or 1770, for 99 years? Lucas Powell's mother, I think, was a Miss Lucas of Virginia.

Wisdom.—Where can any account be found of Ann Wisdom, the third white child born in the Colony of Jamestown, Virginia, about 1610?

Owen.—The ship *Lyon* landed in America in 1682, filled with Welsh emigrants, who settled in or near Philadelphia, Pa. Were the Owens this colony? J. S. P.

Webster.—Maiden name desired of wife of John Webster, who served as a Captain in the 1st Regiment, Middlesex County, N. J., Militia; also commissioned Captain in Col. David Forman's Battalion, New Jersey Militia; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment, March 31, 1778; Colonel of the same, April 18, 1777; served as Colonel in the New Jersey State troops until the close of the Revolutionary War.

JAMES R. WEBSTER.

707 Ross Avenue, HAMILTON, O.

Little.—Who can give the ancestry of Capt. Ephraim Little, said to have been a Revolutionary soldier of Great Barrington, Mass., but this place doubtful?

Wilcox.—Isaac Wilcox, Crandall Wilcox and Thankful Wilcox came from Rhode Island or Connecticut (probably former), to Wyoming Valley, in 1790. A few years later their father, Isaac Wilcox, and mother, Desire, came and made their home with them. Can any one give his ancestry or that of his wife? Amos, Elisha, Esau and Stephen, who were in Wyoming about same time, may have been their sons also.

KATHERINE WILCOX.

SCRANTON, PA.

Lambert.—Information wanted concerning Joseph Lambert, an early settler at Eastern Shore, Md. Was he the Joseph Lambert who served as Revolutionary soldier in the Pennsylvania troops? Who was Colonel Lambert?

A GREAT GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF JOSEPH LAMBERT.

1133 L street, LINCOLN, NEB.

Shelby, Cox.—Wanted, the names of the two daughters of Gen. Evan Shelby and Letitia Cox, and of the men they married.

F. L. H. U.

1133 L street, LINCOLN, NEB.

Simpson.—Information is desired as to the ancestry of John Simpson, who came to this country with his parents from Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Sunbury, Pa., about the year 1730 or 1732. Will descendants of this family correspond with the writer? Where can the history of the Simpson family of this country be purchased? Address,

MRS. M. A. MCKEAN.

520 Second street, N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Morse.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Ezekiel Morse of Massachusetts, born about 1740? He married Hannah Lane of Raymond, N. H. They had a daughter, Susannah.

Newcomb, Coas.—Or of Henry Newcomb or his wife, Mary Coas, of Gloucester, Mass. They had a daughter, Joanna, who married Timothy Kelly, 1783.

E. L. KELLY.

727 16th street, DENVER, COL.

Brewster.—In 1731 Mary Brewster married William Kempton, grandson of Elder Thomas Faunce. Can, and will, any of the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 give links connecting this Mary with Elder Brewster? Address,

MRS. JAMES MINGAY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Thomas.—Jonathan Thomas, born in Boston in 1754, son of Elias and Hannah Mackmillan Thomas, grandson of Peter and Elizabeth Burrough Thomas, and great grandson of George and Rebecca Maverick Thomas, married and had children, Mary and Elias. This Elias married Mahalia Roe, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ware Roe. Can any one tell me the place and date of marriage?

Roe, Ware.—Also the ancestry of Benjamin Roe and Mary Ware, his wife? Benjamin Roe took part in the Revolution. Address,

MRS. W. L. MASON.

446 Marshall street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Woods.—Elizabeth Woods was born about 1750. About 1779 she removed from Montague, Mass., to Hartland, Vt., and shortly thereafter married Moses Webster of that place. She had a sister who married a Mr. Taylor of Hartland, Vt.; another married Mr. Willard of the same place. I would like to ascertain something of the ancestry of Elizabeth Woods.

JOHN R. WEBSTER.

OMAHA BRIDGE AND TERMINAL RAILWAY, OMAHA, NEB.

Gates.—Who were the descendants of Gen. Horatio Gates of the Continental Army, and where did he live after the surrender at Saratoga?

M. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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."

AMERICAN WARS.—Instituted, January 11, 1897. Incorporated, February 10, 1897. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers from 1807 to 1783, and of United States officers of 1812, Mexican or Civil Wars. Companionship granted upon nomination by the Council. *Founder:* Edward Junius Edwards, Minneapolis.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 4 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident, prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 64 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *Corresponding Secretary-General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,* 302 F street, Washington D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES (Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable families of New York).—Incorporated, December 9, 1895. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to New York from Holland prior to 1700. *Dutty Directress-General:* Mrs. Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, 41 East Fifty-ninth street, New York.

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:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary-General:* 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 89th Street, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1895. *Members:* Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Dutchman resident in America prior to 1875. *Secretary:* Theodore M. Ranta, No. 344 Broadway, New York City.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 12, 1883. *Members:* Descendants of Huguenot families who came to America prior to 1787. *Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1906. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* George Ernest Bowman, 623 Tremont Building, Boston.

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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander,* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Miss H. A. Slade, 352 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 1783. *Secretary:* R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer *Porcupine*, 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 3, 1891. *Members:* Female descendants of soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Mrs. LeRoy S. Smith, 62 East 127th street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812 (General Society).—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812).—(New York).—Incorporated, January 3, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Assistant Secretary:* Charles Isham, 97 Cedar street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

THE Oregon Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its annual business meeting on the afternoon of February 22d, in Portland, Ore., and its sixth annual banquet that evening.

Both the conclave and the banquet were well attended. The President, Colonel Anderson, explained in his report the efforts heretofore made to effect an amalgamation of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and of the AMERICAN SONS; reporting, in conclusion, the failure of the last attempt. This gave rise to quite an earnest discussion. The Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney-General in Grant's Cabinet, offered a resolution,

"It is the sense of this Society, that the terms and conditions for a consolidation of the two Societies should be formulated by special committees of the two organizations, and submitted to both for approval, disapproval or amendment."

This resolution was adopted, yet not without a clearly expressed dissent on the part of a number of compatriots who held that as the other Society laid greater stress on pride of birth and social standing than on an active propaganda of sound political principles it would be needless for us to make further efforts to effect a union. In fact the sentiment of the conclave was evidently shown to be, that while unquestionable proof of descent and of ancestral service should be exacted, the working object of the Society should be patriotic endeavor. But Judge Williams argued that the rank and file of both associations had the same spirit and intent. That attempts at affiliation had been defeated because the general officers of the two Societies had transcended their powers; that if we wish to effect any good purpose, it must be manifest that one large Society will carry far greater weight than a number of passing sectaries who lose sight of patriotism in partisanship. So his motion carried and was so recorded. A resolution was passed authorizing the Board of Management to inaugurate a course of lectures on vital questions of political economy, to be delivered under the patronage of our Society to the general public, it being understood that only the ablest lecturers will be selected. An appropriation was made of \$100 for the purchase of genealogical books of reference. Although we had given a very handsome entertainment to the DAUGHTERS on the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, our anniversary jubilation was a very spirited affair. Both were five-dollar affairs, and the speeches would have been worth the money, if they had been in response to dry toasts, which they were not. We shut down this time on all written essays. No lay sermons for your compatriot of the wild and wayward West.—*Brooks of Sheffield.*

THE seventh annual meeting of the Nebraska Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held in the Commercial Club rooms, Monday afternoon, February 22d. About half of the members, including all of the officers, were present. President Alexander commented on the interest taken in the organization by the citizens of the State, which was the more gratifying because of their distance from the sacred line of the Revolutionary States. Secretary McNair said the year's net increase in membership was 23, there having been a loss of one by death. The Registrar's report gave the ancestry of the members, who now number 57. John R. Webster gave the result of a correspondence with Secretary-General Franklin Murphy with respect to an exhibit of relics and headquarters for the Society at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Secretary Murphy recommended that the matter be brought up at the Cleveland meeting in April. Money was appropriated to buy the two volumes of Massachusetts records of the Revolution and one volume of the New York report. The following officers were elected: President, L. D. Richards of Fremont; Senior Vice-President, J. R. Webster of Omaha; Junior Vice-President, H. S. Jaynes of



Omaha; Secretary, Lee Funkhauser of Omaha; Treasurer, Paul W. Kuhns of Omaha; Registrar, Lyman E. Ware of Omaha; Historian, Thomas G. Doyle of Omaha; Board of Managers, the officers and T. A. Creigh, F. W. Vaughn of Fremont, H. O. Paine, Rev. L. M. Kuhns, F. S. Brownlee and W. W. Copeland. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Cyrus C. Colson of Fremont were adopted, as were also the preamble and resolution adopted by the Wisconsin Society to further the publication of Revolutionary records by the government. The Board of Managers passed favorably on the following applicants for membership: L. O. Paine, Geneva; George M. Lawrence, A. P. Tukey, T. W. Battin, Dr. Horace Luddington, Charles H. Dayle, Thomas W. Talliaferro, Nathan O. Talliaferro, Amos Field, Omaha; William C. Huddleson, Lincoln. The last named is the actual son of a soldier of the Revolution. In the evening the Society partook of a sumptuous banquet at the Commercial Club rooms. Thirty members were present, William H. Alexander presiding as toastmaster. Those who spoke in response to toasts were John R. Webster, "Our Society"; Charles S. Lobingier, "Civic Results of the Revolution"; Champion S. Chase, "Men of the Revolution"; Edmund M. Bartlett, "Our National Inheritance"; Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, "The Duty of the Sons to Posterity."

EXCELLENT work is being done by the Illinois Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which is making good headway and is in a flourishing condition. Since the beginning of the year charters have been granted for Chapters in Springfield, Bloomington and Evanston. Headquarters for the State Society have been established at 1514 Masonic Temple, Chicago, where Miss Edna Lyman, a genealogist of some experience, acts as Librarian. Miss Lyman makes no charge for her services, but relies on her genealogical work for remuneration. On February 19th resolutions were adopted favoring the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, under consideration by the United States Senate, and a copy was ordered sent to each member of that body. Recent accessions to membership in the Society are J. M. Shackford, W. G. Wentworth, H. R. Deering, N. W. McClaughrey, Dr. F. A. Emmons, Frank L. Hatch, Guy J. Parke and Robert E. Williams, Jr. An impressive service, conducted by the Chaplain-General of the National Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D.D., was held Sunday afternoon, February 21st, at Christ Church, Chicago, for the Illinois Societies of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Bishop Cheney was assisted by the Rt. Rev. Charles Reuben Hale, D.D., Chaplain of the Illinois SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the Rev. George De Ming Wright, the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, the Rev. Walter Delafeld and the Rev. Andrew J. Canfield. The service began with the singing of the inspiring hymn, "Libertas et Patria," whose author, Albert Judson Fisher, is a member of the Illinois Society. Following the invocation was the Scripture lesson, the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by Madame Genevra Johnston Bishop. A prayer for the President of the United States, and all in civil authority, special thanksgivings, a short responsive service by the Chaplain and congregation, "Hail Columbia," and "Vive L'America," by Mrs. Bishop, led up to an exceedingly fine address by Bishop Cheney, which only lack of space prevents our giving in full, as it would be most profitable reading. After singing "My Country 'tis of Thee," and receiving the benediction, the congregation dispersed.

THE annual meeting of the Indiana Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held on the usual date, February 25th, at the Commercial Club, Indianapolis. The date chosen for the annual meeting is the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes, by General George Rogers Clark. There are 125 members of the Indiana Society, forty of whom were present. Since the last meeting the President, Dr. S. B. Brown of Fort Wayne, has died. Vice-President W. E. English was seriously ill, and in his absence Rev. C. H. MacDowell, Treasurer of the Society, presided over the meeting and acted as toastmaster. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. E. English; Vice-President, I. H. Fowler of Spencer; Honorary Vice Presidents: W. A. Clark of Crown Point; Jesse Andrew of Lafayette, and S. C. Meredith of Indianapolis; Secretary, Charles W. Moores; Treasurer, The Rev. C. H. MacDowell; Registrar, D. T. Bacon. The three Honorary Vice-Presidents are all sons of Revolutionary soldiers. W. A. Clark, who was present, is eighty-two years old, but is still hale and hearty. He is a son of Wellington A. Clark, who fought in the War of Independence. A resolution tendering sympathy to the friends and relatives of the late President, Dr. Brown, was adopted, and a memorial was presented on the death of William H. English, a member of the Society. In the report of Vice-President English, which was read by Treasurer MacDowell, the work of the organization for the closing year was reviewed, and mention made of the loss to the Society in the

death of its President and other members. The Registrar's report showed a gain of seventeen members during the year, the death of two and the resignation of one. At the close of the business session the members passed into the banquet hall, and partook of a dinner excellently prepared and handsomely served. The speaking in response to the toasts was very interesting. Adolph Rogers of New Castle, responded to "American Patriotism;" Wellington A. Clark, the oldest member present, to "Bunker Hill"; Thomas Lutz Still to "The Revolutionary Navy," and Merrill Moores to "The Hereditary Society." Remarks were also made by Mortimer Levering, Jacob D. Early and Robert L. St. John.

THERE was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Maine Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Portland, February 22d. After the reports were read and approved, the matter of forming local Chapters was discussed, but decision was deferred until another meeting. The Society reaffirmed its instructions to the delegates to the National Convention, to labor for the union of the two Societies of SONS. A gift was received from Gen. E. E. Newcomb of Eastport, consisting of some brass buttons and a belt-plate, forming part of the uniform of a band of Tories during the Revolution. The plate was inscribed "The King's American Dragoons." Some valuable steel engravings of scenes of the Revolution were received from Withington Robinson. The following officers were elected:

President, Hon. James P. Baxter, Portland; Vice-Presidents, John N. Chandler, Machias; Archie L. Talbot, Lewiston; John M. Glidden, New-castle; Hon. Charles F. Libby, Portland; Parker M. Reed, Bath; Isaac H. Merrill, Bangor; Hon. Joseph Williamson, Belfast; Edward A. Butler, Rockland; Edward P. Burnham, Saco; Charles J. House, Augusta; Robert F. Gardner, Caribou; Charles C. Burnell, Ellsworth; Charles L. Hathaway, Norway; Joseph Carleton Holman, Farmington; Secretary, Henry S. Bur-rage, Portland; Treasurer, Eben Corey, Portland; Registrar, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland; Librarian, H. W. Bryant; Historian, Nathan Gould; Chaplain, Rev. George M. Howe, Lewiston; Counsellors, Hon. Warren H. Vinton, Gray; Prentiss M. Manning, Hon. Marquis F. King, Charles H. Boyd, Philip F. Turner, Portland.

The banquet in the evening was, like those of previous years, most successful. President Butler presided, and introduced in a graceful fashion the two speakers of the occasion, the Rev. Dr. Jenkins and the Hon. Chas. F. Libby. The closest attention was given to the speakers, who were heartily applauded and given a rising vote of thanks. Between the addresses Miss Grace Seiders recited very charmingly, "Paul Revere's Ride."

A MEMORABLE celebration of Washington's Birthday took place at the People's Church, St. Paul, Minn., in the afternoon of February 22d, under the auspices of the Societies of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. A thousand school children filled the capacious gallery, while in the crowded auditorium were members of the Societies of the COLONIAL WARS, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, COLONIAL DAMES, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and other patriotic organizations. The platform was occupied by officials of the Societies. The chief features of interest were the spirited singing of the children, under the direction of Prof. C. H. Congdon; the presentation of prize medals by President Rukard Hurd on behalf of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the adoption of resolutions looking to a more intelligent observance of Independence Day offered by Major James O. Pierce, and the masterly oration of the Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, D.D. The happy winners of the medals for the best essays on "The War of the Revolution," competed for by pupils of the high schools of the State, were Fred. C. Mathews of St. Paul, to whom the silver medal was awarded, and Louise Elmer Morse of Minneapolis, who received the one of bronze. In the evening a banquet was given at the Ryan by the two Societies of SONS. Hon. Rukard Hurd presided, and in his address laid special stress on the opportunities to exercise the virtue of patriotism in times of peace. Eloquent speeches were made by Bishop M. N. Gilbert, the Hon. W. H. Eustis, Captain Castle and M. D. Grover.

THE Arkansas Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated Washington's Birthday with a banquet at the Capital Hotel, Little Rock, which was a highly successful and enjoyable occasion. The Society met in the hotel parlors for a business session of an hour, at which there was an election of new members, and matters for the general good of the Society were considered. As part of the exercises there was vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Fay Hempstead, Secretary of the Society, sang a "National Song" which he had composed for the occasion. The Society presented to Mr. Hempstead a gold badge, in appreciation of his services as Secretary. At the banquet toasts were given and responded to as follows: "The Minute-Man of the Revolution," Col. Sam W. Williams; "Washington," Dr. Charles E. Nash; "The Army of '76," Hon. L. C. Balch; "Lafayette and Our French Allies," Governor James P. Eagle; "Sumter; the Game-Cock of the Carolinas," Mr. Fay Hempstead; "America; the Greatest of Nations," Rev. J. S. Kirtley. A greeting had been telegraphed to M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at

Washington, by the Society, and at the banquet the following answer was read: "Grateful appreciation of patriotic greeting, and best wishes for prosperity of your Society." The dispatch was received with a hearty round of applause. The exercises were concluded with the singing of "America" by the entire assembly.

THE Texas Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its first annual meeting in the parlors of the Tremont hotel, Galveston, February 22d. The following members were present: Hon. Ira H. Evans, Austin, President; C. W. Preston, Galveston, Vice-President; Lieut.-Col. J. W. French, Fort Clark, Second Vice-President; R. P. Allen, Galveston, Secretary; George D. Morgan, Galveston, Treasurer; S. M. Penland, Galveston, Historian; R. V. David-on, Galveston; Philip Lindsley, Dallas; Robert G. West, Austin; H. B. McGavock, C. C. Allen, G. T. Allen, E. C. Pitkin, Galveston; H. S. Kilbourn, Fort Clark, and Asa N. Grant, Weatherford. Letters from the National Officers of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were read, recognizing the Texas Society as a member of the National Society, and congratulating them upon having perfected their organization. The following new members were elected: W. L. Austin, Austin; E. D. Dorchester, Velasco; E. D. Junkin, Houston; W. F. Beers, Galveston, and George H. Byers, Houston. The officers chosen for the year are Ira H. Evans, President; C. W. Preston, Vice-President; J. W. French, Second Vice-President; R. P. Allen, Secretary; George D. Morgan, Treasurer; S. M. Penland, Historian. Board of Managers: Philip Lindsley, R. G. West, H. B. McGavock and C. C. Allen. After the transaction of routine business the Society adjourned until July 4th.

THE leading patriotic event in San Francisco on Washington's Birthday was the annual banquet of the California Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the Occidental Hotel. Covers were laid for 140 guests and every place was occupied. The menu cards bore on the first page a design by Miss Caroline L. Cook, Columbia rocking a cradle, presumably that of the infant George Washington. The literary exercises were introduced by President Sidney M. Smith, who made a graceful address, and congratulated the Society on its prosperity and brilliant prospects. There were excellent speeches in response to the toasts from Almarin B. Paul, Col. Frank W. Sumner, M. Alexandre Laurence de Lelande, the French Consul; William M. Bunker and others. Charles S. Greene read a charming sonnet on "Mount Vernon," after which an artistic and beautiful souvenir was given to each guest. This was a copy of the sonnet, illustrated by a portrait of Washington and a sketch of the Mount Vernon mansion, printed on delicate white paper and affixed to a heavier sheet by dark red sealing wax, impressed with the seal of Washington, from which was pendent a bit of red, white and blue ribbon. In the course of the evening a beautiful floral ship was received, sent with greetings from the Valentine Holt Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

COL. RALPH EARL PRIME presided at the seventh annual meeting of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held at the Normandie, Monday evening, February 22d. Colonel Prime offered a resolution asking the Legislature to pass a law making it punishable as a crime to use the American flag as a sign, trademark or advertisement for business, or as an emblem of any political party or society other than those of a patriotic nature. After a warm discussion the resolution was modified so as to refer to the use of the flag as a trade advertisement only, and Colonel Prime was instructed to prepare a draft of a bill to present to the Legislature. This will be submitted to the Society at its March meeting. It was decided to increase the Board of Managers from 13 to 30 members, and also to secure permanent quarters for the Society. It was voted to give \$100 to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for the monument to be erected to the Prison Ship Martyrs in Fort Greene, Brooklyn. The officers elected were: President Chauncey M. Depew; First Vice-President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Second Vice-President, Walter S. Logan; Third Vice-President, Ralph Earl Prime; Secretary, Stephen M. Wright; Treasurer, Ira Bliss Stewart; Registrar, Edward Hagaman Hall; Historian, Walter R. Benjamin; and Chaplain, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge.

LEHVANN'S HALL in Baltimore was very handsomely decorated on the evening of February 22d to receive the members of the hereditary patriotic Societies of Maryland, who joined in commemorating the birth of Washington. The exercises were extremely interesting. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Timothy P. Frost of the Pennsylvania Society of the WAR OF 1812. Dr. James Davidson Iglehart presided and introduced the speakers. Judge Henry Stockbridge spoke for the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee for the Maryland Line DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Rev. Henry Branch for the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and William M. Marine for the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF

1812, John Philip Hill for the Lord Baltimore Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Mrs. M. W. Iglehart of New York for the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812. Patriotic music, well sung, added to the interest of the occasion. "Hail Columbia" was sung by Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, a great grandson of the composer, and other selections were given by Miss Daisy Sherman, Miss Cornelia Ross Potts, and a chorus under the direction of Lucien Oden'hal, with Harry P. Hopkins as accompanist.

IN the private dining-room of Davenport's restaurant, Spokane, Wash., the local Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, assembled in the evening of February 22d for its third annual dinner. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and at each plate lay a card bearing the flag of June 2, 1776, painted by Mrs. J. Kennedy Stout, wife of the Senior Vice-President of the State Society. The guests of the Chapter were T. D. Rockwell of the Georgia Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION; R. L. Woolsey, Empire State SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; S. G. Mullin and M. S. Mullin of the Kansas SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. At the proper time during the dinner Mr. Davenport introduced a novelty by having a loving cup passed around. The retiring President, A. W. Doland, was presented with the insignia of the Society, a custom established last year, when Col. J. Kennedy Stout was the recipient. President H. M. Hoyt was toastmaster, and some very bright speeches were made in response to toasts by Colonel Stout, George S. Brooke, T. D. Rockwell, C. S. Rutter and F. T. Post. A telegram from Seattle, conveying greetings from the State Society, signed by A. S. Gibbs was received during the evening.

THE Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, is taking active measures to bring about a fitting and universal observance of the Fourth of July throughout the Commonwealth, and has sent circular letters to the clerks of towns in the State asking them to co-operate with the Society in making the day more helpful to the cause of intelligent citizenship and sound government. The following persons were admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Society January 1, 1897:

Charles H. Conant, Lowell; Frederick R. Curtis, Somerville; Curtis Guild, Jr., and James L. Wesson, Boston; John S. Kirkland, Springfield; Martin J. Lincoln, Taunton; Frank L. Nagle, Newtonville; Samuel M. Nesmith, Brighton; Dexter Pratt, Melrose, Mass.

And on February 3d:

Waldo B. Cutler, Milford; Willard H. Hastings and Nathaniel C. Nash, Cambridge; Clarence L. Kimball, Lowell; Albert D. Munroe and Wallace S. Silver, Roxbury; Herbert Nash and George Wiggleworth, Boston; Arthur I. Nash, Wellesley Hills; Charles E. Stearns, Waltham; Frank H. Shute, Gloucester; Charles A. Stone, Springfield; Edwin S. Crandon, Chelsea, Mass.; Albert Barnes, Kearsarge, Conway, N. H.; Henry S. Mulliken, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IN commemoration of the salute to the American flag on the Continental ship *Ranger*, February 14 1778, by the French government, a banquet was given by the Paul Jones Club of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H., on February 15th. The President of the Club, William O. Jenkins, Mayor of the city, opened the literary exercises with a very interesting paper on "The Day We Celebrate" and the life of Paul Jones. O. L. Frisbee, Historian, read a very able paper in response to "Ancestors of the Compatriot Paul Jones Club." The Hon. John S. Treat responded eloquently to "The SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," and Postmaster J. E. Leavitt delighted everyone with his response to "The *Ranger*." Col. A. A. Walcott spoke to the "Trial of Benedict Arnold," and told very pleasantly of the recent trial conducted by the Empire State Society of SONS, at which he was present. Throughout the banquet, Miss Plumer of Newburyport, an accomplished musician, played from time to time on the harp, charming everyone with her rendition of French and American national airs.

THE George Washington Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Springfield, Mass., assembled on the evening of February 22d at the Hotel Worthy, for its second annual meeting and banquet. The banquet-room was gayly adorned for the occasion with the national colors and flags of the Society, the supper was excellent and the speeches unusually fine. The speakers were A. H. Kirkham, President of the Chapter; Major C. K. Darling of Boston, Rev. F. S. Hatch of Monson, Judge Justin Dewey, Rev. Allen E. Cross and Rev. P. S. Moxom, D.D. At the close of the formal speaking, Vice-President L. S. Stowe took the chair, while President Kirkham presented to the Society a gavel made from the wood of Fraunces' tavern, New York. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Albert Harleigh Kirkham; Vice-President, L. S. Stowe; Secretary, W. A. Webster; Treasurer, W. M. Thayer; Historian, Ethan Brooks. The Chapter has in its membership, which has nearly doubled in the past year, five sons of soldiers of the Revolution.

THE Board of Managers of the Michigan Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held a meeting on the 23d of Febru-

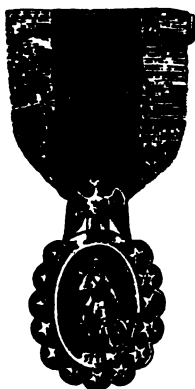
ary, and granted a charter to establish a Chapter at Grand Rapids, Mich. The annual banquet of the Michigan Society will take place April 21st. W. A. Butler, Jr., is the Chairman of the committee having the banquet in charge. Great disappointment is felt among the members that the National Society has chosen Cleveland for the Convention, as many thought the Executive Committee of the National Society would select Detroit.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Yonkers, N. Y., have asked the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in Yonkers and the Westchester County Historical Society to co-operate with them in marking the site of the battle of White Plains with a monument.

THE Arizona Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its first annual banquet at the Hotel Adams, in Phoenix, on Washington's Birthday.

Sons of the Revolution.

"A SERVICE in prayerful and thankful commemoration of George Washington" was held in the First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Sunday Morning, February 21st, for the Missouri Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The service was conducted by the Rev. George Edward Martin, D.D., Pastor of the Church, and Chaplain of the Society, and by the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, S.T.D., Bishop of Missouri and President of the Society. The service was very beautiful and impressive, and Dr. Martin's sermon most instructive. The offering at the service was given to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. The Vice Regent of this organization in Missouri is Mrs. Christine Blair Graham. The following evening the Society gave a magnificent banquet at the Southern Hotel. The patrician bearing of the 250 men and women who were present, the artistic decorations of the rooms and tables, the excellent viands, the intellectual and witty conversation and the interesting order of exercises combined to make



this a brilliantly successful function. A notable feature of the exercises was the award of prize medals for the best essays on "The Character and Public Services of Paul Revere." Two hundred essays had been submitted, and the successful competitors were, Edward A. Braniff of Kansas City High School, who received the gold medal; Henry Ware Elliot, Jr., and Robert L. Atkinson of St. Louis, who, respectively, received the silver and bronze medals. Both are students of Smith Academy. Bertha Elston of Kansas City High School, Anita Travis Battle of St. Louis High School, and James Leven Ford of Smith Academy, received honorable mention from the Committee of Award. The menu cards made beautiful souvenirs, the front cover bearing a colored miniature of George Washington, and a picture of the *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis*. On the back, pendent from the blue and buff ribbon of the Society, was its insignia embossed in blue and gold.

FOR three years all matters affecting the interests of the Societies of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in the District of Columbia, have been referred to a joint committee from the two organizations, the members working together in the utmost harmony. The service in commemoration of Washington's Birthday was this year, as usual, a joint affair, held on Sunday afternoon, February 21st, at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The church was crowded, all available space being occupied long before the service began, except the seats reserved for the Societies. The French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, was present, accompanied by the attachés of the Embassy. The galleries and walls were artistically draped with flags and the national colors, and the platform decorated with flags, palms and roses. The SONS entered the church at 8:30 o'clock, headed by a color-bearer carrying a silken standard, while the United States Marine Band played the "Marche Religieuse," of Fanciulli. On the platform were seated Vice-President Stevenson, Rev. John R. Paxton, D.D., of the New York Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D.D.; Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D.D., Chaplain of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and Mr. Wm. Van Zandt Cox, who acted as Chairman. After the singing of "Old Hundred," by the audience, the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe invoked the divine blessing. The church choir sang, "He Watching Over Israel," by Mendelssohn, after which Dr. Childs read selections from the 5th chapter of II. Samuel and from the 44th Psalm. "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," sung by choir and audience, and Massenet's "Angelus," by the Marine Band, pre-

ceded an address by Dr. Paxton, on George Washington, which was loudly applauded. "Angels of Jesus" was sung, and then the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson was introduced and spoke on the subject of the day. After the singing of "America," and a benediction pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Henry S. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, and Acting Chaplain of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, the congregation dispersed while the Marine Band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE new quarters of the California Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION at Los Angeles are very convenient and contain a large number of well-authenticated documents and relics, many of the colonial records being of rare value. The first annual meeting in the new rooms took place February 22d. The attendance was large and greatly interested in the proceedings. The result of the election was the choice of these officers for the ensuing year: President, Holdridge O. Collins; Vice President, Spencer Roane Thorpe; Secretary, Arthur Burnett Benton; Treasurer, Bradner Wells Lee; Registrar, Edward Thomas Hardin. These officers constitute a board of directors ex-officio. Charles Putnam Fenner was elected Historian, and Frank Clark Putnam, of Redlands, Marshal. A committee was selected to have charge of literary entertainments, of which William C. Aiken was made chairman. The annual banquet will be held either April 19th or June 17th. The proceedings of the general officers in their correspondence with the general officers of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were cordially approved. A reception will be tendered to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Los Angeles, at the earliest convenient time. The Society is in a most flourishing condition and looks forward to an active and interesting future.

THE Buffalo Association of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION met by invitation with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Monday afternoon, February 22d, in the parlors of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Buffalo. Members of the other patriotic societies of the city were present, and the meeting was very agreeable and interesting. It had been the intention of the SONS to give a banquet in the evening, and Gen. Horace Porter had been invited to be present. As it proved impossible for him to accept, the entertainment was given up, and the Association joined heartily in the celebration given by the Saturn Club, of which Carlton Sprague is Dean. An address was given by the Hon. Sherman S. Hoar, and the evening was spent in a delightful manner. Tuesday evening, the 23d, the annual meeting, combining business and pleasure, was held at the home of the Hon. James M. Smith, in Georgia street, by invitation of Charles R. Wilson, a member of the Association.

SPECIAL services were held in the Collegiate Church, New York City, on February 21st, for the New York SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Many of the other hereditary patriotic Societies were represented by large delegations. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. George R. Van Der Water, the Rev. George Alexander, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. John Lewis Clark, each read part of the service, and because of the illness of Rev. Dr. Burrell, who was kept at home by a cold, his sermon was read by the Rev. Alfred E. Myers. The Society gave its annual banquet at Delmonico's the evening of the 22d. Nearly 250 members attended and enjoyed the sumptuous dinner and the excellent speeches which followed.

THE third annual banquet of the Philip Livingston Chapter of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, at the Kenmore, Albany, N. Y., was a most delightful function, far excelling previous ones. A movement has been initiated by the Chapter looking to the erection of monuments to the memory of Gen. Philip Schuyler, Philip Livingston and Colonel Gansevoort.

The Society of American Wars.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS was founded January 11, 1897, and incorporated in Minnesota, February 10th, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris. Companionship is granted upon nomination by its council from the lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers from 1607 to 1783, and of United States officers of 1812, Mexican or Civil Wars. THE SPIRIT OF '76 has been adopted as the official organ of the Society. The following is taken from the Minneapolis Times of February 11th: "The latest addition to the many patriotic societies, which have grown up in this country after the Civil War, is the 'Society of American Wars of the State of Minnesota.' Articles of incorporation for this organization were filed with the register of deeds yesterday. The incorporators are men who hold a very high position in this community, not only on account of their success as business men, but also on account of their social relations. Edward Junius Edwards is the founder, and the other incorporators are: Thos. Bradford Hartzell, John Nathan Greer, John Augustine Sanford,

Frank Hutchison Peavey, William Channing Whitney, Fendall Gregory Winston, John Wm. Kendrick, John Quincy Adams, Edmund Joseph Phelps, Hilary Louis Murray, Hazen James Burton and Arthur Monroe Keith. The objects of the organization are 'to perpetuate among their descendants the memory of the men who were instrumental in the establishment of the colonies of North America, of the men who achieved the American independence, and of the men who in military and naval positions of trust, assisted in preservation of the Republic in the 1812, Mexican and Civil Wars; to collect for preservation documents relating to those periods; to provide suitable commemorations of prominent events connected with these periods, and to inspire in the members of the organization the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers.'

Daughters of the American Revolution.

DIAL ROCK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its monthly meeting at the home of the Secretary, Mrs. George D. Johnson, West Pittston, Pa., February 19, 1897.



Mrs. Johnson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Joseph Langford. A large company had been invited to listen to the programme, literary and musical. The musical numbers were delightfully rendered by Miss Rogers and Mr. Creveling, vocalists; Miss Albright, Miss Langford and Miss Ronnell, pianists; Howard Fear and N. C. Johnson, violinist. An appropriate recitation by Miss Ina Hitchner was well received. The historical papers were three in number: one by the veteran C. I. A. Chapman of Port Blanchard, on the treatment of Wyoming by Connecticut after the Decree of Trenton; one on the origin and history of our National air, "Yankee Doodle," by Mrs. Wm. A. Wilcox of

Scranton, Pa., and an informal one on the portraits of Washington, by Mr. Wilcox, illustrated by about eighty steel engravings, half tones, etc., representing nearly all the original portraits of Washington. One of the pleasantest features of the evening was the presentation by Mr. Langford, in behalf of the husbands of the Pittston members, of a handsome flag. Mr. Langford referred to the history of the flag, its significance and appropriate use. His remarks were much commended for their patriotism and aptness. The Regent, in accepting the flag, said, in part:

"If the members are willing, we, in taking this flag, pledge you that it shall be used when, and only when, the spirit of 1776 should find expression; we will use it to teach devotion to those principles of liberty for which our fathers fought, and should the occasion come, we will hand it over to some company, in which our children or children's children go out to do battle for those principles, telling them to let their life blood blot out its stars and stripes ere they surrender it, or fall to bring it back in triumph."

Mr. Creveling of Wilkes Barre, in behalf of Hon. John M. Buckalew of Columbia County, presented a copy of the report of the Commission locating the Revolutionary forts in Pennsylvania. The Regent asked Colonel Urquhart to respond, which he did most happily. The Regent also presented the Chapter with a gavel made from a piece of wood taken from the chimney of the house where Col. John Jenkins was born, the house said to have been the first one erected after the massacre in 1778. The programmes were embossed with the insignia of the Society, and each of the ladies received as a souvenir a photograph of Dial Rock, or, as it is more commonly known, Campbell's Ledge. The meeting was one of the largest and most successful yet held by the Chapter. Light refreshments were served on the completion of the programme, when all joined in having a merry time.—Mrs. Wm. A. Wilcox, Registrar.

The California Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of San Francisco, Cal., were entertained on January 25, 1897, by one of their officers, Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, at the Century Club rooms. The Regent, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, presided. After an hour devoted to the special interests of the Chapter, the invited guests were welcomed by Mrs. Hopkins, and a paper on the Battle of Long Island, which occurred August 27, 1776, and the gallant defense made by the brave 400 of the Maryland Brigade, who covered the retreat, and thus prevented the capture of Washington's army, was read by the Historian, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown. Mrs. O. P. Evans gave some charming vocal selections, including "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town," which seemed particularly appropriate to the memory of Lord Stirling, a Scotchman from near Edinborough, fighting on the American side, who was the hero of this battle. Much social intercourse

was enjoyed, and an elaborate collation was served. Among those present were: Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, Regent; Mrs. S. M. Van Wyck, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Registrar and Chairman of the Committee of Approval; Mrs. Frederick Hewlett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Florence C. Moore, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, Historian; Mrs. S. W. Holladay, Mrs. George A. Crux, Mrs. Osgood Putnam, Mrs. John M. Chretien, Miss Alberta Bancroft, Mrs. Charles Bancroft, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Simeon Wenbau, Mrs. William O. Mills, Mrs. E. W. Newhall, Miss Marie Voorhies, Miss E. M. Jones, Mrs. O. P. Evans, Mrs. J. Henshaw Ward, Mrs. John Boyd, Miss A. G. Catlin and Miss Mary Verry. Mrs. S. W. Holladay, formerly Georgiana C. Ord (a sister of the late General Ord, U.S.A.), a member of our Chapter, is a descendant of one of the Maryland 400.—Hulda H. Bergen Brown, Historian of the California Chapter.

ABOUT forty ladies assembled in the parlor of the Mount Hope Hall, Fall River, Mass., Tuesday afternoon, February 9th, for the regular monthly meeting of the Quequechan Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The Regent, Mrs. Mary J. C. Neill, brought to the notice of the Chapter certain matters of business, after which came the literary exercises. The Secretary, Mrs. Emily J. Coburn, read an article pointing to the growth of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and matters relating to the coming Congress. Miss Louise M. Hyde read a short sketch of Samuel Huntington. Miss Susan H. Nixon then read a most interesting paper on "The Women of '76." It was finely written, the descriptions vivid, and made of double interest from the fact that many of them were told the writer by her grandmother. She portrayed the hardships and privations suffered by our "foremothers," the constant round of duties which gave them little time for recreation, and how their zeal and ever ready help cheered on the brave men fighting for home and country. She brought to mind many quaint doings of those days now so far behind us, and closed with a fitting tribute to the women of the Revolution. She held the attention of her hearers through a lengthy paper, and made the afternoon one to be remembered. Miss Bertha M. Nixon followed with a poem, entitled "Seventy Years Ago." A short time was spent in social intercourse, and light refreshments were served, while Master Joseph Mackenzie, one of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, played the piano. Among the guests from out of town were Mrs. Charles R. Brayton, of Gaspee Chapter, and Miss Taylor of Providence, R. I.—(Mrs.) Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol, Historian.

THE New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, sent a large delegation to the National Congress at Washington. The delegates were: Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss E. G. Lathrop, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. E. B. Allen and Mrs. Edwards Hall. Alternates—Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Walker Curry, Mrs. John Stanton, Mrs. Edward Bentley, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. J. W. Randell and Mrs. William C. Story. The Regent, Mrs. McLean, was Chairman of the Committee on the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and took an active part in the work of the Congress. At a meeting of the Chapter early in February a scholarship in American history was established. Every two years a competitive examination is to take place before a committee appointed by the authorities of Barnard, and, probably, Columbia Colleges. The successful competitor will be entitled to pursue, for two years, the highest course in American history taught by Barnard or Columbia College. The sum of \$250 per annum will be devoted to this purpose, and will be given for two consecutive years to the member who wins the scholarship.

THE celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Kenosha Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was a most successful social function, in which they were assisted by the Kenosha members of the Wisconsin Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Mrs. O. M. Pettit, one of the DAUGHTERS, very hospitably offered the use of her house to the Society for a Colonial Tea. The members gladly availed themselves of her kindness, and nearly fifty from the two Societies, with members of their families, were present. Mrs. J. H. Kimball, Regent of the DAUGHTERS, W. W. Strong, President of the Wisconsin SONS, acting as toastmaster, Miss Gill, Mrs. E. C. Thiers, Mrs. E. L. Grant, Frank Slosson, C. C. Brown and James Kavanagh occupied seats at the speakers' table, and responded to the toasts. The menu cards, decorated with a National flag in colors and a copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, made very beautiful souvenirs of the occasion.

THE Omaha, Neb., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, were charmingly entertained by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. S. Jaynes, Monday afternoon, February 22d. Mrs. G. M. Nattinger gave much pleasure by her reading of "Mary Butler's Ride." Mrs. J. H. Evans gave a spirited recitation of "The Old Bell Ringer," and Mrs. C. L. Jaynes contributed an interesting

paper on the patriotic Societies. Among those present were: Mrs. M. B. Lowrie, Mrs. Benjamin Brown, Mrs. A. P. Tukey, Mrs. Samuel Maxwell, Mrs. M. T. Patrick, Mrs. T. A. Creigh, Mrs. A. W. Griffin, Mrs. W. J. Welshans, Mrs. Frank Short, Mrs. O. H. Pratt, Mrs. E. L. Alexander, Mrs. Stiger, Mrs. G. M. Nattinger, Mrs. J. H. Evans, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. A. F. Skinner, Mrs. A. P. Wood, Miss Anna Adams, Miss Gertrude Clark, Miss Louise Harris, Miss Ellenore Dutcher and Miss Bowman of Council Bluffs.

A DELIGHTFUL celebration of Washington's Birthday was held in the afternoon of that day by the Buffalo, N. Y., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who entertained the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the parlors of Calvary Church. The rooms were effectively decorated with palms and the National colors, and each woman wore a tiny American flag. Nearly 300 guests listened to an interesting programme of music and addresses, and afterwards partook of a delicious collation served from a table artistically decorated with Annunciation lilies, red and white roses and red-shaded candelabra. The ladies of the receiving party were the Regent, Mrs. M. N. Thompson, Mrs. Charles J. North, Mrs. A. J. Sherman, Mrs. William P. Letchworth, Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Mrs. Sidney McDougal and Miss Kenyon.

BARON STEUBEN Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was organized at the residence of C. F. Kingsley, Bath, N. Y., Saturday, January 23d, and the following officers elected: Regent, Mrs. Mary Robie Kingsley; Vice Regent, Mrs. Sarah Lyon Davenport; Historian, Mrs. Kate Morgan Larowe Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Ackerson Beekman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anna Babcock Robie; Registrar, Miss Rebecca Leeke; Board of Managers, Mrs. Carrie Brundage Barber, Miss Mary Joy Mrs. Charlotte Hayden Hull, Miss Charlotte Sedgwick, Miss Elizabeth Larowe. All are residents of Bath, excepting Mrs. and Miss Larowe of Cohocton. The Chapter is to meet on the first Saturday of each month. Mrs. Kingsley was elected delegate to the meeting of the National Society at Washington, D. C., February 22.

A MEETING of the Washington Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Galveston, Tex., was held February 22d, at the residence of Mrs. Edwin Bruce, for the election of officers. Miss Lorenz read Washington's Farewell Address in a most agreeable manner. The Regent, Mrs. Fontaine, called attention to two of the amendments before the National Congress of the DAUGHTERS then in session at Washington, one in reference to changing the date of the annual meeting of that body to October 19th, the other giving the Chapters a larger percentage of the annual dues. The officers chosen were: Mrs. Sydney Fontaine, Regent; Mrs. T. J. Groce, Vice-Regent; Miss Ballinger, Secretary; Mrs. E. Harris, Treasurer; Miss Margaret Jones, Curator; Miss Seeligson, Librarian, and Mrs. J. S. Wheless, Historian.

THE St. Louis Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gave a delightful reception at the residence of their Regent, Mrs. Mary Harrison Shields, in compliment to the President-General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson. Others in the receiving line were the Misses Halstead, sisters of General Noble, Mrs. Bascombe and Miss Barber of Danville, Ken. The past year has marked a steady growth in the St. Louis Chapter, which now numbers over one hundred. Mrs. Stevenson expressed much pleasure at the historic work the Chapter is doing. Mrs. Shields is an enthusiastic DAUGHTER. She was the first Recording-Secretary of the National Society, her number being 34.

THE Owahgena Chapter, of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its first meeting of the year in January, at the house of the Regent, Miss Amanda Dows. They welcomed three new members, among whom was Mrs. Abigail H. Childs, the second original daughter of the Chapter. A gold souvenir spoon has already been forwarded to her from the National Society at Washington. Mrs. Childs is a daughter of Joseph Young, who enlisted when he was sixteen, and drew a pension for fourteen months actual service as a private of the Connecticut troops of the Revolutionary War, serving part of the time under Capt. John Hobbie and Col. John Mead.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Bound Brook, N. J., held its third annual banquet at the Sterling, on January 18, 1897. After a most delicious and well-served dinner, toasts were responded to by a number of patriotic citizens, and all, standing, drank in silence to the memory of Washington of water brought from the well-known "Molly Pitcher" spring, on the Monmouth battlefield. At the close of these exercises, Mr. W. H. Dunham, always most keenly alive to the interests of the cause, presented the Chapter with a beautiful flag, in honor of the recent growth in membership.—*Nina G. Crane, Historian.*

THE meeting of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Detroit, Mich., February 18th, was largely attended. The newly elected Regent, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden presided. Much interest was manifested. Several items of business were transacted, and delegates to the National Convention at Washington, D. C., were elected. Then followed the re-reading of an excellent paper that was read at the annual banquet, entitled "The Cause and Result of the American Revolution—the Wrong Side and Our Side."

THE Onondaga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a "Martha Washington Tea Party," and each person present received as a souvenir of the occasion a miniature brick made from bricks taken from the ruined chimney of the house at Wakefield, Va., where George Washington was born. These souvenirs were prepared and presented by compatriot Daniel J. Francis, of Syracuse Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE Cincinnati Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, unanimously re-elected Mrs. Wm. Judkins Regent at the November election. The Chapter is a banner one, numbering over 230. The Chairman of the Literary Committee, Miss Hanna, has planned a most interesting programme for the year.

THE recently organized Knickerbocker Chapter of New York City, Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, Regent, added to the fund for the Continental Hall, by giving the sum of \$100. This Chapter has been liberal in other directions, and has shown good-will for the project that interests so many of the DAUGHTERS.

MISS JEANIE D. MCKEE, whose father, the late Judge George R. McKee, was one of Kentucky's most distinguished lawyers, has joined the National Society. Miss McKee is foremost in all progressive intellectual work, and recognized as one of the most superior women of her State.

THE Saratoga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, meets each fortnight for historical readings and discussion, also celebrates patriotically all of the noted historical days of the year. The Chapter is growing finely, and expects to increase materially its numbers soon.

MOHAWK Chapter, Albany, N. Y., of which Mrs. Daniel Manning is Regent, gave \$375 to the Continental Hall fund, at the recent Congress.

A CHAPTER of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is being formed at Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

THE contribution from the Abigail Phelps Chapter, to the fund for the Continental Hall, was \$300.

Daughters of the Revolution.

A BEAUTIFUL reception, in honor of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, was given on Monday evening, February 1st, by Mrs. Thomas Hill, State Regent of the Maryland Society, and her daughter, Miss Anna Bryant Hill, State Registrar, at their residence in Baltimore. The drawing-room was decorated in patriotic style; streamers of blue and buff were festooned from the ceiling to the four corners of the room, while a liberty-bell of flowers was suspended above the receiving party. Numbers of American flags were used, including a Continental flag with thirteen stars and stripes. Over the mantel was a large *fac simile* of the badge of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, painted by Mr. Malcolm Westcott Hill, while beneath it hung a smaller *fac simile* of the Maryland coat-of-arms, painted by Miss Hill. This last was tied with the Maryland colors of orange and black. A collation was served during the evening, at which the tables were adorned with silver candelabra with yellow shades, and quantities of the most superb orchids, tulips and roses. One of the pleasant features of the evening was the singing of patriotic songs; and an appropriate address relative to the early history of Maryland was delivered by Col. Thomas Sherwood Hodson. A large number of guests were present, including the gentlemen of the Advisory Board and the newly elected chaplain of the Society, the Rev. William Meade Dame, D.D. Assisting Mrs. Hill and her daughter in receiving were Mrs. John Everett Clark, Mrs. Thomas S. Hodson, Mrs. William S. Young, Miss Caroline S. Bansemer, Miss Ellen Gates March.



A SPECIAL meeting of the Executive Board, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, took place February 9th, at 156 Fifth avenue. After the admission of new members, the organization of a State Society at Dayton, O., was reported. Mrs. Harriet K. Clough of Lynn, Mass., and Mrs. W. S. Cogswell of Jamaica, L. I., were then elected members of the board. The response from members of our Society throughout the country to the plan of union between the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been so favorable that the plans were sent to Washington to be acted upon by the Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held in February. The committee who drew up this fair and admirable plan of union are Miss Adeline W. Sterling, Chairman, New Jersey; Mrs. Louise K. Keay, Pennsylvania; Miss Sarah E. Hunt, Massachusetts; Mrs. P. C. Bray, New Jersey; Mrs. Katherine Bogert Roe, New York. Through a mistake it has been stated that Miss Waring would, if requested, forward copies of the *Ancestral Register* to subscribers, but it should be generally understood that immediately upon publication the books will be sent from the publishers.—*Maria Huntington Elwell, Historian.*

A CHARMING reception was given Thursday, February 11th, by Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Dain of Peekskill, N. Y., in honor of the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Nearly a hundred guests assembled in the handsomely decorated parlors, and were delightfully entertained by their host and hostess, assisted by members of the Chapter. It was one of the most successful social functions connected with the Van Cortlandt Chapter.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

THE Pennsylvania Commandery, MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L.; Vice-Commanders, Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U.S.N.; Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A.; Brig.-Gen. William W. H. Davis, Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U.S.N.; Secretary, Charles Este; Treasurer, William Churchill Houston, Jr.; Chaplain, the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, D.D.; Registrar, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A.; Council, Edward S. Sayres, Charles Hare Hutchinson, T. Willing Balch, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S.A., Louis Alexander Biddle and John M. Scott. Among those upon whom Companionship in the ORDER has recently been conferred by the Pennsylvania Commandery are the following: Major Charles L. Davis, Lieut. Robert N. Getty, U.S.A.; Henry W. Raymond, Rear Admiral John Irvin, U.S.N.; Rear-Admiral Francis A. Roe, U.S.N.; Rear-Admiral Edmund C. Calhoun, U.S.N.; Major-Gen. John J. Reynolds, U.S.A.; Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N.; Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, U.S.N.; Major-Gen. R. W. Johnson, U.S.A.; Major-Gen. William F. Smith, U.S.A.; Brig.-Gen. L. Pike Graham, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N.; Major Gen. E. A. Carr, U.S.A.; Col. Thomas Y. Field, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Francis T. Bryan, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Philips, U.S.N.; Capt. S. L. Breese, U.S.N.; Rear-Admiral John H. Russell, U.S.N.; Brig.-Gen. John S. Mason, U.S.A.; Col. William Austine, U.S.A.; Major Albert B. Kauffman, U.S.A.; Col. J. C. Clark, Jr.; Capt. William Fletcher, U.S.A., and Major A. S. Nicholson.

At the last meeting of the New York Commandery, the new Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and ordered printed. Pursuant to resolution passed at the previous meeting of the Commandery conferring on Secretary General James Henry Morgan and on Judge-Advocate-General Frank Montgomery Avery, the Insignia of the Order, suitably inscribed, in recognition of their work for the Commandery and Order, the insignia were presented to those officers. Companionship in the New York Commandery has been conferred on Thomas Savage Clay, Richard B. Ferris, William M. Sweeny and Achilles H. Pugh.

GENTLEMEN residing in States where there is no Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, and desiring information in regard to it, should address the Secretary-General, James Henry Morgan, Esq., 478 Clason avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Companions desiring the diploma should also address the Secretary-General. The diploma has been completed in the most satisfactory manner, and is now ready to be issued to Companions by the National Council.

THE Florida Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS has elected the following officers: Commander, Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N.; Vice Commander, W. O. H. Shepard; Secretary, C. F. Cogswell; Treasurer and Registrar, W. T. Cogswell. Lieut. James H. Bull, U.S.N., was elected Vice-Commander-General of the Order, for Florida.

THE Illinois Commandery of the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS has conferred Companionship in the ORDER on Robert Weems Tansill, of Chicago, and on Newton Horace Winchell, the geologist, of Minneapolis, Minn. Preparations are under way for a banquet of the Illinois Commandery, to be given at the Union League Club of Chicago.

THE Massachusetts Commandery, MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, has elected Rodney Macdonough, grandson of Commodore Macdonough, Vice-Commander-General, to represent the Commandery in the National Council.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

THE anniversary of the Treaty of Paris was observed by the Minnesota SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS on February 10th by a business meeting and banquet at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul. The Constitution and By-Laws were amended so as to provide for the election of a genealogist, to whom should be referred all applications for membership. The officers elected were:

Governor, Henry P. Upham; Deputy Governor, Maj. Clinton Brooks Sears, U.S.A.; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles P. Noyes; Secretary, Major Charles H. Whipple, U.S.A.; Treasurer, George H. Daggett; Registrar, Charles E. Mayo; Historian, Capt. Philip Reade, U.S.A.; Genealogist, Charles E. Pike; Chaplain, Edwin S. Chittenden; Chaplain, Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, D.D.; Gentlemen of the Council, term expiring 1898—Jacob Stone, Maj. W. F. Tucker, U.S.A., Stephen Jewett; term expiring 1900—Rukard Hurd, Gen. J. R. Brooke, U.S.A.; Capt. E. C. Bowen, U.S.A. Standing Committee: Membership—Rukard Hurd, Chairman; Charles E. Pike, C. P. Noyes, C. E. Mayo, W. G. White; Historical Documents, Capt. Philip Reade, U.S.A., Chairman; A. R. Moore, E. P. Ingersoll, D. R. Noyes, Rev. E. C. Mitchell.

The banquet was beautifully served, there were several fine speeches, and altogether it was a delightful affair. The menu cards printed in red, and bearing on the cover the insignia of the COLONIAL WARS exquisitely embossed in blue and gold, with its ribbon printed in red, made very attractive souvenirs of the occasion.

The Colonial Dames of America.

THE COLONIAL DAMES of the State of New York have rarely had so interesting a meeting as the one held at the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Tuesday, March 2. Mrs. Vanderbilt came from Washington to entertain the Society. The reception was a dignified and stately function and was greatly enjoyed by the guests. The feature of the occasion was a paper on "Table Furnishings and Customs," by Miss Harriet Mumford Campbell, daughter of Douglass Campbell, author of "The Puritan in Holland, England and America." A fine display of old silver, including Mrs. Vanderbilt's own rare collection and beautiful pieces lent by Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt and Mrs. Benjamin F. Church, served to illustrate the subject of Miss Campbell's paper and added to its interest.

MRS. MARY HARRISON SHIELDS, wife of General George H. Shields of St. Louis, as President of the COLONIAL DAMES of Missouri, has incorporated her Society. Mrs. Shields is a woman of great executive ability, and possesses to a rare degree the power to enthuse and keep alive a patriotic spirit. She is a member of the Order of COLONIAL GOVERNORS, and an active member of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Among her most prized possessions is a tree which is most remarkable. It was made out by the celebrated genealogist, Hon. Alexander Brown, author of "The Cabells and Their Kin," and traces her line through her mother, Sarah Richardson, back to Rollo, Duke of Normandy—911-927. Every date is filled out, proof cited, and the historic authenticity of such a record makes it invaluable. It is literally a royal line.

THE home of Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, in West Monument street, Baltimore, was the scene of a delightful reception the afternoon of Washington's Day. Mrs. Keyser entertained the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES, of which she is President, and a few other friends. The rooms were very beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, and after brief exercises suited to the occasion, the afternoon was spent in social intercourse. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. Adolph Ahrens, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Harris, Miss Harris, the Misses Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Curzon Hoffman, Mrs. John E. Semmes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keyser, Mr. Walter de C. Poulney, Mrs. James Jenner Lee, Miss Lee, Mrs. Gilmor Meredith, Miss Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Carey, Mrs. Ross Whistler, Mrs. T. Bullitt Harrison, Mr. John McKim, Mrs. Walter Prescott Smith, Mrs. George T. M. Gibson, Miss Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Josias Lee Blackwell, Mr. de Courcy Thom, Mrs. Buckler, Mrs. Ernest N. Morrison, Prof. and Mrs. Basil Gildersleeve, Miss Johnstone, Miss Dobbin, Mr. and Mrs. William Bullock Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Clapham Murray.

MORE than fifty ladies were present at the annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES in Michigan, which was held at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Ducharine in Detroit. After the transaction of business they were entertained in a very pleasant manner. Mrs. E. B. A. Rathbone, the President, made an address, and Prof. A. C. McLaughlin, of the Chair of History in the University of Michigan, spoke for an hour on "American Ideals." Mrs. Rathbone, the President, and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, First Vice-president, were re-elected. Mrs. John H. King was chosen Second Vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. James T. Sterling, Managers for three years. The other Managers, Mrs. Ducharine and Miss Henrietta Farnsworth were elected previously for the same period.

MRS. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, President of the COLONIAL DAMES in the State of Kentucky, will organize her Chapter in Louisville. Each Colonial State will be represented in the Charter. Mrs. Buckner is a descendant of Governor Wm. Claiborne and a long line of honored ancestry.

The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York.

THE General Executive Committee of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 met at the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Friday, February 12th. The principal object of the meeting was the consideration of the application



of the New York Society for admission to the General Society. The sentiment of the members present was very strongly in favor of its admission, and, after a full discussion, it was voted unanimously to recognize and charter THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 in the State of New York. This Society was organized in Plattsburgh, and incorporated July 3, 1896, with the following officers: Henry Ketchum Averill, Jr., President; George Henry Beckwith, George Comstock Baker, Hiram Walworth, Henry D. Graves, Vice-presidents; Sylvester B. Miller, Secretary; Nathan Henry Jones, Treasurer; Henry Harmon Noble, Registrar; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. George Francis Nichols, Historian; Hiram Walworth Cady, Orrel Toun Larkin, Thomas Brainerd Nichols, M.D., Board of Direction.

The following have since been elected to membership: James Hill Townsend, Henry L. Sheldon, Hon. George Standish Weed, Walter Scott Brown, Frederick Eugene Wadhams, James William Cox, Jr., Laurance Clark Baker, Billings Learned Hand, Hon. Daniel French Payne, William Noble Peck, William James McKelvey, Albert Marshall Warren, Lieut.-Commander Albion Varrette Wadhams, U.S.N., Elijah Marriner Murphy, Charles Boucher, James De Forris Burroughs, Lieut.-Col. Frank Judson Hess, James Duncan Shoemaker. In the hearing before the Attorney-General, on February 25th, between this Society and the Veteran Corps of Artillery, the Attorney refused to entertain the request of the latter's counsel, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, to bring an action against the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in the State of New York, to dissolve its incorporation. The membership of the SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, in the State of New York, have no fear of the final outcome of any threatened legal proceedings.

The Dames of the Revolution.

THE DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION met to celebrate Washington's Birthday with a Martha Washington tea, at the residence of the Vice-President of the Society, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler,

1025 Park avenue, New York City. The house was decorated with flags and flowers, one of the flags having been all through the Revolution. Tea was served from Revolutionary china. The ladies were in the costumes of 1775. The original diary of Col. Tobias Lear, Private Secretary to General Washington, describing the death and burial, was read. There was music from four to five. A large collection of Revolutionary relics was exhibited. Among those present were Mrs. E. Pawlett Steers, President; Miss Mary A. Phillips, Mrs. John Rutherford Mathews, Mrs. John T. Berry, Miss Marie A. Dow, Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt, Miss T. M. Westbrook, Mrs. Teunis Schenck, Mrs. Alfred Roe, Mrs. John H. Washburn and Mrs. C. Van Alen Sidell.

Society of the Cincinnati.

THE North Carolina SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI met in Raleigh at the Adjutant-General's office, Monday morning, February 22d. The Society was revived last April with ten members.



The President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and five other members were present. After the reading of reports the following new members were elected: Capt. Samuel A'Court Ashe, Raleigh; Walter D'Lytle Carstarphen, Plymouth, N. C.; William Haywood Bell, New York City, and Lieut. Thomas Le'olyn Jenkins, United States Revenue Service. The Society adopted several resolutions, one of which extended thanks to Major Charles L. Davis and Capt. H. H. Bellas for their gifts of the electroplates used in the publication of the "History of the North Carolina Line and SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI." Another expressed sympathy with the Delaware Society in the loss by death of its President, Judge Leonard Eugene Wales. The next meeting of the Society will be held at Asheville on July Fourth.

STANDING and in silence, the CINCINNATI Society of Maryland drank to the memory of Washington at the banquet given by the members, February 23d, at the Maryland Club, Baltimore. The guests of honor were Judge Daniel Giraud Wright, Douglas H. Thomas, Arthur George Brown and Gen. James M. Varnum, of New York. At the business meeting earlier in the day officers were elected as follows: Hon. Robert M. McLane, President; Otho H. Williams, Vice President; W. Cary McHenry, Secretary; Richard M. McSherry, Treasurer; Dr. W. H. De Courcy and John S. Gittings, Trustees. State Senator Oswald Tilghman was elected a member of the Standing Executive Committee of the General Society. The delegates elected to attend the National Convention were Messrs. Otho H. Williams, W. H. De Courcy, Oswald Tilghman, Capt. D. M. Morgan, of the United States Army, and John S. Gittings. The alternates are Lieut. James C. Cresap, United States Navy; Messrs. John C. Daves, W. H. Baldwin, W. M. Lansdale, and H. Randall Webb.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI in France is being re-established under the acting presidency of the Marquis de Rochambeau.

Society of New England Women.

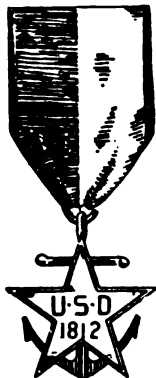
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN completed the second year of its existence on February 25th, when an election of new officers took place. By the system of progression which the Society adopted when it was organized, the First Vice-President becomes President, the Second Vice-President moves up to the place of First, and other officers likewise progress. An election of Second Vice-President is, therefore, necessary. The officers as they now stand are: President, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson; First Vice-President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Henry M. Coe; Secretary, Miss A. Mabel Sutton; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Benj. B. Kenyon; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles S. Wetherbee; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Cyrus S. Sedgewick. The Board of Managers are: Mrs. J. C. Hatie, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Mrs. Ruth M. C. Hardy, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepherd, Mrs. John T. Van Sickle, Mrs. Isaac Denby, Mrs. Wm. C. Demorest, Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, Jr.; Mrs. Francis P. Furnald, Jr.; Miss Hattie A. Slade and Mrs. A. C. Dexter. The growth of the Society has been beyond the most hopeful expectations of its founders, now numbering about 500, and every month at least 15 to 20 new members are added. Its success as a whole has been unprecedented,



for not only has its historical and social side developed in a most interesting way, but the harmony with which its affairs have been administered has shown that some good common-sense prevails among its members, for to say that there would never be contradictory opinions among a body of women would be refusing to acknowledge human nature's attributes. It is, therefore, all the more creditable that the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY has come through its period of first growth with flying colors and good cheer. Its historical or "Literary Days," which occur once a month, are an incentive to the study of the history of our forefathers and mothers and their distinctive characteristics. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. E. A. Greeley, the programme for each day of the last year has been most instructive. Several members contribute to rehearse the history of a specified period. At the last meeting, held March 2d, the period covered the days from 1750 to 1760. The day was specially noticed by a reception at the Waldorf, where the Society holds all its meetings this year, followed by a luncheon and a programme. The latter was a unique idea. It was a reproduction of a Colonial Congress held at Albany, June 19, 1754. "All of the Colonies north of the Potomac sent representatives to fulfill the demands of a royal proclamation from George II. that they unite in action against the French encroachments along the Ohio River basin." The different Colonies were represented by different members of the Society, who read papers, many of which contained some very bright bits of comment and wit. Mrs. T. Fernald, the retiring President, spoke for New Jersey. Mrs. Slade, in the absence of the new President, Mrs. Judson, read the latter's paper from Massachusetts. Mrs. Coe represented Pennsylvania; Mrs. Cairns, Albany; Mrs. Bourne spoke for the Six-Indian Nations; Mrs. Nesmith, for the House of Burgesses, Virginia. Mrs. John Alden read an original poem for the scion of the House of Aldens. Mrs. Ashman spoke for Western Massachusetts; Mrs. Clark, for Philadelphia; Mrs. Carpenter, for New Haven; Mrs. McCoy, for Maryland; and Mrs. Alexander, for Rhode Island. The history related could not but be most instructive, as it was supplemented by a description of the composition of our National song, by Alexander Cook, the "Yankee Doodle" of fame. The day's doings reflected credit upon those who had superintended the labor of love. About 400 members were present, with many guests.

United States Daughters of 1812.

THE DAUGHTERS OF 1781-1815, New York State Society of UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, held their monthly meeting at the Hotel Majesty, February 18th. Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, the President, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Secretary, Mrs. Coxford, reports were submitted by the Registrar, Miss Adelaide Sterling, and the Historian, Mrs. Le Roy Sunderland Smith. Mrs. Smith also read resolutions adopted by the General Society of 1812, which were formulated by Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, President of the Massachusetts UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS, and addressed to the National Congress, asking that measures be taken for the preservation of the frigate *Constitution*, which was used in the War of 1812. The resolutions were sent for the official approval and seal of the President General of the Order, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, and forwarded, after the meeting, to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. At the conclusion of the business, songs were sung by Miss Smith, after which a bright paper was read by Mrs. Edward A. Greeley, Chairman of History, on the early history of the Empire State.—S. A. Smith, Historian.



Descendants of Colonial Governors.

ALL members of the COLONIAL DAMES, SONS OF COLONIAL WARS and MAYFLOWER Societies who are recorded in any one of the said Societies as being in direct line of descent from a Governor or Acting Governor prior to 1750, are eligible to the Order of COLONIAL GOVERNORS, provided the ancestral line of ascent to the Governor on whom applicant seeks admission, with all dates of births, deaths and marriages, so far as it is possible to ascertain be furnished with affidavit attached. Membership is by invitation alone and not by application. Invitations cannot be issued to anyone not a member of any one of the three Societies.

MRS. LENNIG of the Hotel Belvue, Philadelphia, is the Chairman for Pennsylvania.

MRS. KATHERINE LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER, 1025 Park avenue, is the Chairman for DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS in the State of New York.

Children of The American Revolution.

THE second annual Convention of the National Society of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in Washington, D. C., was a complete success, and very profitable to the young dele-



gates who had the opportunity of visiting points of historic interest out of the city as well as of making the acquaintance of the Capital City itself under the best of guidance. The programme of the week, as planned by the officers, was carried out in nearly every particular, the only important exception being that the CHILDREN were not received at the White House by Mrs. Cleveland, who was compelled to cancel her appointment with them in order to keep important engagements in reference to her new home in Princeton. The exercises at the Columbia Theatre on the 23d were very elaborate and interesting, and the reception the following morning by the National officers was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by the young people. The trip to Mount Vernon was made in the most perfect weather. Mrs. Lothrop had asked and received permission for the Society to plant a tree in honor of the illustrious man, whose home it once was. The tree, taken from near the old North Bridge at Concord, was dedicated, but could not be set out, as the ground was not in suitable condition for transplanting. It will be set in place later by the District Societies. At the close of the Convention ribbons of distinction of class A, class B and class C were given to

The Capital Society, the Hiram Ripley and the Nellie Custis; George Washington Society of Washington, D. C.; New York City Society, Mrs. William Cummings Story; the Little Men and Women of '76, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer, President; the Thomas Starr Society and the Isaac Wheeler Society, of Mystic, Conn.; the Lewis Malone Society, Mrs. Charles E. Smith of St. Paul, Minn.; the Valentine Holt Society, Mrs. L. Isabelle Hubbard, President, of San Francisco, Cal.; the Old North Bridge Society, for its special part, of Concord, Mass., L. Emily Noyes, President. The list of those who took the ribbon of "Honorable Mention" comprised nineteen members, among whom are Scott D. Breckinridge, Washington, D. C.; Arthur L. Dodge, Billerica, Mass.; Mary Wilson Rease, Janesville, Wis., and Margaret M. Lothrop of Concord, Mass.

The National emblem to be given each year by the Founder and President of the National Society to the State having the largest number of local Societies goes back to Connecticut, which State won it for 1896.

A PHOTOGRAPH of a number of bright-eyed, alert-looking young people, grouped attractively about an old time spinning-wheel in a room decorated with National flags and patriotic pictures, was sent to Mrs. Lothrop, President-General of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, to represent the Mercy Holmes Mead Society, of Rutland, Vt., at the recent Convention of the CHILDREN in Washington, D. C. The picture was accompanied by the following lines addressed to Mrs. Lothrop and signed for the Mercy Holmes Mead Society by Margaret Holmes Francisco, President, and Marion Gary, Secretary:

You have asked for reports from the C. A. R.
Reports from the children from near and from far.
So we've voted to send to your annual meeting
A pictured response—with our heartiest greeting—
And true to the precept our grandfathers oft quoted,
An old fashioned saying you surely have noted,
To be "seen and not heard" is our modest intention
While attending with you our Special Convention.
Here's a cheer for our officers, loyal and true,
And a cheer for the children assembled with you,
And one for "Old Glory"—we'll join in the chorus,
Saluting with you the bright flag that floats o'er us.

The League of the Red, White and Blue.

ON the 19th of February the Washington Chapter of the LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE received an increase of 32 to its membership, 17 girls and 15 boys. This, the home Chapter, of Public School 75, Brooklyn, has now a membership of 176. On February 11th the Hamilton Chapter was organized in the Girls' department of Public School No. 5, New York City. Several schools are at work qualifying for the organizing of new Chapters. It is a fact of no small significance that the number of girls belonging to the League is larger than that of the boys. The Hamilton Chapter is composed entirely of girls. Miss E. C. Schoonmaker, the principal of the department, is Regent. In June large additions are expected. Miss Louise Wunder of Davenport, Ia., will organize a Lincoln Chapter. The girls are evidently making of the LEAGUE an opportunity to prove their patriotism.

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than any other publication of which we have
knowledge.—Baltimore Sun.

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tions, and lists of soldiers not previously mentioned. Descent from one of the soldiers credited with service here offers an indisputable claim to membership in the "Society of Colonial Wars." No well ordered American library is complete without this book. The volume is a handsome octavo of 520 pages, with complete indexes of names and places. Edges uncut, material, printing and binding excellent. Price, Cloth, \$6.00; Half-Morocco, \$7.00. Sent, prepaid, upon receipt of price by cheque or money-order, by the author.

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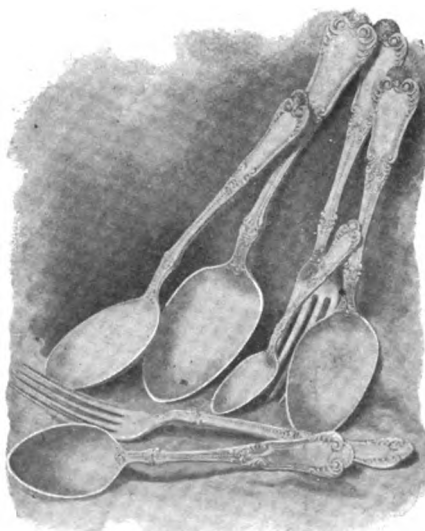
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Whole No. 31.

[Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76
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MARCH, 1897.

(\$1.00 per Year.)

Per copy, 10 cents.



MYSTIC PICTURE OF WASHINGTON (see page 475).

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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

No. 32. [Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., 14 Lafayette Place, New York.]

APRIL, 1897.

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THE DEDICATION OF THE GRANT MAUSOLEUM.

ON the heights of Riverside Park, overlooking the majestic Hudson, and visible over many miles of country, rises in stately beauty the magnificent mausoleum erected by the people of the City of New York in honor of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. In the crypt below the dome, his body now rests in the porphyry sarcophagus prepared to receive it, and the classic lines of the beautiful structure towering above impress the beholder as typical of the repose and dignity of the great man whose memory is thus perpetuated. The work of years is done, and everything is now ready for the dedication, which will take place Tuesday, April 27th, the anniversary of the birth of the dead hero. The story of General Grant's life need only be glanced at here. His own pen has told the tale with a directness and simplicity that makes the work a classic, and this has been supplemented by many other writers who have given to the interested public their impressions and recollections of the great soldier and statesman.

Much charm attaches to some of these productions, and notably to those of Gen. Horace Porter, President-General of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in which he tells delightfully of his "Campaigning with Grant," when he was a member of the leader's staff.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Ulysses S. Grant, the hero, was a descendant of heroes. The founder of the family in America, Mathew Grant, came with his wife in the ship *Mary and John* from Dorchester, England, reaching Dorchester, Mass., in May, 1680, prepared to face all the dangers and trials of pioneer life in the new world. One of his descendants, Noah Grant, the great-grandfather of Ulysses, held a commission in the English army in 1756, and in one of the conflicts of the French and Indian Wars lost his life. His son Noah, then only a boy of nine, had reached manhood when the War of the Revolution broke out, and when men's hearts were stirred by the news of the Lexington and Concord fights, he enlisted in a Connecticut company and served through the entire war, from the Battle of Bunker Hill to the fall of Yorktown.

From these heroic sires was descended Hiram Ulysses Grant, a boy with no military tastes, yet who was destined to become one of the world's most famous generals. He was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, and the following year his father moved to Georgetown, in the adjoining county. Here his boyhood was passed, in comfortable circumstances but not exempt from labor. His time was divided between school and work on his father's farm, agriculture being more to his taste than the tannery, which he detested. He delighted in horses, and many long rides, together with fishing, swimming, skating, and other healthful pleasures within reach of a country boy, diversified pleasantly his busy life. He was

not a hunter, did not care for a gun, and could not bear to see things killed.

To this boy of quiet tastes, who loved his home, who was not attracted by a military life, an appointment to West Point did not seem a thing to be desired. The greatest inducement it offered was the opportunity to travel and see the two great cities of the country, New York and Philadelphia. So when his appointment came he set out for West Point, little dreaming how far or with what honors he should travel before the journey of life should end.

CHANGE OF NAME.

It was at this time that the change took place in his name, of which so much has been said, from Ulysses H., as he then wrote it, to Ulysses S. Grant. This came about through an error of the Hon. Thomas Hamer, through whom the appointment to West Point was obtained. Thinking the boy's middle name was Simpson, his mother's family name, he filled in the application as U. S. Grant, and the name was so recorded at Washington. As the mistake could not be corrected without the consent of the Secretary of War, and it seemed a matter of slight importance, young Grant did not press his request to have it corrected, and from that time he was known to the Government as U. S. Grant.

At the end of four years Cadet Grant left West Point with a fair record as a student and a high one as a man. He was good in mathematics and engineering, unsurpassed in horsemanship, a self-reliant, well-balanced young officer, who did not yet display the latent powers which time and circumstance developed.

BEGINS HIS MILITARY CAREER.

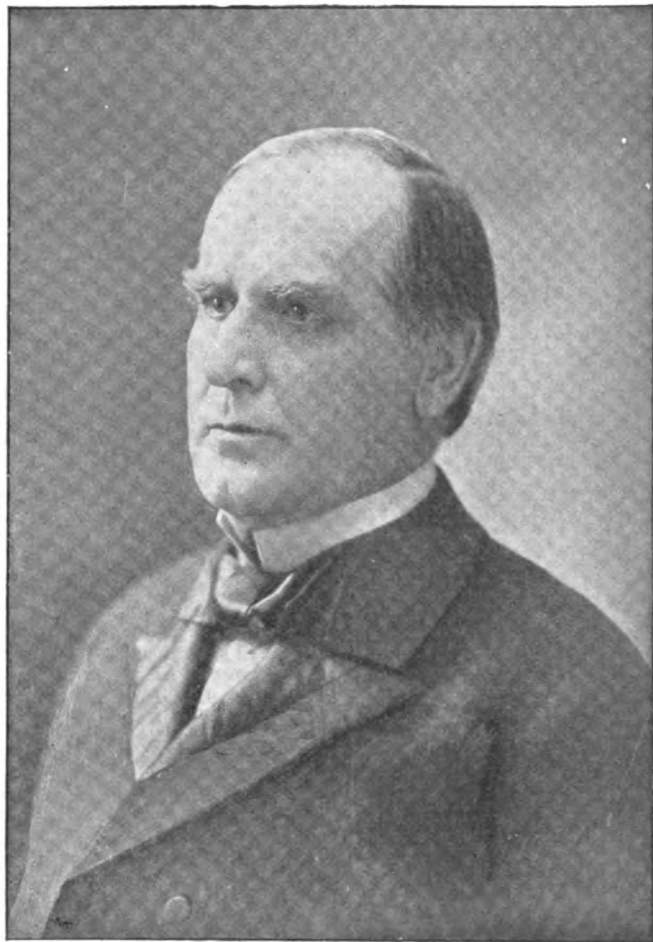
Assigned to the Fourth regiment of Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant, he reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Shortly before the Mexican War broke out the regiment was sent South to join the Army of Occupation under General Taylor. After hostilities had begun the young lieutenant took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and of Monterey, and was at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. He was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and was then under no necessity of fighting, but went into every engagement with his regiment. He received several well-deserved promotions, and at the close of the war, having taken part in every battle but that of Buena Vista, he had attained the brevet rank of Captain.

After the treaty of peace with Mexico, young Grant obtained leave of absence and went to St. Louis, where his marriage to Miss Julia Dent took place August 22, 1848.

A few years were spent at Eastern posts, and in 1852 he was sent to the Pacific coast with his regiment, leaving his family in the East. The following year he was made Captain, and in 1854,



GENERAL U. S. GRANT.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

seeing no way of supporting his family on the Pacific coast with his officer's pay, he resigned and rejoined his wife and children on a farm owned by Mrs. Grant near St. Louis.

Four years later, farming was abandoned for the real estate business in St. Louis, and this in turn was given up for the leather business, in which he joined his brothers at Galena. He was living there when the Civil War began, and immediately made himself useful in drilling a company, and reported to the Governor for service. He was soon made Colonel of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and early in August was appointed Brigadier General and placed in command of the military district of Missouri. It would be impossible in this brief sketch to give in detail the career of General Grant during the War. From the fall of Fort Donelson to the capture of Vicksburg, his wonderful ability and fitness for the supreme command was constantly demonstrated, and from that time to the surrender at Appomattox, he was the most prominent figure in our military history. In 1864 he was made Lieutenant-General, that grade having been revived for him, and later he was raised to the rank of General, continuing in command of the Army until elected President of the United States.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

In 1867, General Grant was appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and filled the position for five months. In November, 1868, he was elected President of the United States, and his first administration had the honor of settling peacefully with Great Britain the international dispute over the "Alabama Claims." Four years later he was again elected to the highest place in the gift of the people, and the most important act of his second term was his veto of a bill to increase the currency.

After these long years of public service, the desire for rest and the love of travel that was so strong in boyhood, led him to make his famous journey around the world. Accompanied by Mrs. Grant and their son Jesse, he visited the principal countries of the Old World, and wherever he went was the guest of royalty and dignitaries of high degree. Unspoiled by all this attention,

he returned to his native land and made his home in New York City.

Just at the close of President Arthur's term a bill passed Congress and was signed by him, placing General Grant upon the retired list, restoring to him the rank of General which he had laid down upon becoming President.

ILLNESS AND DEATH.

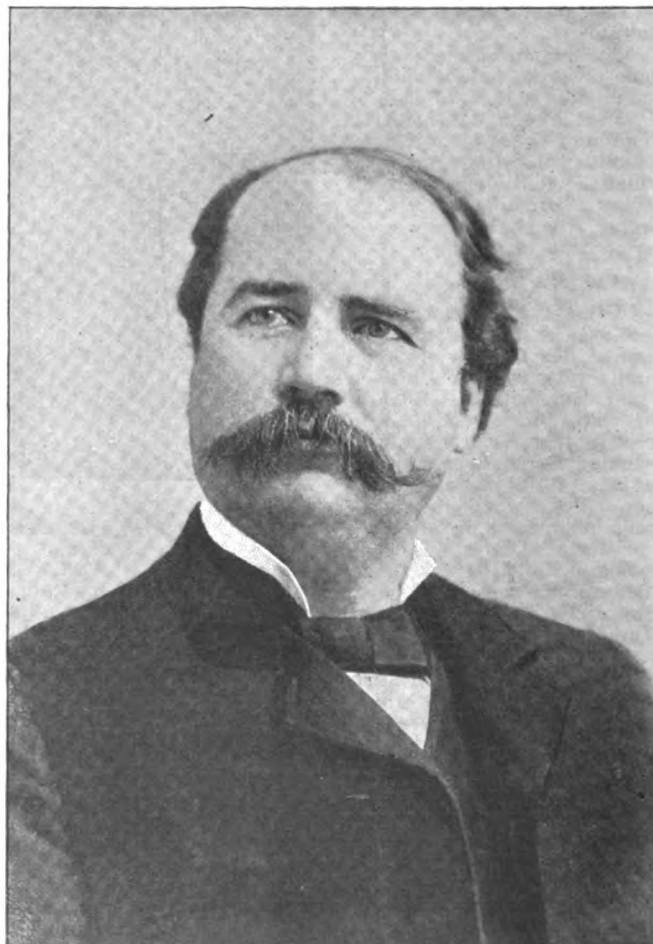
In the Spring of 1885 while engaged in writing his memoirs, and endeavoring to provide a competence for his family and retrieve the fortune lost through the financial catastrophe of the previous year, it became evident that a fatal disease was making rapid inroads upon his health and strength. On the 29th of March it was thought the end had come, but he rallied, and with wonderful heroism continued his task of writing through all the suffering of increasing disease. In June he was taken to Mt. McGregor, eleven miles from Saratoga, where he completed his book and ended his life work. The tenderest care was given him, but the advance of the destroyer was relentless, and at about 8 o'clock in the morning of July 23d the great soul peacefully took its flight.

When the news of his death flashed over the wires, there was universal sorrow, and from every part of the land South as well as North, came expressions of love and respect for the distinguished soldier who had "fought a good fight" and had "entered into rest."

PLACE OF BURIAL.

The question as to the place of burial at once presented itself. There was a strong public sentiment in favor of Washington, the regular army desired that West Point might be chosen, and the people of New York pleaded earnestly that the city which had been General Grant's permanent home might be his last resting place.

As it had been General Grant's desire that he should be laid where a place might be reserved at his side for his wife, West



VICE-PRESIDENT GARRETT A. HOBART.

Point was out of the question, and the family preferred New York, as it was their place of residence.

Mayor Grace offered a suitable location in either Central or Riverside Park, and the site of the present monument was selected, both on account of its peculiar beauty and of the fact that from its height above the water a monument erected there would be visible at a great distance in every direction.

The ground was leveled off and a temporary tomb of brick masonry was constructed in less than a week.

AT MOUNT M'GREGOR.

For ten days General Grant's body lay in the Drexel cottage at Mount McGregor while preparations were under way for his funeral. The embalming process to which it was subjected preserved it perfectly, and the face had assumed a most life-like expression. Seven members of the Wheeler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, were on constant watch, pacing with slow tread under the shade of the trees at a respectful distance from the house.

On August 4th, simple services were held on the porch of the cottage before the departure of the funeral train, a touching discourse being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newman. The family were seated in the room where the dead man lay. Many distinguished people had arrived that day, among them General Hancock and his staff, General Sherman, Senator Evarts, Admiral Rowan, the Rev. Dr. Agnew, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Joseph Drexel and Senator Warner Miller. General Porter had arrived the night before. These with others filled the porch, while outside numbers of people had gathered.

At one o'clock the procession to the funeral car began to form. It was led by two buglers and Battery A of the 5th Artillery. The casket followed, borne by members of U. S. Grant Post, headed by Chaplain Gwillin. Six veterans of the Loyal Legion, New York Commandery, and two from the Wheeler Grand Army Post of Saratoga, were also among the guard of honor. General Grant's sons and General Sherman followed side by side. The 12th Infantry came next, and behind it General Hancock and his staff, with the other distinguished visitors. The buglers played a funeral dirge, the soldiers marched with arms reversed, and it was a most impressive scene. As the cortege passed, the people who lined the roadway stood with uncovered heads. The funeral car, swathed in black, stood ready to receive them. The casket was placed within, and soon the train began its slow progress down the mountain.

SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Almost at the same hour a memorial service was being held in honor of the dead hero at Westminster Abbey. People began to gather at noon, and at 3 o'clock a vast concourse filled the Abbey. Many eminent persons were present. The Queen was represented by Col. Henry Peter Ewart. The royal princes also sent representatives. The Duke of Cambridge, numerous officers of the British Army, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Houghton, and many members of Parliament were there. With Minister and Mrs. Phelps were many well-known Americans. Among them Chief Justice Waite and the Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Chas. R. Hale, whom Dean Bradley invited to assist in the service in canonicals. The service was very imposing and was a touching and beautiful tribute to General Grant.

LYING IN STATE.

At every point along the route from Mount McGregor to

Albany, as afterward from there to New York, there were demonstrations of affection and respect. People lined the road for miles, buildings were draped in mourning, church bells were tolled and minute guns fired. For a day the body lay in state at Albany, and then was carried to New York, where its arrival was announced by the booming of cannon and tolling of bells.

The rain had been falling and had drenched the catafalque that was waiting in Vanderbilt avenue, but the skies cleared and the sun came out as the train arrived. The casket was lifted out and carried to the catafalque, where it was placed, and, drawn by twelve black horses in sable trappings and escorted by the regiments forming the 1st and 2d Brigades, National Guard, and detachments of United States troops, marines and sailors, Major-General Hancock and staff leading the column, it was taken to City Hall, where the body lay in state till the morning of the 8th. From early in the morning till late at night, without interruption, a multitude of people passed before the open casket and looked upon the face of the dead chieftain.

THE FUNERAL PAGEANT.

The morning of the 8th, the day devoted to the solemn ceremony of the funeral, dawned with clouded skies, and rain was apprehended, but the grey film of clouds only served to temper the heat, which otherwise would have been oppressive. The air was cool, but later in the day grew warm and sultry, although the mercury did not rise above 82 degrees.

From an early hour the streets were alive with crowds hastening to every spot along the line of march that promised a view of the stately pageant. Every boat and train brought throngs of people, and it was estimated that half a million were thus added to the city's inhabitants, and that at least a million viewed the procession.

In the streets reaching out from lower Broadway, regiments of soldiers with flashing plumes and brilliant uniforms, and dark masses of civic organizations gathered, ready to fall into their places in the line. The catafalque with sable drappings and lofty plumes was in waiting at the City Hall, as General Hancock and his staff rode slowly up Broadway to the head of the column. The mournful music of the dirge was heard, and the casket, preceded by the attending clergy, was carried out between the lines of the body guard and placed tenderly on the catafalque, which then moved slowly into Broadway.

Division after division swung into its place, carriages filled with many dignitaries of the nation joined the line, and the mighty procession began its march, while the air was filled with the beauty of solemn music.

Fully 30,000 Federal and State troops and veterans marched, their handsome and varied uniforms forming the most brilliant feature of the scene, and to this imposing array were added at least 10,000 members of the civic organizations.

In the carriages were the President of the United States, the Vice-President and Cabinet, Judges, Senators and Congressmen, two ex Presidents, more than a dozen Governors, foreign ministers, mayors of many cities and others in official positions.

The route of the procession lay through Broadway to 14th street, thence through Fifth avenue to 57th street, where those organizations which did not wish to go farther were dismissed. Some fell out of line, but others kept on to the end of the march with the special escort and firing party.

At Riverside Park the impressive ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic was recited, and then the burial service of the Methodist Episcopal Church was read. The benediction was pronounced, and the sweet notes of the bugle sounded "taps." Then the roar of cannon and rattle of musketry was heard as



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

Through whose efforts the Mausoleum was carried to completion.

salutes were fired over the tomb of the great warrior, and as the echoes died away the great assemblage of soldiers and citizens dispersed.

HISTORY OF THE MAUSOLEUM.

Upon the acceptance of the site in Riverside Park by Mrs. Grant and her sons, steps were taken at once to interest the people in redeeming the pledge made by the city to provide a suitable resting place for the sacred remains of the dead General.

Mayor William R. Grace addressed a letter to a number of prominent citizens requesting them to meet at his office on July 28th "to initiate a movement to provide for the erection of a national monument to the memory of the great soldier."

Nearly all of the eighty-three persons to whom the letter was sent responded to the call, and at the meeting appointed a Committee on Plan and Organization, consisting of Messrs. A. B. Cornell, S. L. M. Barlow, Oliver Hoyt, Cornelius N. Bliss, Adolph L. Sanger, George Ehret, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Lummis and Brayton Ives; and a committee to receive subscriptions, consisting of Chester A. Arthur, William R. Grace, Hamilton Fish and Richard T. Greener, Secretary. Subscriptions came in rapidly, and by September 30th the fund had reached \$82,669.69.

In February, 1886, the Grant Memorial Association was formally incorporated by the Legislature. The Hon. Chester A. Arthur was chosen president, but a few days later was compelled to resign on account of an illness which proved fatal, and Sidney Dillon was elected to fill the vacancy. The first enthusiasm had passed away and subscriptions came in slowly, the entire amount now being \$114,000. In April, 1887, Cornelius Vanderbilt succeeded Mr. Dillon as president of the Association, and a few months later was himself succeeded by ex-Mayor Grace.

The movement languished, and in 1890 the indifference of New York had become a reproach and a shame to the city, and the press of the whole country rebuked the metropolis for its lack of enterprise and patriotism.

The humiliation was keenly felt by the old soldiers, and one evening a number of them met in Cooper Institute. Resolutions expressing their indignation were adopted and published, and shortly after two or three of the veteran officers were elected to fill vacancies in the Monument Association, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis being appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee. A site for a monument was staked out by a committee consisting of General Collis, Col. Edward M. Knox and Cornelius O'Reilly, and the Association advertised for competitive designs for a monumental tomb.

In the meantime various measures were adopted to increase the fund. Entertainments were given by Grand Army Posts, souvenirs and portraits sold and subscription lists started with some success.

A number of superb designs for a monument were submitted, and from these was selected that of Architect John H. Duncan for a tomb that should cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000. With some slight modifications the structure was erected according to this plan.

THE WORK BEGUN.

It was determined to begin work with what money was on hand, a contract was made with John T. Brady for a concrete foundation, and ground was formally broken on April 27, 1891.

Upon this occasion a most eloquent oration was delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, so long and intimately connected with General Grant as Aide-de-Camp and later as Private Secretary. There is no doubt that this forceful address gave new impetus to the movement.

The concrete foundation, 23 feet thick, of the very best formula, was completed in less than the contract time, at a cost of \$60,000, and it was determined to go on with the work till the fund of \$155,000, which had been secured, should be exhausted. A contract was made for the first tier of granite work, which would bring the building to the height of ten feet above the ground.

The task of increasing the fund seemed hopeless. There was widespread discontent at the apparent absence of public spirit in a community which had always borne an enviable reputation for generosity, and the lack of patriotism which would for so many years leave the remains of the famous general without suitable sepulture. An attempt was made to pass a bill in Congress providing for the removal of the body to Washington, but this was vigorously opposed by the New York Congressmen, and did not succeed.

GENERAL PORTER TAKES CHARGE.

In the winter of 1891-92, General Horace Porter was urged to fill a vacancy in the Board of the Association. He was very reluctant to do so, as he believed the enterprise could not be revived. He finally accepted, and in February, 1892, upon the resignation of ex-Mayor Grace, the President, General Porter was elected to fill his place.

Deeply interested in the project, General Porter gave much time and energy to the work, his rare executive ability and understanding of men and methods proving invaluable.

The laborious position of Secretary was cheerfully filled by James C. Reed, and the arduous duties of Treasurer were undertaken by Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank. The number of trustees was increased by act of Legislature from thirty three to one hundred, and it was provided that the officers of the Association should serve without compensation. D. O. Mills provided offices free of charge, so that the expenses of the Association were reduced to an insignificant sum.

In March, 1892, General Porter heard from a gentleman in Chicago, Edward F. Cragin, who assured him that he could raise in a short time the amount required to complete the monument. A personal interview followed, and General Porter perceived at once that he was dealing with a remarkable man, and resolved to give him a trial.

The trades and professions of the city were classified, committees appointed and meetings called, which General Porter addressed. Men were chosen in each line of business to solicit subscriptions from its own members. There were soon 215 committees, with 2,487 members at work, and money began to come in. Military, civic and religious organizations responded generously, the newspapers gave cordial support to the project, and also contributed liberally, and fourteen public-spirited men gave \$5,000 apiece.

At the end of sixty days, the period devoted to the active work of collecting, General Porter was able to announce that the needed additional \$350,000 had been secured. Later contributions increased this to \$404,000, the greater part coming from the people of the city of New York, only a little over \$38,000 being received from other sources. The entire fund, with interest that accrued on unexpended balances during the progress of the work, amounted to very near \$600,000.

THE CORNER-STONE LAID.

On April 27th the corner-stone of the monument was laid with imposing ceremonies, President Harrison wielding the trowel that set it in place. Dr. John Hall offered prayer, and stirring addresses were made by General Porter and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

The tomb is now completed. It is of a beautiful granite, taken from quarries at North Jay, Maine, so light in color that it is sometimes mistaken for marble.

Our illustration gives a view of the exterior. The lower part, a structure of ninety feet square, is of the Doric order of architecture. A portico of a double line of columns, approached by steps seventy feet wide, protects the entrance, which is on the south side. The cupola is of the Ionic order, seventy feet in diameter, and the topmost point of the edifice is 150 feet above the ground. The interior is cruciform, four piers of masonry being connected by coffered arches, upon which rests a circular gallery, and above this rises a paneled dome. Sculpture in high relief, by J. Massey Rhind, emblematic of the career of General Grant, embellishes the surfaces formed by the meeting of the planes of the arches and the circular dome.

In the crypt beneath the dome, is the sarcophagus of reddish porphyry from Montello, Wisconsin, in which rests the body of General Grant, and which is visible from above through an opening in the main floor.

THE CASKET TRANSFERRED.

On Saturday, April 17, 1897, the casket containing the ashes of the illustrious soldier was transferred from the temporary tomb to the splendid new mausoleum. The removal was made quietly and reverently in the presence of representatives of the family and a few chosen friends, and although many people were attracted and stood as silent witnesses, there was no attempt at a ceremony beyond the presence of a guard of honor from the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, whose members are the same old soldiers who went on guard twelve years ago when General Grant died at Mount McGregor, and who remained on duty till the body was deposited in the temporary tomb.

In the presence of Col. Frederick D. Grant and his son U. S. Grant, third, the cover was removed from the lead-lined cedar box which enclosed the casket. This was lifted out and the box was transferred to the mausoleum and placed in the sarcophagus. Lying on the velvet covered casket was a wreath of oak leaves, made by Colonel Grant's daughter Julia, then a little girl, at Mount McGregor. This was carefully lifted from its place, and after the transfer was lovingly restored to the spot where it had originally lain.

Meanwhile the guard of honor had arrived, and soon after came Colonel Grant's brother, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., accompanied by Gen. Horace Porter. When all was ready, the flag before the

tomb was lowered to half-mast, the veterans, wearing crape on the left arm, formed in double line, and between their ranks the casket was brought out from the tomb on the shoulders of six of the undertaker's assistants. The lustre of the elaborate silver trimmings was dimmed by time, but the purple velvet covering was still bright and fresh. Every head was uncovered, and the crowd stood in silence as the body was carried forward. Captain Collins, Sergeants Dillon and Ferris of the Park Police, President McMillan and Secretary Leary of the Park Board led the column, and behind the casket walked Colonel Grant, his brother and son and General Porter, who were followed by the guard of honor.

Three of the original guard were absent. These were George J. Collins, who is now dead; John H. Johnson, who is ill, and George B. Squires, who is in the West. Those who were in the procession were Commander William J. McKelvey, Chaplain R. B. Gwillin, Past Commander Henry W. Knight, Past Commander Willis McDonald, Past Commander James Dean, Past Commander James P. Howatt, Past Commander George A. Price, Past Commander William H. Barker, William W. Brodie, Robert MacKellar, George F. Tait, Senator George W. Brush and Noah Tebbetts.

On entering the mausoleum the casket was carried directly to the crypt and placed in the sarcophagus. Colonel Grant laid upon it the wreath of oak leaves made twelve years ago by his daughter, the lead cover of the lining of the cedar chest was put in place and hermetically sealed, and then the massive stone cap of the sarcophagus was lowered by means of a derrick and sealed with cement. Cornelius O'Reilly of the Grant Monument Association, laid the first and last trowelfuls of mortar and gave the finishing touches, after which he presented to Colonel Grant the silver trowel with which the work was done.

All then left the tomb and went their way, the flag was raised to the top of the staff, and a guard of policemen was placed at night about the tomb.

THE DEDICATION.

General Porter, appointed by President McKinley Ambassador

to France, has delayed his departure for a short time that the splendid work carried forward to completion under his direction may be consummated before he leaves the shores of his native land.

On April 27, 1897, the next anniversary of General Grant's birthday, the mausoleum will be dedicated with national and international honors. The ceremonies will be most impressive. The day has been made a legal holiday, that all who wish may take part in the great demonstration. The President of the United States, high officials of the State and city, governors of other States, and diplomatic representatives of foreign governments will participate. There will be a splendid parade of the regular army, the National Guard, war veterans, patriotic societies and civic organizations, and a fine naval parade of war ships, among which will be some from foreign nations, who thus fitly honor one of the greatest men of modern times.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

But one of the most striking features of the pageant, one which beyond all others will render the occasion memorable will be the presence of the surviving Confederate veterans.

During his last illness, General Grant was visited by his old friend, the Southern General Buckner, who assured him that every Confederate soldier held him in kindly remembrance for his magnanimous conduct at the end of the war, and his just and friendly conduct to them afterward. This is Grant's supreme triumph, to have his memory honored equally by the armies he led and those he vanquished. At his death, among the sincerest mourners were the Southern generals, who came from their distant homes to offer their tribute of affection and respect.

Years have passed, and with them the bitterness of feeling engendered by civil conflict. The soldiers of the South march with those of the North, and each delights to recognize the courage and fortitude of the other.

On Tuesday, the 27th, the Blue and the Gray will unite in the most solemn and important function that has been known in this country for a generation.

BRIEF NOTES.

THE bell in the tower of St. John's Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, N. H., has recently been cracked, and is to be taken down and re-cast. The bell was presented to the church by Sir William Pepperel after its capture at Louisburg by an expedition under his command. The bell was re-cast in 1806 by Paul Revere and Sons of Boston, and has hung in the church tower since that time.

IN the window of a cigar store in 125th street, New York, stands a very dilapidated and possibly antique wooden image of George Washington. It is claimed for the statue that it was erected in New York in 1792 to commemorate the taking of the oath of office by Washington in 1789. Although the property of Joseph Liebman, the proofs of authenticity are in the hands of David J. Schiff, its former owner, who refuses to part with them except on conditions to which Liebman refuses to accede. Who carved the figure is known only to Mr. Schiff, who will not tell.

MANY historical memories cluster around the crumbling brick church at Blandford, Va., a little settlement about two miles from Petersburg. Nothing remains of the church now but the four walls and the roof, which has been repaired in order to keep the place intact as long as possible. A quaint, old-fashioned graveyard surrounds it, where many of the time-stained tombstones are inscribed with the names of those who helped make history in Virginia; and, to this day, an occasional funeral is held within the old building, which was abandoned years ago for a new one at Petersburg.

A DRUM, more than a hundred years old, beaten first into public notice when the Liberty bell was sounded in Philadelphia, and used not only in the Revolution and War of 1812, but on every Fourth of July since, is the property of James C. Orvis of Maywood, Ill. The drum was made by a man named Wing in China, N. Y., and was carried by Orin Streeter in one of Ethan Allen's regiments, and also under the command of Israel Putnam and "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Mr. Orvis's grandfather, Ambrose Orvis, played the fife to Orin Streeter's drumming, and after the war bought the drum for its associations, and years later gave it to its present owner.

THE potteries of this country are now able to do excellent work in ceramic portraiture, and there is no longer any reason

for Americans to have recourse to the British for this class of work. The Washington pitcher, made at East Liverpool, Ohio, for the Columbian Exposition, was a fine piece of modelling, and is said to be unique in American ceramic work. The Mount Vernon plaque for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the Alexander Hamilton plaque are two beautiful productions of the pottery at Corona, Long Island, suggested by the modern delft ware that has been imported to this country. The blue of the Corona work is lighter than that of the European, and produces a softer effect. The fancy for china of this kind is receiving a stimulus from the patriotic Societies.

"THE birth-right of Freedom and Citizenship! As we study History we realize what is back of it; how it has taken centuries to make it. We realize Citizenship is no small thing, it is not something that has merely happened—'Behold! it was bought at a great price,' and we are to value it and use it. Look down the centuries of history and see the development of Civilization and man's struggle for liberty and self-government, it all leads up to America; the hope of the ages; the culmination of the fulfillment of prophecy; the Mecca of the oppressed and down-trodden of all the earth; the land of the newer, higher and nobler civilization; an institution and a monument that the wisest and best statesmen through centuries have spent ceaseless, anxious thought to create and erect—centuries of ignorance, Religious Fanaticism, Bigotry, Martyrdom, harsh, cruel wars, conquests and massacres."—*Rukard Hurd, St. Paul, Minn.*

PIERCING the bluff of the Hudson river, on which stands old Fort George, is a long narrow cave, intimately associated with Revolutionary history. It was used as a powder magazine by the British, and during a part of the British occupancy as barracks. It is said that Lord Cornwallis used to sit there to study his maps and lay his plans for the subjugation of the Colonists. This old cavern for a long time escaped depredation, but is now converted into a beer cellar. An imitation fort stands on the bluff above the cave, wooden imitations of cannon are placed in the walls, a gigantic beer barrel, with a brewer's advertisement, crowns the whole, while streamers advertising liquid refreshments flutter from the painted wooden turrets. In the beer halls are shown many relics of the Continental struggle—buttons, shells, bayonets, and the bones of men who fell in the battles of the vicinity.

OLD NAT; OR, THE STORY OF A CANNON.

ON the historic grounds at Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, N. J., there stands near the western gable of the mansion, an old cannon, which for more than a century has been



CAPTAIN NATHANIEL CAMP.

known in the city of Newark by the name of "Old Nat." It bears its title on a sign-board, which reads as follows:

"OLD NAT."

This cannon was furnished
Captain Nathaniel Camp
by Gen. George Washington,
for the protection of
Newark, N. J.,
against the British.

Presented to the Association by Mr. Bruen H. Camp, of Newark, N. J.

The story of this old cannon is full of the romance of the Revolution, and illustrates the iron integrity and unswerving patriotism of the man whose name it bears.

Captain Nathaniel Camp was a prominent citizen of Newark in 1776, and commanded a company of Essex County Militia in the Revolutionary army. His residence on Broad street was a large stone mansion on a grassy knoll, under the shadow of three immense buttonwood trees. The house had been built by his father in 1737, and occupied the site allotted to his great-grandfather, William Camp, in the original distribution of land to the settlers in 1667. The old mansion continued to be a conspicuous landmark until its destruction in 1856, and occupied what is now the corner of Broad and Camp streets.

The Captain's brother, William Camp, was an active merchant, and a patriotic, public-spirited man. He was carried to New York a prisoner by the British in the fall of 1776. He was probably confined in the old Sugar House Prison, of infamous memory, and died there in January, 1777. With a flag of truce from Gen. Washington, Captain Camp went to New York and obtained his body, which was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church. Captain Camp, by his position and service in the town, and as the commander of the company of militia which was the main defense of the place from marauders during the war, came to be looked to by the citizens for directions in times of emergency, and to be relied upon as the man who was to lead in any matters requiring discretion and bravery.

It was a warm day in June, 1777, and the Captain was engaged in ploughing his corn at some distance from the house, when the American Commander-in-Chief alighted from his horse at the door, and inquired for him. Mrs. Camp, instantly recognizing his well-known figure, received the General, and proceeded to blow the horn at the back door, in response to which the Cap-

tain quickly made his appearance; and a long conference ensued, which resulted in the adoption of a plan of operations designed to break up the depredations of small parties of British in the neighborhood of Newark, which were becoming very frequent and troublesome, particular reference being made to the importance of Newark as a point in the highway to Philadelphia very convenient to the British; and to "Tompkin's Point" and the "Causeway," as approaches to be especially guarded by the Captain and his little band of patriots. The General then said, "I will send you a gun to-morrow to complete the equipment of your company for this service; but you must guard it from capture in case the enemy attack in force." The Captain pledged himself to preserve it and use it to the best of his ability.

As the General arose to depart, Mrs. Camp invited him to dinner, which she had prepared during their conversation. He sat down and partook of the meal very heartily, afterward complimenting his hostess on the quality of the repast.

As promised, the cannon was sent, and the Captain and his company made it effective throughout the war. It is a matter of history that communication between the British posts in New Jersey was at this time so hazardous that it was deemed unwise to attempt it generally without a safe conduct from the American Commander, and for this Captain Camp's Company should have their due share of credit, for doubtless it was owing to them that the route through Newark was considered impracticable by the British.

On the night of January 25, 1780, the British, taking advantage of intensely cold weather, sent out two parties, which crossed the river and bay on the ice; the one to Elizabethtown and the other to Newark. The peculiar defenses of these places, which relied chiefly upon their approaches by causeway, were thus evaded, and the small forces of defenders were thus taken at an unwonted disadvantage, and quickly overpowered. The force invading Newark consisted of 500 Hessians, who, after overcoming the stout resistance offered by the little band of patriots, proceeded to burn a part of the town, and to capture and destroy many arms and provisions which the place contained. Entering the house of a citizen who was known to have a quantity of home-made whiskey in his cellar, they demanded it of him, and he is said to have taken great pains to give the large number of the enemy who crowded into his house all they wanted, with the result that many perished on the way back to



MRS. NATHANIEL CAMP.

New York from intoxication and cold. One prominent citizen was seized and compelled to walk with them on their return, without time to dress adequately, and died from exposure on the way.

At a late hour the party was frightened by the blaze of buildings burning in Elizabethtown, and hastily retreated. In the meantime, Captain Camp had managed to keep possession of his gun, and saved it from capture, according to orders, and this feat procured for him the praise of both superiors and townsmen.

The old gun was afterwards looked upon as one of Newark's most venerable war relics, and was used for nearly a century in

patriotic salutes on the Fourth of July and other occasions. In 1879 it was taken to Morristown and placed in its present position, where it continues to bear silent yet eloquent witness of the times which tried men's souls.

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE,
Great grandson of Captain Camp.

MADISON, N. J.

THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

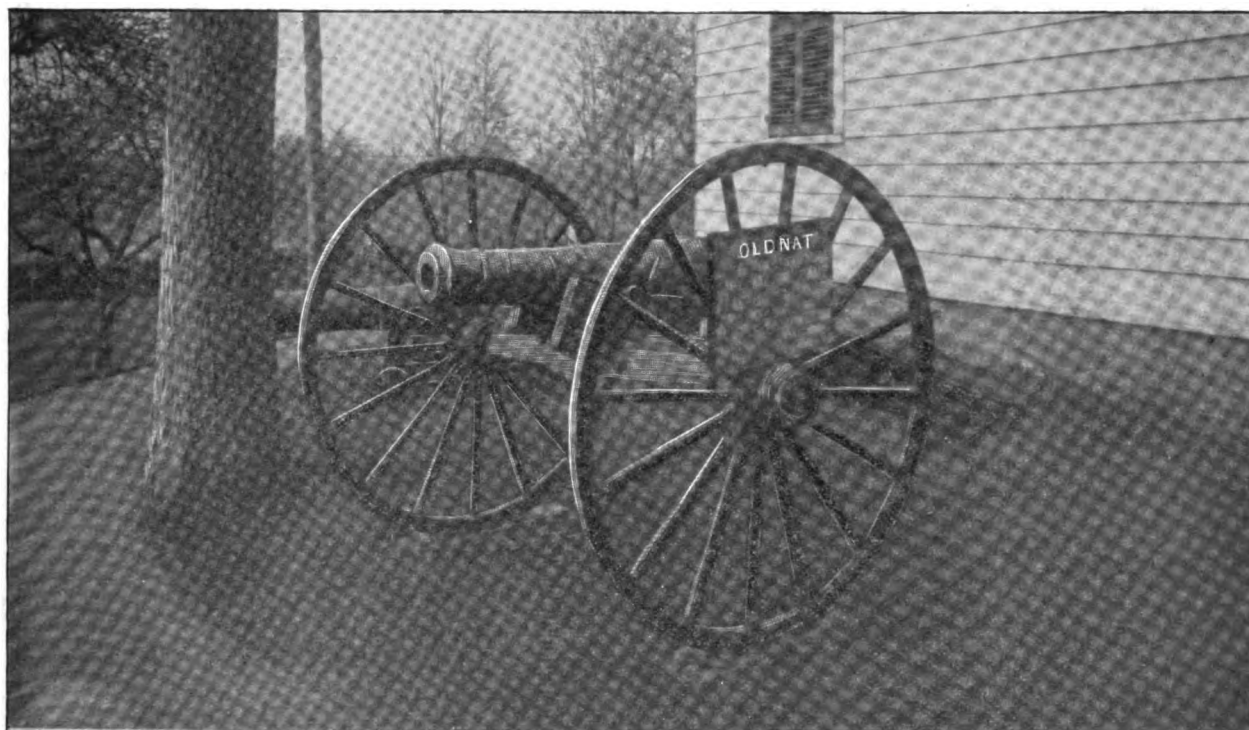
[SECOND ARTICLE.]

SARAH MATHEWS BENJAMIN.

ALTHOUGH a woman, the subject of this sketch was a soldier on guard, for a few hours at least, and her services deserve mention. Sarah Mathews was born November 17, 1748, in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. She was married three times. Her first husband, William Reed, served in the Revolution, and died early in the struggle. She afterwards married Aaron Osburne of

RALPH FARNHAM.

In the New Hampshire exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 hung a picture with this inscription: "Portrait of Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Born, July 7, 1756, died December 26, 1860. This is his own autograph, written without glasses in 1860." This statement was followed by the autograph.



"OLD NAT,"

Revolutionary Cannon at Morristown, N. J.

Goshen, who was also a Revolution soldier, but survived the war. Her last husband was John Benjamin.

After her second marriage she accompanied her husband in his army life, making herself useful, always ready for any service circumstances required. When the army was engaged in embarking some heavy ordnance at Kingsbridge, on the Hudson, ostensibly to attack New York, then in the hands of the enemy, it was necessary to do it in the night, and to place sentries around, lest they should be observed or taken by surprise. Her husband having been placed as a sentinel, she took his station, with overcoat and gun, that he might help to load the heavy artillery. Soon Washington came round to examine the outposts, and detecting something unusual in her appearance, asked, "Who placed you here?" She promptly replied, in her characteristic way, "Them who had a right to, sir." Apparently pleased with her independent and patriotic spirit, the General passed on. With her husband, she was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis, and during the battle busied herself carrying water to the thirsty and relieving the wants of the suffering. When passing where the bullets of the enemy were flying, she met Washington, who said, "Young woman, are you not afraid of the bullets?" She pleasantly answered, "The bullets will never cheat the gallows." This courageous woman lived to extreme old age, her death occurring on the 20th of April, 1858.

Ralph Farnham whose father was a farmer, was born at Lebanon, Me., and until the completion of his eighteenth year worked on the farm. The first symptoms of the Revolution having begun to appear, the young man enlisted in the Colonial Army with some of his neighbors, and proceeded to the headquarters of General Washington at Cambridge, which he reached the day before the Battle of Bunker Hill. Soon after this he went with the army to Long Island, where he took part in nearly every engagement, and in every campaign up to 1777. He entered Boston with the army under General Putnam after the evacuation of the city by Gage, and was with Washington's forces throughout their disastrous pursuit by the British in New Jersey. He served with the New Hampshire corps under Stark and Gates, through the campaign against Burgoyne, being on guard when the flag of truce arrived from that British General, previous to his surrender.

The "History of Windham County" says that Ralph Farnham was the heaviest man in the Connecticut Line, and that it was said Sergeant 'Bijah Fuller could throw any man in the Army but Ralph Farnham, and that he carried this big fellow off on his back when he was wounded at the Battle of White Plains, the enemy close upon them and "bullets falling like hail around them." He would turn round upon his pursuers, "pick his man," bring him down and hurry on with his wounded comrade.

In 1780, Mr. Farnham, then in his twenty-fifth year, took possession of 100 acres of land in a township now known as Acton, Me., on the borders of New Hampshire, where he built himself a log cabin in the depths of the forest, and became the first settler in that region. Here he spent the residue of his days. In 1785 he married Mehitable Bean, by whom he had seven children, one of whom died in 1848, at the age of sixty-three. The rest were all living when, at the age of 104 years, 5 months and 19 days, he died. Mrs. Farnham died in 1842, aged seventy-seven. On the 7th of July, 1860, Mr. Farnham's 104th birthday was celebrated at Milton Mills, N. H., about four miles from his residence—104 guns were fired, a dinner was given, and speeches were made. In October, 1860, in accordance with invitations from Governor Banks, Mayor Lincoln and other prominent citizens, he visited Boston, where he remained several days. On the evening of October 15th, a concert was given at Tremont Temple, by Gilmore's Band, for his benefit, on which occasion the veteran was seated on the platform with the performers. After his return from Boston his health seemed rather improved than impaired. On Tuesday, December 25th, he was taken ill, and continued to decline until half-past seven o'clock the morning of Wednesday, when he passed quietly away, apparently without pain.

ASA FOSTER.

One of the officers at West Point with Benedict Arnold, and a member of his staff at the time his treason was discovered, was Col. Asa Foster, of Canterbury, N. H.

Colonel Foster was born in Andover, Mass., but while still a youth removed to Canterbury, where he was greatly beloved and respected. His death occurred at his home, August 21, 1861, at the age of ninety-six years, two months, and eighteen days. He retained his physical vigor in a remarkable degree, and until a very few years before his death, as a matter of choice, prepared his own firewood. Two or three years before his death he went alone into a bog-meadow, and in attempting to cross a ditch, slipped and fell in, sinking in the mud and water to his arms, but by his own efforts, before assistance arrived, he extricated himself and started for home. His mental faculties were clear till the last. He took a lively interest in the War of the Rebellion, was anxious to hear every item of news, and commented freely and intelligently upon all he heard. When the news of the fall of Sumter reached him, he declared that if he were younger he would shoulder his musket and again march to the defence of his country.

JOEL M'GREGORY.

Lieut. Joel McGregory died at Newport, N. H., October 31, 1861, within a few days of completing his 101st year, having been born in Enfield, Conn., November 22, 1760. He volunteered in the Army of the Revolution, was taken prisoner and confined in the "old sugar house," New York, for eight months. His health was good during his last years, but his intellect was somewhat impaired. In former days he had worked at nail-making by hand, and had made tacks so small that a thousand of them could be put into an egg-shell. For many years he received a pension, which, with the money laid by in his younger days, served to make his declining life peaceful and happy.

ASA RAYMOND.

A "diamond wedding" is an unusual event, but Asa Raymond, a survivor of the Revolution, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his marriage to Huldah Rice, April 17, 1862. Mr. Raymond was born in Holden, Mass., and some years after his marriage moved to Shutesbury, where, with his family, he made his home for over sixty years. During their long wedded life, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond were never separated at any one time for the space of two weeks. Mrs. Raymond was in her ninety-sixth year at the time of their "diamond" anniversary, and lived just one month after its celebration. Her husband did not long survive her, his death occurring January 5, 1863. Mr. Raymond was a practical, hard-working farmer. In his last year he could read fair type without glasses, but he was very infirm, and both hearing and memory were much impaired. Of his eight children, four survived him.

AMAZIAH GOODWIN.

In January, 1864, the pension of Amaziah Goodwin, on the roll at Portland, Me., was increased from \$38.83 to \$138.83. This was an act of tardy justice, as he had died more than six months previous. The resolution of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was to the effect that "said payment was to date from and commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four," therefore he received no increase. Mr. Goodwin was born in Somersworth, Stratford County, N. H., February 16, 1759, and lived more than 104 years. On the 12th of June, 1863, he set out from Alfred, Me., with his daughter, purposing to be

at the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th. They stopped with a relative at Dover, N. H., the night of the 12th, where Mr. Goodwin was taken ill. He was unable to proceed farther, and after lingering until the 22d, passed away to his reward.

JABEZ HALLECK.

Deacon Jabez Halleck, grandfather of General-in-Chief Henry Wagner Halleck, died at Westernville, Oneida County, N. Y., September 17, 1863, in his 103d year. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, from Peter Halleck, one of the thirteen Puritan Fathers who came over from England in 1640 and landed in New Haven only two years after the planting of the New Haven Colony. They took up their abode in what is now Southold Village, Long Island, a part of that village being still known as Halleck's Neck. These thirteen heads of families were the first white settlers in that part of the island, and the house of Mr. Barnabas Horton was the first frame dwelling erected. It was still standing two hundred and twenty years after. Peter Halleck's original homestead had been occupied by his descendants more than two hundred years at the time of Deacon Jabez Halleck's death. In this house lived Peter's only son, William, who died in 1684. William had a son Peter, and this Peter had a son, Peter, Jr., who died 1791, and who was father of Deacon Jabez.

It is not easy, at this late day, to trace the ancestry of the Revolutionary soldiers, therefore when one can trace the lineage of one of those heroes there is a duty almost imperative.

On the moss-covered gravestones of Peter, Jr., and Major Peter we read the record of great, and great-great grandfathers of General Halleck, who was commissioned Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, August 19, 1861. He was born in New York, and appointed from California with the rank of Major General. At that time these gravestones were still standing near the center of the Mattituck graveyard.

One of Deacon Jabez's four brothers fell as a commander of a United States ship-of-war in the Revolution, and others settled at or near Quogue, on Long Island.

Although Deacon Jabez Halleck was about forty when he moved to Westernville, he resided there sixty-two years, outliving all its early settlers. For many years he was a reader of various religious works, but in his last years he read "one book, his large-print Bible," which to him grew ever more and more precious.

At his funeral the Rev. W. B. Parmelee said of him:

"In many respects he was a remarkable man. Physically he was one to attract attention anywhere. He was very tall and imposing in his personal appearance; he possessed a constitution which seemed capable of any amount of endurance. His habits in every respect were of the most temperate kind. Until within two or three years he has almost daily performed some manual labor, and was able to walk about the house almost to the day of his death. The strength of his physical frame was an index of the strength of his character. This was made of the most solid materials. Great decision, firmness and resolution were the prominent elements."

"It cannot be doubted that with a thorough education in early life, he would have exerted a wide influence in the world. His mental powers were remarkably preserved to him almost to the end of his life. The traits of his natural character were essentially prominent in his religious life. His religious feelings were very strong and uniform and his religious principles were of the Puritan stamp. He was not to be carried about with every wind of doctrine! What he believed to be truth, he believed with all his heart, and no power on earth could move him from his position. He was an efficient member of the church, and the earnest supporter of all ordinances, so long as he was able to take part in the active duties of life. Now, having fought the good fight and finished his course, he has gone to receive the crown of eternal rejoicing."

BENJAMIN MILLER.

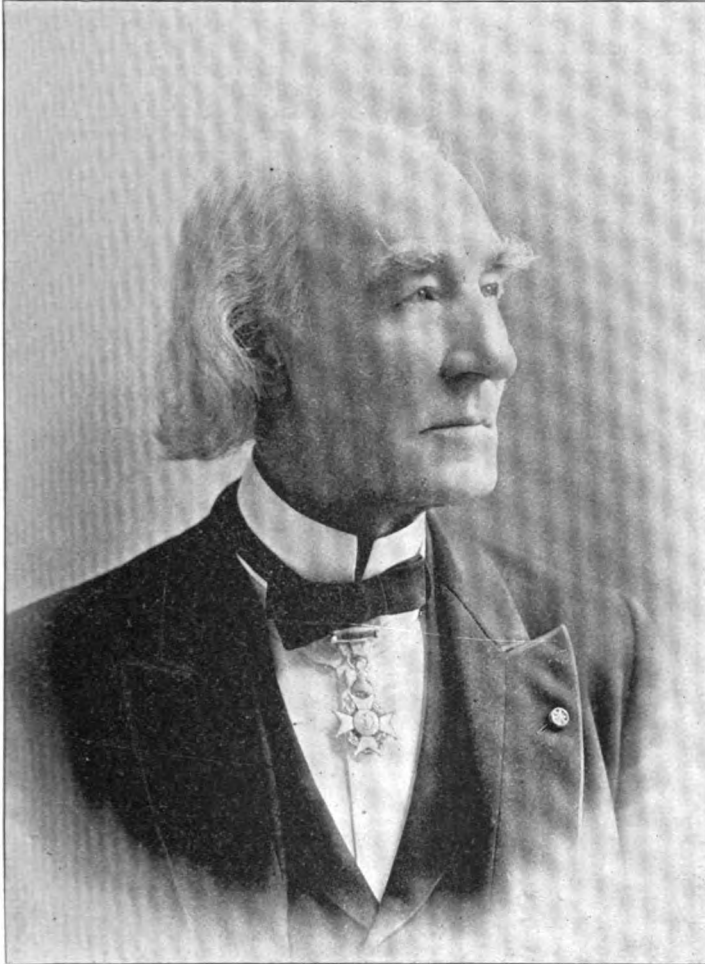
Among the pensioners of the Revolution whose names were on the Albany, N. Y., roll, was Benjamin Miller, born April 4, 1764, in Springfield, Mass., who received \$24 54 per annum. His death took place September 24, 1863. Five months later, when Congress had passed a resolution adding a hundred dollars to the sum paid annually to the surviving pensioners, the United States Pension Commissioner reported Mr. Miller as still living to receive this addition to the slender pittance formerly paid him. But already he and three others, whose names were reported, had gone to join their comrades in arms, who, one by one, had preceded them across the dark river.

JOHN GOODNOW.

John Goodnow, born in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Mass., January 30, 1782, was on the Boston, Mass., pension roll, at \$46.67 per annum. He died October 22, 1863, which was also the date of the death of another Revolutionary soldier, Jeremiah Spencer, of Connecticut. Mr. Goodnow did not live long enough to receive any benefit from the revival of interest in the pensioners of the Revolution, which was so marked and beautiful a feature of the National life of 1864, and of which the little work published by N. A. and R. A. Moore, of Hartford, Conn., referred to in the beginning of this series, was a product. From its pages this sketch and portions of a few others are taken, and are now acknowledged with thanks.

VERITABLE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

TO the Minnesota Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION belongs the unusual distinction of having had for its first President a son of one of the patriots who helped to achieve American independence.



HON. ALFRED EDGERTON,

First President of the Minnesota Sons of the American Revolution.

The Minnesota Society entered upon its career of usefulness December 26, 1889, under the Presidency of the Hon. Albert Edgerton, one of the most earnest and active of its founders. His father was Roger Edgerton, a soldier of the American Revolution with an honorable record and an interesting history, one of the men who survived the horrors of the British prison-ship *Jersey*.

Albert Edgerton was born in Coventry, N. Y., April 20, 1815. He became a member of the bar, and practiced law for ten years in his native State, holding also a position in the revenue service at New York City. For several years he was in the State Treasurer's office at Albany, N. Y., published a newspaper in Delaware County, and had a very extensive acquaintance with the public men of his time. In 1857 he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he afterwards made his home. In 1867 he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase Registrar of Bankruptcy for that Congressional district, comprising one-half of the State. Although the act creating the position was repealed, it took years to wind up the affairs of the old office, and the business was not remunerative, producing only a small revenue for the incumbent.

When the Minnesota Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized, Judge Edgerton was a leader in the movement and was chosen as the first President of the organization. From that time until his death he was greatly interested in its welfare, and notwithstanding the disabilities of old age and failing

sight, was very active in securing new members and in every way promoting the interests of the Society. He was re-elected each year until December 26, 1895, when his failing health made it necessary to elect him Honorary President and life member.

Judge Edgerton's personal appearance was very distinguished and the striking resemblance of his profile to that of Washington was frequently remarked. His health was always good, and when death came it was due rather to a general failure of strength than to any specific disease. Life ebbed gradually away, and on November 2, 1896, he passed peacefully into his last sleep.

Two other venerable men who were sons of soldiers of the Revolution, became members of the Society during the first year of its existence. These were Elijah Porter, born at Westfield, Mass., July 6, 1811, and Edward Samuel Palmes, born at Litchfield, Conn., November 17, 1811. The latter died in February, 1891, and the former in December of the same year.

Among its recently enrolled members, the Minnesota Society has two other sons of Revolutionary sires, Ira Hoar of Monticello, Minn., one of the oldest, and Van Rensselaer Gifford of Northfield, who is doubtless the youngest living son of a soldier of the Revolution.

Mr. Hoar, who is of the same family as Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, is now ninety-four years of age. He was born in Westminster, Mass., February 1, 1803, his father being Timothy Hoar, born in Concord, Mass., who died in Westminster, January 10, 1832, in his seventy-third year. Timothy Hoar appears with the rank of matross in the muster and pay-roll of Capt. Jonathan W. Edes, Fourteenth Company, Colonel Craft's Artillery, from February 1, 1777, to May 8th of the same year. As a private he was among the men drafted from Capt. George Minot's company of Concord, to go to Rhode Island on the alarm of July 23, 1777. He appears again as a private on the muster and pay-roll of Capt. Edward Richardson's company, Col. Thomas Poor's regiment. He enlisted June 14, 1778, and was discharged January 16, 1779. A receipt for bounty paid him by the town of Concord for services in the Continental Army was signed by him May 14, 1778.

Ira Hoar, who is a man of remarkable physical and mental vigor for one of his years, says that he remembers well his father's telling of his services in the Revolution. He is greatly interested in the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and looks to that and kindred organizations to keep alive the spirit of liberty



VAN RENSSELAER GIFFORD.

which animated the fathers of the Republic and led them to break away from the mother country.

Between Ira Hoar and Van Rensselaer Gifford is the distance of a generation. The ancestral and personal records of the lat-

ter are interesting and thoroughly authenticated. Mr. Gifford was born in Kent, Putnam County, N. Y., November 18, 1837, a few months after the death of his father, Elisha Gifford. The latter, who, if living, would have been eighty-seven years old at the time of his son's birth, left a will making provision for a posthumous child. A certified copy of this will and a verified copy of the record kept in the family Bible were presented to the Minnesota Society by Van Rensselaer Gifford, with his application for membership. A gentleman who lived (if he is not now living) in New Hampshire, born some six months prior to Mr. Gifford, was for a long time thought to be the youngest living son of a Revolutionary soldier, but that title now belongs to Mr. Gifford, unless someone else shall appear to claim the honor.

Another distinction which appears to belong to him is that of being the only son of a Revolutionary soldier who did service during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Gifford knows of no rival in this line, although he has several times made inquiry whether there was any record of another veritable "Son" who so served.

Going West in the spring of 1862, Mr. Gifford enlisted August 21st of the same year in Company K, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The company was mounted soon after, and for nearly two years did patrol and escort duty. The men had many exciting times in the Northern part of the State chasing the Indians, as this was soon after the great outbreak of 1862, and in the spring of 1864 the regiment was sent to join General Sully at the Missouri river near Fort Pierre in Dakota. Striking west through the Bad Lands, they encountered the hostile Indians and gave battle. The soldiers were hemmed in on all sides by the savages, but by hard fighting cut their way out. The regiment

returned in October to St. Paul, and was sent south, doing excellent service until mustered out in 1865.

Since leaving the Army, Mr. Gifford has pursued the occupation of a farmer. He says of himself, "I have given heed to Poor Richard and his proverbs, that is, to keep my shop well. By so doing I have made farming pay where so many have failed or only partly succeeded. I am not wealthy, but have the comforts of life, a good farm, good buildings, am out of debt, and the mortgage, that curse to the farmer, I do not know."

Mr. Gifford has been prominent in his town, and has held every grade of office there is in a township. He has been Constable, chairman of the Town Board, Town Clerk, and for several years Justice of the Peace. He has a well-deserved reputation for fairness of judgment in cases that come before him, and although a Republican in a strongly Democratic community, it is improbable that any other man will be chosen for the justiceship as long as Mr. Gifford is willing to fill the position.

The Minnesota Society is justly proud of its membership of veritable Sons. Far from the battlefields of the Revolution and the graves of its heroes, these venerable men, of the first generation from those stirring times, make up in a degree for the local environment which acts as an inspiration to the Societies in the older States. The Society now numbers over 400, and exerts an ever-widening influence for good, fostering a spirit of patriotism and awakening and stimulating an interest in our early history by its commemoration of stirring events, and increasing the desire to know more of the personal history of the men who achieved national independence and established the Constitution.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON, VT., AUGUST 16TH, 1777.

AN OLD SONG BY GEN. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.

The tune of "Yankee Doodle" was used by the Continental Army at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and afterward became a general favorite with the American soldiers. A British officer wrote the words set to it, burlesquing the Yankees, which the British and Tories often sang with great zest for their benefit. The following verses set to the same lively tune, were written by Gen. William Chamberlain, as a kind of counterpart, and were contributed by him for the anniversary celebration of the Battle of Bennington, by the veterans, of which he was one, in 1809. They were found with other papers and some rare old coins in a blind drawer in his old desk a few years ago. General Chamberlain made no pretensions to being a poet, but he was a soldier and patriotic, as the following verses indicate:

The sixteenth day of August last—
'Twas early in the morning—
To hold ourselves in readiness,
Bold Stark, he gave us warning.
By six o'clock the order came,
An order for our marching
To meet our foes in their stronghold,
To rout and to dislodge them.

(Chorus.) Sing Yankee Doodle, Victory!
Sing Yankee Doodle Dandy,
From Yankee see the British flee,
And leave their arms quite handy.

II.

A disposition then we form
To meet them on each quarter;
And men with heroes' ardor warm
Rush on to blood and slaughter.
And, though the cannon loud did roar
And grape shot flew like hailstones,
We stormed their works and made them fly,
And quit their strong embrasures.

III.

Brave Colonel Nichols on the right,
Behavior showed most gallant;
And Colonel Stickney on the left
Displayed his martial talent.
For through a hot, incessant fire
Of small arms, and of cannon,
We rushed upon, and forced them
The ground to quite abandon.

IV.

Seven hundred prisoners with their arms,
Baggage, and ammunition,
Then fell into our conquering hands,
They made a full submission.
Besides, upon the battle ground,
Slain in this mortal duel,
Two hundred were the bodies found,
The prey of Death so cruel.

V.

But while our soldiers busy were,
Securing prisoners taken,
The foe was strongly reinforced,
We saw them toward us making.
Brave Warner then with corps reserved,
Gave them a warm reception,
And quickly made them retrograde
With great precipitation.

* * * * *

VII.

New Hampshire boys the victory won,
Which does them lasting honor;
Commanded by brave General Stark,
And the intrepid Warner.
And we would fight for liberty
With Howe—or Alexander,—
And never fear the face of clay,
With Stark for our commander.

VIII.

And now my verse is nearly closed,
And to conclude my story,
'Twas Heaven that kindly interposed,
And crowned the day with glory.
Our officers and men all fought
With bravery and spirit;
Their active services that day
Immortal honor merit.

Lady Washington.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I copy the following from the Meadville, Pa., *Republican*, published some years ago:

"A NAME THAT WILL BE RECALLED BY MANY OF OUR READERS.

"The following letter, handed to the *Tribune-Republican* by a relative of the writer, will be of interest to many, and particularly to those who were acquainted with Andrew Ellicott, during his residence in this city.

"Andrew Ellicott was the grandfather of Hon. William Reynolds, Rev. John V. Reynolds, Mrs. Craighead, Mrs. Jane M. Sergeant, Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, late of Washington, D. C., and John H. Biles of Erie, Pa. He was one of the leading engineers of his day, and laid out the city of Washington, D. C., Erie, Pa., Waterford and others.

"We reproduce the article from the Philadelphia Press, viz:

THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND.

"As my contribution to the literature of the Constitutional period, let me relate that in a recent gathering the point was discussed as to whether our *Mater Patria* was called in her day "Lady Washington." Some affirm this to be so, while others stoutly deny it.

"The matter was settled by reference to the verbatim copy of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, who laid out the Capital city under a commission from Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.

"This letter was addressed to his wife in Philadelphia. It read as follows, and is interesting for more reasons than the one given above:

"GEORGETOWN, Oct. 17, 1791.

"MY DEAR SALLY:

"Lady Washington has undertaken to have this handed to you immediately on her arrival in Philadelphia. The most pleasing information I can give you at present is that I am in good health, but hurried off my legs and bothered out of my senses. This is the day of the sale of public lots in the new City of Washington.

"You may expect that I have but few leisure moments for writing.

"Lady Washington will leave this place immediately. I am, my dear Sally,

Yours affectionately,

"ANDREW ELLICOTT."

' The outside of the sheet is addressed thus:

MRS. SARAH ELLICOTT,

South Street No 1, North,

Philadelphia.

LADY WASHINGTON.

WILLIAM GASTON SARGEANT.

MEADVILLE, PA., March 4, 1897.

Massachusetts' Claim to the "Constitution."

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—In the last number (February) of your valuable magazine, I notice in the article on "Old Ironsides," that you say that "the only opposition to the plan to remove the frigate to Washington comes from the people of Portsmouth, N. H., where the old vessel has been stationed for years."

The following may be of interest. At a mass meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on February 22, 1897, by the United Patriotic Societies of Massachusetts, it was unanimously resolved, "That a memorial should be presented to Congress urging the claims of Massachusetts to the United States frigate *Constitution*, with the request that she be permanently removed to the Charlestown Navy Yard."

The *Constitution* was built by Massachusetts men, and launched from Constitution Wharf, into the waters of Boston Harbor, on October 21, 1797. Massachusetts has the first claim to this famous vessel. She should not be turned into a Naval museum. She is an exhibit enough in herself.

In accordance with the vote taken upon February 22d, a memorial will be at once presented to Congress urging the claims of Massachusetts to this famous vessel.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made for her removal to Boston, she may be exhibited at Constitution Wharf, where she was built and launched.

If this vessel is taken to Washington, she becomes inaccessible to the coming generations of boys and girls of Massachusetts, to whom a trip to the Capital may be the event of a life-time.

As a matter of justice, the *Constitution* should remain in Massachusetts. Her final resting place should be the Charlestown Navy Yard.

L. B. TITUS.

President Massachusetts Society, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1812.
BOSTON, Mass., March 9, 1897.

The Mystic Picture of Washington.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—The "Mystic Picture of Washington," of which such an interesting account is given in your March number, is perfectly familiar to me; not only in an engraving upon paper, but in a print upon large Liverpool pitchers of the well-known "watermelon" shape. Mrs. Cape's explanation of the "occult signification of what she calls an ornament hanging over the edge of the open tomb," is very ingenious and natural—but the ornament is, in fact, the insignia of the ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI. Washington and all of the original members of the ORDER were justly and naturally proud of it. It was a frequent subject for use in decoration, and its presence in this "Apotheosis of Washington" is characteristic of the taste of the day.

The engraving was issued by Simon Chaudron and John J. Barralet in Philadelphia in January, 1802. Copies may still be seen in many old Philadelphia homes.

Many pieces of china and pottery exist having a decoration of the ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI, and are eagerly sought for by collectors; as are also the Liverpool pitchers bearing this "Apotheosis" print.

The New York City Chapter is to be congratulated on the ownership of this curious and emblematic engraving.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ALICE MORSE EARLE.

"The Society of Washington."

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—A new name that both Societies of SONS could unitedly adopt with enthusiasm is imperative. I have read with great interest the correspondence regarding the union of the Societies, the names that have been suggested and the reasons given for adoption. Each has given a good reason for his choice. Allow me to propose one: "The Society of Washington."

On the 13th day of May, 1783, General Washington and his officers crowned with victory and about to separate, founded THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. A soulless name would never do for men whose souls were filled with patriotic fire and they took the Roman patriot Cincinnatus for their ideal hero. Why should we not imitate their example and take our ideal hero, the American Cincinnatus, and incorporate his name into our new name. This name of names, the most illustrious, would not only distinguish the time, place and character, but give life and soul to our united Society, and be an inspiration to our individual membership on land or sea to earth's remotest bounds.

I had the great privilege and pleasure of attending the two last meetings of the annual Congress of our Society, held in Boston and Richmond, and deeply regret that I shall not be able to attend the annual meeting at Cleveland, O., this year; but I know the compatriot founders and lovers of this, the grandest and most widely disseminated of all the American patriotic hereditary Societies, will be there to guide its councils aright. Here in Maine we have but one Society of SONS. Not being selfish in our blessings, and desiring the whole world should share the same enjoyment, we earnestly hope for union, and are anxiously looking for this happy consummation.

ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,

Vice-President Maine Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
LEWISTON, Me., April 2, 1897.

Continental.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Dear Sir:—In your issue of December, 1896, you invite suggestions for a new and common name for the two Revolutionary Societies. I propose the name "Society of Continentals," or "Sons of Continentals."

John Fiske, in his work on "American Political Ideas," points out that the name "Continental" was the only distinctive name assumed by the Revolutionary Colonists themselves, and that the designation intended by them was "Continental Englishmen," as opposed to the "Insular Englishmen" of the Mother Country. The name has, therefore, the highest antiquity and originality, and could be fittingly adopted as the common designation of the two (now) rival Societies.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,

Member Nebraska Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
March 24, 1897.

"The Order of Liberty."

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I would like to suggest a name and motto for the SONS when united. The name: "The Order of Liberty of the United States of America." The motto: "Liberty," or its Latin form "Libertas."

WINFIELD S. RIPLEY, JR.,

Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BOSTON, Mass., March 31, 1897.

The Mayflower Log.

On March 25th the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London gave a favorable decision upon the petition for the restoration to America of the so called "*Mayflower* log" in the Fulham Library. The order of the Chancellor was as follows:

"I order on the undertaking given by Mr. Bayard to place the log in a fit place where persons concerned can have access thereto, and a proper certificated copy being deposited at Fulham, that the original be given up to Mr. Bayard for transmission to the President of the United States, and that the copy of this judgment under seal be sent with the book whenever Mr. Bayard or some one of the United States embassy can attend. In the meanwhile it will remain in the diocesan strong room."

The manuscript in question is more than a ship's log, its scope being more accurately indicated in its title: "History of the Plymouth Plantation, Containing an Account of the Voyage of the *Mayflower*, Written by William Bradford, one of the Founders and Second Governor." It consists of some 270 closely written pages, describing not only the voyage of the *Mayflower*, but the events in England and Holland which preceded its sailing. It also relates the history of the new Plymouth colony for nearly forty years after the famous landing on Plymouth Rock. The volume is bound in old vellum, with "America" written on the back in ink. With the exception of a few fly-leaves it is in excellent condition, and the text is everywhere clear and readable. The ink used by Governor Bradford still retains a deep black color, while that in which the additions were made after his death is weak and watery. On one of the fly-leaves it is written that "This book was rit by goefner William Bradford and given to his son Mager William Bradford and by him to his son, Mager John Bradford—rit by me, Samuel Bradford—March 20, 1705." A printed label on another page states that "This book belongs to the New England Library begun to be collected by Thomas Prince upon his entering Harvard College, July 6, 1703, and was given by —." Below this is penned the note: "It now belongs to the Bishop of London's library at Fulham."

It is believed that the volume was removed from the Prince Library and taken to England at the time of the American Revolution.

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APRIL, 1897.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscription price of this Magazine is now restored to the old rate of One Dollar a year. Those who have paid \$2 for a year's subscription will have their time extended one year.

The Magazine has been officially voted as the organ of several of the patriotic Societies, including the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and FOUNDERS KIN.

THE GRANT MAUSOLEUM DEDICATION.

ONE feature of the great national demonstration which is to mark the dedication of the Grant mausoleum in New York City on April 27th is directly suggestive of the valuable work being done by patriotic Societies which have no connection with the Civil War. The spectacle of veterans of both of the lately opposing armies rendering joint tribute to the memory of a great Union general and national statesman illustrates the happy effects of time and human effort in reuniting the sections which were temporarily divided in that unfortunate struggle. That the patriotic hereditary Societies of the United States, which have come into existence during the past ten or fifteen years, have contributed powerfully toward the reunion of the North and South, cannot be denied. They have not only supplied a new field of mental occupation for those predisposed to the consideration of military affairs, and thus diverted attention to some extent from the bitter memories of '61-'65; but by the actual association of Federal and Confederate veterans in new organizations, and by the contemplation of those earlier national experiences which the North and South had in common, they have strengthened the realization of our national brotherhood and have more forcibly than ever brought home to people's minds the conviction that all sections of our beloved country are bound up in a common destiny. If these Societies did nothing else, their existence would be justified by their magnificent work in practically carrying out that injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American People, which deprecates sectional discriminations and enjoins the careful guarding and preservation of the Nation as a whole.

UNCHRISTIAN MILITARY SOCIETIES!

A TERRIBLE arraignment of such patriotic Societies as endeavor to keep alive the memories of American wars comes from Hawaii. The immediate cause appears to have been a recent meeting of the Hawaiian Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in a Honolulu Church. This leads the *Pacific*

Commercial Advertiser of that city to break forth with a sermon on the text, "And hath made of one blood all nations of men."—Acts xvii., 26. The *Commercial Advertiser* is well named *Pacific*. Evidently imbued with the non resistant ideas of Tolstoi, it argues that all the world is morally bound together by the laws of Christianity in universal love, and that such Societies as these military orders are wicked and unchristian because they tend to impair the moral unity of the whole race. It declares "there is but one flag for all races; its staff was raised on the heights of Jerusalem," and asks "whether or not the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and other kindred bodies, are not, after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood."

Perhaps the spirit which animated the editorial above quoted may be gathered not only from the knowledge of English jealousy of American influence in Hawaii, but also from a letter from an Englishman in the next edition of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* commenting thereon. He remarks to the editor: "You say it may be asked whether or not the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and other kindred bodies are not, after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood. Well, that is how it strikes me, but then I am born British, not 'raised' under the glorious 'Stars and Stripes.' To me the mere name has a disagreeable sound. It suggests war and enmity and, if those professing to belong to the order are really the Christians we suppose them to be, then in the interests of Christianity, the sooner they choose another name for their Society more suggestive of the Master they profess to follow, the better for the advancement of that Master's cause."

It is always interesting to note how one's views of religion are modified by his standpoint, and how opinions concerning the goring of oxen depend upon the ownership of the cattle. It is very unchristian for Americans to cherish memories of their war with England; but it is not unchristian or unmanly for England to join the concert of all the powers of Europe to coerce little Greece and to support the Turkish assassin in his wholesale murder of Christians. When England rallies around the flag of Jerusalem in the sense in which the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* uses the term, we will promise that the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and all other similar American Societies, smitten in conscience, will throw up their charters and go out of existence.

THE MAYFLOWER LOG.

THE gift of the so-called *Mayflower* log to the United States by the order of the Chancellor of the Diocese of London on the 25th of March, was a graceful act of generosity which will excite the liveliest interest and the warmest appreciation of all the patriotic-hereditary, historical and genealogical Societies of the United States. The history of the recovery of this valuable manuscript is as romantic to scholars and historians as the discovery of Uranus is to astronomers. There were evidences in the books of Morton, Prince, Hutchinson and other early writers of some such history as this, but for years its actual existence and whereabouts were unknown. The Rev. John S. Barry, a critical student and writer of history, some years ago purchased in Boston a book on the history of the Episcopal Church, written by the Bishop of Oxford forty years ago, and upon reading it, recognized the identity of quotations from a manuscript in the Fulham Library with those credited to Governor Bradford's history by Morton and Prince. The clew was followed up, and by a comparison with other manuscripts known to belong to Governor Bradford the identity of the *Mayflower* history was established.

Next to the Church of England, from which the gift of this precious manuscript comes, we appear to be indebted to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who took the initiative for its return while in England last summer, and to the efforts of the government of Massachusetts, the American Antiquarian and Massachusetts Historical Societies, the PILGRIM SOCIETY of Plymouth

and the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY of New York. To them the patriotic-hereditary, genealogical and historical Societies owe a large debt of gratitude.

The attitude of the English press toward this gift is not the least interesting phase of the matter. Instead of regarding it as a fair reciprocity of the gift of five valuable manuscript volumes given to England by the Philadelphia Library in 1867, the London papers are using it as an inducement to dissuade the United States Senate from amending the pending arbitration treaty. The *London Daily News* endeavors to impress that body with the magnitude of England's generosity in the matter, and to shame the Senate for protecting American interests, by saying: "Senatorial amendments will look more foolish than ever when this precious volume goes across the seas;" and the *London Times* says: "It is the more necessary to claim full credit for such acts of courtesy and friendship because the act of the American Senate renders it impossible to draw the countries together by the stronger bonds which our government has shown itself ready to forge."

It is a pity that these cross-tempered and ill-timed comments by the press should qualify the apparent whole-souled friendliness of the givers of the manuscript, and seem to put a price upon what the generous donors intended to be an unqualified gift.

NEW ENGLAND IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICA has just been treated to a delicious exhibition of John Bull's ignorance concerning his trans-Atlantic cousins. On the 25th of last month, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Dr. Thos. H. Tristan, Q. C., presiding in wig and gown, in the old chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral, at the hearing concerning the log of the *Mayflower*, gravely inquired if New England were a part of Massachusetts! Arnold Strathan, the English barrister whom American Minister Bayard had more or less wisely chosen to represent him, was unable to answer. Then the Chancellor appealed to H. F. Lee, legal secretary of the Bishop of London, with no better result. Thereupon the Chancellor said: "Is there nobody present able to answer the question?" At length a representative of the Associated Press said that Massachusetts was part of New England. The Chancellor then asked if Plymouth were in Massachusetts, and the press representative also enlightened him on that point. If the intelligent informant had replied that New England was in Massachusetts in the same sense in which Old England was in Wales, the distinguished Chancellor might have realized the stupidity of his inquiry. The total area of New England is greater than that of all England and Wales put together, being 66,465 square miles, against England's 50,828 and Wales' 7,363. Massachusetts alone is greater than Wales, having an area of 8,315 square miles. The Chancellor's entrance upon this important hearing so poorly informed concerning the geography of a section of the United States larger than half of the whole United Kingdom of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, reveals not only extraordinary original ignorance, but also lack of ordinary cleverness. He might at least have "crammed" on the subject, and preserved the semblance of an intelligent knowledge.

This episode, extremely amusing in itself, is not without precedent, and has its serious side. It has been an unfortunate characteristic of our good cousins across the water for two and a-half centuries that they have been, let us not say incapable, but rather apparently unwilling to acquire an adequate realization of American life. It was so (with exceptions) during the Colonial period and during the War for Independence, when our transatlantic brethren failed adequately to apprehend either the genius of the people or the magnitude of the moral and physical problems with which they had to cope. Had it been otherwise, how differently the history of this country might have read.

But we forgive the ignorance of Chancellor Tristan, in view of his redeeming quality of generosity, and we trust he will visit America soon and permit us to show our appreciation of his favor-

able decision. We will demonstrate to his satisfaction the geographical relations of New England and Massachusetts, and incidentally see that he is neither scalped by the fierce tribes of painted Indians, nor gored by the wild herds of shaggy bison that roam at large over the uncultivated portion of Manhattan Island lying above our old St. Paul's Chapel.

Can Anyone Do Better?

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.
Sir:—On page 404 of the December number of your magazine, there is an article entitled "An Old Paper Owned in Hudson, N. Y.," and in your February issue, on page 455, one headed "Interesting Old Papers," wherein Mr. Chippen states that he has copies of papers dated 1764. I take the liberty to say that I have several copies of *The Boston Gazette*, the oldest of which is dated from Monday, July 15th, to Monday, July 22d, 1728, No. 452. On both sides of the heading are cuts, each one and three-eighths inches square. The one on the right represents a mounted postman blowing a horn; on the left is a full rigged sailing vessel.

Can anyone do better?

H. D. ROBBINS,
Regent Summit Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
SUMMIT, N. J., March 13, 1897.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Crosby-Paddock.—What was the name of husband of Bethiah (Paddock) Crosby, who lived at South East, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1799. His daughter, Deborah Crosby, was born at South East, September 12, 1787, and married Mr. Hezekiah Hyatt and moved to Fenner, Madison County, N. Y., in 1804. Dr. Hyatt was born in 1762, at Norwalk, Conn., removed to North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., thence to Fenner in 1804. He served in the Revolution, as did also his father, John Hyatt. Was this John Hyatt the Lieutenant Colonel John Hyatt mentioned in the New York records of the Revolution? Were Reuben Crosby and Jonathan Paddock of this family? Was Bethiah Paddock a descendant of Zechariah Paddock, Jr., of Chatham, Mass.

Clough-Throop.—Can someone tell me the ancestry of John Clough, born November 7, 1777; lived at Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y., in 1799. John Clough is said to have had an elder brother Edwin, who was a Major in the Revolution. John and Mary (Throop) Clough had ten children, of whom Simeon De Witt Clough, my grandfather, was the eighth. I would like to know the line of descent from William Throop (or Adrian Scroop, son of Col. Adrian Scroop, one of the regicide judges, who came to America in 1660) to my great-grandmother, Mary (Throop) Clough.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL,
Mills Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Washington-Love.—Information is desired in regard to the ancestry of Thomas Washington, of Brunswick County, Va., and his relationship to George Washington. Also in regard to the parentage of his wife, Janet Love.

N. M. K.

Richards.—William Richards is supposed to have come from the South of Wales to America at about the time of the Revolution. He married Lucretia— in New Hampshire. Lived in Springfield, Mass. Children—Joseph, Daniel, James, William, Lucretia and Lois. William, Jr., went to Ohio, and died at his death \$40,000 to the cause of education. Joseph lived in Schroon Lake, N. Y. Can anyone give information in regard to William Richards, or any of his children?

F. B. RICHARDS.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y.

Wilcox-Seymour.—Can anyone give me the ancestry of Josiah Wilcox born in Rhode Island about 1760. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had four children, Jeremiah, Noyes, Elinor and Mercy. I would like also to know the birthplace of Elinor Wilcox. She married Dyer Seymour.

ALCY J. DAY.

2016 Grand Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Brinkerhoff.—Information desired of the military operations of George Brinkerhoff, who married Catherine Herring, and is supposed to have enlisted from Dutchess County, N. Y., in June, 1779.

F. E. WHITEBECK.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The following has been received in reply to query in March, 1897, issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Gates.—General Horatio Gates, of Revolutionary War fame, was, at his death in 1806, a resident of Rose Hill, New York City. His will, dated March 20, 1806, and proved April 15, same year, leaves his entire estate to his wife, Mary Gates. His only son died previous to this date, *sine prole*. Consequently, General Horatio Gates left no posterity.

L. J. HOOKER,

289 Gates Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Shepard.—I would appreciate information regarding the genealogy of Abram Shepard. He was a native of Connecticut, but moved to Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and was killed in Battle of Minnisink, July 22, 1779. He held a commission as Lieutenant from the State of New York. He had a brother, David, and two sons, Abraham and Jonathan.

W. O. SHEPARD.

Saffen.—I wish to learn the ancestry of Thomas Saffen of New Jersey. Quartermaster "Heard's Brigade," June 14, 1776. Would be pleased to correspond with anyone of the name or descent.

C. SIDNEY CRANE.

55 West 33d Street, N. Y. City.

Waterman.—I would like to know if there was ever a genealogy of the Waterman family, and if so, where it can be found.

R. C. BOOMER.

CAMPELLO, MASS.

Winslow.—Information is desired as to the ancestry of Bethia Winslow of Scituate, Mass., who married Roger Nichols of Hingham, Nov. 7, 1718.

J. W. H.

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."

AMERICAN WARS.—Instituted, January 11, 1897. Incorporated, February 10, 1897. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers from 1607 to 1783, and of United States officers of 1812, Mexican or Civil Wars. Companionship granted upon nomination by the Council. *Founder:* Edward Junius Edwards, Minneapolis.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* Descendants (minors) of soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, Room 50, No. 908 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1760. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident, prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *Corresponding Secretary-General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,* 902 F street, Washington D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferria, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES (Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable families of New York).—Incorporated, December 9, 1895. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to New York from Holland prior to 1700. *Directress-General:* Mrs. William Gihon, Tarrytown, N. Y. *Deputy Directress-General:* Mrs. Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, 41 East Fifty-ninth street, New York.

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, 1895. *Members:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary-General:* 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.

HISTORIC COUNCIL, LADIES' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE TWO AMERICAS.—Foreign Secretary: Mrs. Florence Grey, Everett House, New York City.

HOLLAND DAMES OF THE NEW NETHERLANDS.—Organized in 1886. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came from Holland prior to 1675. *General address:* Holland House, 30th street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1885. *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. *Secretary:* Lea Melvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* George Ernest Bowman, 623 Tremont Building, Boston.

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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander,* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Mrs. B. B. Kenyon. Information to be obtained from the Organizer, Mrs. William Gerry Blade, 832 West 87th street, New York City.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.—Incorporated, January 31, 1893. *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 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, 62 East 127th street, New York City.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812).—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Assistant Secretary:* Charles Isham, 97 Cedar street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812 (General Society).—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

Sons of the American Revolution.

A NOTEWORTHY celebration of March 17th, the anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British, was given by the Boston Chapter of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the University Club.

A business meeting was first held at which officers were elected for the year as follows: President, George Ernest Bowman; Vice President, George Francis Pierce; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Sumner Parsons; Historian, Edward Webster McGlenen; Board of Directors, Rev. William Eleazer Barton, D.D., Henry Durfee Pope, Charles Kimball Darling, Jerome Carter Hosmer, Rodney Macdonough. A resolution was adopted favoring the erection by the State of a monument or statue on Dorchester Heights to commemorate the success of the American army in forcing the British to evacuate Boston. A banquet was served after the meeting, at the conclusion of which, speeches were made by the President, Henry Durfee Pope, Gamaliel Bradford, Governor of the Massachusetts SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS; the Hon. Edwin Shepard Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Charles E. Adams, President of the Old Middlesex Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Maj. Charles K. Darling, Commissioner Robert Thaxter Swan, Mr. George Ernest Bowman, and Mr. Horace Ware. Mr. Bradford reviewed the condition of the people of colonial days and then referred to present conditions, saying it was the duty of men of the present not only to look back to what their ancestors did, but to grapple with the problems of the day. Mr. Barrett spoke of the prosperous condition of the seven Chapters of the Massachusetts Society, and said that the State Society wished to erect a statue to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, a statue on Dorchester Heights, where the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, and also to bring to Boston, where she was built, the old ship *Constitution*.

THE meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, March 5th, in the rooms of the Society, No. 28 State street, Boston, was well attended. Thirty-one persons were admitted to membership, including Dr. Samuel D. Brooks, John C. Clark, Andrew J. Carleton and Zephaniah Spooner, all of Springfield, whose fathers actually fought in the Revolution. The Hon. C. H. Saunders and Herbert W. Kimball were appointed a committee to place memorial tablets at the places of birth and death of the patriot, James Otis. Another committee, composed of Edwin S. Barrett, Dr. Francis H. Brown, Charles K. Darling, Herbert W. Kimball and Prescott Chamberlain was chosen to make arrangements for the annual meeting, April 19th, which will be held at the Old South Meeting House, and for the banquet to be given in the afternoon of the same day at the Hotel Vendome. The nominations for officers of the Society for 1897-1898 are:

President, Edwin S. Barrett, Concord; Vice-Presidents, Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant; Nathan Appleton, Boston; Francis H. Brown, Boston; Secretary, George E. Brown, Boston; Registrar, Herbert W. Kimball, Newton; Treasurer, Charles M. Green, M. D., Boston; Historian, Charles K. Darling, Boston; Chaplain, the Rev. Carlton A. Staples, Lexington; Managers, David H. Coolidge, Boston; Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston; Luke S. Stearns, Springfield; Theodore C. Bates, Worcester; Eugene F. Endicott, Chelsea; Rufus Kimball, Lynn.

THE evening of February 22d was passed delightfully by the Arizona Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and their friends, the occasion being the first annual banquet of the Soci-



ety. This was given at the Hotel Adams in Phoenix and was preceded by a business meeting, at which these officers were elected: President, Major H. F. Robinson; Vice-President, J. W. Benham; Secretary, W. H. Robinson; Treasurer, Capt. L. W. Coggins; Registrar, J. Ernest Walker; Historian, Lloyd B. Christy; Chaplain, Rev. Lewis Halsey, D.D. These gentlemen and Col. P. P. Parker, Rev. H. A. Thompson and George D. Christy are the Board of Managers. The dinner was served in the ordinary of the hotel, which was appropriately draped with National flags. Beautiful roses, smilax and other cut flowers decorated the tables. Major Robinson presided as toast-master and in his address prophesied that the day of the annual meetings would become the red letter day of the year. Attorney Rickenbaugh spoke to the toast "Our Society," Dr. Scott Helm to "George Washington," and Col. Parker made a very clever response to "Arizona." "Our Flag" elicited a burst of eloquence from W. H. Robinson, full of patriotic fervor. There were other speeches, some witty, others in serious vein, a recitation by J. W. Benham, the singing of "America," and the festivities were concluded by a dance in the main dining hall.

OLD Salem Chapter, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held its annual meeting February 26th. The reports of the Secretary and Registrar showed the Chapter to be in a flourishing condition. After adjournment the members attended a lecture of E. G. Gauss upon Paul Revere, by invitation of the North Bridge Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION. Several musical selections were very pleasingly rendered. The annual dinner of the Chapter on March 3rd, at the Salem Club, was a very enjoyable and successful occasion. There were no especial guests nor speeches, the Chapter following its usual custom of dining in an informal manner. The next regular meeting was held March 30th at the residence of Eben Putnam, Esq., and the officers were elected as follows for the year 1897: Shepard D. Gilbert, President; Wm. W. Eaton and Andrew Nichols, Vice-Presidents; W. Hardy Dayton, Treasurer; Charles F. Ropes, Secretary; Eben Putnam, Registrar. *Executive Committee:* Shepard D. Gilbert, Chairman Ex Officio; W. Hardy Dayton, Charles F. Ropes, J. C. Rogers, Dudley A. Massey, R. H. Gowing, Alden P. White, and Francis Appleton. *Membership Committee:* Raymond L. Newcomb, Charles O. Welch, T. Frank Hunt, Wm. O. Hood, John Robinson, George L. Allen, George H. Allen, Wm. O. Chapman, Chas. H. Preston and Chas. F. Ropes.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held at Pittsburg on February 22, 1897, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. William A. Herron, Pittsburg; First Vice-President, Col. A. J. Logan, Pittsburg; Vice-Presidents, Wynn R. Sewell, Esq., Allegheny; Maj. Howard Morton, Pittsburg; Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, Pittsburg; Roger Sherman, Esq., Titusville; James D. Hancock, Esq., Franklin; Secretary, Thomas Stephen Brown, Pittsburg; Corresponding Secretary, John M. Kennedy, Jr., Pittsburg; Treasurer, John C. Porter, Allegheny; Registrar, Henry D. Sellers, Pittsburg; Historian, Alex. S. Guffey, Pittsburg; Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Stanton, D.D., Pittsburg; Board of Managers, John A. Harper, Dr. George W. Allyn, Samuel E. Gill, Henry S. Sweitzer, Cornelius E. Rumsey, William L. Jones, Joseph Albron. Delegates to National Congress, Henry D. Sellers, Col. Thomas Potter, Jr.; Alternates, Thomas S. Brown, Samuel S. Bryan, Dr. George W. Allyn, William G. Sargeant.

THE Foot Guard Armory in Hartford, Conn., was transformed into a banquet hall on Washington's birthday to receive the nearly 400 Connecticut SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION who assembled there for their annual dinner. Twelve long tables gave ample accommodation to the guests. On the stage, which was decorated most attractively with potted plants and a full length portrait of Washington, was placed a table at which were seated Joseph G. Woodward, the toastmaster; Governor Lorin A. Cooke, Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Society, and other speakers and invited guests. From the opening address to the last, interest never flagged, and enthusiastic applause greeted the speakers. From the gallery looked down the members of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who were present by special invitation.

As the \$8,000 appropriated by Congress for refitting the old frigate *Constitution* is immediately available, Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, suggested to the Navy Department officials the propriety of having the work done at once, leaving it to the future to decide whether the vessel shall be taken to Washington, Boston or elsewhere. The officials agreed with him and the vessel will be placed in readiness for a sea voyage. Mr. Fitzgerald also put in an application to have the *Constitution* at Boston, October 19th next, at which time the citizens of Massachusetts intend to make a great demonstration to mark the 100th anniversary of the launching of the ship.

At a meeting of the Empire State Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in New York, March 15th, Ralph E. Prime read a report on the desecration of the flag, saying that the emblem was used too promiscuously by private business concerns and political parties for the furtherance of private designs. Mr. Prime recommended legislation imposing a fine of \$10 for the use of the flag on any but government and school buildings. This proposal met with strong opposition from many who were present, Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge being one of its strongest opponents. After an hour's discussion the report was referred to a committee of thirteen to draw up a bill to be presented to Congress.

AN extremely interesting paper "The Pride of Our Navy" was recently read before the Colorado Society of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by the President, Joseph Farrand Tuttle, Jr. It gave a history of the old frigate *Constitution*, from the day she was launched, September 20, 1797, to her retirement from active service.

A GENTLEMAN in Nevada owns a dueling pistol that once belonged to Benedict Arnold. It is a flint-lock with a full length stock of black oak. The barrel is ten inches long, or fourteen inches over all, and has the Tower brand. The owner never denies any boy who wishes to blaze away with it on the Fourth of July.

Sons of the Revolution.

At the annual meeting of the Philip Livingston Chapter of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, held on January 15th, the anniversary of the birth of Philip Livingston, the following officers were elected for the coming year:



Regent, Major Harmon Pumpelly Read; Vice-Regent, George Lawyer; Secretary, William Herrick Griffith; Treasurer, Alpheus T. Bulkley; Historian, Dr. Charles M. Culver; Registrar, William A. Wallace; Chaplain, Leonard W. Richardson; Marshal, Dr. Arthur G. Root. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of General J. Meredith Read, a member of the Chapter, and to make efforts toward securing the erection at Albany, by the State Society, of monuments in honor of Philip Livingston and Philip Schuyler. The Chapter voted to hold four stated meetings during the year. The annual banquet given at the Kenmore, February 22d, was a delightful affair, greatly enjoyed by all who took part. The decorations of the banquet hall were very elaborate and handsome, and among them, as was fitting for an assemblage of men, proud of their heroic ancestry, were many articles having a bearing on historic facts. Most noteworthy among these were the flags of the Chapter. These were *fac similes* of the Pine Tree flag of Connecticut, and that of Massachusetts, under which the troops fought at Bunker Hill; of the Blue Crescent flag of South Carolina, placed on the ramparts of Fort Palmetto in 1775 by Sergeant Jasper; the flag of thirteen stripes with the red cross of St. George, and the first stars and stripes. These were presented to the Chapter by George W. Pierce, and the collection is said to be unique. Another gift which formed part of the decorations was a large oil painting of Yankee Doodle, the work of F. W. Boutelle, and presented by him to the Society. The tables were arranged to form three sides of a square. They were decorated with potted plants and fruit, while over the west table were fastened four bands of ribbon in blue and gold, the colors of the Society. Seated about the board were:

W. W. Byington, Goodwin Brown, F. H. Brandow, Frank W. Boutelle, Charles F. Bridge, James F. Barker, Dr. Lewis Balch, George C. Baker, Charles S. Byington, Jonas H. Brooks, Dr. Frederick Cullin Curtis, Dr. Charles M. Culver, Josiah D. Chapin, Seth H. Clark, Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Clark T. Durant, E. W. Douglas of Troy, Charles H. Douglas, Harland P. French, David M. Green of Troy, William H. Griffith, Prof. Albert N. Husted, Hugh Hastings, George Lawyer, Philip Livingston, Charles H. Mills, Elijah W. Murphey, Charles Newman, Henry Harmon Noble, John D. Parsons, George W. Pierce, J. V. L. Pruyn, Dr. Arthur G. Root, Roscoe C. Sanford, F. W. Stedman, C. H. Slingerland, Angus McD. Shoemaker, James D. Shoemaker, General Frederick Townsend, Colonel George C. Treadwell, Frank W. Thomas of Troy, Dr. Willis G. Tucker, Edgar A. Vander Veer, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Dr. Samuel B. Ward, William A. Wallace, Robert D. Williams, Captain Chauncey P. Williams, Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Robert D. Williams, Robert C. Pruyn, Colonel George C. Treadwell, Roscoe C. Sanford, Elijah W. Murphey, Captain Chauncey P. Williams, and Edgar A. Vander Veer, whose good taste and judgment in planning and carrying out details rendered the affair most successful. The menu card formed a handsome souvenir. A

miniature picture of Washington encircled with gold, with a verse from Lord Brougham underneath, adorned the first page of the cover, and the title page represented a band of Continental soldiers on their way to fight for liberty. Mr. George Lawyer presided as toastmaster, and called upon Colonel Pruyn for a report in regard to the memorials proposed for New York's patriots. Colonel Pruyn said that he had opened correspondence suggesting that monuments be erected to Philip Livingston and Colonel Gansevoort as well as to General Philip Schuyler, and that the National and State Societies favored the plan and would unite to help it. It was estimated that a subscription of \$10 from every member of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION would pay for the Schuyler memorial, and it was proposed that this should be first taken up. The speaker then started the subscription by giving \$10 and in a short time \$115 were pledged. Letters of regret from prominent members of the Society were read, and Mr. Lawyer called attention to the fact that the Albany Historical Society intended to use the \$8,000 in its treasury to purchase a building for the storing of historical relics, in which the Chapter could have rooms by co-operating in the work. The speaking in response to the toasts by Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Hon. Hugh Hastings, State Historian; Professor Alfred N. Husted, Dr. Vander Veer and Jonas H. Brooks was of a very high order, and in a masterly address the Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, D.D., S.T.D., paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Washington. At the close of the Bishop's address Secretary William Herrick Griffith proposed that the assemblage rise and drink a silent toast to George Washington. This was done as proposed. In the centre of the room was a chair, upon which was some object wrapped in a silk flag. Mr. Livingston stepped forward and removed the flag, disclosing an oil portrait of his ancestor which he presented to the Chapter. This was accepted by Mr. Lawyer on behalf of the organization. At a special meeting of the Chapter, held at the Chapter rooms Thursday, March 18th, at 4 30 P. M., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

It is the sense of this meeting of Philip Livingston Chapter that in the death of Gen. James M. Warner the Chapter has lost a dear and good friend, the members an associate whose charm of manner, kindness of heart and loving interest will be sadly missed at their meetings.

Resolved, That the untimely death of James Meech Warner removes from the city of Albany one of her honored sons, from the State one of her distinguished citizens, and from the Society of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION one of its most patriotic members.

Resolved, That this Chapter recalls with pride the gallant and meritorious services of General Warner in the late rebellion at Spotsylvania, Flint Hill, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and Petersburg.

Resolved, That this Society tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased, and that the members of this Chapter attend the funeral services in a body, wearing the insignia of the Society.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our Chapter minutes, and an engrossed copy thereof be presented to the family of our late associate member.

(For the Chapter.)

HARMON PUMPELLY READ, Regent.
WILLIAM HERRICK GRIFFITH, Secretary.

At a special meeting held Tuesday, March 23, 1897, at the Chapter rooms, the committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to Gen. John Meredith Read, who died at Paris, France, the 27th of December, 1896, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The death of Gen. John Meredith Read removes from earth one of America's most illustrious sons. One whose patriotism, honesty and acumen in the service of his country have never been at fault.

Resolved, That the members of the Philip Livingston Chapter, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, have heard with great sorrow of the untimely demise of their late distinguished associate member, John Meredith Read, whose public and private life has been a source of pride to all those who love their country in the city of Albany.

Resolved, That in his death America has sustained a distinct loss; that patriotism has lost one of her most distinguished votaries and lovers of American history, one of its most learned students and friends.

Resolved, That the members of this Chapter recall with gratitude the eminent services of Gen. John Meredith Read during the two sieges of Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war, also his services to the State and Nation as Adjutant-General at the breaking out of the rebellion, and the subsequent services to his country when Minister to Greece, one of which is reported to have so greatly increased the exports of cereals from the United States that our country was assisted in a marked degree in its financial prosperity.

Resolved, That the members of this Chapter cannot but feel a personal loss in one whose life was an honor to the historic Revolutionary family to which he belonged, and an inspiration to all those of American Revolutionary descent.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and entered on the minutes, and a copy be sent to General Read's family, as a small token of our sympathy for them in their great bereavement.

JOHN L. NEWMAN,
C. M. CULVER, M.D.,
E. A. BARTLETT, M.D.,
Committee.

The Chapter will hold suitable exercises in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington April 19th, and has also plans under way for an elaborate church service in commemoration of the Battle of Saratoga October 17th. Mr. W. W. Byington is to exhibit very soon to the members of this Chapter and to the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a superb collection of stereopticon views

of old Colonial and Revolutionary houses, battlefields, and military heroes of that period.

A LARGE and very successful meeting of the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, was held in Cincinnati February 22d, at the Queen City Club rooms, which were very tastefully decorated for the occasion. A business session of an hour preceded the banquet, President George E. Pomeroy presiding and 120 members being in attendance. The principal matters under consideration were the question of union with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the election of officers. A series of resolutions, originating with the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, and revised by the Illinois Society, was indorsed by the Ohio Society. The resolutions instruct the delegates to the National Conference, which is to be held in Philadelphia April 19th, to favor coalition with the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the requirements for membership in the two Societies being now practically the same. The delegates were instructed to favor and secure the holding of a conference in Cincinnati October 5th, to effect the consolidation in case union of the Societies is agreed upon. Fraternal greetings were interchanged during the meeting with the Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was holding a similar meeting in Cleveland. It was decided again to give prizes for the best three compositions written by High School pupils, the subject assigned being "The Battle of King's Mountain; Its Effect Upon the Subsequent Results of the Revolution." The prizes will be awarded October 19th. After the reading of the annual report by the retiring Secretary, Mr. A. H. Pugh, Major Frank J. Jones, ex-President of the Society, in a very graceful speech presented, on behalf of his fellow-members, a magnificently framed etching of the famous "Old Ironsides" to Mr. Pugh, as a slight token of their appreciation of his untiring efforts in founding and building up the Ohio Society. Mr. Pugh responded in a witty and spirited manner, although quite taken aback by the ovation extended him on the part of his grateful fellow-members. It may be mentioned here that the Secretary of the Ohio Society is regarded as one of the most efficient and best known State officers in the country. It is largely due to his enthusiasm and energy that the movement in Ohio for consolidation of the two Societies of descendants of Revolutionary sires has progressed so rapidly and favorably. The result of the election was as follows:

President, Achilles H. Pugh, Cincinnati; First Vice-President, Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Springfield; Second Vice-President, Captain E. M. Wood, Dayton; Third Vice-President, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati; Fourth Vice-President, Oscar T. Martin, Springfield; Secretary, John Ward Bailey, Cincinnati; Assistant Secretary, Dr. A. I. Carson, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Charles Davies Jones, Cincinnati; Registrar, John Marshall Newton, Cincinnati; Historian, Prof. Thomas H. Norton, Ph.D., Sc.D., Cincinnati; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry Melville Curtis, D.D.

Board of Managers, George E. Pomeroy, Toledo; Dr. W. W. Seely, W. H. Doane, Mus. D.; Thomas D. Rhodes, Harry L. Laws, Pitts. H. Burt, W. A. Goodman, Jr., Cincinnati; John H. Patterson, Dayton, and Capt. E. O. Hurd, Plainville.

At the banquet the newly elected President, Mr. Pugh, assumed the duties of toastmaster. Excellent addresses were made by the Rev. Yelverton Peyton Morgan, of Dayton, on "Washington"; Prof. Henry Goodwin Smith, of Lane Seminary, great grandson of the famous Parson Allen, of Pittsfield, who led the men of his church to the field of Bennington, on "The Fighting Parsons of the Revolution," and Herbert T. Jenney, of Cincinnati, on "Washington's Farewell." Oscar T. Martin, of Springfield, read an instructive paper on the origin and work of the "Committee on Correspondence," which antedated the War of the Revolution. All these were well received and will be published in book form. At the close of the formal programme, Governor Bushnell proposed a toast to the President of the United States and then to the President elect. The latter was greeted with enthusiastic applause. At the close of Governor Bushnell's remarks Major H. P. Lloyd proposed a toast to the oldest living citizen of the country and member of the Society, General Samuel F. Cary. The veteran received quite an ovation, and responded with a speech, though he said he had withdrawn from the public platform some time ago.

TWO of the three medals offered by the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION of the State of New York for the best essays on "The Cause and Results of Cornwallis's Surrender," were won by students in the Buffalo High School. Two years ago this school received the bronze medal; last year the silver and bronze medals, and this year the gold and silver ones. The prizes were presented to the successful competitors Friday morning, March 12th, in the large assembly room of the High School. The Hon. T. Guilford Smith, President of the Buffalo Association of SONS; Sheldon T. Vile and Henry R. Howland, past Presidents; Cyrus K. Remington, ex-Secretary; Jared H. Tilden, J. W. Crafts and George W. Comstock occupied seats on the rostrum with the Principal of the School, Frederick A. Vogt. The presentation was made by President Smith in a stirring address. The winners of the prizes

were Herbert A. Hickman, to whom was awarded the gold medal, and Peter S. McGuire, who received the one of silver. Remarks were made by Arthur W. Hickman, father of the gold medalist; Sheldon T. Viele and Henry R. Howland, and the exercises closed with "America," sung by all present.

A COMMITTEE of the New York Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, consisting of Louis J. Allen, A. B. Valentine, Gilbert Ray Hawes, Richard H. Greene and John V. B. Clarkson, having been appointed to ascertain the wishes of the members regarding the purchase of a Society House, has issued a circular letter to the members of the Society asking each one to express his views in regard to the possession of such a house. It is not designed to make this a club house, but it is to be a place for meetings and for the preservation of such books, relics and historical collections as may come into the possession of the Society.

EARLY in March Dudley C. Hasbrouck, of Peekskill, N. Y., was elected to membership in the New York State Society of SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. Mr. Hasbrouck derives his eligibility from his great-great-grandfather, Col. Jonathan Hasbrouck, Colonel of the Fourth New York Regiment, Continental Army. The building at Newburgh, occupied by General Washington as headquarters, was built by Colonel Hasbrouck and was for many years in his charge. Mr. D. C. Hasbrouck is perfecting the record of several other Revolutionary ancestors, by means of which he will make supplementary applications.

THE annual banquet of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Knoxville, Tenn., was a small but elegant affair, attended by twenty-two members. The Society has chosen the following officers for the coming year: Col. James Van Deventer, President; Capt. W. W. Woodruff, Vice-President; Edward Maynard, Secretary; Harper Chamberlain, Treasurer; Henry Hudson, Registrar; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Frazee, Chaplain; Board of Managers, Joshua W. Caldwell, George W. Henderson and Horace Van Deventer.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

KATHERINE GAYLORD Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bristol, Connecticut, had for the subject of its December meeting: I. Settlements on the Connecticut River, at



Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield—Mrs. E. E. Newell. II. Settlements along the Shore, at Saybrook, New Haven and New London—Miss Laura Seymour. III. Old South Burial Ground and Bristol's Inhabitants during the last Century—Miss Mary P. Root, Historian. Songs by Glee Club, led by Mrs. Wells. The annual reception by the Chapter took the place of the January meeting. This was held, by invitation, in the Baptist parlors, beautifully decorated by the committee. Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, descendant of "Brother Jonathan" and President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was the special guest of the evening. Invited guests were

presented to the new Regent, Miss Clara Lee Bowman, by Mrs. Muzzy, retiring Regent; Miss Bowman in turn presenting them to Mr. Trumbull, Miss Atwood, Vice-Regent; Mr. Lyon, pastor of the church, and to Mrs. Lyon. Several piano selections were rendered by Mrs. Barnes, of the Glee Club, assisted by Mr. Barnes, flutist, and Miss Olcott, violinist. Adjourning to the audience room, the several hundred guests listened to graceful, finely spoken words of welcome from the Regent, whose perfect adaptability to any and every circumstance, renders her at home, and her words a delight wherever placed. The Rev. Mr. Lyon, as host, cordially welcomed the DAUGHTERS and friends. Mr. Trumbull gave a most valuable and scholarly address upon "The Part which Connecticut Played in the American Revolution." (This the Chapter will print later.) Solos were sung by Mrs. Stephen Wells and Miss Helen Pierce, which received well-earned applause. A social hour, with refreshments served by the committee, closed the evening. The February meeting was postponed to March 10, in order that the delegates to the Continental Congress, who had remained to view the Inauguration, might have time to reach home with their reports. Monday, at the Congress, was wittily reported by the Regent, who referred also with pleasure to the fact that the prize offered by the National Society for the best biography of a Revolutionary Woman, had been awarded to one of our own members, Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, organizing Regent of the Chapter. She referred to the growth

of the Society in Connecticut, which is still the Banner State. Also to the fact that (as a special courtesy to our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Kinney, who is a friend of Miss Rose Cleveland) Mrs. Cleveland received the Connecticut delegation, assisted by Mrs. Kinney. Mrs. W. E. Sessions reported the doings of Tuesday: reports of National Officers, Mrs. Stevenson's reception, etc. Miss M. E. Root gave Wednesday: treating of the attempt to revise the Constitution, the raising of funds for the Continental Hall, receptions, etc. Miss Ida Sessions told the story of Thursday's elections and reception by Connecticut Senators and Congressmen, with their wives, in a most entertaining manner. Mrs. W. S. Ingraham treated Friday in a most humorous vein, laying especial stress upon the flowers introduced into most serious subjects, such as the union of the two societies (the consummation of which has the heartiest endorsement of every true DAUGHTER). Music by the Glee Club was then given. A realistic twenty-minute presentation (impromptu) of "Impressions of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Congress" (interspersed with flowers), in which the members were enlightened as to methods of conducting so large a meeting, proved very interesting indeed, and finished the day's programme. Prizes have been offered by the Chapter to the schools of the place for historical work. An account of this will be given later, after the test, to be held April 19th.

THE Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Medford, Mass., began life very auspiciously and is favored by having its home in the midst of historic surroundings. Jan. 26th a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. E. D. Manning, one of the members, for the presentation and reception of the charter. State Regent, Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvård, was present and a select number of guests, and the exercises were of a most interesting character. As a result of this meeting there have been several applications for membership. By the courtesy of the Medford Historical Society, the Chapter holds its meetings in the former's rooms, and the DAUGHTERS held their first public meeting at this place Feb. 22d. The members of the Historical Society were the guests of the afternoon, and the expressions of pleasure and gratitude heard on all sides at the close of the exercises, were very gratifying and show with what favor the Chapter and its work is regarded. The Chapter was represented at the National Congress by Mrs. E. D. Manning, but, on account of her illness while at Washington, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, Vice-Regent, who was in the city at the time, was qualified as delegate in place of Mrs. Manning, and at the last regular meeting of the Chapter she gave a very full report of the doings of the Congress. At the same time the charter, in its frame of historic woods, was displayed. This frame is composed of wood from ten different sources, one-half of which represents Medford's part in history and also comprises portions of the Great Elm, Boston Common; Washington Elm, Cambridge; Liberty Bell Yoke and Frigate *Constitution*. The main part and back of the frame are made from a pine window shutter from the house still standing at the corner of Tremont and Hollis streets, Boston, where Sarah Bradlee-Fulton disguised her brother and his friends for the Mohawk raid on the tea ships in Boston Harbor. Mr. Doggett, who kindly furnished the shutter, is a descendant of Mrs. Fulton's brother, Nathaniel Bradlee, who at that time owned the house. Mr. Doggett resides in the house, which will soon give way to the march of modern improvement. The frame is the gift of the Misses Clark, members of the Chapter, and previous to the presentation the Historian read a sketch called "The Vista Seen Through the Frame," a panorama of the past suggested by the composition of the frame. The Chapter is most fortunate in its name, for Mrs. Fulton's home was in Medford for many years, and in the old burying ground just across the street from the Historical Society's building, she is buried. She was intimately connected with the events of the Revolution in this vicinity, and at the time of the Historical Society's festival last October, "On the Banks of the Mystic," the punch bowl owned by Mrs. Fulton, and from which Washington was served on the occasion of his visit to the patriotic woman, was exhibited. The president of the Historical Society and four members of the Chapter are descendants of Mrs. Fulton.—*Eliza M. Gill, Historian*.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was commemorated by the Old Colony Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Hingham, Mass., by a Colonial Tea at the house of Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, on Main street. The guests were received by the committee of the occasion: Miss Mary E. Lovett, Mrs. C. C. Melcher, and its chairman, the hostess herself, in costumes of the Colonial period, with high-dressed powdered hair and patches to add to the antique effect of their brocaded gowns and old-time laces. The Regent of the Chapter reproduced the picture of Mrs. Washington in her attire, and most of the other DAUGHTERS wore dresses and tuckers, broad collars and high combs of their ancestresses, which, with Mrs. General Lincoln's scarlet cloak,

worn by her great-great-granddaughter, and a quaint little red riding-coat of the Revolutionary period sported by another lady, gave a picturesque quaintness to the assembly. The parlors were adorned with flags and decorations of red, white and blue, and were gay with beautiful flowers sent by the Registrar, Miss Bradley. Enlivened by the handsome costumes and smiling faces of the guests the scene was charming, and will long be remembered by the Chapter as one of the prettiest of its celebrations of historic anniversaries. The meeting was opened by the usual business, after which the Regent, Mrs. Robbins, made a short address upon the character of Washington. This was followed by an interesting essay from Mrs. Starkes Whiton upon the mother of the great patriot, which so impressed the Chapter that a resolution was at once passed to contribute to the endowment fund, by which the monument, already erected to the memory of Mary Washington by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, shall be forever protected from neglect and vandalism. Mrs. John W. Day then read a valuable paper full of important suggestions as to the best way of impressing the children with vivid pictures of the past, and in accordance with her ideas a committee was appointed to report upon a scheme for some celebration for their benefit. The singing of America by the assembly, with guitar accompaniment by Mrs. S. H. Spalding, followed, and finally a poem was read by Mrs. J. W. Spooner, written in honor of one of her colonial ancestors by another descendant. After the exercises of the Chapter were over the guests enjoyed a tea and social conversation in another room, and separated full of enthusiasm for the charming entertainment provided for them by the committee and the genial hostess of the occasion.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lexington, Massachusetts, have during the past season done noble work in collecting funds needed for the preservation of the old Hancock-Clark Home, one of the priceless relics of Colonial and Revolutionary times. Working with the will and earnestness of their ancestors, their labors have been rewarded by the accumulation of several hundred dollars, with still greater amounts promised, there being much interest manifested by individuals and societies throughout the country to aid in the good work. Consisting, as the Lexington Chapter does, of the descendants of the men who were first to meet the British, it is one of the most interesting in the country. It is not large in numbers, its members desiring to confine it especially to the interests of the men who stood firmly side by side in the early dawn of the bleak April morning in '75 and pledged themselves by their blood to gain liberty for America. In its numbers we find the kindred of Captain Parker, the Munroes, fourteen of whom were in service during that memorable day; the Harringtons, Tidds, Hastings, Browns and Bowmans. Captain Thaddeus Bowman, the last commissioned captain of Lexington militia, who first met the British, was the ancestor of the Regent. As their ancestors were firmly banded together on Lexington Green, so now is the Chapter united as a family of sisters, with ready hearts and willing hands for every good cause. The meetings are held monthly and there is always a paper on instructive and interesting reminiscences of Colonial and Revolutionary times, while the accumulation of relics and preservation of all that pertains to the past history of our country is its first and deepest aim. Very few meetings have ever been held when the Chapter has not welcomed friends from all parts of our broad land, and everyone interested in American history may be assured of a most cordial welcome in Lexington, where the liberty of America first dawned. The Regent of the Lexington Chapter, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, has a most interesting ancestry, going back on the maternal side to the earliest South, and on the paternal to the oldest North. As emblematic of the union of Roanoke, Jamestown and Lexington, Mrs. Van Ness has presented to the Chapel a gavel made of wood from these homes of her ancestors.

A MEETING of the Camden Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held Friday, March 19th, at the residence of Mrs. G. F. Conant. After the usual opening exercises, the Chapter proceeded to the business of the day. The members voted upon two applications for membership, and decided that on Lexington Day, April 19th, flags should be placed upon the graves of the patriots of 1776 who are buried at Camden. Among these are four who responded promptly to the Lexington Alarm. By request of the Regent, the flag of our country will be unfurled on that day at the homes of the members. The attention of those present was now attracted to Mrs. B. D. Stone, who arose to present a gavel to Camden Chapter. She addressed the Regent, telling her that the gavel was made of wood from the Saratoga battlefield. The body of the gavel is of hickory, the handle of oak grown on the south bank of the ravine where General Arnold made his terrific charges in the afternoon of the first day's fight, September 19, 1777. This was one of the thirteen decisive battles of the War. On the handle of the gavel is a silver

plate, beautifully engraved, "Lizzie H. Putnam Stone. Presented to the Camden Chapter, Feb. 12, 1897." The date was that upon which Mrs. Stone had expected to make the presentation. The gavel is a *fac simile* of the one presented by the Saratoga Chapter to the New York State Regent. Mrs. Conant, in behalf of the Chapter, accepted this beautiful and historic gift, and said she knew she would not have to use it as the Vice-President, Mrs. Brackett, did in Washington, unless the Chapter went into a "Committee of the whole," as they often did there. She thought she would like to have it do so, that she might have the pleasure of using this useful gift, which is the first to the Chapter. The first number on the programme for the day was a poem, "Tea Party Day," nicely read by Mrs. E. C. Case. An exceedingly interesting article was read by Mrs. J. N. Strong about Lafayette and the place of his burial. Mrs. Conant read her report from the Continental Congress at Washington, giving an interesting account, although she did not pay strict attention to the variety of exercises at the different sessions which she attended through the week.—(Mrs.) Nancy Empey Edie, Historian.

THE Mary Ball Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Tacoma, Washington, celebrated Washington's Birthday by giving a Tea on the 20th of February, at the home of the Treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Thomas. The guests were the members of the Chapter and those eligible to membership. The house was beautifully decorated with native evergreens, ferns, Oregon grape, sallah, and the white plumes of pampas grass, while flags were everywhere in evidence. The receiving committee was Mrs. C. W. Griggs, the recently elected State Regent; Mrs. John C. Stallcup, Regent; Mrs. Alexander Smith, Vice-Regent, and the hostess, Mrs. H. H. Holt served tea, and Mrs. J. C. Harvey, chocolate. For the sugar spoon, a quaint and curious old spoon was used, made from the silver hilt of the sword of Abraham Bartlett, who assisted in defending the Battery in New York against the British assault during the Revolution. This spoon was loaned for the occasion by Mrs. M. M. Harvey. The guests were most gracefully and hospitably served by the young daughters of the members, and during the collation they were entertained by a musical programme of patriotic songs under the direction of Mrs. Allen. The programme ended with the singing of the State Hymn, written by the State poetess, Mrs. Ella Higginson. On the 22d of February the Chapter planted near the Coronation stand in Wright Park, a bed of roses of the Carnival colors, and in this were assisted by the Mary Lamphier Chapter of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. Eleanor F. Noel. The celebration concluded with a grand banquet in the evening at Seattle, given by the State Societies of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. The Mary Ball Chapter hopes soon to add to its membership two daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, daughter of Abraham Bartlett, who has now reached the age of 94 years, and Mrs. Edward R. Tylee, daughter of Austin Smith, who served in the Connecticut Militia during the Revolution. The Chapter hopes also to have the pleasure of presenting both of these ladies with the souvenir spoons, so kindly offered by the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY was appropriately celebrated in Dallas, Texas, by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at the residence of Mrs. John Lane Henry, Regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter. This beautiful home was handsomely decorated with flags and the National colors, the wax candles and draperies carrying the color scheme clear through from main entrance to the ample dining room at the end of the suite thrown open to the large gathering of DAUGHTERS, CHILDREN and their friends. The Regent is also a COLONIAL DAME and appeared with the other ladies of the receiving party costumed as one and wearing the beautiful badge of the DAUGHTERS, the hub of the wheel a sparkling diamond. A fine programme was rendered, consisting of patriotic music, instrumental and vocal, and addresses. The special feature of the day for the CHILDREN was the presentation of a gavel, made of wood, taken from a tree planted at Ashland by Henry Clay and sent to the Samuel McDowell Society, Dallas, by one of the McDowell family, which is intermarried with the Clays. After the programme dainty refreshments were served to the strains of sweet music, furnished by the Dallas Mandolin and Guitar Club.

A VERY interesting event in prospect is a "Washington Lawn Party" and Reunion of the DAUGHTERS and SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS and SONS OF THE REVOLUTION to be given on May 22d at Earle-Cliff, Washington Heights, New York, the historic residence of Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The lawn party will be under the auspices of the Chapter, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be added to the fund for erecting the Continen-

tal Hall at Washington. The Society has pledged itself for \$1,000, and would like to go beyond that amount. A fine loan collection of Revolutionary and Colonial souvenirs will be one of the interesting features; another will be the revival of several incidents of open air entertainment of the last century, and the wearing by some of the ladies of costumes of that period. The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Mrs. Wm. H. Trafton, Mrs. James R. Franklin, Mrs. J. De Trafford Blackstone, Mrs. George E. Poole, Mrs. George B. Mallon and Miss Emminetta Gregor. The chairmen of the sub-committees are as follows: Refreshments, Mrs. Emily L. B. Foy; Loan Exhibition, Mrs. Eliza Jumel Caryl; Press, Mrs. Wm. H. Trafton; Music, Mrs. Charlotte S. Boorman; Amusements, Mrs. J. De T. Blackstone; Decorations, Mrs. J. R. Franklin; CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Miss Edna K. Shaw.

THE first church service ever held in the city of Little Falls, N. Y., on Washington's Birthday, was that in Emanuel Church, Monday morning, February 22d, and was a most fitting observance of the day, it being the 165th anniversary of that notable event. The vested choir of boys, each wearing a tiny silk flag as a souvenir of the occasion, sang the processional, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the Te Deum, and, in the hymn "America," were joined by the congregation, and the soul-stirring strains caused one's heart to beat with patriotic fervor. Two large silk flags were artistically draped in front of the pulpit. The Rev. Mr. Rasay's remarks were appropriate, inspiring and listened to with marked attention. The members of Astorogen Chapter present occupied pews near the centre of the church. Altogether the service was most enjoyable, and such observance of patriotic anniversaries is calculated to impress the hearts of all, especially the children, in whom lie the country's future welfare, with a love and veneration for the great men whose memories we should delight to honor.—*Clara Hale Rawdon, Regent Astorogen Chapter.*

A HANDSOME silk flag, having the original number of stars—thirteen—was presented to the Hannah Goddard Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Thursday, March 11th, by Miss Julia Goddard, for whose great-grandmother the Chapter was named. Miss Goddard entertained the Chapter at her beautiful Colonial residence in Brookline, Mass., and among her guests were Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Nash, whose fathers served in the war of the Revolution. A plate affixed to the staff of the flag was inscribed: "Presented to the Hannah Goddard Chapter, D. A. R., in memory of her ancestors, William Dawers, Thomas Dawers and Thomas Dawers, Jr." A paper was read by the Rev. Christopher Elliot, in which he described the historic but little-known ride of William Dawers to Lexington, April 19, 1775.

THE regular meeting of Quequechan Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Fall River, Massachusetts, was held Tuesday afternoon, March 9th. The Regent, Mrs. Mary J. C. Neill, in the chair. A half-hour was given for business, then the reports of the delegates to the Sixth Continental Congress were presented to the Chapter. They dealt with the business and social side of the Congress and were listened to by about thirty members. The Congress does much towards furthering the growth and prosperity of the Society, adding much of interest and pleasure to the Chapter meetings. The Washington DAUGHTERS have most charmingly opened their hearts and homes to their distant and widely scattered sisters, and their courtesy will long be remembered by those who have been so fortunate as to receive it.—*Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol, Historian.*

THE Isaac Gardner Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Brookline, Mass., had a very enjoyable and instructive meeting at the house of the Regent, Mrs. Jeremiah C. Kirtledge, on Gardner Road, on the afternoon of January 14th. The meeting was graced by the presence of the Rev. James De Normandie, who read an excellent paper on Thomas Jefferson. Afternoon tea was served to the members and to a large number of invited guests.

THE re-election of Miss M. I. Forsythe as the State Regent of New York is particularly pleasing to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of this State. Miss Forsythe is a woman of much character, and her work in the Society is filled with the truest patriotism and nobleness. Chapters formed under her guidance are fortunate, as they are imbued from the first with incipies of the purest and loftiest patriotism.

THE Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City, was represented at the National Congress by Mrs. Wootton, alternate for the Regent, Miss Vanderpoel. Other members who attended the Congress were Mrs. John C. Hazen, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. John Wise and Mrs. Eccleston Gallagher. Members of the Chapter contributed liberally to the Continental Hall fund.

The Daughters of the Revolution.

THE reports presented at the annual meeting in January of the Colorado Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, were of exceptional interest. The Society is very prosperous, the Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Kountze, reporting a highly satisfactory balance in the treasury. The Secretary, Mrs. James D. Whitmore, stated that the membership is now 180, with one Chapter in Leadville and another in Greeley. She named 12 members who had not missed a meeting for a year, and others who had not missed one since uniting with the Society. Some of these, with a number of others, were mentioned as having never failed in the loyal observance of Flag Day.



She recommended that a roll of honor be started, upon which the names of these members should be placed. The Librarian, Mrs. J. B. Grant, reported an increase of 36 volumes in the library, and recommended the use of a book-plate, so that any lost book could be traced until found. The review of the events of the year by the Historian, Mrs. Edwin B. Hendrie, was very bright and entertaining. Mrs. N. P. Hill, the Registrar, closed her report with the very practical suggestion that the Society should choose some great hero of the Revolution and erect to his memory a "plain, substantial, but artistic monument" in the City park, Denver. Mrs. J. L. McNeil, State Regent, made her annual address, which was full of good points. One of these was that although the people of the West have few visible heirlooms, the certificates of membership in the hereditary Societies prove that those who hold them are descendants of the same governors, generals and privates that adorn the family tree of many of the cultured people of the East. Before the close of the meeting the buff carnation was chosen as the flower of the Society, and this combined with blue will grace all its social and public functions. At the meeting of the Society on February 22d, at the residence of Mrs. N. P. Hill, the chief feature of the programme was a paper on the early history of Mount Vernon by the hostess. Mrs. Hill dealt chiefly with the every day domestic life of General and Mrs. Washington, and enlivened her statement of well-known facts by personal observations of Mount Vernon, which, as Vice-Regent of the Colorado Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, she has visited annually for several years.

ON Tuesday morning, in the little chapel of the House of the Good Shepherd in Orange, lay all that remained mortal of Mercy Foster Clark. Around her were the only friends she knew—"her DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION," as she loved to call them. Their kind hands had placed upon her coffin the flowers she loved best. Thoughtful hearts had remembered all her last requests and brought her mignonette and smilax and violets. The yellow mass of daffodils tied with ribbon of continental blue, with here and there a tiny flag, was her badge of membership among them. Dr. Schuyler and Rev. Alex. Mann, of Grace Church, officiated. Never did the marvelous beauty of the burial service impress me so much. Never before did "Lead Kindly Light" seem more appropriately sung, and "Nearer My God to Thee," sung as the body was carried out, had a deeper meaning than ever before. Mrs. Clark was so willing to go—so glad the fight was over. "She was born to sorrow," but her last days were comfortably spent. She was an "original Daughter"—that is, one whose father was a soldier of the Revolution. Joseph Foster was born in Connecticut. Mercy was his youngest child. She seemed to have survived husband and children and relatives. Cheated out of her savings, she found herself old and helpless and poor. She was sent from one charitable institution to another. Dissatisfied, proud and determined, with perseverance and energy she set about getting what she believed she deserved. She "wanted a pension." She was "the daughter of a soldier who fought with Washington," "who had marched many weary miles without shoes on his feet, with only rags bound around them." She wrote to lawyer, doctor, senator, mayor, governor and president. She wrote time and again asking their help. She read of the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION and wrote, asking them to intercede for her. Living in Newark it became the duty of the New Jersey Society to investigate her case. The records proved her claim and in November, 1894, she became a member. She has since been their care. She was placed in the House of the Good Shepherd, a Home where she was visited and comforted and cared for in every way by the members of the Orange Chapter. Her great desire for a pension was not fulfilled, but what she most feared was avoided. She did not die a pauper. Followed by officers and members of the Society she was laid in the grave, which they had provided for her in the cemetery at South

Orange. Among many things done by patriotic hereditary societies, surely this care of a poor, proud and lonely old patriot (for she was a patriot), by the New Jersey Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION is worthy of record and is a better monument reared than one of brass or marble.—*Georgia Beers Crater, Historian New Jersey DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.*

THE Continental Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION held a regular monthly meeting Monday afternoon, March 29th, at the home of Mrs. Chas. F. Roe. There was an unusually large attendance, nearly all the Chapter members were present, besides many of the General Society officers as guests. During the business meeting delegates were appointed for the annual State meeting, and plans for the coming celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington were discussed. After the business meeting a delightful paper was read by Mrs. Horatio C. King, the subject of which was "The new study of History as represented by the DAUGHTERS and other patriotic societies." After the literary part of the programme, tea was served, and a social hour passed. The members look forward to these gatherings with the utmost pleasure.

A STATE Society of DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION has been organized in Ohio, and the following State officers have been elected: Regent, Mrs. E. Morgan Wood, Dayton; Vice Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Stone, Chillicothe; Secretary, Mrs. Valentine Winters, Dayton; Treasurer, Miss Martha Perrine, Dayton; Registrar, Miss Anna C. Rogers, Dayton; Historian, Miss Nancy Allston, Chillicothe. Councillors, Mrs. Thomas J. Wood, Dayton; Miss Frances Battelle, Piqua; Miss Eleanor Waddle, Chillicothe; Mrs. James D. Platt, Dayton; Mrs. Herbert H. Weakley, Dayton; Miss Eleanor T. Cook, Chillicothe. Chaplain, Rev. Y. Peyton Morgan, Ph.D., Dayton.

The Founders and Patriots of America.

A MOST scholarly and interesting paper was read by Dr. George Rogers Howell, of Albany, at the meeting of the New York Society of the ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA,



held at the Hotel Normandie, in New York, March 18th. His subject was "The Date of the First Colonization of the State of New York in Modern History." He cited many evidences of the presence of the Hollanders, as traders, on and about the Hudson River between the years 1614 and 1624, and gave May, 1624, as the correct date of the arrival of the thirty families of Walloons brought by the West India Company on the ship *New Netherlands*. These families passed up the Hudson to the present site of Albany, and it was not until 1626 that settlement began on Manhattan Island. The officers of the New York Society elected for the year 1897-98 are: Governor, Hon. William Winton Goodrich, Brooklyn; Deputy-Governor, Charles Albert Hoyt, Brooklyn; Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Frederick Warren, D.D., Jersey City; Treasurer, Matthew Hinman, Brooklyn; Secretary, Henry Lincoln Morris, New York City; State's Attorney, Samuel Victor Constant, New York City; Registrar, Edward Hagaman Hall, New

York; Historian, George Rogers Howell, Albany; Councillors, to serve three years: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Brooklyn; Jonas Hapgood Brooks, Albany; Hon. John Winslow, Brooklyn; Membership of Committee: George Clinton Batcheller, New York City; Howard Sumner Robbins, New York City; James Henry Headley, New York City; Charles Perry Champion, New York City; Edward Nelson Granville Greene, Brooklyn.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

SEVENTY-FIVE members of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in Massachusetts were present at the meeting held at Young's Hotel, Boston, March 30th. Governor A. J. C. Sowden presided, and a number of interesting papers were read. Walter H. Watkins treated of "Wrentham in Old England and the Settlement of Wrentham in New England." S. Arthur Bent read of the "Burning of Groton." A paper by Horace E. Ware was entitled "Day-break Ambuscade of Indians in Wrentham, Mass.: an Episode of King Philip's War; Benjamin Rockwood's Bold Operation; a Soldier in Two Colonial Wars," and F. Apthorp Foster read one on "Capt. Michael Peirce and the Ambuscade at Rehoboth."

The Society of American Wars.

THE following Companions of the SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS, connected with University work and teaching, comprise about one-third of its roll, and give it quite an academic tone: California—David Starr Jordan, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., President, Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Minnesota—Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., President, University of Minnesota; Cushman Kellogg Davis, LL.D., U. S. Senator, 1st Lieutenant 28th Wis. Inf., 1862-64, Governor, Minnesota, 1874; Regent University of Minnesota; Col. William Madison Liggett, Dean of College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota; William Watts Folwell, LL.D., Prof. of Political Science and Librarian, University of Minnesota; President, Minneapolis Park Board; Major, 50th N.Y. Eng., 1862-65; Charles Burke Elliott, Ph.D., Judge Fourth District, Lecturer on Corporations and International Law, University of Minnesota; Charles Luke Wells, Ph.D., Prof. of History, University of Minnesota; Charles Flint McClumpha, Ph.D., Prof. English Language and Literature, University of Minnesota; Thomas Bradford Hartzell, D.M.D., M.D., Prof. of Oral Surgery, University of Minnesota; William Remsen Appleby, M.A., Prof. of Mining and Metallurgy, University of Minnesota; Lieut. Harry Alexander Leonhaeuser, U. S. A., Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, University of Minnesota; Willard Patten, Teacher of Music, Author of the Oratorio, *Isaiah*; John Nathan Greer, M.A., Principal, Central High School; John Augustine Sanford, Ph.D., Prof. of Latin and Greek, Central High School; Rev. Marion Daniel Shurter, D.D., Pastor, Church of the Redeemer, Lecturer Lombard University. Ohio—Charles Lincoln Edwards, Ph.D., Prof. of Biology, University of Cincinnati.

Other Societies.

A MUSICAL and tea was given by the COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, on Wednesday afternoon, March 17th, at the residence of Mrs. William Davol, 384 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, and was attended by a large assemblage of members and friends. Mrs. Davol and Mrs. Harlan P. Halsey, the President, received the guests. Miss Halsey and Miss Sackett acted as ushers. The programme was finely rendered; Maurice Kaufman, violinist, appearing to special advantage in selections by Vieuxtemps, Brahms, Joachim and Hubay. Miss Grace Rider entertained with a charming recitation of "Prior to Miss Belle's Appearance," by James Whitcomb Riley; "Dorothy Q." and a monologue, and Miss Hodges played a couple of very acceptable piano selections. Miss Gertrude Campbell was the accompanist. After the musicale the guests adjourned to the tea-room, where Miss Davol and Miss Talmage presided at the handsomely appointed table. The colors were scarlet and white, the central decoration being an exact representation of the *Mayflower*, with the red and white emblem of King James at the masthead. The ship was white, and was placed in a bed of red carnations. About seventy members and guests were present. When the COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY was organized in Brooklyn last May, it was thought the membership would be extremely limited, but, one by one, candidates for membership have applied, until the organizers are amazed, as eligibility consists in having ancestors who rendered distinguished services prior to 1700.

MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING, the Founder and President of the Historic Council, LADIES' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE TWO AMERICAS, enters very enthusiastically into the project for commemorating, this summer, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the North American Continent by John Cabot. Preparations for an extensive celebration at Bristol, England, are being made by a strong committee, presided over by the Marquis of Dufferin. Mrs. Darling's idea is that Americans should celebrate the event by holding an out of door jubilee on June 24th; that there should be a spontaneous outburst of patriotism accompanied by Te Deums sung in the churches, processions with flags and banners, and every kind of joyful demonstration in honor of our old-world ancestors, the Founders of the two Americas.

Testimonials.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The most interesting of all the papers and publications of the patriotic hereditary Societies.—E. A. Weaver.

ALBANY, N. Y.—THE SPIRIT OF '76 contains a fund of information in compact and interesting form, upon which I make frequent drafts with pleasure and profit.—Edgar C. Leonard.

BELVIDERE, N. J.—I find THE SPIRIT OF '76 most helpful.—Mary Sherrerd Clark, Historian Nova Cæsarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Notes of the Grant Celebration.

HONORING GENERAL PORTER.

THE American Numismatic and Archæological Society presented to Gen. Horace Porter the only copy struck in gold of its Grant Monument Memorial Medal. The presentation was made Friday evening, April 23d, in the lecture room of the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43d street, where the Society's collection of war medals was on view during the evening. The room was well filled with members of the Society and guests. Andrew C. Zabriskie presided and made the presentation speech, saying in part:

"The old adage, 'Well begun is half done,' may be true in most cases, but its truthfulness cannot be maintained when the matter of erecting monuments in the United States is considered. The Washington Monument, at our National capital, standing unfinished for years, caused the remark that Washington, while first in peace and first in war, was last to get a monument.

"Had it not been for the efforts of one man, we in New York might also possess an unfinished monument to-day. To that man, therefore, it seemed fitting that this Society should present the gold medal. General Porter, to you, who took up the enterprise which, while it may have been well begun, was certainly not half done, and carried it to a successful conclusion, the American Numismatic and Archæological Society takes pleasure in presenting this medal."

General Porter expressed his high appreciation of the gift, and in some detail gave a history of the selection of New York City as the burial place of General Grant. The site of the monument, he said, is perhaps unequalled in the world.

Mr. Zabriskie said that he had arranged to have the cardinal virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity, represented by the speakers, but Bishop Potter had sent word that the condition of his voice did not permit him to appear.

George MacCulloch Miller, representing St. Luke's Hospital, and President Seth Low of Columbia University, spoke for Charity and Hope. They both praised General Porter's work in completing the monument fund, and agreed that it was a charming act of the Society to give him the medal.

President Low said the General's achievement in completing the Grant Monument fund was a splendid exhibition of civic spirit and power. This city, like the Army of the Potomac, needed a leader to achieve victory. Sometimes it seems that the city is hard to reach, hard to move; but the city is all right and the people are all right. The speaker, in conclusion, spoke of the ennobling influence which the Grant Monument is destined to exert over future students at Columbia.

CHIEF JOSEPH IN THE PARADE.

"Not the least picturesque figure in the Grant Day parade," says the *New York Times*, "is likely to be that of Chief Joseph, the head of the remnant of the Nez Percés. Twenty years ago his name was very familiar throughout the country. He was driven into fighting the Government by what he sincerely regarded as its injustice toward his people. Those who served against him are prepared to testify that he fought it bravely and skillfully, and that before he was finally overpowered his rebellion had given the Government an amount of trouble out of all proportion to the number of those who took part in it.

"When he was at last convinced of the utter futility of resistance to the power of the United States, he surrendered in good faith, and he has never, in the long interval, shown signs of a disposition to make further trouble. His participation in the parade will be a striking feature."

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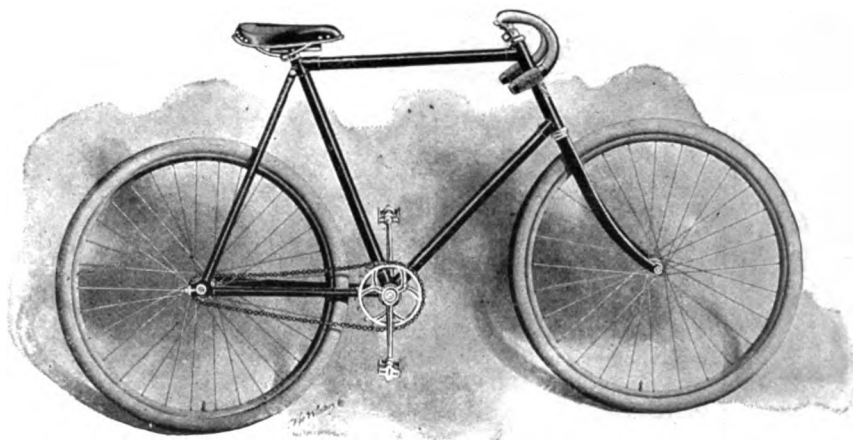
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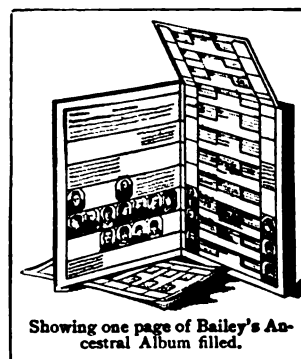
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CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The eighth session of the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution was called to order at 10:30 A. M. Friday, April 30, 1897, in the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, by Edwin S. Barrett, Vice President General.

Prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D., Chaplain General, as follows:—

Let us pray. Almighty God, who did lead our fathers through that great struggle which we commemorate, the blessings resulting from which we to-day enjoy, grant, we beseech Thee, that as we gather here to-day we may be guided by that wisdom which Thou didst inspire in their minds, with that love for country with which Thou didst inspire their hearts, and with that self-sacrificing spirit that enabled them to lay the foundations of this great Republic. Wilt Thou grant to every member and officer of this Society Thy heavenly help? Fill us, above all things else, with the willingness to sacrifice ourselves for the cause of the land which Thou hast given us. Grant, we beseech Thee, that, in all the deliberations of this organization, Thy presence shall be manifested in such measures as shall glorify Thee, as shall bring greater blessings to our country, as shall fill the minds and hearts of the rising generation with that devotion to the country for which our fathers suffered, and which they exhibited in the great Revolution. Wilt Thou be with us to-day and make this meeting like the others that have gone before—a meeting from which we shall go back to our several homes only to work the more earnestly and thankfully for all that makes for patriotism, the honor and the welfare of the country for which we thank Thee today? We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

A WELCOME TO CLEVELAND.

James M. Richardson, President of the Ohio Society, then delivered the following address of welcome:—

Mr. President General and Delegates to the National Congress:—

It is my very pleasant duty, and I esteem it also a great honor, to extend to you the greetings of your compatriots of the Ohio Society, and more especially of that very important section known as the Western Reserve Society. We are honored by the presence here of this body of patriotic men, men with the blood of Revolutionary ancestors in their veins and with pride in the glory of their country in their hearts.

When the Executive Committee of the National Society looked beyond the borders of the old thirteen original States to select a place for the meeting of this National Congress, they very naturally turned to Ohio; and they could scarcely avoid the conclusion that the city of Cleveland filled all the requirements for the occasion.

We cannot, like our brethren on the seaboard cities, show you the battle fields of the Revolution, or point out to you historic buildings and places closely associated with that historic struggle for Independence. The site of this city, where you meet to-day, was a pathless wilderness when Yorktown surrendered.

But you have met upon a grander battle field than that of Bunker Hill or Saratoga. Here, upon this soil of Ohio, the men, and the women, too, who had fought the battles of the Revolution, contended against savage nature and no less savage men, fought the battle of civilization, contended for securing those liberties which they had honorably won; and here, through long days and years of weariness and nights of awful fear, they continued the struggle with no martial music to inspire them with courage. It was the scream of the panther and the war whoop of the savage that greeted their ears.

Ohio, the first born child of the great Ordinance of 1787, the first State carved from the great Northwest Territory, dedicated by that instrument of freedom—why should we not have the honor and the pleasure of welcoming here to-day these loyal sons of Revolutionary sires? Read in the history of your country the achievements of Ohio men! Six Ohio born men have been chosen to fill the chair of Washington, and each one of those men had proven his devotion to that starry flag at the mouth of angry cannon, in the roar of battle, amid the carnage of desperate fields—and we have several Ohio citizens left to fill the places. (Applause.)

Look at the Supreme Court! Two Chief Justices and three Associate Justices have gone from Ohio to adorn that great tribunal. Take the National legislature! Where would the National statute books be and how would they shrink if you were to expunge from them the work of a Wade, a Giddings, a Thurman, a Pendleton, a Sherman, a Garfield and a McKinley? Where in the annals of war and where in the annals of history will you find the equals of that great triumvirate of the war—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan?

Proud as we are of Ohio and her achievements, proud as we are of this old historic Western Reserve, reserved for Connecticut school purposes, and the purchase money of which is to-day a permanent school fund of that old State; proud as we are of this imperial city, sitting like a queen beside this inland sea, we are prouder yet to know that we are the citizens of the great American Republic, stretching from ocean to ocean, a nation of freemen, acknowledging no king, compelling no slave.

We are honored by your presence here, and we hope your stay will be pleasant, that your deliberations will be harmonious, and that here in the city of Cleveland this city may have the honor of witnessing to-day the inauguration of such measures as will speedily secure the union of the two great patriotic societies (applause), whose members are all brethren in blood and lineage; and be assured that every liberty loving, law abiding, flag devoted heart in this great community throbs to welcome you to-day, and as we

have the youngest and the handsomest Mayor in the United States, he will extend further to you the hospitalities of this city. I introduce to you Mayor McKisson, of the city of Cleveland. (Applause.)

The Hon. R. E. McKisson, Mayor of the City of Cleveland, then welcomed the Congress, as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution:—

I welcome you, the distinguished Sons of the American Revolution, to this beautiful city. It is indeed a great honor, and I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every citizen when I extend to you the hand of fraternal fellowship. I trust that your sojourn with us may be pleasant and profitable.

Your society has done a great and commendable work in preserving the records of the American Revolution.

Although, as Brother Richardson has said, we cannot boast of taking part as a city in the American Revolution, yet we may boast of having done our part in protecting and preserving our government since it was handed down by our fathers.

Ohio is not only proud of the achievements of her sons in preserving our free institutions, but in the part they have performed in promoting the material development of the country.

I trust that during your visit among us you will take the opportunity to see something of the extent of our city: its public institutions, its manufacturing establishments, and, of course, you will all visit the tomb of the martyred Garfield. It is unnecessary for me to invite you to go there.

I trust that you may have a prosperous Congress, and that you may be able to carry forward much good work during the coming year. I thank you for the honor of welcoming you to the city of Cleveland, and now bid you good morning. (Applause.)

Vice President General Edwin S. Barrett replied to the address of welcome as follows:—

To His Honor the Mayor, and to President Richardson, of the Western Reserve Society:—

I tender in behalf of the assembled compatriots here the most sincere thanks for your magnificent and hearty welcome to us. We come here from the far North, and we have representatives here from California and the far South. It is with pleasure, I assure you, gentlemen, that we assemble in the West. I believe it is called the middle East; but, gentlemen, we Yankees who live on the seaboard are almost appalled when we travel a thousand miles westward, and you, who are used to long rides, do not hesitate to travel a thousand miles when you want to see the Atlantic Ocean.

It is certainly a great pleasure to me personally, and I have no doubt is to you all, to be in this magnificent city of Cleveland, here by this broad inland sea, a city which is almost the wonder of the continent; but, gentlemen, if there had been no Massachusetts there would have been no Ohio. (Laughter.) Only a century and a quarter ago Massachusetts, under Rufus Putnam, sent a colony of forty men, who founded the city of Marietta, Connecticut followed later, and, gentlemen, you must give credit to the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut for your existence. (Applause.)

I find myself, as the senior Vice President, called to preside over your deliberations this day. It is to me a great disappointment that General Forter could not be present; but, as you know, he is to leave the country next Wednesday, and the great business of dedicating the Grant tomb in New York has prevented him from coming here. He wrote me a few days ago, saying that he was working day and night. In General Forter we have a typical American citizen (applause); a man of the highest character, who has served his country in every position to which he has been called, whether on the tented field or in the field of statesmanship or in the patriotic bodies of the land, and it is our great regret that he cannot be with us this day. I trust that proper resolutions may be adopted recognizing his most valuable services to our patriotic body.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you with any further words, but will declare this Congress now open for business. (Applause.)

ROLL OF THE CONGRESS.

On motion of Col. Samuel W. Williams, of Arkansas, the Secretary General was directed to call the roll of the States, each delegate to rise in his place when called.

The Secretary General then read the list of delegates. The following were found to be present:—

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Edwin S. Barrett.....	Vice President General
John Whitehead.....	Vice President General
Franklin Murphy.....	Secretary General
Charles Waldo Hastings.....	Treasurer General
A. Howard Clark.....	Registrar General
Henry Hall.....	Historian General
Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D.....	Chaplain General

ARIZONA.

E. W. Gibson.

ARKANSAS.

Sam W. Williams, Fay Hempstead.

CALIFORNIA.

David Hughes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E. M. Gallaudet, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Noble D. Larnier, Frank B. Smith, J. J. Irwin, J. L. Cheney, J. A. Thompson.

CONNECTICUT.

Everett E. Lord, Louis R. Cheney, J. W. G. Cowles, W. F. Carr, Col. Clarence E. Burke, George S. Russell, Gen. James Burnett, Col. Richard C. Parsons, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, R. S. Ticket, Virgil C. Taylor, Oliver K. Brooks.

FLORIDA.

W. O. H. Shepard.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, Isaac S. Blackwelder, Rockwood Hosmer, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Sargeant, Mr. Harding, John D. Vandercook.

INDIANA.

Merrill Moores, James H. Hoyt, Frank Pike.

KENTUCKY.

Hon. George D. Todd, George T. Wood, Robert P. Burnham, William Bolser.

MAINE.

Hon. Edward A. Butler, N. P. Bowler.

MARYLAND.

Gen. Joseph L. Brent, Dr. A. K. Hadel, John Warfield, Samuel H. Shriver, Dr. John H. Jamar.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles M. Green, Shepard D. Gilbert, Charles L. Parker, Charles B. Holman, Jerome Marble, F. C. Hayward, Horace H. Massey, George E. Bowman, Willis C. Hardy, Eugene F. Endicott, Lucius F. Paulint, Ed. F. Smith, Dexter B. Chambers, Frank W. Wardwell.

MICHIGAN.

Rev. R. W. Clark, John M. Bagley, T. H. Newberry, T. M. Bates, W. N. Curtis.

MINNESOTA.

Daniel R. Noyes.

MISSOURI.

O. J. Hodge, E. M. Avery, D. E. Wright, H. A. Kelly, G. H. Shields.

NEW JERSEY.

William H. Murphy, John J. Hubbell, John W. Williams, Philemon L. Hoadley, George W. Ketcham.

NEBRASKA.

Judge Tollet, Dr. O. W. Aldrich, Lucius D. Richards.

NEW YORK.

W. W. J. Warren, Ralph E. Prime, Andrew J. C. Foyé, Colgate Hoyt, John Uri Lloyd, John Thomas, H. H. Ward, John McCelvy, Elbert H. Baker, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, John Edward Ensign.

OHIO.

Hon. James M. Richardson, Col. John W. Harper, Liberty E. Holden, Col. Walter H. Chase, Hon. Todd Galloway, Major Robert M. Davidson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas S. Brown.

RHODE ISLAND.

Royal C. Taft, William T. C. Wardwell, James H. Tower, D. W. Manchester.

VIRGINIA.

Capt. Charles U. Williams, J. B. Tree.

WISCONSIN.

William Wolcott Strong.

Total number present, 109.

A LETTER OF REGRET FROM GEN. PORTER.

The Secretary General: Mr. President, before I read my report I think perhaps I would better read a letter which I received yesterday from President General Horace Porter. I am sure you will be much more interested in that than you will in anything I may have to say in my report. This is the letter:—

National Society, Sons of the American Revolution,
Office of President General, 15 Broad Street, New York,
April 28, 1897.

Compatriots:—

It is a matter of inexpressible regret that my duties here, previous to my early departure for Europe, compel me to forego the pleasure of meeting with you and bidding you farewell in person.

For many years we have travelled the same road very pleasantly together, but the time has now come when our paths must separate.

I wish to take this occasion to make my most profound acknowledgments and express my deep sense of appreciation to you, the members of our patriotic organization, for the uniform kindness and thoughtful consideration which you have extended to me throughout our long personal and official relations, which to me have been such a source of unalloyed gratification. Year after year you have given me renewed expressions of your confidence by selecting me to preside over your deliberations. I have never more keenly appreciated any honor which has fallen to my lot than the proud distinction of being Chief Executive of an organization inspired with the lofty and unselfish motives of preserving the records of imperishable deeds and perpetuating the name and fame of Revolutionary patriots, who deserve to be immortal. The work which has been done by the Society is more fully appreciated every day by our fellow citizens, and the patriotism exhibited is everywhere teaching by example in helping to lead our people back to that spirit which actuated the heroes who conquered our liberties and conferred upon us the blessings of human freedom, secured by rational laws, and handed down to us a government deriving its sole powers from the consent of the governed.

In order that the strength may be found which is derived alone from union, I have labored with you to secure a consummation, dear,

I am sure, to all our hearts, bringing us together in bonds of harmony with our sister Society on terms entirely fair to both. As our people at large demand one country and one flag, so should these two Societies demand one organization and one insignia. If we are to be worthy sons of honored sires, we will put forth the same effort made by our ancestors to form a union of interests which shall be perpetual and indivisible. To attain this end no honorable means should remain untried.

In my new official capacity I am going from the land of Washington to the land of Lafayette, and I trust that I may be able to be somewhat instrumental in maintaining a friendship between the oldest Republic of the new world and the newest Republic of the old world which may be akin to the friendship enjoyed by their two great representative soldiers, who fought for the same holy cause of liberty. I shall carry away with me a recollection of our intimate associations which will be the most precious memory of my life, and I shall watch with intense interest everything that pertains to the honor, the dignity and the usefulness of the Society which is so deeply implanted in my affections.

With my very best wishes for that prosperity which our organization so richly deserves, I bid you good by, asking you to understand this word in its original and its true sense—God be with you.

Very truly yours,

HORACE PORTER,

President General.

To the Delegates of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Whitehead, of New Jersey: I move that the Chair appoint a committee to prepare a fitting expression of this Congress in reply to the letter of Gen. Porter, just read by the Secretary General, and I move also that the letter be spread upon our minutes to be preserved for all time.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Later the Chair appointed as such committee Henry Hall, of New York; John Whitehead, of New Jersey, and Charles U. Williams, of Virginia.

The Acting President General announced that the next regular order of business would be the reading of the reports of the general officers. Whereupon the following reports were read:—

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

The flourishing condition of the Society, which has been conspicuous since its organization, has continued during the past year, notwithstanding the fact that business depression throughout the country has been so general that the time which men of affairs could give to organizations of this sort has been less than usual. Since the very successful meeting of the last Congress in Richmond new Societies have been organized in Colorado, Arizona and Texas; the two latter Societies do not furnish as much material as many others for membership, but still the young Societies exhibit a great deal of enthusiasm, and a reasonable growth may be expected.

The growth in most of the older Societies has been quite as great as could have been expected. Massachusetts now leads the list with the largest membership—1,160; Connecticut follows with 1,013, and New York with 992. The general statistics of the various Societies will be given by the Registrar General in his report.

The Silver Medals of the Society, awarded for the best essays on the "Principles Fought For in the War of the American Revolution," have been awarded to a number of students in the various colleges throughout the country. Copies of these Silver Medal essays 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 of these Silver Medal essays, was awarded to Mr. R. S. Baker, of the University of Nebraska. The interest taken in this medal is very decided among the more important colleges, with one or two exceptions, and the familiarity with the early history of the country which the contest for it requires is useful in developing and increasing that spirit of patriotism which is the foundation of this Society.

The various reports of the State Societies will be printed in full. A brief synopsis of them is perhaps not misplaced in this report.

Arizona Society.—This Society was organized during the year and held its first banquet on February 22.

Arkansas Society.—Renewed interest has been manifest during the year. Five meetings have been held on anniversaries of Revolutionary events. The annual banquet on February 22 was one of the most notable in the history of the Society.

California Society.—This Society planted an historic arch in Golden Gate Park of representative trees from battlefields of the American Revolution and other historic spots in the thirteen original colonies.

Colorado Society.—This Society was organized during the year and is rapidly growing.

Connecticut Society.—A bronze tablet has been placed in the war office at Lebanon occupied during the Revolutionary War by the first Governor of the State, Jonathan Trumbull. The Society has also been interested in the famous Putnam's Wolf Den property, and steps have been taken to preserve that historic locality in its original condition. The great interest taken by the members in the work of the Society is shown by the fact that over four hundred members were present at the annual banquet in Hartford on Washington's Birthday.

District of Columbia Society.—Monthly meetings have been held on the second Wednesday of each month, which have been well attended, and at which papers were read on some topic of interest in connection with the period of the American Revolution. Certain patriotic occasions were celebrated throughout the year, and the Society has taken action looking to the preservation of Braddock's Rock; the appropriate marking of the graves of Revolutionary heroes; the preservation and removal to Washington of "Old Ironsides"; the illumination of public buildings on National holidays, and the proper observation of Flag Day by the citizens of Washington.

Florida Society.—One of our younger Societies; has doubled its membership and is in an encouraging condition.

Hawaiian Society.—This furthest away of all our Societies has held celebrations on Bunker Hill, Bennington and Concord, Yorktown and Washington Days. It has published a neat Year Book of

sixty-two pages, illustrated, and has offered four prizes for orations by students of the schools, to be declaimed on Independence Day, 1897. The interesting report of this Society closes as follows:—"The Hawaiian Society wishes to assure its sister Societies of our fatherland of its earnest appreciation of the many kind words which have been wafted across the broad Pacific to our sunny shores from so many of the compatriots of our Society. In these islands the planting of the tree of liberty has been done by Americans, whose sons and grandsons and great-grandsons now beckon to the mother country for closer union.

Illinois Society.—This Society celebrated Yorktown and Washington Days jointly with the Sons of the Revolution. They have increased about one hundred in membership, and have established chapters at Springfield, Bloomington and Evanston, and others will soon be established in several of the larger cities throughout the State.

Kansas Society.—This Society shows much activity and has doubled its members during the year. It now has a membership of one hundred and eight.

Maine Society.—Fifty-two new members were added to the roll the past year. Meetings were held July 4, when the Historian, Mr. Nathan Gould, read a paper on "Portland in the Revolution," and on September 17, the centennial of Washington's farewell address, when Col. Augustus F. Moulton made an address on the conditions under which the Farewell Address was prepared. The annual banquet was held on February 22, and was addressed by Hon. Charles F. Libby and Rev. J. L. Jenkins.

Maryland Society.—On February 22 last, at the invitation of this Society, a joint celebration of Washington Day was held, participated in by the nine various patriotic and Revolutionary hereditary societies of Maryland. The Committee on Revolutionary Monuments is vigorously pressing its work, and asks the continued support of the National Society.

Michigan Society.—A chapter has been formed in Grand Rapids, the charter including the county in which that city is located, and six other counties in the western part of the State. One event of importance has taken place within the last year, which was conceived at our banquet, held in this city on the 22d of February, 1896, and which culminated in the centennial celebration of the change in government from King to President in Detroit, for, on the 11th day of July, 1796, Fort Lernout, at Detroit, was evacuated by the British; the United States took possession, and the American flag, which then contained seventeen stars, was first raised over this city. On that anniversary (July 11, 1896), a tablet of brass was placed on the site of the old fort, bearing the following inscription:—

"This tablet designates the site of an English fort, erected in 1778 by Major R. B. Lernout as a defence against the Americans. It was subsequently called Fort Shelby, in honor of Governor Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, and was demolished in 1826. The evacuation of this fort by the British at 12 o'clock noon, July 11, 1796, was the closing act of the War of Independence. On that day the American flag was for the first time raised over this soil, all of what was then known as the Western Territory becoming at that time part of the Federal Union."

While the success of this celebration was due to the concerted action of the citizens of all classes, creeds and conditions, it is a pleasant thought that the suggestion which led to such a successful result as this proved to be had its origin, very properly, with our Society.

Missouri Society.—This Society is in a prosperous condition. It held its sixth annual banquet on February 22, and had a number of the Daughters of the American Revolution present as guests.

New Hampshire Society.—The erection of a statue to John Langdon by the Legislature is being urged by this Society, which hopes for ultimate success. This Society is naturally opposed to the removal of the frigate Constitution from Portsmouth Harbor, and has so advised its representatives in the Senate and House. The meetings have been very enthusiastic.

New Jersey Society.—This Society erected a monument at Springfield, N. J., where men who faced the British in the battle of Springfield lie buried. The monument consists of a granite base, 3x4, supporting a heavy block of granite, on the face of which is the New Jersey Society's seal in bronze and the words, "To the Memory of the Patriots Who Fell at Springfield, June 23, 1780." The monument was formally dedicated October 19, and exercises were held in the old Presbyterian Church in Springfield. On the same day the Society unveiled a monument which it has placed on another historic spot at Summit, N. J. This was a huge boulder, bearing on its face a bronze plate, with the following inscription:—

1776.
Here, in the time of the Revolution stood
the signal beacon and by its side
the cannon known as
"The Old Sow,"
which in time of danger and invasion
summoned the patriotic
Minute Men
of this vicinity to the defence of the country and
the repulse of the invader.
This monument is erected by the
New Jersey Society of the Sons of the
American Revolution and dedicated to
the memory of the patriots of
New Jersey.
1896.

On June 27 the Society celebrated in Asbury Park the anniversary of the battle of Monmouth (it took place on September 19) in a meeting of several patriotic societies in the old Wallace House, at Somerville, once used by General Washington as his headquarters, and celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Trenton on December 26 by holding its annual meeting on that day, followed by its annual banquet.

New York Society.—Three local chapters have been organized—the Gansevoort-Willett Chapter, at Rome; the Onondaga Chapter, at Syracuse, and the Susquehanna Chapter, at Oneonta, making six chapters in the State. On April 19, 1896, services were held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, with a sermon by the Chaplain, Dr. Kittredge. On June 15 a historical pilgrimage was made to New-

burg and West Point. On July 4 a large number of the members attended the celebration at Saratoga as the guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution. September 19 the anniversary of the publication of Washington's Farewell Address was celebrated by printing and distributing to all our members a copy of the address with annotations, showing the original alterations, interlineations and erasures. On December 4 a reception was tendered the members of several chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Windsor Hotel, New York. On January 6, 1897, the Society participated with the New York chapter, D. A. R., in celebrating the anniversary of Washington's marriage. The one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the Treaty of Alliance between the United States and France was made the occasion of the Society's fifth annual banquet on February 6, its distinctive feature being an interchange of international courtesies with many prominent and representative citizens of France, as well as with the President of the French Republic.

Ohio Society.—The growth of this Society during the year shows the interest taken by the officers and members. The Society is distinguished for having in its membership eight sons of Revolutionary soldiers. An effort was made during the year to bring about a union with the Ohio Society, Sons of the Revolution, but no result was reached.

Oregon Society.—The long continued business depression has so absorbed the attention of the people in this State in their own affairs that but few meetings have been held. The Society has made some increase, however, and the two meetings held since the Presidential election—one in commemoration of the Boston Tea Party and the other the annual banquet on February 22—gave gratifying proof of social sympathy and patriotic enthusiasm.

Pennsylvania.—The Board of Managers have sought to stimulate interest in the Society by providing for more frequent meetings of a social character, with gratifying results. A chapter is now forming in Easton, and a large accession to the membership is hoped for in the eastern portion of the State.

Rhode Island Society.—Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait of Washington has been presented to the High Schools of the State. On January 20 a bronze tablet was placed in University Hall, Brown University, "in commemoration of the occupation of the building by the patriotic forces and their French allies during the Revolutionary War." The Committee on Grave Markers is engaged in the good work of marking the graves of patriots.

Texas Society.—This Society was organized during the year, and gives promise of lusty growth.

Utah Society.—The growth during the year has been commendable in view of the scarcity of material in this State. The second annual dinner was held on June 17. The Society offered a prize to students of High Schools, academies and preparatory schools, for the best essay upon one of three patriotic subjects connected with the War of the Revolution.

Vermont Society.—A membership roll and roster has been issued since the last Congress. The Society was represented at the dedication of the State Monument to Governor Thomas Chittenden at Williston on August 19, the oration being delivered by ex-Governor John W. Stewart, a member of this Society. The annual meeting was held November 9, and the literary exercises usually held at that time were deferred until November 23, when Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Empire State Society, was the orator of the occasion.

Virginia Society.—The meeting of the National Congress last year in Richmond wholesomely aroused patriotism and good feeling, and it is hoped that a more vigorous interest in the Society, aroused by that event, will result in a large increase in membership.

Washington Society.—Cash prizes were offered to pupils in the High Schools in the State for the best essay on "The Principles and Lessons of the American Revolution." This year it is proposed to give prize medals for the same purpose. Flag Day was appropriately celebrated, and the Sons of the Revolution were invited to join with our Society at the annual banquet.

Wisconsin Society.—A prize of twenty-five dollars in gold was offered to graduates of the High Schools for the best essay on "The Causes and Events Which Led to the War of the American Revolution." A similar prize is offered this year. Flag Day was again observed in Milwaukee, where, through the efforts of the Flag Committee, the Mayor issued a proclamation urging all patriotic American citizens to hoist flags and ordering flags to be displayed on all public buildings.

The most important matter which the Secretary General has to report is the correspondence with the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, had in pursuance of the resolution passed at the last Congress, empowering the General Officers of this Society to appoint a committee to confer with a 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. Very soon after the adjournment of the last Congress this matter was taken up, the committee was appointed and a correspondence was had on the subject, in which every effort was made to secure the consent of the Sons of the Revolution to appoint a committee to confer with your committee on this matter, but the result was a complete failure. The correspondence, which your Secretary believes states clearly and fairly the position of the Society in the matter, is as follows:—

The correspondence, which has been printed in full in a previous issue of "The Spirit of '76," is here omitted.

The Secretary General is under obligation for the very cordial assistance he has received from the Officers of the various State Societies in responding to his various inquiries, and in aiding him in the discharge of his work. His relations with the General Officers have been so thoroughly cordial that his duties, which under some circumstances might have been irksome, have been made a pleasure.

He feels perhaps more than any one else the very great loss that comes to the Society from the appointment of the President General to the position of Ambassador to France, which will prevent his continuing to serve the Society as its Chief Officer. The devotion of General Porter to the welfare of the Society, and the conspicuous ability he has brought to this service have been felt and appreciated by all, and by none more than by the Secretary General.

FRANKLIN MURPHY,
Secretary General.

CASH STATEMENT
of the
TREASURER GENERAL,
NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Year Ending April 30, 1897.

Balance cash on hand May 1, 1896. \$1,471.18

RECEIPTS.

Annual Dues:—
1896. \$24.00
1897. 1,831.50 ————— \$1,855.50
Certificates. 916.00
Blanks. 27.40
Rosettes. 15.00 2,813.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery and printing. \$298.91
Expenses office Registrar General. 1,038.00
Certificates and engraving of same. 314.80
Expenses Annual Convention, April 30, 1896. 60.50
Rosettes. 15.00
Year Book, 1896. 527.05
Spirit of '76:—
Report of Annual Convention, sent to each member of the Society. 300.00
Spirit of '76:—
7,900 copies, containing correspondence on subject of union of S. R. and S. A. R. 300.00 \$2,854.26
Balance cash on hand April 30, 1897. \$1,430.82

Totals. \$4,285.08 \$4,285.08
C. W. HASKINS, Treasurer General.

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS BY STATES.

	Dues 1896.	Dues 1897.	Certifi- cates.	Blanks.	Total.
Arizona.					\$16.00
Arkansas.	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$4.00		70.25
California.		55.25	15.00		329.00
Connecticut.		222.00	107.00		17.75
Colorado.		7.75	10.00		112.25
District of Columbia.		111.25	1.00		4.00
Delaware.					214.00
Empire State.		248.00	21.00	6.25	29.50
Florida.		7.50	22.00		21.00
Hawaii.			21.00		186.00
Illinois.		108.00	78.00		33.75
Indiana.		28.75	5.00		47.25
Iowa.		22.25	25.00		29.00
Kansas.		27.00	2.00		34.00
Kentucky.		23.75	9.00	1.25	25.15
Louisiana.		8.75	14.00	2.40	115.00
Maine.		66.25	45.00	3.75	49.50
Maryland.		40.50	9.00		381.50
Massachusetts.		275.00	94.00	12.50	50.00
Michigan.		50.00			63.50
Minnesota.					5.75
Missouri.		42.50	21.00		30.50
Montana.		5.75			69.75
Nebraska.		14.50	16.00		159.25
New Hampshire.		55.75	14.00		89.00
New Jersey.		92.25	67.00		30.50
Ohio.		67.00	22.00		57.75
Oregon.		30.50			83.00
Pennsylvania.		26.75	31.00		5.00
Rhode Island.		51.00	32.00		
Texas.		5.00			
Tennessee.					
Utah.					71.75
Vermont.		60.75	11.00		23.75
Virginia.		23.75			25.25
Washington.		25.25			
West Virginia.					
Wisconsin.	18.00	22.75	23.00	1.25	65.00
Totals.	\$24.00	\$1,831.50	\$916.00	\$27.40	\$2,798.90
Hawaii. Rosettes.					15.00
Grand total.					\$2,813.90

The Treasurer General: I would like to add a suggestion. We are watching disbursements carefully, so as to get through each year and pay our debts; but it seems to me that we are sailing a little close, and in a large society like this we ought to accumulate a fund. At the present time the dues from the State societies are twenty-five cents per member, and the amount should be large enough to allow us to use some money for organization. We have not been able to accumulate a fund.

On motion, the report of the Treasurer General was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

The Registrar General, Mr. A. Howard Clark, then read his report as follows:—

The Registrar General has the honor to report to the Cleveland Congress of 1897 that the present membership of the Sons of the American Revolution is 8,995 lineal descendants of active participants in the War of the Revolution, a net increase of 1,213 members since the Richmond Congress of 1896. There are thirty-six State organizations and a prosperous society of 55 true Americans in far off Hawaii, with one resident member in still more distant Samoa.

Massachusetts heads the roll with 1,160 active members, 19 of whom are veritable sons of soldiers of the Revolution, and two are great-grandsons of the immortal Lafayette. Connecticut comes next, with 1,013; the Empire State next, with 992; Illinois, 460; District of Columbia, 439; Minnesota, 400; New Jersey, 373; Ohio, 268, and

others of less number down to fifteen members, the lowest limit under our Constitution.

Three new State Societies have been formed during the year—Texas, Arizona and Colorado—and organizations are in process of formation in other States.

Certificates to the number of 1,025 have been engrossed since the last Congress, and 300 badge permits have been issued.

As far as the observation of the Registrar General extends, our Society is everywhere at peace and prosperous. The painstaking care of the State officers in the perfection of application papers before transmitting them to the National Society has lessened the labor of examining the 1,445 papers received during the year, and the proportion of papers returned for revision is now very small.

The archives of the Society are of great historic value, containing, as they do, records of more than ten thousand soldiers and as many family pedigrees. To be authentic in every statement is of supreme importance, for errors may become the basis of erroneous conclusions by future historians. Family traditions, told from generation to generation, are pleasing and interesting, but are of value to historians only when they may be verified as facts. Amusing incidents might be told of shattered traditions; many who supposed their ancestors to have been Captain, Colonel, or even General, have been forced to claim from private, though not less honored, soldiers in the ranks.

The work accomplished by our Society in preserving the records of the Revolution has been great, and will continue till all documents are safe against future loss.

Through our efforts and influence Congress a few years ago passed a law, introduced by our honored member, Senator Proctor, of Vermont, under which all the scattered muster and pay rolls have been brought together in the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, and by direction of the able chief of that office, Colonel Ainsworth, they have been indexed on more than a million record cards, now available for instant reference. This splendid reference record has been supplemented by copies of additional rolls in possession of the original States, and all will be printed as soon as search for future rolls is completed, making a magnificent printed memorial of the deeds of our ancestors during those perilous years.

Energy on the part of the national government has inspired renewed energy by State officials, resulting in the discovery of most valuable records supposed to be irretrievably lost. In the State archives at Albany there was recently brought to light original rolls containing many thousand names, proving that New York furnished at least 41,633 soldiers in the service, and these names have just been printed in a quarto volume issued by the State Comptroller.

In Maryland, likewise, many rolls have been discovered, and our Maryland Society should be active in securing the early publication of these records by the State.

The Massachusetts rolls, now in course of publication, will be a splendid memorial of her soldiers.

The preservation of the names of the 350,000 soldiers of the Revolution is thus being encouraged and advanced by the Sons of the American Revolution, and the preservation of original documents and papers telling the political, financial and social story of that period is also one of the chief objects of this Society.

Patriotism has been greatly advanced by our organized efforts, but it is not the province of the Registrar General here to record the results in that direction. President General Horace Porter has done noble work in furthering the objects of the Sons of the American Revolution, and, crowning his achievements in behalf of true patriotism by the dedication of that monument to the great soldier Grant, he goes as America's Ambassador to the land of Lafayette, to France, our valued ally in the War of the Revolution.

Our Society does not pretend to be exclusive, for we are Americans all, yet we may justly be proud of many of our number who have risen to great places. In our membership are men of unpretentious occupation, as well as many who are representative and eminent in business life, in the pulpit, on the legal bench, even to the Supreme Court; in naval and military life, even to the General of the Army of the United States, and in political life up to that honored Ohioan, the President of this nation.

A. HOWARD CLARK, Registrar General.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, D. C., April 28, 1897.

On motion the report of the Registrar General was received and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Henry Hall, Historian General, then read the following report:—

Mr. President General and Compatriots:

There is usually no opportunity at our Congresses for a report from the Historian General, all the matters to which he would naturally refer being covered by the reports from other officers and from the State Secretaries. It occurs to me, however, on this occasion, to devote a paper indirectly to the proposed and much desired union with a kindred Society, upon the threshold of which we apparently stand. A brief historical review may make some things clear which are not generally understood, and may contribute to such a satisfactory union that there will never be another separation.

The idea of organizing popular societies in this country among the descendants of American Revolution stock was conceived almost simultaneously upon the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast. The founders of the movement in the two localities approached the subject, however, by independent routes. The pioneer association in California was organized in one spirit. The first one in the East was organized in a different spirit. And in that difference of intention dwells the underlying force which led to a separation into two sets of societies, which yet keeps them apart and which is likely to create discussion over the terms of union in the immediate future. I will try to explain.

In the first place, let me refer to the parent of all the modern orders, the revered Society of the Cincinnati, which was organized in 1783 by the commissioned officers of the American Revolution. The officers were about to separate after seven years of thrilling and momentous activity in camp and field, and, fearful of the future, to return to homes, many of them impoverished by the terrible struggle. Upon the call to arms they had left plow, plantation, desk, pulpit and ship. They were now to resume their former occupations, if, indeed, there were any places for the old soldiers in the busy world of affairs. The Cincinnati adopted a dignified, almost pathetic, Con-

stitution, which for beauty of language is worthy of study; a seal and a badge, and at one time they entertained the idea of financial aid to such comrades as might need it. The Cincinnati were high-minded, aristocratic, ceremonious. Their order was limited in membership. No private soldier could join their ranks. No descendant of their own might become a member, except in strict order of primogeniture, an idea adopted from aristocratic institutions. No branches could exist except in the thirteen original States, and, as a matter of fact, only six or seven branches (I think I am right about that) do now exist. They now have about 400 members. While the Society may ultimately disappear from lack of material, nevertheless so strongly is the exclusiveness of the Cincinnati valued by their own members that all attempts at liberalizing the terms of admission are strongly resisted. They do, however, cherish deeply the traditions of the order and the stately memories of the War for Independence; and relish is added to their gatherings by the formality of ceremony, of which their chivalric founders were fond. Their eagle, the badge of the order, can be worn by only a few, and it is prized by officers and civilians who are entitled to wear it above any decoration which could be conferred by the most brilliant court of Europe.

In passing, one other organization may be referred to which flourished for a brief period after the War for Independence. This was called the "American Revolution Society." It was more popular than the other, although many men of high position were enrolled in its ranks. Its purposes were specific and related to the advancement of the interests of the veterans of the War. When its purposes had been fulfilled it disappeared from view. The name of that Society is of significant interest to us now, as showing that the actual soldiers of 1776 themselves saw the necessity of making it clear what Revolution it was with which they had personally been connected.

For sixty years following Independence the old Revolutioners, officers and privates, while slowly diminishing in numbers, were familiar figures in American affairs. Their camp chests and uniforms were family heirlooms. Their tales delighted the groups at the family firesides. They were invariably given a conspicuous position in 4th of July parades, and in many ways they were publicly and greatly honored. But the country gradually became absorbed in material development, in new political questions and in new wars, and the final disappearance of the Revolution soldier from among us was scarcely heeded. Many of our best families even forgot that their ancestors took part in the struggle for liberty, and some, I regret to say, even forgot who those ancestors were. It was only through the occasional association of people of public spirit, formed to build a statue or a monument or preserve some historic building from destruction, and through the Cincinnati and our American historians, that active interest in the splendid services of 1776 did not entirely die out.

From 1875 to 1889 the American people honored themselves by engaging in a now historic series of public festivities, in celebration of the 100th anniversaries of the more impressive events of the Revolution. A blaze of patriotism was called forth in every part of the Union by these celebrations. People then awoke to the fact that the old Revolutioners had finally disappeared from the face of the earth; that the anniversaries of the War for Independence were no longer generally celebrated; that graves were neglected; that historic landmarks in large cities were being effaced by the construction of new buildings, and that many battlefields, enriched by the blood of our own sires, were destitute of even a tablet or a stone to testify that the descendants of the heroes of old held their ancestors in the slightest veneration. It was perfectly natural that the idea of forming societies for concerted effort to revive the memories of the Revolution should have originated, almost simultaneously, in more than one mind, and it was in this period, from 1875 to 1889, that the modern patriotic hereditary societies sprang into being.

The pioneer association was that of "The Sons of Revolutionary Sires," first discussed at a meeting held in San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1875, and actually organized July 4, 1876. The route by which the Californians were led to engage in such a movement was this:—The 4th of July, 1876, the 100th anniversary of Independence, was about to be celebrated in every large city in the country. It was impossible in San Francisco or anywhere else to revive one characteristic old time feature of 4th of July parades, the assembly of a band of actual veterans of the War to take part, and it was then suggested that the sons and grandsons of actual soldiers of the Revolution should parade instead. And this was done, nearly forty such descendants taking part in the great procession that day. After the parade the compatriots marched to the Palace Hotel and organized their Society, which exists to-day, and is the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Lineal descent and fair repute in the community were the only requirements for admission, and from the start this Society was a public spirited, popular, democratic and thoroughly American body. No one was excluded because he did not descend from an officer. No one was excluded because he was compelled to earn his living with his hands. Lineal descent, decent character and good repute were the only tests.

Their form of organization was unique. They provided for a junior society, for auxiliary local branches, co-equal societies in other States and a representative national body. Many regular meetings were thereafter held. With a most commendable appreciation of the value of printer's ink and the enthusiasm of the pioneers in a worthy cause, the Society issued its Constitution in enormous quantities, and after each meeting, a record of whose proceedings was faithfully kept, a Bulletin was printed for popular distribution. All these documents were mailed to well known gentlemen in other States, especially in the East. It has been my privilege, since 1890, to distribute a hundred or more of the original Constitutions of the California Society, as a document of genuine historical value. In their effort to introduce branch Societies into other States, our California compatriots met with the not uncommon fate of men with a great idea who were not situated fortunately enough to realize their ambition. It has been much discussed whether the Eastern men did not actually derive their first idea of organizing popular societies like ours from their California brethren. But whatever the facts as to that, it is true that the men of the Golden Gate were the actual pioneers of all the present societies of Sons, Daughters and Dames.

Upon the Atlantic coast the leaders there approached the subject by a different route. There the formation of popular societies of descendants had its roots in the strong desire of John Austin Stevens, grandson of one of the founders of the Cincinnati, and others, to become members of that aristocratic and exclusive body.

They had long cherished the hope that the Cincinnati would liberalize their terms of admission so that men of lineal descent from an officer, although not in strict order of primogeniture, might enter the Society. Falling in this, in 1875 they were ripe for any other practical proposition, but from the very start they were governed largely by the spirit which prevails in the Cincinnati. It is said that a call was issued by Mr. Stevens and several others in 1876 for a meeting at the New York Historical Society on Feb. 22d, to organize an association of "The Sons of the Revolution." No definite action was taken until Dec. 4, 1883, seven years after the start in California, when a few gentlemen of Revolution stock met in Fraunces' Tavern, in New York, for a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British. Mr. Stevens there renewed his suggestion of a society of "Sons of the Revolution," and one was formed. Several meetings were subsequently held, and on April 19, 1884, a Constitution was adopted. Some of those who took part in the initial proceedings had received the Bulletins and Constitution of the pioneer Society in California. In so large a centre of population as New York, where the social side of life is well developed, the new movement could not fail to attract attention. The newspapers reported the proceedings, and after a few years members began to join in increasing numbers. From the beginning the New York Sons of the Revolution exhibited a strong regard for the exclusive spirit, the love of formality and the forms of speech of the Cincinnati. They paid as much attention to the social and business position, the "acceptability" of applicants for membership as to their eligibility, and, for the sake of admitting certain agreeable gentlemen, they did not adhere to the rule of lineal descent, but opened their doors to "collaterals." Merely as a means of making clear how far they were swayed by the aristocratic idea, I will say that, in an explanatory address by one of their officers, the latter reminded the Society that the Sons of the Revolution admitted only those "whose occupations were those of a gentleman," and that they did not admit persons who labored with their hands.

We now come to an interesting and important situation. The aristocratic and the democratic principles—management by a few and management by the majority—were about to come into conflict. The Constitution of the Sons of the Revolution, adopted April 19, 1884, copied one word from the California Society's Constitution, but gave it a different application. California had proposed "auxiliary" local branches. New York proposed that other State Societies should be "auxiliary branches" of New York. The term "auxiliary branch" touched State pride and awoke the American love of fair play and equal rights. I am willing to believe that the New Yorkers had been governed to some extent by the sentimental and perhaps amiable feeling that, as in their opinion the Cincinnati had been so far the especial repository of the duty of keeping alive a regard for the Revolution, and as they themselves were animated by the spirit of the Cincinnati, they were best qualified to manage this new movement and provide the surest safeguards against laxity of admission to membership. Nevertheless, the word "auxiliary" made trouble. Various Connecticut and New Jersey men belonged to the New York Society and desired an organization in their own States, but they could not have one, except as "auxiliary" to New York. Connecticut had supplied more men to the Revolution than New York and enjoyed the presence in her territory of far fewer Tories. Bunker Hill, Lexington, Trenton and Yorktown did not desire to be "auxiliary" to Saratoga, and even the Pennsylvania descendants of Valley Forge, who, with others, had organized an independent body of Sons of the Revolution in Philadelphia, did not desire that relation.

In 1888 a few men of Revolution stock in New Jersey conceived the project of organizing the Sons of the Revolution in a number of States and of calling a convention of the whole, with the expectation that the united influence of the States might induce New York to repeal the "auxiliary" clause in her Constitution. They never entertained the slightest purpose of creating another set of Societies. They simply believed in the principle of equal rights and majority rule. Seventeen societies were organized, which, with California, New York and Pennsylvania, made twenty in all. Every one except the California body took the name of "Sons of the Revolution." The proposed convention met in New York April 30, 1889, the 100th anniversary of Washington's inauguration as President. The reply to this movement was a reassertion of the aristocratic principle by the New York Sons of the Revolution. At a meeting on April 11 a new Constitution was adopted by them—longer, more elaborate than the previous one—in which the demand that other States should be "auxiliary" to New York was worked out more fully. It was also provided in that Constitution that the annual meeting for the election of officers of the parent Society in New York should be held in New York city, and that each "auxiliary branch" should hold its own election at home on the same day, thus practically concentrating in the parent body the election of national officers for all time.

The general convention of all the Societies, April 30, 1889, was duly held at Fraunces' Tavern, in New York city. Every existing body was invited, and delegates from thirteen were present, including California. The Pennsylvania delegates urged the convention to organize under the Constitution of the New York Society. When asked if they had done so and were "auxiliary" to New York, they replied "No." In fact, not a single State would consent to that relation. New York, on her part, refused to recognize the others except as "auxiliary branches" and took no further part in the convention. Pennsylvania cast in her fortunes with New York. The other States were there, however, in actual convention assembled, and after a long and moderate discussion they formed a national Society, based upon the equality of the States, and, out of deference to New York, chose the name of Sons of the American Revolution. The delegates felt deeply the injustice of the attempt of the New York Sons of the Revolution to impose an un-American style of organization upon a Society which should be American in every particular, and especially to try and dominate a movement which New York did not even originate. The Sons of the American Revolution began their independent existence with eighteen States; the Sons of the Revolution had two. Several years later the Sons of the Revolution repealed the clause in their Constitution which had made the breach, and their own growth has since then been more rapid. They are now organized in many States—something which was originally beyond their reach.

As for the Sons of the American Revolution, their progress has been glorious. Their popular methods, their thorough Americanism, their public spirit and incessant enterprise, their exclusion of collaterals and rigid examination of credentials, have so commended

them that they have won general approbation, and thousands of men of the highest professional, financial and social station have joined their membership, and they have so stimulated patriotic sentiment that the United States is filled with hereditary associations. They have never knowingly admitted any person not of lineal descent. The excellent application blank now adopted by all the Sons and Daughters originated with them. It is they who established the annual celebration of Flag Day, the formation of local chapters, the system of open monthly meetings and free discussion. A healthful rivalry has led the Sons of the Revolution to adopt nearly all the progressive ideas of our Societies, and now the two bodies have little to differentiate them, except the underlying intention of each—government by the majority in one, and government by a few in the other.

Distrust of the majority by the Sons of the Revolution undoubtedly led to the failure of union in 1893. When the joint conventions of that year met both bodies were brought to the point of adopting a resolution which was exactly this, that each recommended that the Societies do unite, and that thereafter they should adopt a form of Constitution which had been prepared for the purpose, and then elect officers and go home. Just at the threshold of actual union the Sons of the Revolution realized that our Society outvoted them. They were overcome with distrust, and they presented the new and unexpected proposition which brought the proceedings to an abrupt end.

The failure of the Sons of the Revolution to meet us in 1896 for the appointment of committees on union may have been due to the same feeling.

I look for a manifestation of the same distrust of the majority in the discussions as to a Constitution in the approaching negotiations. I believe that our Society can afford to be magnanimous in the negotiations for union, although conceding no more than is fair, but I believe that we should adhere firmly in every line and provision of the Constitution of the United Societies to the frank, open, American, democratic principle which has proved so powerful in building up our membership and increasing our prestige. (Applause.) We should provide for free discussion at all meetings, reserve all proper powers to the States and make no distinctions which will exclude a farmer or worthy mechanic from membership. And we should arrange and so state, that the object of our organization is not only the perpetuation of the memory of the Revolution among ourselves, but inspiring work for the glory and welfare of our common country. (Applause.) Respectfully submitted, HENRY HALL, Historian General.

New York, April 30, 1897.

Mr. Whitehead (New Jersey): That is a most admirable paper. I happen to know from actual knowledge that it is true. I should like to have that paper put into the hands of every member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. I therefore move that it be printed for distribution in all of the Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Carried unanimously.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

The Secretary General: I have here some communications received within a comparatively short time from various societies, and one from a committee appointed by the last Congress:—

New York, March 25, 1897.

Dear Sir:—

Your committee appointed to take necessary action for the rebuilding of the old ship Constitution, or "Old Ironsides," begs leave to report that, owing to unfavorable conditions, it has been impossible to obtain the necessary appropriations to carry out this plan properly during the last two years. The committee now has assurances that it will be possible to execute the plan during the present year.

Much work has been performed by the committee, and it is prepared to immediately proceed with the work you assigned it two years ago and renewed at the last annual Congress, and begs leave to suggest the continuance of the committee. Very respectfully, JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

Gen. HORACE PORTER, President General National Society Sons American Revolution.

Dr. Gallaudet (Washington): I move that the committee be continued. Carried.

UNION OF THE SOCIETIES.

The Secretary General: I have here a communication from the Ohio Society, enclosing a resolution upon union.

Mr. Richardson, of Ohio: From whom is that communication?

The Secretary General: From the Cincinnati Chapter of the Ohio Society.

Mr. Richardson: I had not heard anything about it.

The Secretary General: Do you wish it withdrawn?

Mr. Richardson: No; I simply desired to know from what source it emanated.

A. Howard Clark, of Washington: I move that the letter and resolution be referred to the President of the Ohio Society. Carried.

Col. S. W. Williams, of Arkansas: I wish to make an inquiry, whether we have a committee or whether we are to have one on union. I take it, if we have none, that we will have one, and I think that all action by State and local organizations looking to union ought to be placed in the hands of that committee. I am heartily in favor of union, and always have been, upon honorable terms; and I think we ought to have a committee to whom these matters should be referred.

The Vice-President General: The committee will appear at a later stage, probably after recess.

The Secretary General: I have also a communication from the Empire State Society as follows:—

QUESTIONS AS TO THE BADGE.

Sons of the American Revolution.
Empire State Society.
Office of the Secretary,
New York, February 15, 1897.

Hon. Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.

My Dear Mr. Secretary General—I herewith transmit an extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Board of Management, held on the 22d ultimo:

"Resolved, That the National Society be respectfully requested to define, by ordinance, the policy to be pursued with reference to the insignia of the order, which had been purchased by members in good standing, who afterward ceased to be members, by reason of voluntary resignation or otherwise, and thus are no longer entitled to wear the badge of the Society on ceremonial or social occasions."

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN M. WRIGHT,
State Secretary.

The letter was referred to the Executive Committee of the National Society.

AN HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Mr. Richards, of Nebraska: I am the bearer of a communication from the Trans-Mississippi Congress, in connection with which there are some resolutions which I desire to offer, dated Omaha, April 23d, 1897.

The communication was as follows:—

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition,
Omaha, Neb., April 23, 1897.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

You are hereby cordially invited to participate in the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held in this city from June 1st to Nov. 1st, in 1898, by contributing an historical exhibit, and, if consistent with the plans of your honorable body, by conveying your Society in this city during the exposition.

Recognizing the universal interest taken by all citizens of this country in your organization, I believe an exhibit made by you would be of great interest to all who participate in this exposition. I assure you that our organization will extend to you all the courtesies within our power. Very respectfully,

GURDON W. WATTLES, President.

Mr. Richards then read the resolutions, as follows:—

Whereas, A great international exposition will be held in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, in the year 1898, to be known as the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and in which twenty-three States of the Union will participate; and,

Whereas, The location of said Exposition will be distant from the scenes of the struggle for American independence, and the vast majority of the people who will visit it have never enjoyed the benefit of the uplifting and educating influence of those scenes; and,

Whereas, One of the objects of this Society is to encourage the study of our early history, and so stimulate a broad American patriotism and a reverence for the principles for which our fathers contended; and,

Whereas, The President of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition has extended to this Society an invitation to make an exhibit at said Exposition; and,

Whereas, An exhibit of revolutionary relics, documents and memorials where it could be seen and studied by millions of the people of the great West would be of inestimable value in promoting the objects of this Society.

Therefore, be it Resolved:—

First. That this Society accepts the invitation of the President of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Second. That a committee be appointed to consist of one member of each State Society to solicit funds for the purpose, and to make a suitable exhibit at said Exposition.

That the Secretary General notify each State Society of this action and request them to appoint a member of said committee.

That the State Societies shall be allowed thirty days from the date of the Secretary General's notice to appoint members of said committee.

That after the elapse of thirty days from the date of his notice to the State Societies the Secretary General shall report to the President General the State Societies which shall have failed to appoint members of said committee, and thereupon the President General shall make the appointments for all State Societies which shall have failed to appoint.

Third. That said committee be and it is hereby empowered to organize by electing such officers as may be deemed best to take such further action as may be advisable, provided, that said committee shall secure all the funds expended or appropriated by it, and no pecuniary liability shall attach to this Society for any expense incurred by said committee.

Fourth. Said committee is empowered to invite the co-operation of other patriotic societies in making said exhibit if it shall deem best.

Fifth. The Secretary General is hereby instructed to notify the President of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of the action taken by said Congress.

Mr. Whitehead, of New Jersey: I offer the following motion: That this communication be referred to a special committee of three, of which the President of the Nebraska Society shall be chairman; the committee to report at the afternoon session.

Motion adopted.

The Vice-President General appointed as such committee L. D. Richards, of Nebraska; Captain Samuel E. Gross, of Chicago, and Col. Sam. W. Williams, of Arkansas.

PRESIDENT WARNER'S GREETING.

The Vice-President General: We have with us the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the great City of Cleveland,

Mr. W. R. Warner, and it gives me pleasure to introduce to you, compatriots, a man who, I know, is of Eastern origin and a first class American. (Applause.)

Mr. Warner spoke as follows:—

I thank you, gentlemen. I was going to thank the Daughters, but I see they have vanished. I cannot come to you to-day as a Son of the American Revolution, but I can almost do so, for I am a son-in-law. (Laughter.) Mrs. Warner bears all those honors in our family, and, as a dutiful husband, I shine by reflected light. I know it is time for your lunch, so I only want to add to what the Mayor has told you, for I am sure he has kindly given you the keys to the city and the freedom of the city, and I will turn over to you the keys to the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. We welcome you here to our rooms, which are certainly large enough for you this time, but the next time I hope you will want more room, and by that time, which I hope will not be more than a year hence, we will have a large hall on the Public Square in our new Chamber of Commerce Building. So, if this will answer you this time, please look forward in anticipation of a larger meeting and a larger hall, where I hope you will bring the Daughters along with you—not only the Daughters, but the Dames—and all those who are joined together—(A voice: And the sons-in-law.) (Laughter.)—to perpetuate those historic memories that are so dear to all. I hope you will have a good time in your sessions in this room.

The Vice-President General: I now declare this Congress adjourned until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

UNION WITH THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President General John Whitehead, President of the New Jersey Society, at 2:30 P. M.

The Secretary General then read the following communication, dated April 23d, 1897, from James Mortimer Montgomery, General Secretary of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution:—

Office of General Secretary,
146 Broadway, New York, April 23, 1897.

Franklin Murphy, Esq., Secretary General Sons of the American Revolution:—

Dear Sir—Herewith I beg to transmit to you a certified copy of certain Resolutions had at a meeting of this Society, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of April, 1897.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,

General Secretary, General Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Whereas, the Sons of the American Revolution, in response to the invitation contained in the resolution passed by this Society at Savannah in April, 1896, have signified their willingness to unite with us in one national organization.

Whereas, We regard, and believe that they regard, the actual union of the two Societies as of such paramount importance that the settlement of the details of union should be subordinated, as far as consistent with the honor and dignity of both Societies, to the accomplishment of that end; therefore,

Resolved, That A. H. Pugh, T. E. Abbott, Timothy L. Woodruff, Horace K. Tenney and Gaillard Hunt shall be a committee of five with full power to fill any vacancies in behalf of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution; and we respectfully request the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution to appoint a like committee of five in its own behalf, these two committees of five each to constitute together the above named joint Committee of Conference on basis of union, which shall consider the Constitution and plan of union of 1893, and all proposed changes thereto, and come to an agreement, if possible, respecting a new general Constitution and a plan of union between the Societies. Each constituent committee of five shall report to its own General Assembly the results of the conference, together with its own recommendations respecting them.

Resolved, That our own General Officers are instructed to arrange as soon as possible with the General Officers of the Sons of the American Revolution for the appointment of a joint Committee of Revision of the membership rolls, which shall be prepared at least as early as October 12, 1897, to make to the two General Assemblies an exhaustive report, in accordance with the resolution passed at Savannah and Richmond in April, 1896.

Resolved, That we, the General Society of Sons of the Revolution, hereby appoint an adjourned meeting of this General Assembly to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1897, at 11 A. M., and we respectfully request the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, provided the joint Committee of Conference on basis of union shall have arrived meanwhile at an agreement, to hold a General Assembly of their own in the same city at the same time, in order that the two General Assemblies may then take action upon the reports of the two joint committees.

Resolved, That our General Secretary is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
General Secretary.

State of New York,
City and County of New York. }

ss.

James Mortimer Montgomery, General Secretary, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is a correct and true copy of Resolutions passed by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, at the city of Philadelphia, April 19th, 1897.

J. M. MONTGOMERY.

Sworn to this 23d Day of April, A. D. 1897, before me,
JOHN A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, D. C.: Mr. President, I am sure we have all heard with much pleasure the overture from the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The question of union is no new question here. I do not believe it needs a

very long debate for us to reach action which shall place us in the proper position in responding to this overture which has come to us from the other Society. Therefore, without further remark, I beg to read the preamble and resolutions, which, it is believed, will be creditable to us and cordial to the other Society:—

[These resolutions, in perfected form, will appear later in the discussion.]

Dr. Gallaudet: It will be noticed that no date for the meeting of our committee is named. It is believed, by more than a few, that it is not desirable for us at this stage of the proceedings to commit ourselves for a date of meeting to consider a proposition of union, which might be reported by the committee herein appointed. It will be also noticed that the committee has full power to ask the general officers of the Society to call such meeting, if the negotiations proceed successfully, or a basis of union on terms that will probably be accepted by our Society is reached by the two committees. Then, it will be entirely within their power to ask the general officers, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, to call a special meeting of the Society; and the meeting can be called on the day and at the place named in the resolutions adopted by the Sons of the Revolution. It is felt by those with whom I have been in consultation that it would be advisable for us not to go further than I have gone here.

These resolutions suggest the appointment of a single committee, with power, if necessary, to appoint another committee. We do not say in the resolutions that that committee will be directed to make an exhaustive examination of the rolls of both societies, for it might transpire, in the negotiations of the committee, that some other treatment of the rolls of the Society than an exhaustive, not to say exhausting, examination of them should be made. But the resolutions leave full power to this committee to do everything that has been asked by the committee of the other Society. I mean to say, in the matter of arriving at a basis of union, the resolutions bind us to nothing. The committee is to report to the Society. If the basis of union is not satisfactory, of course we are not bound by anything that they may do.

Our association has always favored union from the highest possible motives, and with all personal considerations aside. If I mistake not, that has been the uniform attitude of this Society, and one which I am pleased to sustain in any action that may be adopted to-day.

Col. Sam W. Williams, of Arkansas: The purport of the resolution I am in hearty accord with; but it seems to me we ought to require the committee to report at the next annual meeting, unless at an earlier period on the call of the President. The President has power to call a meeting under the constitution, and I think the resolution needs that clause in it. I make this simply as a suggestion. I do not make a motion. I submit it to the gentleman who offered it.

Col. Ralph E. Prime, of New York: I would like to ask if it is known how the committee on the other side was appointed, whether by the Society in a resolution like this, or whether it came from gentlemen on the floor or by the officers of the Society.

The Chairman: Can any one give the information?

Dr. Gallaudet: I think the resolutions as read show that they were passed by the Society; and these resolutions are certified to by affidavit by the Secretary of that Society.

Col. Prime: You don't understand what I mean. The resolutions, when adopted, doubtless contained the names of the gentlemen named. Where did they come from? Did they come from the floor or did they come from the presiding officers of that Society? What I want to know is whether the Society itself appointed those gentlemen on the committee or whether the officers did it.

Dr. Gallaudet: I am informed by a delegate who attended the meeting in Philadelphia that these gentlemen whose names appear in the resolution of the Sons of the Revolution were nominated from the floor, and were appointed in the resolution by a vote of the Society. The President was not authorized to appoint them and did not do so.

Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio: I would like to say, for the information of some of the compatriots present, that the Chairman of that committee, Mr. Pugh, named by the Sons of the Revolution, is an Ohio man. Mr. Richardson knows him very well, and I am sure he will correct me if I misstate the facts of the case. There is no man in the Sons of the Revolution who is more anxious for union on reasonable terms than Mr. Pugh, the Chairman of the committee. I think I am safe in making that statement. If I am wrong Mr. Richardson can certainly correct me. The fact that the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Sons of the Revolution is an advocate of union with the Sons of the American Revolution is very significant.

A Delegate: Being a resident of the same city with Mr. Pugh, knowing him well and meeting him frequently, I can say here that I know that he is heartily in favor of union. The Sons of the Revolution have in our place a large society, while we have a small society. The feeling in Cincinnati of the entire body of the Sons of the Revolution and also of the Sons of the American Revolution is in favor of union.

Mr. Larnier, of Washington, D. C.: I want to say this, that the gentleman who prepared and offered the resolutions from the committee in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution informed me that a large majority of the committee were in favor of union upon any terms that could be made, and that Mr. Pugh was very strongly in favor of union.

Col. Ralph E. Prime, of New York: I am as much in favor of the union of these two societies as though all the sentiment of all the members of the Sons of the Revolution in that direction, from one end of the land to the other, were united in my breast. My object in asking that question was that we should do exactly as the other Society did in the appointment of the committee. Dr. Gallaudet says the committee was appointed from the floor. Undoubtedly it was appointed from the floor, in the indirect way mentioned by the last speaker. The last speaker has informed us that the committee was moved from the floor and that they reported the resolution. I think we should follow exactly the course taken by the other society. Then it could not be said that the committee was named either by the officers of this society or by the most honorable gentleman who now offers the resolution.

Capt. Samuel E. Gross, of Illinois: I am one of the gentlemen named in Dr. Gallaudet's resolution. It has just occurred to me that it would not be proper for me to sit. I can state that I have talked with Mr. Pinney, who is the President of the Sons of the Revolution in Illinois, and they have gone so far as to say that they would come in whether the National Society opposed it or not after a fair effort, and no one could be more in favor of it than Mr. Pinney, of the Sons of the Revolution.

J. J. Hubbell, of New Jersey: I would like to say that I know some gentlemen in the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution who have said positively, within the last week or so, using very emphatic language, that the two societies would never amalgamate. Now, I think that is true, for they have a certain amount of funds which they are disbursing for their gratification in New York, and they will never allow that to go over to an amalgamated society. The only way to do is for those societies to come over and join the Sons of the American Revolution—become members of our Society. I do not believe that the two societies will ever amalgamate.

Henry Hall, of New York: I am well acquainted with many of the members of the New York Sons of the Revolution, and what I am about to say with regard to their position may possibly seem inconsistent with the facts which Mr. Hubbell has reported. On the other hand, they may not. Now, while I have every reason to believe the position of the officers of the Society is as Mr. Hubbell states, I know personally that the membership of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution is beginning to be strongly in favor of union. If the officers of that Society resist that sentiment in favor of union, there will shortly come a time when they will be obliged to account directly to their own Society. The private membership is beginning to be restless at this continuous separation of the two societies.

Mr. Brent, of Maryland: I would like to inquire as to the reason which has induced my friend who offers the resolutions to provide that only one committee shall do all the work of reorganization. I believe the gentlemen named by him have been selected with great judgment and discretion; they are perfectly satisfactory to me, and I believe they are satisfactory to all the members on this floor. But if we consolidate there is considerable work to be done. The proposition of the Sons of the Revolution is that the work proceed upon two lines. That is, that the adjustment of the basis of union be accomplished by one committee, and the revision of membership, which will be difficult and laborious, be accomplished by another committee. Is it satisfactory to the mover of this resolution to confide all the work to a committee of five gentlemen, scattered all over the United States, from Missouri to Massachusetts, and impose upon them the necessity of being in constant session in order to carry out consolidation? I therefore suggest, not in any hostile spirit at all, is it not better to meet the proposition of the Sons of the Revolution in the terms that they have offered—that is, have two committees to consider the two different branches? I beg leave to call attention to the fact that at Richmond our convention passed a resolution specifically to revise the rolls of membership, and when the negotiation took place

between our officers and the officers of the other Society, and when they failed to unite on a basis of union, our general officers, recognizing the action of our convention at Richmond, proposed to the general officers of the other Society that, if they could not agree upon a basis of union, they might settle this question of the rolls of membership, and the general officers of the other Society refused to do it. In the convention at Philadelphia the other day the Sons of the Revolution absolutely censured their general officers for having refused to accept the proposition to revise the rolls of membership. They attach great importance to a revision of the membership, because they want to have the two societies, when they meet in Cincinnati, ready to consolidate. We cannot be ready to consolidate unless we are prepared to meet them on these two points, and if we are not ready it will give an opportunity to the opponents of union in that Society to say that our Society is unwilling to revise the rolls of membership. I therefore suggest, whether we will not carry out the spirit of this movement and provide for this work going on contemporaneously upon two different lines.

Dr. Gallaudet: It will be noticed that in this resolution the committee has power, by the appointment of an additional committee if necessary, to provide for such revision of membership rolls of the two societies as may be considered desirable. Now, I have been informed with regard to this question of revision of the rolls that it is quite possible that, when any committee approaches the work and undertakes to do it, they will find that it is so great a work and that the results will be so small that the idea which has been in the minds of many people with regard to the revision of these rolls may undergo an essential change. I think that is correct. It may transpire that that exhaustive revision would not be necessary. On the other hand, if it did become necessary, if it were insisted upon and made essential, then the committee is authorized to appoint immediately another committee, say of three separate men, and make the selection themselves. I really believe that the object desired by the gentleman from Maryland is provided for by the resolution.

Mr. Brent: I want to ask Dr. Gallaudet one question. Does the resolution provide that this sub-committee is to be appointed immediately? If you insert the word "immediately" it will be perfectly satisfactory. Do not put into the hands of the enemies of consolidation a weapon which they might use against us.

Dr. Gallaudet: My friend's suggestion would bring in the words "at once" at this point: "With power to provide by appointment at once of an additional committee, if necessary," etc. I accept that. I move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded.

The Chairman: The question is now on the adoption of the resolutions. Are there any remarks?

Col. Sam W. Williams, of Arkansas: I take it that the action of the Sons of the Revolution indicates a spirit in favor of union, and we certainly have had it all the time. Now, we know the fact that they have received in their organization "collateral" descendants, and we have consented practically that we will overlook that as it stands and only require lineal descendants in the future, and to that they have indicated assent. We can get together on this line of membership upon the proposition conceded that their "collaterals" have been received contrary to our Constitution. The members of all these societies are gentlemen, who have not been perpetrating a fraud upon the community, and, therefore, when they waive the objection to the lineal descent qualification I see no use of an examination into the genealogy of the membership, and I hope when the committee gets together it will spend no time on it.

Secretary General Murphy: I do not want trouble to come from any technicality. It might be well to have Dr. Gallaudet, and perhaps an associate or two with him, reconsider these resolutions. I suggest that we had better take five or ten minutes to perfect these resolutions. It would not take more than that, because President Gallaudet's resolution certainly states the situation as we want it stated, but those resolutions were prepared before Dr. Gallaudet read the communication from the Sons of the Revolution, which was not opened until opened in your presence this afternoon.

Dr. Gallaudet: The Secretary General will allow me to correct him. The resolutions which I prepared were not prepared without seeing those resolutions. I saw them a week ago.

Mr. Murphy: I now move that the resolutions offered by Dr. Gallaudet be referred to a committee of three persons, of which Dr. Gallaudet shall be Chairman, and that they shall report back to this Society for its consideration the resolutions as based upon the communication sent to us by the Sons of the

Revolution. I move that this committee act immediately and that we take a recess until they are ready to report.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Murphy: May I say a word about the personnel of that committee? President Gallaudet has selected them because he felt that they would have the interests of this Society at heart and the interests of the united Society at heart. Some of these gentlemen are not here. This Congress owes it to itself, if it knows of any reason why any gentleman named on that committee ought not to be on it, to say so. If any gentleman on that committee is not willing to serve, imbued with the spirit which pervades this Congress, he ought to say, "I cannot serve on the committee." We ought to have five men who will truly represent the wishes of this Society on the subject of union.

The motion to refer was carried, and the Chair appointed as the committee, Dr. Gallaudet, Senator Ketcham, of New Jersey, and Mr. Brent, President of the Maryland Society.

L. E. Holden, of Ohio: I move that the Secretary General be added to that committee.

Carried.

The committee then retired, and after an absence of about forty-five minutes returned to the Chamber and reported Dr. Gallaudet's resolutions as follows:

Whereas, The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled at Cleveland, have received a friendly overture from the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution looking toward the union of the two Societies, a sincere and hearty response to the same is hereby tendered; and,

Whereas, The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, recognizing the strong and constantly increasing sentiment of the membership favoring organic union, with the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, upon terms that shall be honorable to both Societies, desires to use all reasonable efforts toward a consummation so desirable; be it

Resolved, That James M. Richardson, of Ohio; Hon. E. J. Hill, of Connecticut; Samuel E. Gross, of Illinois; George H. Shields, of Missouri; and Nathan Warren, of Massachusetts, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, with full power to confer with the Committee appointed by the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution on the subject of union between that Society and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, including power to provide by the appointment, as soon as practicable, of an additional committee, if necessary, for such revision of the membership rolls of the two Societies as may seem expedient.

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting of this Congress shall be held in Cincinnati October 12, 1897, at 11 A. M., provided the Joint Committee on Union shall have agreed on a basis of union, to be reported at that date.

Resolved, That our Secretary General is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the General Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution.

Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio: I second the above and move its adoption.

Carried unanimously, with prolonged applause.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76."

Mr. Higley, of New York: If I am in order I would like to present to the compatriots a subject in which I think we are all interested.

The Chairman: I hear no objection. The Judge will proceed.

A debate followed, lasting for nearly an hour, of which the following is the substance:

Mr. Higley: Most of us are aware that our official organ, *The Spirit of '76*, has been published for two years and a half and has found its way to many members of this and other organizations. It was projected by a few zealous members, who have not only given their time and talents, but put their hands into their pockets to sustain it. The magazine has given a faithful record of the doings of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution and other patriotic societies. Besides that, it supplies most valuable and rare historic information. Do we want an organ of this character? Is it of advantage to us? If we do need an organ of this character, then we should sustain it. The fact is that certain patriotic men have had to put their hands in their pockets to the extent of \$2,000 a year to sustain *The Spirit of '76*. We cannot afford to allow this instrumentality to die out. We can do it by increasing the annual assessment from 25 cents to 50 cents. To do this would not impoverish any society or lessen its membership. To maintain the magazine might require an assessment of 10 cents per capita, or 15 cents. Let us give it the hearty support of this organization. We cannot afford to do without it.

Mr. Higley moved to increase the annual dues to 50 cents. Mr. Holden, of Ohio, seconded the motion.

A long discussion followed.

Mr. Richardson, of Ohio: This question is important and should not be hastily settled. We need some such publication. It fosters the interests not only of ours, but of all patriotic societies. The proper way is for the members of our State

Societies to support it by their subscriptions. (Applause.) The State Societies have the power to use their funds for such purposes as they see fit, but let us not, as a National Society, increase the tax on membership.

Henry Hall, of New York: A clear understanding is always better in a case like this. In 1894 a gentleman in New York city, not connected with any of our societies, proposed to start a magazine to print the news and serve as the organ of them all. I had had such an enterprise in view a long time. I subscribed to the stock, and it was largely through my personal efforts that the money was raised to start the magazine. We never expected to make money from the enterprise, but did want it to be self-sustaining, and have tried diligently to make it so. From small resources several of us have put into the enterprise more money than we can afford. Mr. Warren has expended over a thousand dollars. The magazine has been conducted economically, most of the work being done gratuitously. A year ago we found that we were not paying expenses, and the magazine would have been discontinued except that we feared our Society would suffer discredit in consequence. We have now reached a point where we cannot afford to put any more money into the magazine. We wish it to be understood that we do not want to make this magazine a tax on the Society, and we do not want to make any money out of the magazine.

A member made the point of order that the motion to increase the annual dues could not be considered, under Article VI. of the Constitution. The point of order was sustained by the Chair.

Judge Higley then amended his proposition and moved that the Congress recommend that the National Board of Management increase the annual assessment to 50 cents.

Gen. Geo. H. Shields, of Missouri, urged that an increase of assessment could not be made unless the necessities of the National Society itself demanded it. He was heartily in favor, however, of supporting *The Spirit of '76*. It is an excellent publication, he said, and ought to be in the hands of every member. He moved that the Congress recommend to the State Societies that they urge their members to subscribe to it.

William W. J. Warren, of New York, declared that that ground had been traversed several times, and the response had been discouraging. The magazine had been published in the interest of the Society. Its owners are not deriving any income from it whatever. They cannot afford, however, a few of them, to pay \$2,000 a year simply to publish a paper to promote the interests of the patriotic societies. Here is a large organization of 9,000 members. A good many of them are wealthy people. What is \$2,000 a year to this Society? Some plan should be agreed on to-day. We have firmly decided to stop unless we can receive the practical support of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Ralph E. Prime, of New York, argued that the Daughters of the American Revolution had published a magazine up to the present time, and all its deficiencies had been paid out of the Society's treasury. It would be clearly competent for this Society to establish a magazine in its own interest. There will naturally be a deficiency. The object is one which commends itself to our good judgment.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, opposed the motion of Gen. Shields, on the ground that it is better to expend the money of the societies for monuments, markers and the preservation of historic buildings. He reviewed the previous effort to increase the annual dues to 50 cents, and urged that the National Society should not use its funds to sustain a private enterprise.

Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio: It is wise to learn from the experience of others. A few years ago we organized the Sons of the American Revolution. A few women wanted admission to the Society, and we refused them. They then organized a society of their own, started a magazine and now have two and a half times as many members as we have. (Applause.) The most potent thing in this country is a newspaper. The best business enterprise in which we can invest our money would be *The Spirit of '76*. If this Society is to live, it must grow; and if it is to grow, we must use the proper means that God, in our civilization, has put at our command. (Applause.) It would be good business enterprise to pay the deficiency of *The Spirit of '76*, if it is \$2,000 a year. We plume ourselves on the fact that we have 9,000 members. We ought to have 29,000, and would have if we manifested the same business sense as the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am in favor of the motion. This magnificent journal of ours should not be allowed to go by default. It is the only paper in the United States which has done justice to the Sons of the American Revolution. We can raise this money in some way. It seems to me it is the first thing to do, second only to union with our sister Society. (Applause.)

Mr. Larnier expostulated against trying to carry the Congress with a rush, and moved to refer the whole matter to the State Societies.

Bishop Cheney asked when the Societies should report. Upon receiving the reply, "To the next Congress," he declared that the patient might be dead by that time. (Laughter.) Bishop Cheney then moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Carried.

A little later Secretary General Murphy, of New Jersey, moved that the Secretary General be authorized to print the proceedings of the Congress in *The Spirit of '76* for May.

Mr. Harper moved to appropriate \$500 for the purpose. Unanimously carried.

Gen. George H. Shields, of Missouri, offered the following :

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend *The Spirit of '76* to all Sons of the American Revolution, and ask them to subscribe therefor; and we recommend to the respective State organizations at present in our Society to subscribe for as many magazines as they can afford to send to their members who are not subscribers.

After further running debate a motion was adopted, offered by James M. Richardson, of Ohio, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with the proprietors of *The Spirit of '76*, with a view to making the magazine the organ of the Society, and that the committee report to the National Board of Management.

The Chair announced Elroy M. Avery, Colgate Hoyt and Liberty E. Holden as the committee.

A LETTER FROM COLONEL ANDERSON.

The Secretary General then read the following communication from Thomas M. Anderson :

Oregon Society
Sons of the American Revolution,
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 28, 1897.

Hon. Franklin Murphy.

Dear Sir and Compatriot—It is one of the disappointments of my life that I cannot attend the Congress at Cleveland. I dare not leave here at this time, for fear my Regiment may be ordered to move in my absence. I have lost no interest in our work, I assure you. I have directed our proxies to be sent to you, knowing that you will make good use of them.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in us, ever sincerely,
THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

THE REPLY TO GEN. PORTER.

The Chairman : The committee appointed to draft resolutions relating to General Porter will now please report.

Mr. Williams, of Virginia : My colleagues on the committee have asked me to report for the committee the following :

Cleveland, Ohio, April 30, 1897.

General Horace Porter:—

General—The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, in convention in this city, have received your letter of the 28th inst. expressing your regret at being unable to occupy your accustomed place on this occasion, and have instructed us to acknowledge the same and convey to you the Society's assurance of high regard and its best wishes for you in the new field of usefulness to which your recognized abilities have led you to be called. During your service as our chief officer you have, by your intelligence, industry, earnestness, tact and good fellowship brought our Society to a state of efficiency and usefulness which it could never have obtained under the guidance of a less gifted leader, and we believe that you have so foreshadowed the lines for our further advancement that even less able successors can carry on the work which you are about to abandon.

The Society tenders you its thanks for the able discharge of the delicate duties which have devolved upon you as its President, and trusts that your interest in its welfare in the future may be as constant as the Society's affectionate interest in your public and private weal.

Whatever further honors you may win, we shall feel that we, in a measure, have a right of participation as your brother compatriots and friends. If it be pardonable in an official communication to do so, let us personally express for you our own regard and good wishes. Sincerely yours, etc.,
NATIONAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mr. Avery, of Ohio : I move that the report of the committee be accepted, approved by the Congress, ordered engrossed and sent to General Porter by the committee.

Motion seconded. Carried unanimously by a rising vote.

THE HISTORIC EXHIBIT AT OMAHA.

Mr. Richards, of Nebraska : The Committee upon the Trans-Mississippi Exposition begs to recommend the adoption of the following report :

Whereas, A great international Exposition will be held in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, in the year 1898, to be known as the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and in which twenty-three States of the Union will participate; and

Whereas, The location of said Exposition will be distant from the scenes of the struggle for American independence, and the vast majority of the people who will visit it have never enjoyed the benefit of the uplifting and educating influence of those scenes; and

Whereas, One of the objects of this Society is to encourage the study of our early history, and so stimulate a broad American patriotism and a reverence for the principles for which our fathers contended; and

Whereas, The President of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition has extended to this Society an invitation to make an exhibit at said Exposition; and,

Whereas, An exhibit of revolutionary relics, documents and memorials where it could be seen and studied by millions of the people of the great West would be of inestimable value in promoting the objects of this Society;

Therefore, Be it resolved:—

First. That this Society accepts the invitation of the President of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Second. That the President General be and he is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of one member from each State Society to solicit funds for the purpose, and to make a suitable exhibit at said Exposition.

Third. That said committee be and it is hereby empowered to organize by electing such officers as may be deemed best to take such further action as may be advisable, provided, that said committee shall secure all the funds expended or appropriated by it, and no pecuniary liability shall attach to this Society for any expense incurred by said committee.

Fourth. Said committee is empowered to invite the co-operation of other patriotic societies in making said exhibit if it shall deem best.

Fifth. The Secretary General is hereby instructed to notify the President of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of the action taken by said Congress.

Report adopted.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

Col. R. E. Prime, of New York : I desire to offer a resolution. I have no doubt, if the President General were here to-day, sitting there, with the flag in the background, that we should have heard from him the patriotic notes which he, above all others, is best qualified to pronounce. No more earnest advocate of honoring the colors, "Old Glory," has ever been known in this country than he. Those who heard him this present month at the farewell dinner given him in the city of New York will remember the precious words with which he spoke of the flag and of his intention that it should float always over the American Embassy in Paris.

Now, Mr. President, there has been during the last few years an effort on the part of many of the Sons of the American Revolution and of other patriotic societies to secure legislation in the Congress of the United States and the different States which should honor that flag; which should put it up before the children as an object lesson, teaching them from every public building in the land the story of the glory of the country; placing it upon every school house in the land.

In some of the States, particularly in proud Connecticut, they have established a special holiday for the purpose of honoring the flag. In my own State we permit no flag to float over any public building except the flag of our country, unless there be a guest of the United States in whose honor it is unfurled. (Applause.) Every school house in the State from which I come is obliged to have that flag floating during school hours.

I now want to direct attention to the desecration of the flag. Those of us who have followed it upon the fields of battle—I have, and a great many other compatriots here present—have looked with sorrow and shame upon the use of a flag as a means of advertising private business. There was a bill before the last Congress directed to this subject. It failed to receive the approval of the Senate of the United States, because, as was said, the honorable Senators did not know what the public sentiment was in the United States upon that subject. If they had ever attended any of the meetings of the Sons of the American Revolution, or of the Loyal Legion, or of any of the other patriotic societies, they would not have needed any further instruction as to the sentiment of the people of the United States with respect to that flag.

Now, in the line of answering what our Congressmen want to know, as well as in the line of fostering a proper sentiment in other directions, I want to introduce this resolution and ask its adoption:—

Resolved, That this Society appoint a permanent committee of thirteen, who shall, on behalf of this Society, have charge of the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration, and of initiating and forwarding legal measures to prevent such desecration; that such committee shall join with and invite to join with it other patriotic societies and committees of the same to co-operate in the aforesaid objects and ends; that such committee have power to fill all vacancies, to fix its own quorum, to make its own rules, and that such committee shall be known as the Flag Committee of this Society.

Motion seconded.

General Breckinridge, of Washington, D. C.: I might state that I saw a committee from one of these patriotic organizations appear before a committee of Congress, favoring the action that our compatriot has spoken of and the need of which he has so admirably set forth. The way in which it was met by the gentlemen, who seemed to fancy that all the patriotism of the American nation was buried in 1865, and that there was nothing to hand down to the future, suggested that there is a very important field for work in enlightening Congress as to public sentiment upon American patriotism. I know that children have gone to Senators of the United States who asked

them what they meant by trying to protect the flag from desecration, and when it was pointed out to them that it was using it as an advertisement, as "America's Pride" on a barrel of beer, they saw no impropriety in it. I second the motion.

Motion carried.

CELEBRATION OF FEBRUARY 22.

Dr. Gallaudet (Washington, D. C.): I have been asked by the Society of the District of Columbia to request the National Society, by a simple vote, to urge upon the State Societies more active measures to secure a proper observance of the anniversary of the birth of the father of his country, General Washington, February 22. I make that as a motion.

Carried.

EXCHANGE OF YEAR BOOKS.

Henry Hall, of New York: I move that the National Society recommend to the State Societies that each one shall send its Year Book to all the other State Societies. This will be of great benefit to the smaller organizations.

Carried.

GRAVES OF VETERANS IN OHIO.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio: There is a matter to which I would like to call the attention of the Congress. We have something over twenty-five hundred soldiers of the Revolution and soldiers of the War of 1812 buried in private grounds in this State. During the last Congress a bill passed the Senate, and passed the Military Committee of the House, in which the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia took a deep interest. Very largely through the efforts they put forth, and also through the efforts that were put forth by the Daughters of the Revolution, the bill went as far in the House as the Speaker; and there we have been blocked. The bill provides that the government shall buy the grounds upon which these dead now lie buried and preserve them as public grounds. Those grounds include the graves of sailors who died in the battles on Lake Erie under Commodore Perry at Put-in-Bay. They also include soldiers enlisted from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky; also New York and New England. Colonel Ainsworth, of the War Department, told me that, in looking over the records, he had found that a very large percentage of those who are there buried were soldiers of the Revolution who went into those battles in the latter years of their lives, and those who were not soldiers of the Revolution were the sons, very largely, of soldiers of the Revolution. It seems to me that this is a question in which this Congress may well have a deep interest. I move you, Mr. President, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions to send to the Congress of the United States requesting that Congress provide for the purchase of these grounds. (Applause.)

Carried.

The following committee was appointed by the Chair: W. H. Chase, General Jos. C. Breckinridge and James H. Hoyt.

A CODE FOR THE INSIGNIA.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania: Some years ago a memorial was received from the Empire State Society relating to the proper method of wearing the badges of our order, the regulations for the wearing of our insignia in certain cases, and it was referred to the Executive Committee. I move, sir, that while the Executive Committee are considering the subject of badges belonging to those who cease to be members, they go further and formulate a complete code with reference to the wearing the insignia of this Society. It is not a very important matter, but it is one of those things which should be settled.

Carried.

ELECTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Larnier: I move that we now proceed to the election of officers for this Society for the ensuing year.

Carried.

The Chairman, Mr. Whitehead: I will appoint Thomas Williams, of New Jersey; William W. J. Warren, of New York, and Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, as tellers. Nominations are in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Henry Hall, of New York: As one of the members of the National Board of this Congress, now desiring to be relieved from further duty on the Board, I feel free to suggest a name for the office of President General. I therefore nominate Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, for the office of President General of this Society. I have been associated with Mr. Murphy in this Society for a number of years; I know his ability, his interest in the Society, his constant attention to its welfare and the hard labor which he has expended upon its work. We all know the tact and good judgment with which he has conducted the correspondence with our brother Society on the

subject of union. I believe he would be a most excellent and valuable man at the head of this Society during the period of amalgamation. I therefore nominate Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, for that place. (Applause.)

Mr. Williams, of Virginia: It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Murphy. I have had the opportunity somewhat of watching his administration as Secretary General, and I have been struck forcibly with his familiarity with the details of the business of the Society and his readiness to give ear and hand and his best efforts to promoting the interests of the Society and the convenience of its members. I take it, we want no mere figurehead in this office. We want a man who knows the duties of the office; and I know no better training school than the office which he now occupies. There are many here who can speak more eloquently and forcibly of Mr. Murphy's fitness for this office than I, and I should have been silent except that, as a man coming from the southern section of this Society, I want to testify my own appreciation of him. I know that he will be exceedingly satisfactory to the people whom I have the honor to represent upon this floor, and I hope it will be the pleasure of the Congress to give him this honor, for he will do credit to it in the administration of its duties. (Applause.)

James M. Richardson, President of the Ohio Society, was here called to the chair.

John Whitehead, of New Jersey: We are face to face with a crisis in the history of this Society, a crisis which may result disastrously to us if we do not take the proper steps at its initiation. We are just upon the eve of a movement which may bring together the two societies, which have been in apparent opposition to each other. We need at the helm at the present time a gentleman fully acquainted with all the exigencies of the situation, a man who knows all the facts, a gentleman who, from his official position, has made himself acquainted with the officers of the different State Societies and their members, who knows their wants and their situation exactly. We want, as has been said better than I can say it, no figurehead at the head of the Sons of the American Revolution. We want a man of energy and character, a man of talent, a far-reaching, high-minded man. We want, above all things, a man who will throw himself with enthusiasm into this great organization. It is difficult to find, Mr. Chairman, such a man. I have in my eye one who, I think, will "fill the bill." I have known him from childhood. I know his parentage. I know his ancestry; and I say to you that New Jersey comes here to-day partly to present to you the name of Franklin Murphy as its candidate for the office of President General of this organization; and I would not do that—you know me too well to charge me with that—I would not do that, did I not think that it was the best thing that could be done by the Sons of the American Revolution to put him at its head. If there be a man who, whenever called upon by an exigency in the history of our State, proves himself far-reaching in intellect, a man with a strong grasp upon matters within his ken, one we depend upon, that man is Franklin Murphy. We have in the City of Newark organizations, associations and companies which are formed, not for selfish ends, but to benefit that great city in its benevolent interests; and the man upon whom we most rely, of all her citizens, is Franklin Murphy. I submit to the Congress of this great organization this name, and I ask you, in the name of the State which I have the honor to represent upon this floor, that you give your suffrages to our candidate, Franklin Murphy. (Applause.)

Captain Samuel E. Gross, of Illinois: I second the nomination of Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut: I hesitate to rise, thinking there may possibly be other nominations. Several names have been suggested to the Connecticut delegation, all of them worthy. After a conference, we have decided, in view of the efficient services of Mr. Murphy to this Society for all these years, that he is entitled to the preference of our votes. I, therefore, in behalf of Connecticut, second the nomination of Mr. Murphy.

The Chairman: Are there any other nominations for the office of President General? If not, you will proceed to elect.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE NOMINATED.

Dr. Gallaudet: I am here for the discharge of a duty which will call forth no criticism. The District of Columbia Society at its last meeting, two weeks ago, voted to instruct its delegates to present for the office of President General a compatriot who needs no recommendation here. I therefore beg to bring forward the name of a compatriot, who is himself a soldier, who belongs to a fighting family, and a praying family as well. I present the name of one who, in his devotion to the interests of the Society, and whose ability as a presiding officer is sur-

passed by no one—I mean General Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Washington. (Applause.)

Mr. Higley, of New York: New York, Mr. President, has been greatly honored in the past in furnishing the distinguished Gen. Porter to this Society; and we have been questioned whether we should not also present another distinguished name for your consideration at this time. New York recognizes all that has been said in favor of the candidate from New Jersey, and recognizes his eminent fitness for that honorable position; but New York rises to second most heartily the name last placed in nomination, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Washington. (Applause.)

MR. BARRETT ALSO NAMED.

Dr. Green, of Massachusetts: Massachusetts comes here to-day to place a candidate in nomination also. I wish, sir, that I might be gifted with the eloquence which has been displayed by other compatriots, as I rise to present the name of a gentleman who has served his own State Society and the National Society ever since it has been formed with distinguished ability. Born on the battlefield of Concord, and living yet on the battlefield of Concord, he has from childhood breathed in the spirit which inspired his ancestors. It is not necessary for me to tell you of his ability, for as one of our Vice-Presidents General he has presided here to-day, and you all know him well. Mr. Barrett has presided over the State Society of Massachusetts at least five years, and he has just been re-elected. Under his care the Society has grown from nothing to nearly one thousand members. I believe he would do for the National Society what he has done for the Society of Massachusetts. I therefore place in nomination for the office of President General the name of the Hon. Edwin S. Barrett. (Applause.)

Mr. Wardwell, of Rhode Island: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without saying a word in favor of a gentleman with whom I am so well acquainted. I am a stranger to most of you; but, living, as I do, in the little State of Rhode Island, which borders on Massachusetts, I have occasion to know what is done in its organization. I think I can say with truth that I know of no one in the East who has done so much for this national organization and for the State organization of Massachusetts as Mr. Barrett. If we elect him, Mr. Chairman, we will make no mistake.

VARIOUS NOMINATIONS SECONDED.

Mr. Burnham: I rise to second the nomination of one who is known from the North to the South and from the East to the West; whose ancestors poured out their blood on more than one battlefield in the Revolution; who were at the front in the War of '12, and again in the war with Mexico; whose brother in the late war served on the side of the South, while he himself served on the side of the Union—a man who in every sense is a national character, and who represents in the Sons of the American Revolution the spirit of '76—Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Washington.

Mr. Moores, of Indiana: I rise in behalf of Indiana to say that the Ohio River no longer divides Kentucky and Indiana, but to-day unites those two States. I desire to second the nomination of a native of Kentucky. We all remember that this Western country was wrested in 1776 from Canada and made part of the United States by that gallant Kentuckian George Rogers Clark, and to him, and to the ancestors of General Breckinridge, we owe the fact that to-day we are a part of the United States and not of the British dominions. For that reason, and in view of the bond of brotherhood between Indiana and Kentucky, I second the nomination of General Joseph C. Breckinridge. (Applause.)

General Shields, of Missouri: Mr. President, it would be far from me to say a word against the honored representative of Massachusetts or of New Jersey. We all know both those men, and their fitness for the position, but it seemed to me, as I listened to the eloquent remarks of my friend Whitehead, that every qualification which he mentioned belongs to the man whose nomination I shall second. I served under him as Vice President of the District of Columbia Society. He was President there for two years, and I am sure that no man ever devoted more time or gave more efficient or intelligent service to that organization than did Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, not only to that society, but to the National Society. Not only that, but when we look to his ancestry we find an Attorney General of President Jefferson from whom he is a lineal descendant. Coming on down to our own war, we find that military parson whose name was written in the history of this country and is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. He stands not only as a representative of revolutionary soldiers and of the War of 1812, but

also of our "late unpleasantness," and it seems to me that, so far as his military record is concerned, he cannot be exceeded by any one. Let us come down, however, to his qualifications for the position for which we are offering him. In the first place, he is cool in judgment. In the next place, he lives at the capital of the country, and is far removed from any of the prejudices or differences in other sections of the country. He belongs to the Army of the United States, and, while I know his duties are onerous, I have reason to believe he has time enough to devote to the best interests of this National Society. In addition to that, his ancestry hails from that grand old State of Virginia of which we are so proud. Virginia stands upon the one side, with Massachusetts on the other, and New Jersey between, all of them bright jewels in the galaxy of the stars which shine in Old Glory. It seems to me the time has come when we can remove a little from the extreme East for a President General. The State of Missouri cordially and earnestly seconds the nomination of Joseph Cabell Breckinridge. (Applause.)

Mr. Butler, of Maine: Massachusetts is inclined to believe that Maine was once a part of that State. We are very often inclined to consider that Massachusetts was once a part of Maine. We had a peaceable separation about seventy-seven years ago; no bloodshed. We have a great fondness for Massachusetts. We are ready to grant all that has been said as to the other candidates, but we claim that the gentleman who has been named here as from Massachusetts is the peer in every respect of the other gentlemen. I desire most heartily to second the nomination of the Hon. Edwin S. Barrett. (Applause.)

Mr. Brent, of Maryland: It is almost impossible, in considering these three candidates, to select any one of them on the ground that he is superior to the others. The great experience of Mr. Murphy, the ability that he has shown in his office, has attracted the admiration of every member of the Society. The same may be said of Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts. He possesses in a remarkable manner the esteem of every gentleman who is acquainted with him. But as we are called on to exercise a choice among these three eminent gentlemen, the State of Maryland feels itself united in a certain degree with the District of Columbia and with a candidate who was born upon the soil of Maryland. The delegates from Maryland desire to second the nomination of General Joseph C. Breckinridge. (Applause.)

WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOMINATED.

General Breckinridge, of Washington: In a rather diversified life, I think I have never heard words which have given me so much gratification. I appreciate the kind words of my friends. But my own local society has treated me far beyond my desert, and I ask of this Congress—I ask of the Society of the American Revolution—nothing more than I have already had. You know, as I do, that he who has left our circle to-day is not easy to follow. It would hardly become me to take the place of the man who rode beside Grant amid the wasting fires of the Wilderness to a glorious and accomplished peace; that man who in the White House stood beside him, his most trusted counsellor; that man now chosen to represent the whole United States in the court of the next biggest republic on earth. I would not for a moment stand between any one's desire and its complete fulfilment. If we are to find a man who can fill the place of him from whom we are separated, we must look to the highest—even to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. (Applause.) I therefore move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of this Society, without regard to whether he will accept or not, unanimously for Compatriot William McKinley. (Applause.)

Col. Samuel W. Williams, of Arkansas: I have no objection to our compatriot, President McKinley. I know him to be well qualified for the position, but in the office of President of the United States, at least for the coming year, his duties are too great. This is a critical year. If we want to take up President McKinley next year or the year after, all right; but we know that his duties in forming and shaping his administration will occupy his whole time for almost the entire current year. It is a misfortune in our system of government that so much depends upon a Presidential election. The duties of appointing to office have killed two Presidents, and if Mr. McKinley were not so vigorous and strong it would kill him. It is an open secret that shaking hands and the first month's labors of General Harrison, after he became President, sent him to his grave, and yet the country at that time had a population of about 17,000,000, while it has now 65,000,000. Will we elect a man who will be compelled to neglect the duties of the position? Have we nobody else fit to be President General? I rise to enter my protest against General Breckinridge making the Secretary my proxy, and I believe there are others here who stand

in the same attitude as I do. That is all I desire to say. (Applause.)

General Breckinridge: If the nomination I have made cannot be carried with unanimity and enthusiasm, it is better perhaps that it be withdrawn, and I will therefore withdraw the motion.

Mr. Avery, of Ohio: I rise simply to state, so that it may be made a matter of record, that for once Ohio does not offer any candidate. (Laughter.)

Mr. Moores, of Indiana: I move that the States be called and that each State cast as many votes as it is entitled to delegates, one vote for each delegate.

Henry Hall, of New York: The Constitution provides, Article V., that the officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of a majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

THREE BALLOTS TAKEN.

A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: Total number of votes, 108; Joseph C. Breckinridge, 52; Edwin S. Barrett, 33; Franklin Murphy, 23.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 92; Edwin S. Barrett, 43; Joseph C. Breckinridge, 35; Franklin Murphy, 14.

A third ballot was then ordered, which resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 86; Edwin S. Barrett, 46; Joseph C. Breckinridge, 28; Franklin Murphy, 12.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the election of Edwin S. Barrett to the office of President General was made unanimous.

Mr. Barrett took the chair and briefly thanked the Congress, pledging his faithful service amid applause.

COMPLETION OF THE ELECTION.

Secretary General Murphy: I would suggest the re-election of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, the only representative on the Pacific Coast, and who has been identified with us as one of the Vice-Presidents General. Also John Whitehead, of New Jersey. I suggest also the election of James M. Richardson, of Ohio, because of his usefulness to this Society. I suggest Captain Samuel E. Gross, of Illinois, for the same reason, and Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Washington.

Mr. Larner: I move that the Secretary General be directed to cast the ballot of this Society for the election of the candidates just named.

The motion was duly seconded and unanimously adopted. One ballot was cast as directed and the Vice-Presidents General declared duly elected.

The Secretary General: I nominate the Hon. E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, for Secretary General.

Mr. Williams: I second the nomination.

Mr. Hall, of New York: I nominate Franklin Murphy for Secretary General.

Mr. Murphy declined the honor because he expected soon to go abroad for the benefit of his health and would not be able to perform the duties of the position.

On motion the Secretary General was directed to cast the ballot of the Society for the election of E. J. Hill to the office of Secretary General, which was accordingly done, and Mr. Hill was declared duly elected by unanimous vote.

On motion, the Secretary General was directed to cast one ballot for the re-election of C. W. Haskins, of New York, as Treasurer General; A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C., as Registrar General; Henry Hall, of New York, as Historian General, and Right Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., of Illinois, as Chaplain General.

Mr. Hall nominated Mr. Woodward, of Connecticut, for Historian General, but the previous motion was carried.

The Secretary General cast the ballot as directed, and the persons named in the motion were declared duly elected to the respective offices named.

On motion of Colgate Hoyt the hearty thanks of the Congress were extended to the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland for the use of its beautiful rooms for the meeting, and to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Warner, for his cordial welcome; also to the Hon. Robert E. McKisson, Mayor of the City of Cleveland, for his cordial welcome.

On motion of Mr. Hall the thanks of the Congress were tendered to the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General: The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will now stand adjourned sine die.

BANQUET AT THE HOLLENDEN.

In the evening a banquet, preceded by a reception, was

given by the Western Reserve Society of Sons at the Hollenden in honor of the visiting delegates, members of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution being among the guests.

The spectacle presented by the great banquet hall was most attractive. The walls were draped with American flags, graceful palms were grouped on every side, and about the tables, lavishly adorned with American Beauty roses and white lilies, was seated a brilliant assemblage of distinguished men and women. The dinner was superb, and throughout its course strains of choice music were heard from an orchestra screened from sight in the gallery.

James M. Richardson, President of the Western Reserve Society, presided gracefully as toastmaster. After a brief address of welcome he introduced the newly-elected President General, Edwin Shepard Barrett, who was received with enthusiastic applause. President Barrett made a short but eloquent address, beginning his remarks with a fitting acknowledgment of the perfect hospitality of the Western Reserve Society to the delegates to the National Congress. The other speakers and their subjects were:—The Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., LL. D., "The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution;" Mrs. Donald McLean, "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution;" Hon. John Whitehead, "The 30th of April, 1789;" the Hon. Edward Miner Gallaudet, "In Union Is Strength;" Charles U. Williams, "Virginia," and James H. Hoyt, "Our First Minister to France and Our Last." Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop was to have spoken on "The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution," but, as she could not be present, her paper was read by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Saturday afternoon, May 1st, the Entertainment Committee of the local Society met with carriages those of the delegates who still remained in the city and took them for a drive through the parks and to other points of interest in the city. At a later hour they attended a delightful reception at the Colonial Club, tendered them by the Western Reserve Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

EDWIN SHEPARD BARRETT.

The newly elected President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Hon. Edwin Shepard Barrett, has for several years filled most acceptably the position of President of the Massachusetts Society, being elected this Spring for the



Edwin Shepard Barrett.

seventh time. Under his administration the Massachusetts organization has increased wonderfully in numbers, and has pursued a prosperous and harmonious career.

President Barrett's home is in Concord, where he was born and where the family of Barrett has been prominent since 1638. The ground upon which his house stands is part of the old battle field consecrated by the blood of patriots. Among these historic surroundings his life has been passed, and here his

children have been born. For more than 250 years his ancestors dwelt upon the soil still owned by their descendants, their homes are still standing and are visible from Mr. Barrett's doorway.

In the Concord fight, his great-great grandfather, Colonel James Barrett, commanded the Americans, and it will be remembered that it was Colonel Barrett who, acting under personal and secret orders from the provincial Congress, concealed the ammunition and removed the provisions stored in that place for the use of the patriot army. Others of the family took an active part in the struggle of the Colonies for independence, and in the old cemeteries of the place there are nine graves of soldiers of the Revolution who bore the name of Barrett.

Edwin Shepard Barrett is a busy man of affairs. His acquaintance among men prominent in business, political, and social circles is very extensive, and throughout the State he is highly esteemed as a patriotic and useful citizen. In the conduct of business he has shown signal ability, and has been very successful as trustee and manager of private estates. The arduous duties of Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade are admirably discharged by him. He has a thorough understanding of the business interests of the State, and is an accurate and careful observer of the times. As becomes a patriotic citizen he faithfully fulfills his political duties, but although actively interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of his town and State, he is devoid of political ambition, and not only never seeks public office, but declines to accept it.

JAMES McELROY RICHARDSON.

The Chairman of the Conference Committee of Five on Union with the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, appointed by the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, is James McElroy Richardson of Cleveland. He is one of the new Vice Presidents General of the National Society; since January has been President of the Ohio State Society, and is serving his third term as President of the Western Reserve Society, having been twice re-elected. He is a charter member of the last-named organization, and from the time of its formation, in 1892, has earnestly co-operated in all of its work, and by his energy has contributed largely to its growth and success.

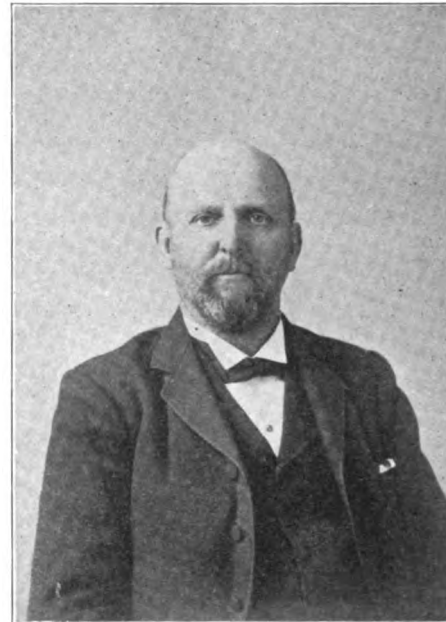
President Richardson's ancestors were English, and, prior to the Conquest, French-Norman. Samuel Richardson, from whom he is a descendant in the seventh generation, came to Boston Harbor with Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and was one of the founders of Woburn, Mass. He was a surveyor and Selectman of that town. Since the year 1630, some one or more in President Richardson's paternal line has fought in every war for Colonies or Republic in the history of the country. His Revolutionary ancestor was Aaron Richardson of Newton, Mass., who was one of those who responded to the "Lexington alarm." He raised a company and became Ensign, afterward Lieutenant, and then Captain, in Colonel Gardner's regiment of Massachusetts infantry. During the years 1778-79-80 he was Selectman of Newton, and in 1786 died from the effects of wounds and the exposure to which he was subjected in the war.

The subject of this sketch, who is the great-grandson of Aaron Richardson, was born at Richardson's Corners, Wayne County, N. Y., January 28, 1849, and removed to Indiana in 1860. During the Civil War his four brothers were in the Union Army, but he was too young to enter with them. One brother was killed at Shiloh. Another, General B. A. Richardson, is Quartermaster General of Indiana at the present time. James M. Richardson studied law, but, instead of practicing his profession, went into business. For ten years he lived in Indianapolis, and for eight in Detroit. Since 1891 his home has been in Cleveland. He has held several prominent positions of trust, his integrity and fidelity to duty commanding universal respect. In his church relations Mr. Richardson is a Presbyterian, and his political faith is Republican. In 1888, while still living in Detroit, he was appointed by Governor Luce Jury Commissioner of Michigan. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the men composing the Centennial Commission of 1896, which organized the great celebration in Cleveland. He is also a member of the Colonial Club of Cleveland.

EBENEZER J. HILL.

Another of the five men composing the Conference Committee on Union is the Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill of Norwalk, Conn., who was also elected Secretary General of the National Society. He is the United States Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut and a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Hill was born in Redding, Conn., August 4, 1845, and prepared for College at the public school in Norwalk. He entered Yale with the class of 1865, where he remained two years. In 1892, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the University. In Norwalk, where he has important business interests, being President of the Gas Light



EBENEZER J. HILL.

Company and Vice President of the National Bank of Norwalk, and throughout the State he is well known as a public spirited citizen. In Norwalk he has twice served as Burgess, twice as Chairman of the Board of School Visitors, and in 1884 was the delegate from the Fourth District to the National Republican Convention. In 1886-87 he was a member of the State Senate and also served one term upon the Republican State Central Committee. Elected to the 54th and re-elected to the 55th Congress by an enormous majority, Mr. Hill has served his constituents well. One of his most graceful acts, one which won for him increased respect and admiration, was securing a pension for Miss Juliette Betts, the aged daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, who was thus enabled to pass her last days in comfort, relieved from the terrible poverty that had overtaken her. Representative Hill is the great-grandson of three patriots of the Revolution. One was Ebenezer Hill of Fairfield, Conn., Captain of the 1st Company of the 7th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb. The term of service of this regiment expired December, 1775, but Captain Hill re-enlisted January 1, 1777, as 1st Lieutenant and afterward became Captain. The other two were Enoch Illsley and Joseph McLellan, of Portland, Maine, members of the Committee of Safety of Falmouth in 1774. Mr. Hill is greatly interested in the Revolutionary Societies, and as member of the Committee on Union intends to do all that lies in his power to bring about such a consolidation of the two Societies of Sons as may be honorable and just to both.

Erratum.

In the letter on "American Greatgrandfathers," Page 481, March Spirit of '76, second paragraph, the words "in the September Munsey" should not have been inserted, as they did not belong there.

The Province of Maine.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In Mr. J. C. Hardie's list of Colonial Governors, as printed by THE SPIRIT OF '76, pages 477 and 478, no account is made of the Province of Maine. Massachusetts assumed Fernando Gorges' right over that territory in 1680, and the royal charter compelled its governance as a separate province; hence, Thomas Danforth was chosen its President by the Massachusetts legislature. As the President was absent at his home in Cambridge much of the time, Brian Pendleton (my ancestor) was chosen Deputy-President. In 1680 he signed a petition to the king as Deputy-President of the Province of Maine.

NORWICH, CONN.

FRANK PALMER.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In December last, upon the request of the State Societies in the District of Columbia, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts, a special meeting of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution was called under the provisions of the Seventh Clause of the Constitution, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, Monday, April 19, 1897. The call was issued by direction of the First General Vice President, Garret Dorset Wall Vroom of New Jersey, the General President, ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, being absent from the country.

The meeting took place upon the appointed day, the delegates assembling at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Hall of the Historical Society, No. 1,300 Locust Street, that Society having courteously offered the use of its rooms to the Sons of the Revolution. The delegates in attendance represented twenty-two States and the District of Columbia.

The meeting was an important one, as the subject under special consideration was that of union with the General Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The debate upon this took place behind closed doors. In the absence of President Carroll, the First Vice President, Judge G. D. W. Vroom, occupied the chair. The other general officers present were John Screven of Georgia, Second Vice President; James Mortimer Montgomery of New York, Secretary; William Hall Harris of Maryland, Assistant Secretary; Richard McCall Cadwalader of Pennsylvania, Treasurer; Henry Cadle of Missouri, Assistant Treasurer; the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., LL. D., of Minnesota, Chaplain; Francis Ellingwood Abbott of Massachusetts, Registrar, and Gaillard Hunt of the District of Columbia, Historian.

The attention of the Convention was chiefly directed to resolutions offered by A. H. Pugh of Ohio. At the general meeting held in Savannah, Ga., last year, a resolution was adopted inviting the Sons of the American Revolution to unite with the Sons of the Revolution, and it was because of the willingness to unite expressed by that action on the part of the latter Society, that the Pugh resolutions were drafted.

A long and warm discussion followed the reading of the resolutions. There was much opposition to the plan presented by Mr. Pugh, and it was only after the more radical changes suggested had been eliminated that resolutions looking to union were adopted by a small majority. The vote was by States, 16 voting for and 14 against the resolutions. The general officers, with the exception of three, voted against them. Among the delegations opposed to the resolutions were those from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Georgia, and Maryland, States which claim 3,800 out of the 5,500 members. The District of Columbia Society took an advanced position in favor of union, the delegates from Virginia split, and at the time of voting the New Hampshire delegate was not in the room.

A letter was read from President General Carroll, who is in Europe, stating that he had nothing to regret in his previous action, which was directed against the consolidation of the Societies.

The First Vice President, Judge Vroom, who presided, expressed an opinion to the Convention that it would require unanimous action of the State organizations to effect amalgamation.

The plan adopted provides that a committee, consisting of A. H. Pugh of Ohio, Francis E. Abbott of Massachusetts, Timothy L. Woodruff of New York, Horace K. Tenney of Illinois, and Gaillard Hunt of the District of Columbia, shall, with a committee of the same number from the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, constitute a Joint Committee of Conference to formulate a plan of union for the two organizations. After consideration of a basis of union each committee is to report to its own Society. Then the general officers of each Society are to appoint a joint committee on revision of the membership rolls. An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in Cincinnati, October 12th of this year, and the resolutions request the Sons of the American Revolution to hold a general assembly of its own in the same city at the same time.

The delegates present at the meeting and the States represented were:

California—James Mortimer Montgomery.
Colorado—John Cromwell Butler, Persifor Marsden Cooke.
Connecticut—Augustus Floyd Delafield.

District of Columbia—Charles F. T. Beale, Albion Keith Parris, Henry G. Kemp, William B. Gurley, Francis W. Herrick Clay.

Georgia—Hon. W. D. Harden, Colonel John Screven, Thomas Pinckney Huger.

Illinois—George Mulhollen Lyon, Frank Kimball Root, George Mayhew Moulton, Thomas Floyd-Jones.

Iowa—Theodore Wells Barhydt, Henry Cadle.

Maryland—William Bowly Wilson, Thomas William Hall, James Wilson Patterson, Henry Oliver Thompson, Julian Henry Lee, Yates Pennington.

Massachusetts—Francis Ellingwood Abbott, Frank H. Briggs, Francis R. Spalding, Winthrop Wetherbee.

Michigan—Hon. Henry W. Seymour.

Minnesota—Rukard Hurd.

Missouri—Henry Cadle.

New Hampshire—Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn.

New Jersey—Col. S. Meredith Dickinson, Gilbert Collins, Thomas J. Yorke, Jr., Foster Conarroe Griffith, Malcolm Macdonald.

New York—Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, James W. Beckman, Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Mason W. Tyler, Arthur Melvin Hatch, Charles Isham.

North Carolina—George Bradburn Curtis, Marshall De Lancey Haywood.

Ohio—John Ward Bailey, James Verner Guthrie, Ephraim Morgan Wood, Achilles Henry Pugh.

Pennsylvania—Major James Edward Carpenter, Charles Henry Jones, Judge Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Capt. Richard Strader Collum, U. S. M. C.; Edward Stalker Sayres, Josiah Granville Leach, Joseph T. Bailey, Col. Alexander Krumbhaar.

Rhode Island—William W. Sherman.

South Carolina—S. P. Ravenel, G. W. Olney.

Texas—H. M. Aubrey.

Virginia—Eugene Ellicott, Judge R. T. W. Duke, Jr.

West Virginia—Randolph Stalnaker, Dr. R. M. Baird.

The session closed at 2 o'clock, after which the visiting delegations were handsomely entertained at luncheon by the Pennsylvania Society at the Hotel Stratford, and in the evening a banquet was served at the same place. The walls of the banquet room were decorated with the early flags of the Revolution. The rattlesnake flag of Virginia, the fleur de lis of France, the flag with thirteen stars, the three-starred flag, and the striped flag with the St. George's cross hung on two sides of the room, and behind the President, the Stars and Stripes were draped over a picture of Washington.

Major William Wayne presided, and in response to the toasts that were offered speeches were made by a number of prominent delegates. During the evening a telegram was read from the Sons of the American Revolution, expressing their desire for union. This created great enthusiasm, the banqueters rising and greeting the message with rousing cheers.

The Committee of Arrangements for the banquet consisted of Edward S. Sayres, Chairman; Edwin Swift Balch, Dr. T. Hewson Bradford, Major J. Edward Carpenter, ex-officio; Richard M. Cadwalader, Col. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Russell Duane, S. Davis Page, Col. William Brook Rawle, Benjamin Rush, and Stevenson Hockley Walsh.

The Spirit of '76 would be glad to give to its readers a more detailed account of the proceedings at the Philadelphia meeting. It is unable to do so, as those of the general officers to whom the editor applied for information declined to give any, and it was necessary to prepare a report from unofficial sources. The editor, however, has been assured by an officer of the General Society that the information obtained from those sources is fairly correct. The Spirit of '76 has never been able to give much news of the Sons of the Revolution, for in spite of repeated and earnest requests, the officers have been unwilling to send reports to the magazine as those of other Societies do. But whenever news has come from them, it has invariably been published and never slighted nor neglected.

SOUTHPORT, CONN.—I find much more of interest in THE SPIRIT OF '76 than I have leisure to enjoy.—Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley.

DERBY, CONN.—I find the magazine most inspiring and satisfactory in every way, and at present cannot do without it.—Mrs. N. P. O. Phillips.

CLEVELAND, O.—I carefully peruse every number of your esteemed periodical.—N. P. Bowler.

NEW YORK.—I have found THE SPIRIT OF '76 very readable, and take pleasure in renewing my subscription to it.—C. Sidney Crane.

BIENNIAL MEETING AND ANNUAL BANQUET, MICHIGAN SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The regular biennial meeting of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in the parlors of the Russell House, Detroit, April 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. In the absence of Hon. H. B. Ledyard, President, the Vice President, R. Storrs Willis, presided.

The Secretary, Henry S. Sibley, read his report, which showed a very gratifying increase in membership. Two years ago there were 71 members, and to-day the membership is 200, and five applications are pending. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$39.11 on hand April 15, 1895; receipts since that date, \$1,124.50; disbursements, \$564.85; leaving a balance on hand of \$598.76.

The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted in the selection of the following named gentlemen: President, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer; Vice President, R. Storrs Willis; Secretary, Henry S. Sibley; Registrar and Treasurer, George W. Bates; Board of Managers, officers-elect and the following named gentlemen: John N. Bagley, W. M. Courtis, T. R. Chase, L. S. Larrabee, E. W. Gibson, W. A. Butler, Jr., J. C. Smith, Jr., C. W. Hitchcock, Rev. R. W. Clark, F. T. Sibley, Rev. L. A. Arthur, Dr. E. C. Skinner, Oliver Phelps, F. B. Gaylord, Silas Farmer.

Delegates and alternates elected to the National Congress at Cleveland were: Delegates-at-Large, Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D.; the President and Vice President, ex officio delegates, and John N. Bagley, Henry S. Sibley, representing the membership. As alternates, William A. Butler, Jr., E. W. Gibson, W. M. Courtis, and Oliver Phelps.

It was decided that the best interests of the society required the selection of a rendezvous, which should also be a safe place for keeping the valuable records of the Registrar, genealogical books of references, and other papers of a historical value. A committee will be named to have this matter in charge.

It was decided that the Michigan society should take up the publication of a year book similar to that published by other State societies, which book shall contain a list of the membership, abstracts of Revolutionary history and sketches of members of the Society and other matters of interest to the membership.

Three transfers have been made to other State societies. The Right Rev. J. H. Johnson, Bishop of Los Angeles, to the California Society; Dr. Wakeman Ryno to the Illinois Society, and S. G. Wight to the Massachusetts Society. Additions to the Society by way of transfers are those of J. E. Emerson, M. D., from the Massachusetts Society; Col. J. Sumner Rogers from District of Columbia Society, and W. S. Moore from the Virginia Society.

The most important event that has marked the period since the last biennial meeting is the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Detroit by the British, which took place the 11th day of July last on the site of Fort Shelby, the present site of the new Federal building. Detroit never witnessed a more brilliant military parade than the one that did honor to Evacuation Day.

The third annual banquet was held in the main dining room of the Russell House on the evening of the 23d. After the invocation by the Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., eighty patriotic Sons sat down and did justice to a well-cooked and elegantly served dinner, and at its conclusion the President, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, in a very humorous speech, alluded to how those present had fought the battle of Bunker Hill; how they had fought, bled, and died for their country. This was received with a round of uproarious applause, after which he introduced Alfred Russell, Esq., as toastmaster.

The first toast was responded to by Hon. William Ward Wight, Registrar of the Wisconsin Society, whose theme was "The Northwest in the Revolution." His speech was full of information as to the early Revolutionary times which affected the great Northwest. He made many points that were frequently received with applause, and when he mentioned the name of George Williams Clark a member arose and proposed to drink to the memory of this great man, who proved to be the Hannibal of the West. James C. Smith of Detroit responded to the next toast, "Our Society." Mr. Smith referred to many names that were prominent in Revolutionary times, creating much enthusiasm. He referred to "Our Society," saying that he did not propose to put too much emphasis upon the first word of the toast, "as there were others." At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address he received round after round of applause for his patriotic utterances.

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, was next introduced. Dr. McConnell is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and he spoke in great earnestness for the union of the two Societies. He created a profound impression



Thomas Witherell Palmer.

upon his listeners. He ventured to say that each succeeding generation was becoming less patriotic on account of the great struggle to become rich. He made a strong plea for a higher aim in the controlling object of life, and closed by saying that it becomes us, by reason of our inheritance, to show what Americans ought to be. Dr. McConnell's speech was full of witticisms and patriotic sayings, and delighted all who heard him. The President then presented a resolution, which was adopted by a standing vote, that the Secretary of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, be instructed to write the Mayors of all the cities and towns in Michigan asking them to issue a proclamation to the citizens of their respective jurisdictions requesting them to observe Flag Day, June 14, by unfurling "Old Glory" to the breeze from private residences, stores, and other appropriate places; and it was further resolved that the attention of the press be called to the significance of Flag Day.

The congratulations of the Society were extended to General Porter upon his honored appointment as Ambassador to France. The singing of "America" ended the festivities, closing a very happy and pleasurable occasion.

The Hon. Thomas Witherell Palmer, who was elected President of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a distinguished Michigan Son, having been United States Senator from 1883 to 1889. He was appointed by President Harrison as Minister to Spain, and served one year, resigning at the end of that time and being elected President of the Columbian World's Exposition, held at Chicago in 1893.

Senator Palmer's grandfather, from whom he qualifies as a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, was the Hon. James Witherell, an Adjutant in the Massachusetts Line. He was a member of Congress in 1807, and was appointed in 1808 one of the Board of Judges, who, with the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, (comprising the present State of Wisconsin, part of Minnesota, and all of Michigan,) constituted the Legislature, the Judiciary, and the Land Board. The old log cabin on Senator Palmer's farm is one of the early landmarks of Detroit and Michigan.

THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS AT ROCKY HILL.

Historic memories cluster about many an old mansion in New Jersey, but perhaps to none does greater interest attach than to a venerable colonial house in Somerset County, the Washington Headquarters at Rocky Hill.

The building stands on an eminence, with a broad outlook to the distant mountains over a beautiful valley, through which pass the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad. To the north, the view reaches to the Watchung Mountain, to the west, nine miles distant, stretches the historic Hopewell Valley, and four miles to the southwest is Princeton, the towers of whose University may sometimes be seen on a clear day.

All this part of New Jersey is full of associations with the Revolutionary struggle. Armed men were constantly seen marching through the valley, and General Washington himself passed through Rocky Hill on his way to fight the battle of Monmouth.

In the summer of 1783, while Congress was holding its sessions in Princeton, the handsome house on the hill, known as the Judge Berrian mansion, was selected as headquarters for the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. It was the home of Mrs. Berrian, the widow of Judge John Berrian, a famous magistrate and the third Judge of New Jersey. This distinguished man was born in 1711, died in 1772, and was buried in Princeton. His son, John Berrian, who was born in this house, entered the Continental service when a mere boy. At the age of 15 he was a Lieutenant, at 17, a Captain, and at 18 a Brigade Major. He took part in the battle of Monmouth, in which he was wounded. His son, John Macpherson Berrian, who was also born in this ancestral home, August 23, 1781, was three times elected United States Senator from Georgia.

From August 24, 1783, until November 3rd, of the same year, General Washington occupied the Berrian mansion, and it was while staying here that he wrote his short but most touchingly worded farewell address to the army, which is dated, Nov. 2d, 1783, Rocky Hill, near Princeton.

Mrs. Washington came to Rocky Hill with the General, and they were visited by many noted personages. Among them were several artists, one of them being Joseph Wright, who painted a portrait of Washington to be sent to France. Another artist, Dunlap, (whose brother-in-law was Dr. Dwight of Yale College,) also painted a portrait of the Commander-in-Chief while he was at Rocky Hill.

A force of 300 or more soldiers accompanied General Washington to this place, who are supposed to have come from New England, and generally to have been sea-faring men. A fact that corroborates this belief is that they spent their leisure time carving ships about five inches long on the boards of the house. From the number of designs one would imagine they were vying with each other in displaying their skill.

Years passed, owners and inmates changed, while neglect hastened the destroying effect of time, and the interesting old building was in danger of utter ruin. The house and adjoining land belonged to the Howell estate, and last year there was a rumor that it was to be sold. Hearing this, and fearing that the ancient landmark would soon be destroyed, Miss Kate E. McFarlane, a resident of Rocky Hill and a Daughter of the Revolution, determined to make an effort for its preservation. Miss McFarlane opened a correspondence with Adjutant General William S. Stryker, which resulted in an appeal to the patriotic people of the State, calling attention to the condition of the historic building. Interest was at once aroused, and an association was formed to rescue and preserve the structure. Nothing definite was accomplished until in October, when the house was purchased by Mrs. J. A. T. Swann, a resident of Princeton and a Daughter of the Revolution, and two acres of land surrounding it were given by the Howell heirs. Money was received during the following Winter from other sources, and the work of restoring the building to its original style was begun this Spring.

The Washington's Headquarters Association of Rocky Hill, as the Society having the matter in charge calls itself, met on December 1, 1896, and elected these officers: President, Dean James Murray of Princeton; Vice Presidents, Mrs. J. A. T. Swann, Charles E. Green, William M. Sloane, Moses Taylor Pyne, General R. F. Stockton, General W. S. Stryker, Miss Eliza D. Howell, F. S. Conover, Dr. Charles W. Shields; Secretaries, Bayard Stockton and Professor Marquand; Treasurer, Leroy Anderson of Princeton. The members now number one hundred and fifteen, and are all interested in protecting the place, and in collecting and placing there as many Revolutionary relics as possible.

The house is solidly constructed after the methods of the seventeenth century, the period in which it was built. The timbers are all hewn out, the laths are split saplings, and are filled in with straw and mud or clay, and the nails are of the oldest fashion. The piazzas and balconies which adorned it were torn away about fifty years ago, but the old carpenters and residents of the place remember them, and a picture of the building as it once was has served as a guide to the architect in making his restorations. The north side of the house has not yet been changed, but an addition was made this Spring to the east end, and a piazza and balcony have been added to the south side.

The furnishing and decoration of the twelve rooms in the headquarters have been undertaken by various Societies. In arranging the room used by Washington, which opens upon the balcony of the second floor, and the one north of it, the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, will co-operate with the Sons of New Jersey. Washington's study is a room of ample dimensions, with a great open fire place at the north end. One side of the room is paneled and quaint seats are under the windows. The ladies of Trenton are to furnish the dining room, those of Princeton the parlor, which will be in blue and buff. The Trent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has taken one room on the second floor, and Miss McFarlane has charge of the "Josephine" room, named in honor of Mrs. Swann. This will be furnished in yellow and white, with dimity curtains. The remaining rooms have been assigned to other Societies, among them being the Sons of Old Nassau, the Cincinnati, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

It is expected that the restoration will be completed this month, and that early in June there will be a celebration, for which extensive preparations are under way, and that the quaint old mansion will be formally opened.

One room is to be used for the preservation of relics of the period of the Revolution, and many interesting articles have already been given to the Association. One of these is a pewter washbasin or "wash-pan," as it was called, used by General Washington throughout the war. At a later period it came into the possession of Colonel John Trumbull, the artist, who painted in the bottom of it a little sketch of Washington, July, 1790. This was presented by E. H. Van Ingen of New York. Then there is a harpsichord given by Mrs. F. S. Conover and friends. Mr. Conover is one of the Vice Presidents of the Association, and is a descendant of Lord Sterling, (otherwise William Alexander,) the famous General of Revolution times. This instrument is supposed to have belonged to him. He lived near Basking Ridge, Somerset County, in the grandest mansion in all the Colonies. It is said that he brought the harpsichord from England. Many other articles of furniture of that time are to be given. The children of the towns of Blawenburgh, Kingston, and Rocky Hill have presented a flag, and a flagstaff has been given by the Princeton children.

Gifts of historical relics will be highly appreciated by the Association, and those wishing to present any article should address Box 22, Rocky Hill, N. J., and instructions will be sent them in regard to shipping it.

Will Mrs. Earle or Mrs. Cape Reply?

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—I notice in the April number SPIRIT OF '76, an account of the melon-shaped pitcher with the mystic picture of Washington on it: as I have one which was brought from over sea to my husband's grandmother, I am very much interested. We also have one brought at the same time, the same size and shape, eight inches high, twenty inches around, it has on one side, what I think may be Masonic emblems, on the opposite side, a picture, I think, of Commerce with the words "May Commerce Flourish" over the top; between the two pictures is an eagle, shield, and a strip of stars from one wing to the other of the eagle. Each pitcher has the name of one to whom it was given, one Joseph Manning, the other Hepebeth

Manning; we do not know the date. Will Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Brooklyn, N. Y., tell me the significance of the pictures, or, perhaps, Mrs. Sarah Willis Cape, who owns the picture bought in New York, will do so.

87 Forest St., Medford, Mass.

A. DEF. MANNING.

A Living Son in New Hampshire.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—In your list of living sons and daughters of Soldiers of the American Revolution, the name of Dr. Phineas Spalding, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, should be found. Dr. Spalding is ninety-eight years of age.

Yours truly,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GEO. B. SPALDING.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscription price of this Magazine is now restored to the old rate of One Dollar a year. Those who have paid \$2 for a year's subscription will have their time extended one year.

The Magazine has been officially voted as the organ of several of the patriotic Societies, including the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and FOUNDERS KIN.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, on April 30th, made The Spirit of '76 the Official Organ for the publication of its proceedings, and directed that a copy of the May edition of this Magazine be sent to every member of the Society in the United States. In consequence of this vote, many of our subscribers will receive more than one copy of this edition. In such cases, we recommend that our subscribers send the extra copies to other persons interested in patriotic work. The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution also passed a resolution commending The Spirit of '76 to the support of the State Societies.

UNION OF THE SONS AGAIN CONSIDERED.

For the third time steps have been taken looking to the consolidation of the societies Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution. It is impossible to predict the result with any certainty, but in one respect the prospect appears better than before. There is no longer any complication in regard to the plan of 1893, there is a clearer understanding of what is desired, and negotiations will begin from the foundation.

After the passage of the Savannah resolution by the Sons of the Revolution in April, 1896, inviting the Sons of the American Revolution to unite with them, and the cordial response from the latter Society, many confidently expected that before the year ended an agreement would be entered into by the general officers, and sanctioned by the General Societies, providing for the amalgamation so ardently desired by a large proportion of the members of both Societies.

Upon the failure of all negotiations, in consequence of the refusal, on technical grounds, of the Sons of the Revolution officials to hold a conference to consider a new basis of union, profound disappointment was felt by the advocates of union in both

Societies, and some indignation by many of the private members of the Sons of the Revolution, who believed that their general officers had not done all that lay in their power.

The matter was not allowed to drop. The subject was agitated further by several State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, and at the request of the District of Columbia, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts Societies, a special meeting of the General Society was called, and held in Philadelphia April 19, 1897.

At this meeting a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of five to act with a similar committee from the other Society to decide upon a scheme of union. The resolution was carried, after much discussion, by a small majority of the State Societies, those opposed being some of the largest and strongest States, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Georgia, and Maryland, and, in addition, all but three of the general officers. The Sons of the Revolution will hold an adjourned meeting in Cincinnati October 12, and the Sons of the American Revolution has been asked to hold a meeting of its own at the same time and place.

At its convention in Cleveland, April 30, the latter Society appointed a committee, as requested, and, if the two committees agree upon a plan, will accede to the further request and meet at Cincinnati in October. The principal obstacle to success in the negotiations, which will take place this Summer, seems to be the fact that the constitution of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution contains no clause permitting amendments, all plans of union requiring, therefore, the unanimous consent of the State Societies. It would seem, however, as if this difficulty could be overcome by laying aside the constitutions of both Societies, starting de novo, and organizing a new association out of the membership of the two existing ones. There seems to be no doubt that in some sections the efficiency of both Societies is greatly impaired by the failure to consolidate. Those who are members of both remain inactive in order that they may not appear to favor one more than the other, and men who would be an acquisition to either Society will join neither, but are holding back until the obstacles to amalgamation, which seem to the outsider as unsubstantial as cobwebs, are brushed away. If these two great organizations will drop all differences and unite, they will not only form one splendidly efficient Society, but will afford to the people at large a magnificent object lesson in that true patriotism which forgets itself in the public good.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS.

Early this year a Society was formed in Minnesota, which, animated by the same spirit as the other hereditary patriotic Societies and having similar objects, yet differs somewhat from all, as each of them does from the rest. The Society of American Wars, as the new organization is called, aims to cover all the ground that the others cover in part. Its purpose is "to perpetuate among their descendants the memory of the men who were instrumental in the establishment of the Colonies of North America, of the men who achieved American independence, and of the men who, in military and naval positions of trust, assisted in the preservation of the Republic in the 1812, Mexican, and Civil Wars; to collect for preservation documents relating to those periods; to provide suitable commemorations of prominent events connected with these periods, and to inspire in the members of the organization the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers." As yet the Society consists of only one Commandery, that of Minnesota, with headquarters at Minneapolis, but its members are men of high standing, of widely recognized ability, with minds trained in intellectual pursuits, and the organization cannot fail to be a valuable addition, as well as a welcome one, to the number of Societies which have already done such splendid work in rescuing from oblivion the vanishing records of our early history, and in recalling and honoring the brave deeds of true men and true women.

The superb group of sculpture erected at Philadelphia to the memory of George Washington, which was unveiled and dedicated on May 15 with imposing ceremonies, is not only a tribute to the Father of his Country, but an honor to the officers of the Revolution who projected the work, and to their descendants, who carried it on to completion. More than eighty-five years ago the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, wishing to express the love and reverence of its members for their former chief and comrade in arms, proposed to erect a fitting memorial to him, and endeavored to raise a sufficient sum of money by subscription. The amount collected was insufficient, but it was carefully handled and wisely invested by the Treasurers until it yielded a handsome return. This fund, with the accrued interest and some additional contributions eventually reached the sum of more than \$250,000. In the meantime the cornerstone was laid in 1833, but the completed monument bears no resemblance to the original plan. With the exception of the stately shaft at Washington, it is said to be not only the most magnificent and costly monument ever erected in honor of the great commander, but the most important group of sculpture ever raised in America. This beautiful structure has been presented to the city of Philadelphia by the Society of the Cincinnati, and now that city in which was signed the Declaration of Independence possesses a monument that fittingly commemorates the character and virtues of the great General and first President of the Republic.

Such of the Societies as are forming libraries of reference will find a work of great value to the student of history in "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," just issued from the office at Albany of the New York State Comptroller. It is a noble quarto volume, embodying the result of the work of the Comptroller, the Hon. James A. Roberts, in classifying and arranging the mass of important documents found by him last Summer relating to the part taken by New York in the War for Independence. The papers give indubitable proof of the service of 41,633 men, and the inference is strong, from the character of certain ones, that the number of troops was even greater. The volume opens with an intensely interesting chapter, giving a summary of Revolution events in New York, information as to the classes into which the troops were divided, their terms of service, and the rate and method of pay. There is also a chapter descriptive of Sir John Johnson's expedition into the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys, with a map showing his route. The book is enriched by fac similes of documents, one being General Washington's certificate to the character of a scout, and by pictures of important forts, battlefields, and routes of march, all of which increase its worth and enhance its interest. In the preparation of this work Comptroller Roberts has rendered an important service to the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution.

A Correction.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—May I be allowed to correct one or two errors in your otherwise accurate and interesting report of the Continental Congress of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in regard to the report of the Auditing Committee. Your correspondent evidently compiled the account from an unsigned and unauthorized article published in one of the Washington newspapers, instead of from the official report read to and accepted by the Congress.

The points to which I wish to call attention are: *First*, that the revenue of the Society, in round numbers, was \$24,000 per annum, instead of "\$40,000" per annum as your correspondent states. *Second*, the astonishing statement is made that "in view of the fact that the books had been out of the custody of the Society for nearly three months," the Committee had employed an expert accountant to examine them, etc. No Society, especially not one so ably conducted as is the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, would permit such a state of affairs to exist. The books in question were never at any time out of the keeping of the Treasurer-General, in whose custody they and the funds of the Society rightfully were. The Treasurer-General is a bonded officer and the Society was at all times amply protected by her bond. This point was brought up at the October meeting of the National Board of Management, and as a result, on motion of the State Regent of New York, it was unanimously voted that the whole matter be absolutely dropped, since it was evident to the Board that it had been based upon a misapprehension of the facts. (See Am. Monthly Magazine for December, 1896.) *Third*, the services of the expert were not requested by the Auditing Committee for the reason given by your correspondent, viz.; because the books had been out of the

custody of the Society, but because of the magnitude of the work of the Treasurer-General, and the increasing amount of money passing through her hands; and the suggestion of the Committee that an expert be employed for the purpose, was seconded by the Treasurer-General and met with her entire approbation. (See Am. Monthly Magazine for January, 1897.)

His examination extended from Feb. 24th to Oct. 1, 1896, and the Board accepted and approved the result of his auditing, without adopting his recommendations. At the request of the Treasurer-General, the services of an expert were again engaged at the close of the year. He examined the books from Oct. 1st to Feb. 8th, and reported, as had the former one, all moneys duly accounted for.

Realizing that many of your readers never see the official proceedings of the Congress, I feel it but just to the DAUGHTERS, who twice elected me to the responsible position of Treasurer-General, as well as to myself, to make these corrections, in order that your readers may judge from the Society's authorized reports of the way in which the Society performs its work, especially as to that part of it which was intrusted to myself.

BELL M. DRAPER,

Ex-Treasurer-General DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1897.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

To those interested in the families of the persons mentioned below, I shall be pleased to furnish such information as I have.

I should like to learn, 1st, the places and dates of birth, marriage and death; 2nd, the male line of ancestry to the immigrant, with places and dates of birth, marriage and death, and the maiden name of the wife of the ancestor in each generation, of the following named persons, or any of such facts.

Buel-Gleason.—Hannah Buel, "daughter of Samuel Buel of Sims bury, Conn.," married Thomas Gleason, (Thomas 3, Isaac 2, Thomas 1,) in 1742.

Burbank-Stoughton.—Eleanor Burbank, of Feeding Hills, Mass., married Oliver Stoughton, (William 3, John 2, Thomas 1,) died March 9, 1774.

Carter-Bent.—Mary Carter, married Silas Bent, (Elijah 4, Hopedill 3, Peter 2, John 1,) of Sudbury, Mass., June 24, 1786, died 1881.

Brown.—Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Thomas Brown, of Sudbury, Mass., married Hopedill Bent, November 27, 1701.

Deming-Gleason.—Elizabeth Deming, of Simsbury, Conn., married Thomas Gleason, (Isaac 2, Thomas 1,) in 1717.

Gillette-Steele.—Lieut. Jonathan Gillette, of West Hartford, Conn., born Feb. 4, 1738, married Elizabeth Steele, died Dec. 9, 1779.

Hill-Alford.—John Hill, Jr., settled in West Simsbury, Conn., 1740, married first, Isabel Alford; second, Isabel Eggleston.

Hoskins-Gleason.—Grace Hoskins, married Thomas Gleason, (Thomas 4, Thomas 3, Isaac 2, Thomas 1,) he was born April 7, 1745, died at age of 25.

Howard-Blair.—Hannah Howard (or Hayward), born at Western, Mass., Feb. 2, 1752, married Robert Blair, (Robert 2, Robert 1,) died at Blanford, Mass., Aug. 1, 1820.

Shaw-Hunter.—Catherine Shaw, born at Palmer, Mass., married Robert Hunter, (Robert 1,) Feb. 19, 1766, died at Otis, Mass., May 22, 1791.

Steele-Martha.—second wife of Samuel Steele, (Thomas 4, Samuel 3, John 2, John 1,) of West Hartford, Conn.

Strickland-Stoughton.—Elizabeth Strickland, married July 6, 1710, William Stoughton, (John 2, Thomas 1,) of Windsor, Conn.

Webster-Steele.—Susanna Webster, married May 10, 1709, Thomas Steele, (Samuel 4, John 2, John 1,) of West Hartford, Conn.

Williams-Eggleston.—Hester Williams, said to have been the first white female born in Hartford, Conn., married James Eggleston, (Begar 1).

Wolcott-Stoughton.—Martha Wolcott, married July 17, 1785, William Stoughton, (John 2, Thomas 1).
Box 433, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

C. S. GLEASON.

Stuart-Davis.—Information desired concerning the ancestry of Abigail Stuart, of Massachusetts, and Ichabod Davis, her first husband, who was killed, being thrown from his horse somewhere in Massachusetts before 1788. Children—Ichabod, William and Martha, the latter born July 9, 1776, presumably at Roxbury. Abigail Stuart was a Scotch woman, and claimed descent from the House of Stuart, had a brother, John Stuart.

In 1788 she removed with her children to the Wyoming Valley, Pa., and there married Captain Blanchard. Who can tell anything of the Stuarts and Davises of Massachusetts, if not this family?
J. S.

Hyde.—Jonathan Hyde was born in Newton, Mass., Feb. 2, 1677. He married Hannah Dana, of Newton, April 4, 1700. In 1714 he moved to Pomfret, Conn., and afterwards to Canterbury, Conn. This son Samuel was born in either Pomfret or Canterbury or Newton, Sept. 7, 1719, and afterwards became a Baptist Minister. He was heard of as preaching in several places. He died in Methuen, Mass., Oct. 22, 1775. I wish to get the date, place and name of the person he married, also the birth of his daughter Hannah, who subsequently married William Hardy.
Address,

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE.

332 West 87th St., NEW YORK CITY.

Paine or Payne.—Can any one give me the names of the parents of Abraham Payne, who married Mary Reed and lived at or near Ballston Springs, Saratoga Springs or Dunning Street, New York?
H. B. R.

Hall.—Information is desired in regard to the ancestry of Calvin Hall, of Chester, Mass. He was born 1700, served in the Revolution in Col. John Brown's regiment. He died at Deerfield, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1833. Maiden name of wife, Mercy Barnes.
BATH, N. Y.

G. H. PARKHURST.

Warren-Perkins.—Can someone give me the ancestry of Charles Taylor Warren, born about 1816, in New Hampshire (?) whose wife was a Perkins?

Willard-Balley.—Joseph Willard, born about 1785, at Dunstable, Mass., married Sibyl Balley. Who were their ancestors?

Foster-Willard.—Wanted, ancestry of Rev. John Foster, who married Rhoda Willard.
SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.

MILLS BUILDING, San Francisco, Cal.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Sons of the American Revolution.

Many facts of interest were contained in the reports presented by the officers of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at its annual meeting in the Old South Meeting House, April 19. The President, Colonel Edwin Shepard Barrett, said that the Society continued to hold its position as the largest State Society. There are now 1,160 active members, and during the eight years of the Society's existence there has been a total enrollment of nearly 1,500. The chapters in Boston, Lowell, Danvers, Lynn, Springfield, Chelsea, Worcester, and Whitman are in a flourishing condition and another is soon to be formed in Pittsfield. The Registrar, Herbert W. Kimball, reported that 225 new members had been added the past year, 7 of whom were sons of soldiers of the Revolution. The Secretary, George E. Brown, told of the efforts made to secure the marking of Telegraph Hill, in Hull, where there are remains of a fort of the Revolution, and reported that a bronze marker had been sent to Virginia for the grave of Patrick Henry. The Treasurer reported \$568 in the treasury and \$787 in the surplus fund. Resolutions presented by different members were adopted petitioning Congress to provide penalties for using the American flag for any but patriotic purposes; favoring the erection by the State of a memorial on Dorchester Heights; asking the Secretary of State that the frigate Constitution may be permanently stationed at Boston; commending the Legislature for its decision to erect a monument to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, and asking the Mayor and City Council of Boston to protect Faneuil Hall from danger of destruction by fire. A motion was made by Mr. Watkins of Boston to erect a monument in Dorchester Churchyard to the forty unknown Revolutionary soldiers buried there. This matter was left to the discretion of the Board of Managers. A resolution instructing the State Delegates to the National Convention to stand by the word "American" in case the subject of union of the two Societies of Sons was broached was rejected almost unanimously. It was voted to present the insignia of the Society to Herbert W. Kimball, the Registrar, in recognition of his services, and a vote of thanks was given to the retiring Secretary, George E. Brown. The newly elected officers are:

President, Edwin Shepard Barrett, Concord; Vice-Presidents, Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant; Nathan Appleton, Boston; Francis Henry Brown, Boston; Secretary, Charles Ephraim Stearns, Waltham; Registrar, Herbert Wood Kimball, Newton; Treasurer, Charles Montraville Green, Boston; Historian, Charles Kimball Darling, Boston; Chaplain, Rev. Carlton Albert Staples, Lexington; Managers—three years, David Hill Coolidge, Boston; Luke Stearns Stowe, Springfield; Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston; Theodore Cornelius Bates, Worcester; Eugene Francis Endicott, Chelsea; —two years, Charles Hicks Saunders, Cambridge; Charles Elisha Adams, Lowell; Ezra Dodge Hines, Danvers; Francis Henry Appleton, Peabody; Walter Kendall Jewett, Fitchburg; —one year, Walter Lincoln Bouvé, Hingham; Nathan Warren, Waltham; Horace Everett Ware, Milton; Levi Swanton Gould, Melrose; Rufus Kimball, Lynn.

The banquet at the Hotel Vendome, which followed the business meeting, was largely attended, nearly 300 being seated about the tables. It was a delightful social function and the occasion of some brilliant after-dinner speaking.

There was a large and distinguished attendance at the ninth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at the State House, in Concord, April 21. In his opening address President W. W. Bailey, of Nashua, advocated the holding of a field day this Summer, perhaps in conjunction with the Sons of the Revolution, at Portsmouth. The proposed union of the two National Societies of Sons was heartily approved, and Boston's claim for Old Ironsides disapproved. Otis G. Hammond, Secretary and Treasurer, reported the admission during the year of 27 new members, the loss by transfer of 2, and by death of 5 members, the present number being 233. The only business of importance, aside from routine, transacted during the year was the action taken on the application for permission to organize a branch of the Massachusetts Society in Portsmouth. The request had been denied. The financial report showed a balance of \$155.26 in the treasury. Officers for the year were chosen as follows:

President, Howard L. Porter of Concord; Vice-Presidents, Josiah Carpenter, Manchester, Joshua G. Hall, Dover, W. S. Balcorn, Claremont; Secretary and Treasurer, Otis G. Hammond, Concord; Executive Committee, George C. Gilmore, Manchester, Charles B. Spofford, Claremont, Col. Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton, Captain W. S. Edgerly, U. S. A., Concord, Fred Leighton, Concord, Hon. S. S. Jewett, Laconia, Arthur H. Chase, Concord; Finance Committee, George B. Chandler, Manchester, Thomas P. Cheney, Ashland, Harley B. Roby, Concord; Historian, Rev. Howard F. Hill, Concord; Registrar, John C. Ordway, Concord; Chaplain, Rev. D. C. Roberts, D.D., Concord.

Upon motion of Arthur H. Chase, it was decided to issue, in

alternate years, a year book of the Society and its proceedings. The orator of the day, the Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D., LL. D., ex-President of Dartmouth College, was then introduced, and was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke at some length and with much eloquence on "New Hampshire in the American Revolution." At the conclusion of Dr. Bartlett's address resolutions were adopted favoring the union of the two Societies of Sons, and protesting against the removal of the Constitution from Portsmouth to Boston. The meeting then adjourned to the Eagle Hotel, where the company partook of a delicious repast, handsomely served, and listened to brief after-dinner speeches from Governor Ramsdell and others eminent in official circles and in the hereditary patriotic societies of the State.

The Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is in a very prosperous condition, having doubled its membership in its first year and having a balance in its treasury. A meeting, called to consider certain amendments to the by-laws, which were proposed at the annual meeting in February, was held in the office of the President, Hon. John C. Avery, the evening of April 27, members who were not present voting by proxy. An amendment to the constitution providing for a Chaplain and for the separation of the offices of Registrar and Treasurer was also proposed at the February meeting, but consideration of this was deferred until the next annual meeting. The officers of the Florida Society for this year are: President, Hon. John C. Avery, Pensacola; Vice President, Hon. William H. Milton, Jr., Tallahassee; Secretary, William O. H. Shepard, Pensacola; Treasurer and Registrar, Arthur A. Brown, Pensacola. Board of Managers, Charles A. Choate, Jacksonville; William S. Keyser, Pensacola; Dr. Charles W. Ballard, Braidentown.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in Colorado, which was organized July 4, 1896, now numbers forty members. Patriots' Day was celebrated by them Friday evening, April 16, in the rooms of the Society of Colonial Wars in Denver. An interesting paper on the Lexington and Concord fights was read by the President of the Society, Joseph Farrand Tuttle, and the march of eighteen miles made by the British troops, April 19, 1775, described by H. M. Houghton, a native and old resident of Lexington, who related some local anecdotes of the day. Dr. A. B. Hyde of Denver University spoke of the regard of the colonists for law and their anxiety to compass their ends in propriety and good order. Short addresses were also made by Dr. Whitehead, Colonel Draper, and Professor Downs.

The Rufus Putnam Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, of Zanesville, Ohio, held its annual banquet at the Clarendon Hotel on the evening of April 19. An elaborate and appetizing repast was followed by a number of excellent speeches made in response to the toasts. Dr. Edmund Cone Brush presided most acceptably as toastmaster, and the speakers and toasts to which they responded were: Sherwood Mortley Pinkerton, "The Flag"; Tileston Fracker Spangler, "The Lexington Alarm"; Harry Lincoln Nye, "The Continental Soldier"; Edward Monroe Ayers, "The Continental Sailor"; Willis Adams Bailey, "The Music of the Revolution"; Clarence Sumner Vandenberg, "Our Foreign Allies," and Sherman Moorehead Granger, "The Tories."

The Lake County (Ohio) Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution was entertained at dinner on Monday evening, April 19, by Rev. and Mrs. Frederick B. Avery at the St. James Rectory, Painesville, Ohio. Hon. Theodore Hall, of Ashtabula, and Mr. Hubert H. Ward, of Cleveland, Secretary of the Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution, were the guests of honor. Officers were elected as follows: President, Lewis J. Wood; Vice Presidents, Judge A. G. Reynolds and H. N. Kimball; Chaplain, Rev. F. B. Avery; Secretary, Vaughn E. Wyman; Treasurer, George P. Steele; Historian, John S. Lockwood.

The Committee on Year Book of the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has completed its labor, and has issued a modest volume of sixty-two pages, copies of which have been sent to each of the State Societies and to the officers of the General Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The Society has lost one of its members by death, Warren Goodale of Hawaii, who expired suddenly the night of February 22. Several new applications for membership have been received and approved.

Members of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution resident in Kenosha County met early in April to organize a local Chapter. A constitution and by-laws

were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Charles C. Brown; Vice President, Louis M. Thiers; Secretary, William H. Purnell, Jr.; Treasurer, Harry Baldwin; Historian, Frank H. Lyman. These officers, together with Edward Thiers, W. W. Strong, and H. S. Van Ingen, constitute the Board of Managers.

The Delaware Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held a meeting March 25, 1897, to elect a President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Leonard E. Wales, (Judge Circuit Court of United States for District of Delaware.) Col. William A. La Motte was chosen. George Wells was elected Treasurer to succeed Col. La Motte.

Sons of the Revolution.

The attendance at the annual meeting of the West Virginia Society of the Sons of the Revolution in Wheeling on April 6 was not large, but was thoroughly representative of the membership. The Board of Managers met at the McClure early in the afternoon, and passed favorably upon several applications for membership. At 2 o'clock the members were called to order by the Vice President, C. W. Brockunier of Wheeling, who occupied the Chair in the absence of the President, J. Marshall Hagans of Morgantown, who was prevented from attending by sickness. The reports read by the officers showed a prosperous condition of the Society and a gratifying increase in membership, which had advanced during the year from 35 to 49. The address prepared by President Hagans was read by the Secretary, Colonel Henry Haymond of Clarksburg. In it President Hagans strongly favored the amalgamation of the Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Sons of the American Revolution. The election of officers followed, with this result: President, Judge J. Marshall Hagans, of Morgantown; Vice President, C. W. Brockunier, of Wheeling; Secretary, Alexander Updegraff of Wheeling; Treasurer, Charles M. Hart of Clarksburg; Registrar and Historian, John G. Gittings, of Clarksburg; Board of Managers, Alfred Caldwell, J. F. Paull, B. W. Peterson, S. H. Brockunier, Dr. Reed M. Baird, all of Wheeling. The matter of erecting a tablet on the site of Fort Henry was discussed, but no action was taken, as the local committee in charge of the matter asked for more time. Mr. John Bassel of Clarksburg spoke in favor of legislation by Congress that would eventuate in the purchase of Valley Forge, N. J. After the election of delegates to the National meeting at Philadelphia, the meeting came to a close. The Sons then attended a delightful reception tendered them by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brockunier at their residence, 840 Main Street. In the evening there was an informal reception at the McClure, participated in by the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. This was followed by a banquet. An elaborate menu was served in the handsomely decorated banquet hall, the office of toastmaster being filled admirably by General Alfred Caldwell. A very interesting paper was read by William Turner Nicoll of Wheeling on "Lexington at the Opening of the Revolution." Professor Samuel Brown spoke of "Patriotism in Our Public Schools," and was followed by Dr. R. M. Baird, whose address on "Surgeons of the Revolutionary Army" was full of interest. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Professor John G. Gittings omitted his address on "George Rogers Clark." Impromptu speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Sooy, the Hon. William Seymour Edwards, and the Hon. John Bassel, and the meeting adjourned after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution to procure the erection of a statue of John Hancock has met with unexpected disappointment after nearly four years of faithful work, and when apparently on the eve of success. Acting under instructions from the Society, a contract had been drawn up with a young Boston sculptor of talent and growing reputation, Cyrus E. Dallin, for a portrait statue of the illustrious statesman. The price was to be \$5,000, half of which would be paid upon the completion of the figure in clay, the remainder on its delivery in bronze. The report of the committee, containing the contract in full and outlining the resources which might be counted on, was approved by the Board of Managers, and the committee was afterward authorized by the Society to sign the contract. The first payment would probably be due in the middle of the year 1898. Five hundred dollars was available in March, 1896, which, with a similar appropriation in 1897, would give \$1,000. At a meeting of the Board, March 1, 1897, the committee proposed that a special meeting of the Society should be called to vote on rescinding the by-law which ordains that the expenses of the annual banquet should be met from the funds of the Society, as it believed each member would willingly pay for his own dinner. If this by-law were rescinded at once, the saving of this expense for 1897 and 1898 would provide the

\$1,500 required. The Board voted down the proposition, and the President declared that he would not countersign the contract. As this action of the Board rendered it impossible to provide for the first installment without reasonable doubt, it was impossible to conclude the contract. The committee, feeling that its efforts have not been sustained by the Board of Managers, has resigned, and disclaims all responsibility for its failure to execute the instructions of the Society.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The members of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York City, were most agreeably entertained Monday afternoon, April 19, by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, of 237 Central Park West, in honor of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. The spacious drawing room, library, and other apartments, thrown open to the guests, were artistically decorated with National flags, large and small; a portrait of George Washington, and a profusion of lilies and American Beauty roses. The numbers of an interesting programme arranged by the hostess were announced by her nephew, Charles Boucher. Selections for the piano were given by Miss Brown, Miss Martin, and Henry T. Staats, and some delightful songs by Miss Brown and Arthur Brown. The Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, made a brief address of welcome, and, in referring to the difficulties of life in early days, displayed some flax and homespun linen 150 years old, as suggestive of the labor involved in preparing the simplest garments. Miss Greene recited Emerson's "Concord Hymn," and Mrs. L. Curtiss Brackett, the Chapter Secretary, read a scholarly paper on "Lexington and Concord." A stirring and eloquent address on "April 19" from Richard Henry Greene was received with applause, as was also the vivacious poem written by the Historian, Mrs. J. T. Dunnell, which, in her absence, was read most effectively by Mrs. W. B. Coughtry. Delicious refreshments were served at the conclusion of the programme, the handsome centrepiece, decorated with the figure of a minute-man, attracting much attention. The boxes in which the ices were served made unique souvenirs. The covers bore exquisite hand-painted pictures of the stone erected at Lexington before the house of Jonathan Harrington to mark the spot where the fight began, and which is inscribed with the words of Captain Parker to his men: "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war, let it begin here." Many members and guests were present besides those already named. A few of them were Mrs. Pierre L. Boucher, the Chaplain; Miss Helen M. Fisher, Registrar; Major Joseph Holland, Miss Mary F. Holland, Mrs. H. T. Munson, Mrs. John S. Spencer, Mrs. Charles E. Taft, Mrs. William A. Copp, and Mrs. S. Bovee, Jr.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York City, was delightfully entertained by its first Vice Regent, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Saturday afternoon, April 24, at her attractive home, No. 12 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Church, who is also one of the Secretaries of the Colonial Dames, made a charming hostess, and her large rooms, beautifully decorated with palms, flags, and flowers, were filled to overflowing by the members of the Chapter, their friends, and well wishers. The tea table was presided over by Miss Angelica Schuyler Church and Miss Greene, daughter of ex-Governor Greene of New Jersey. The event was a purely social one, as the Chapter has grown so rapidly, and so many ladies have applied for admission who have never before joined any chapter, that it was deemed best to make the occasion one of introductions and pleasant intercourse. Besides the officers present, Miss Vanderpoel, Regent; Mrs. A. G. Mills, Secretary; Mrs. William W. Wootton, Registrar; Miss de Peyster, Second Vice Regent, and the Rev. Charles R. Treat, Chaplain, there were a number of distinguished guests and officers of the Sons of the American Revolution. Among these were Admiral Erben, Mr. B. S. Church, Dr. Adams, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn; Mrs. R. C. Bache, Regent of Bristol (R. I.) Chapter; Mrs. L. L. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. T. H. Newman, President of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society; Mrs. Frederick Thompson, Mrs. F. S. Loveland, Mrs. F. C. Webb Paterson, Mrs. J. C. Hazen, Mrs. J. S. Wise, Mrs. S. G. Quinlan, Mrs. B. L. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Humason, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Miss Louise Watson Clark, and Miss Margaret Hall. This young and vigorous Chapter, which has already over seventy names upon its rolls, has met with great success and encouragement since it was organized, a few months since. It has contributed \$250 to the Memorial Hall fund at Washington, and proposes to send another sum soon. It has

also mapped out for itself an extensive course of historical study and research, as embodied in the objects for which the National Society was founded, and next season will commence an active, earnest work in this and other directions.

The May meeting of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Medford, Mass., was held at the residence of Mrs. Eli Ayers, with twenty-four members present and guests. The rooms and halls were tastefully draped with flags, and the gift of a large flag to the Chapter at its last meeting was supplemented on this occasion by the presentation by the hostess of a beautiful and substantial flagstaff. The Registrar, Mrs. J. O. Goodwin, also presented to the Daughters a fine photograph of Mrs. Fulton's historic punch-bowl, the frame of which was made from pine from the Bradlee house, where Mrs. Fulton made her home for many years. The site of the house is still discernible on the old highway to Stoneham, called Fulton Street. An interesting programme was furnished by the members, as follows: Readings on the flag by the Misses Hetty and Sarah Wait, respectively; a paper by the Regent, Mrs. M. S. Goodale, on "Odds and Ends," a collection of miscellaneous facts chiefly relating to women; one by Miss Bertha Paige, the youngest Daughter of the Chapter, on "The Children of the Revolution," and a third paper by Miss Mabel Goodwin on "The Songs and Poetry of the Revolution." Two songs of that period, mentioned in the sketch, were sung by Miss Clara Goodwin. Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, a lady well qualified to fill the position, was elected Chaplain of the Chapter. It was voted to hold no meetings during the months of July, August, and September. The Medford Historical Society has appointed a committee to attend to the matter of locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and suitably marking and decorating the same on Memorial Day. Two of this committee are members of the Chapter, and as representatives of the Chapter on the Joint Committee, too, were given full power to act. Refreshments were served by the hostess, and a social hour closed a very pleasant meeting.

The growth of the Fort Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Brooklyn, N. Y., since its organization, December 28, 1896, has been extraordinary. At the second meeting the by-law limiting the membership to 200 had to be rescinded, as more than that number of application papers had been issued. At the Chapter meeting, held March 24 at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Hoyt, the afternoon was devoted to the meaning of the name of the chapter. A profound and scholarly paper on General Nathaniel Greene, written by Mrs. F. W. Catlin, was read by Mrs. George A. Thompson. The Regent, Mrs. Earle, read a passage from a letter of General Greene's, in which he tells of Mrs. Greene and General Washington "dancing for upward of three hours! Truly, a pretty little frisk." Mrs. Earle showed a portrait of General Greene. Mrs. John P. Underwood read letters written by him relative to the capture and execution of Major Andre. She also presented to the chapter wood from a magnolia tree—the last tree planted by Washington. This is to be used in framing the Chapter charter. Mrs. Henry Beam has presented wood from the Concord house and room where Paul Revere awakened the patriots; Miss Forsythe, State Regent, wood from a beam of the State House at Kingston, and Mrs. Earle wood from the frigate Constitution. Miss Elizabeth Eames read a paper on Fort Greene and the other Brooklyn fortifications, and Mrs. Earle related some pathetic incidents which occurred on board the prison ships. Announcement was made of a gift of \$100 to the fund for erecting a monument to the prison ship martyrs from the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The chapter has received a gift of two beautiful gavels, silver mounted; one from Mrs. S. P. Ferree, the other of wood from Frances' Tavern from Charles Albert Hoyt, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Lexington Day was celebrated by the Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ansonia, Conn., by a delightful reception given by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Dana Bartholomew, at her residence. About thirty-five out-of-town guests included the Regents of eleven neighboring Chapters and several State officers, among them Mrs. Kinney, State Regent; Mrs. Coffin, wife of ex-Governor Coffin; Mrs. Bulkeley, Chaplain, and Mrs. Wilcox, Vice President of the N. M. W. M. A. A dainty lunch was served to the guests, and a social hour enjoyed till 3 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. William J. Clark, and a charming programme given of delightful singing by a double quartette of ladies from Bridgeport, recitations by the Misses Munger and Swift, a piano solo by Miss Allen of Hartford, and a finely written paper on The Causes of the Revolution and the Battle of Lexington by Miss Flora Terry. Mrs. Kinney, in a few appropriate words, recalled the noted events that have occurred in April. Mrs. Wil-

cox spoke of the Mary Washington Memorial Association. Even the refreshments carried out the spirit of the day, as ice cream was served in the form of American eagles, decorated with souvenirs of shields, with silk flags attached. The Chapter badge, worn for the first time on this occasion, is a unique souvenir of the old frigate Constitution. It consists of a miniature hand-carved steering wheel, with Old Ironsides carved on the rim, and is made of wood from that vessel. It is suspended by a blue and white ribbon from a silver bar, inscribed with the name and location of the Chapter in blue enamel letters. The exquisitely carved charter frame, also of the same wood, received much praise, and the Chapter was congratulated on the possession of wood of National interest.

A very successful entertainment was given April 19 by the Illini Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ottawa, Ill., the proceeds of which will go toward the erection of a monument to the memory of Henry Misner of Millington, a soldier of the Revolution. The exercises, which were held at the High School, were preceded by a reception, the guests being cordially greeted upon their arrival by Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Trask, and Miss Emma King. After a musical selection by the Ladies' Mandolin Club the Vice Regent, Mrs. K. Parker, delivered the address of the evening. In the course of this she said that twenty-seven pupils of the eighth grade had entered into competition for the medal offered by the Chapter for the best essay on the causes of the American Revolution. The essays were examined by Mrs. E. L. Petticlerc, Duncan McDougall, and W. F. Mozier, and that of William Dudgeon of Washington School selected as the most worthy. At the conclusion of Mrs. Parker's remarks the medal, inscribed with the insignia of the Chapter, was presented to Miss Rochelle of the Washington School. The audience then spent some time in inspecting a collection of Revolutionary relics, among them being powder horns, a spinning wheel, bullet from Burgoyne's battlefield, a deed in which the measurements were by metes and bounds, a lantern, table linen, bowl, and mortar. The flag carried in the Mexican War by the First Illinois Regiment was also on exhibition. Mrs. Hook and Mrs. Butterfield sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," Miss Adelaide Jones recited "Paul Revere's Ride," and music by the Mandolin Club concluded the programme.

The Anna Stickney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of North Conway, N. H., desiring to promote by every means possible the object, not only of its own organization, but that of all other patriotic societies of whatever name, has decided to hold a grand convention of all New England associations whose purpose is the same as its own, namely, to foster and perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved the independence of our country. This grand rally will be held in the week beginning with July 4 next at North Conway, N. H. The members of the chapter feel that no spot can be more inspiring, not only on account of its great natural beauty, but its historic relations. It is easy of access, and the railroads have generously allowed the usual convention rates to all attending the meetings. There has never been a gathering of this kind, and the coming together of enthusiastic men and women, by comparison of ideas and methods of action, will do much to quicken and advance the object for which all are striving. Some of the best speakers in New England will be present, who will not only entertain but inspire their hearers with renewed energy and enthusiasm. To this end the Anna Stickney Chapter extends to the members of every patriotic society in New England a cordial invitation, and bespeaks the personal interest and attendance of each and every member, and asks all who propose to be present to send at once to the Secretary for circulars containing full particulars of the meetings, &c. Janette Osgood McMillan, Secretary Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway, N. H.

The March meeting of the Chester County (Pa.) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, like its predecessors, was full of interest. Two members were dismissed to other Chapters that had formed nearer their homes. Committee on Ephrata Monument presented a resolution to petition the State Senate and House to appropriate funds sufficient to erect this marker. The Chapter indorsed the resolution, and also one to request kindred Chapters in the State to take similar action. Miss Anderson made a plea for Valley Forge, and the Chair appointed her Chairman of a committee to prepare a paper on this subject for the May meeting. The report of Continental Congress, prepared by Mrs. Helen Montfort Gheen, was heard with interest. She represented the Regent during the sessions. The Spirit of '76 is indorsed and subscribed for by this Chapter, and forms a part of its circulating library, but many of the members are securing it for themselves, preferring not to await their turn to re-

ceive valuable and interesting matter. This Chapter's "original" Daughter reached her ninety-fifth year on April 6, and to show their esteem for this charming lady the Chapter voted a liberal sum for cut flowers and potted plants to be sent to her home in Phoenixville that day. Mrs. Hannah Philips Stille Eaches is a well-preserved woman, and resides within a few miles of where her father, Lieutenant Philips, encamped with Washington at Valley Forge. As is the custom, delicious refreshments were served, and the social feature was a delightful part of the proceedings. The only drawback to the meeting was the illness of the Regent, and a verbal message of loving sympathy was sent during the afternoon. Patriotic songs ever open and close all these gatherings.

The Hetuck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newark, Ohio, was organized in June, 1896, with Mrs. L. B. Wing as Regent. "Hetuck" is the Indian name for Buckeye. Every month interesting meetings are held, and at the last one occurred a pleasant incident. A gavel was given to the chapter by Mrs. Charles Hempsted, the history of which is related in the following extract from the presentation speech: "The gavel is made from the wood of a genuine Buckeye tree now standing in my yard. This tree was given Mr. Hempsted thirty-nine years ago, and was planted by my grandfather, Eells, and my husband. 'This the dearest tie that springs from the sod To the Buckeye man or maiden.' The tree had a hard struggle for life. My grandfather's cow displayed a great dislike for it, and at three different times she broke it off. As we needed a gavel, I had one made from this tree, and in so doing I felt I was honoring and perpetuating the name of my patriotic ancestors who took an active part in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil Wars." Responding to these remarks, the Regent replied: "In behalf of the members of Hetuck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of this beautiful gavel, made from a branch of a Buckeye tree. This is emblematic of the name of our Chapter, and in its name I desire to thank the donor for the welcome and appropriate gift." Around the larger end of the gavel is a sterling silver plate, on which is engraved the name of the giver, the name of the Chapter, and the date.

Tuscarora Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Binghamton, N. Y., Miss Susan D. Crafts, Regent, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a reception at the home of Mrs. Harriet E. Rowe, one of the members. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The little son of Mrs. Rowe, attired as Parke Custis, waited at the door, and the guests were received by Mrs. Rowe dressed as Martha Washington. Many of the Daughters also wore Colonial costumes. A fine musical and literary programme was given, followed by delicious refreshments, in which the National colors were a prominent feature. The strains of an orchestra added to the pleasure of the evening. At the regular meeting of Tuscarora Chapter, March 22, Mrs. Kate Moss Ely, the first Regent of the Chapter, who was one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, gave a graphic and most interesting report of the proceedings of the Congress, and at the close presented the Chapter with a gavel made from hickory grown on the Mount Vernon estate. It was an exact model of the one used by Washington in his Cabinet councils, where it was in frequent requisition to call to order those fiery opponents, Hamilton and Jefferson. Mrs. Ely also gave the Chapter a fac simile of the original Declaration of Independence. The Regent, Miss Crafts, and Mrs. Ely made a strong appeal to the Chapter to aid in the Building of the Continental Hall at Washington.

Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Boston, held a special meeting on the afternoon of April 8 in Legion of Honor Hall for the purpose of "getting acquainted" and to confer on matters of Chapter interest. The Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier, presided, and introduced a number of guests to the members, including Colonel Henry A. Thomas, who delivered a brief patriotic address. Mrs. Nelson V. Titus spoke for the new society, the United States Daughters of 1812, and created much interest in it by her inspiring words. On Thursday, April 15, the Chapter met for business with Miss Laughton, of the Executive Board, at the Copley, when several new members were admitted, the full membership—100—being nearly attained. Through the courtesy of the Century Company of New York the chapter is to frame and place handsome lithographic flags in the public schools of the city, beginning with the Charlestown district, where Bunker Hill stands. The Chapter's first birthday will be celebrated on June 17 in the Bunker Hill City, with appropriate music and addresses. Mrs. L. A. Turner, Organizer and Past National President of the W. R. C., is an honorary member, and on this occasion will speak of the "Spirit of '61."

On the afternoon of Saturday, April 24, a most delightful and important meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the beautiful home of Mrs. James Hinsdale, Pittsfield, Mass. The new Peace Party Chapter had assembled at the call of its Regent, Mrs. James B. Crane of Dalton, Mass., to receive its charter. This was presented officially by the Hon. Henry L. Dawes with a few fitting and graceful remarks, to which the Regent made an appropriate reply. A very instructive and interesting report of the Continental Congress at Washington was given by the Regent. Papers were read upon the "Preliminary Treaty of Peace," with a short sketch of the Pittsfield "Peace Party," from which event of purely local historic interest the new Chapter takes its name. A paper upon Paul Revere and his historic ride to Lexington was also read by the Historian. Mrs. Hinsdale, the hostess, added a most pleasing entertainment to the meeting. Tea and refreshments were served in the beautiful dining room, which was charmingly decorated with flags, flowers, and the National colors.

The name of the Crawford County (Pa.) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been changed to the Colonel Crawford Chapter, in honor of Colonel William Crawford, for whom the county was named. The reason for this change is that there are no less than eight Crawford Counties in the country, which made the location indefinite. Colonel Crawford was the friend of Washington, and one of the foremost in advocating the rights and liberties of his country. He was born in 1732 in Berkeley County, Va. In 1775 he raised a regiment in defense of the Colonies, and was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, serving continuously during the Revolutionary War. In 1782 he led an expedition against the Indians on the Ohio frontier, and on the 4th of June was furiously attacked by them and met a cruel death at their hands, being burned at the stake after enduring the most fiendish torture.

The regular meeting of the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Kingston, N. Y., held on April 1 at the residence of Mrs. Le Grand S. Abbey, was exceedingly pleasant and largely attended. The colors of France appeared with those of America in the beautiful decorations, and gave the keynote to the afternoon's entertainment. A fine solo, "Barbara Frietchie," was sung by Lillian Louise Graham, a paper on "La Fayette" was read by Mrs. M. J. Michael, and one on "Benjamin Franklin" by Mrs. Henry B. Snyder. A paper giving the history of the "Marseillaise," by Mrs. T. D. Lewis, was followed by the singing of that hymn by a semi-chorus. Miss Katharine A. Young read a paper on "Our Treaty with France," and the exercises concluded with the singing of "O Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, by a handsome reception given to the President General of the Society, Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, at the Woman's Club Room, 15 Washington Street. The newly elected Chapter Regent, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson, presented the members of the Chapter to its honored guest. Refreshments were served at 5 o'clock P. M. A new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Monmouth, Ill., on the 7th of April, with Mrs. James C. Burns as Regent.

The Multnomah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Portland, Oregon, had a most interesting meeting Wednesday afternoon, April 24, at the home of Mrs. McCamant, the wife of one of the leading lawyers of Portland. A very fine paper upon the battle of Lexington and the events which led up to it was given by a charming graduate of the Harvard Annex, also the wife of a rising young attorney, a graduate of the Harvard Law School. This paper was followed by O. W. Holmes's "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill," finely rendered by an accomplished reader.

Children of the American Revolution.

A successful literary entertainment was recently given by the John Swift Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Fall River, Mass., under the direction of its President, Mrs. Joseph O. Neill, who is also Regent of the Quequechan Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The society is greatly interested in its work. Four of the members have received honorary badges from the National President for answering or asking important questions, and the society as a whole has received a badge of distinction. Prominent features of the evening's entertainment were a paper on John Swift by Milne Swift, one on the Liberty Tree by Carrie Palmer, a little girl of eight years; a "Greeting to the Flag," read by Miss May Alden Prentiss; "The Flower of Liberty," read by Miss Sarah Lucas, and piano

music by Miss Clara Thomas. Addresses were made by several of the invited guests, and the evening closed with an hour spent in conversation and dancing.

Daughters of the Revolution.

The annual meeting of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, took place on Friday, April 23, at Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Delegates were present from the various State Societies, and there was also a large attendance of other members. The delegate system of representation was used for the first time, and was found to be most satisfactory in the way of harmonious transaction of business. The decorations of the hall consisted of flags, bunting, palms, and flowers. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow presided at the morning session of the meeting, and opened the proceedings with a most graceful speech of welcome, and also gave a sketch of the work done by the officers and Board during the past year. Reports were read by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. Holbrook; by the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Virginia S. Sterling; by the Treasurer, Miss Viola D. Waring; by the Registrar, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey; by the Historian, Mrs. William A. Childs, and by the Librarian, Mrs. H. C. Manning. The finances of the Society are in excellent condition, and the Librarian's report showed an interesting collection of books and relics had been acquired since her accession to office. The Registrar's report was most encouraging. Despite the disquiet caused by the talk of union with the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, over 800 new members had been received during the year. Reports from State Societies were most satisfactory. Massachusetts has nearly doubled in membership, having now 775 names on the roll. Ohio has formed a new State Society, and a new organization has been formed in West Virginia. From the other State Societies reports of growth and increasing interest in the work of the Society were received. At the afternoon session Miss Adaline W. Sterling, first Vice President, occupied the Chair. This meeting was devoted to special business. Action was taken upon several proposed amendments to the constitution, and the only one carried was that providing for delegates-at-large. The other amendments related to a change in the dues and the distribution of the same. A resolution introduced by Miss S. E. Hunt, Regent of the Massachusetts Society, providing that actual daughters of Revolutionary ancestors should be made honorary members of the Society, was carried unanimously. Mrs. G. B. Crater, on behalf of Mrs. Edward F. Church of the New Jersey Society, offered a motion calling for the formation of a junior league or auxiliary, consisting of children of members of the Society, such league to be formed under the superintendence of the General Society in each State Society. This motion prevailed, after considerable discussion of the subject. Under the provisions of the constitution seven members of the Board of Managers were retired this year, and the following were elected to serve for the ensuing two years: Mrs. Charles Francis Roe of the New York Society, Miss Mary C. Kent of the Pennsylvania Society, Mrs. Martha Kittredge of the Massachusetts Society, Mrs. Thomas R. Hill of the Maryland Society, Mrs. Horatio C. King of the Long Island Society, Mrs. W. F. Coford of the New York Society, and Miss Florence O. Rand of the New Jersey Society.

On motion, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Society in Boston. The General Society gave a reception and luncheon on Saturday, April 24, at the Hotel Majestic, New York. The affair was largely attended by the delegates, and covers were laid for 165. In pursuance of the feeling of friendliness toward kindred societies which actuates the present Board, invitations were extended to other patriotic organizations of women. Regrets were received from Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and from Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the Colonial Dames. Representatives were present from the Holland Dames, the National Society of New England Women, the Colonial Dames of America, the Daughters of 1781-1815, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Brooklyn Health Protective Association in the persons of Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Alfred M. Judson, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Alexander, and Mrs. James Scrimgeour. These ladies were seated at the President's table, together with Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. N. S. Keay, Regent of the Pennsylvania Society; Mrs. T. R. Hill, Regent of the Maryland Society; Mrs. G. H. Hodenpyl, Regent of the New Jersey Society; Miss S. E. Hunt, Regent of the Massachusetts Society; Mrs. C. C. Parsons, Regent of the Long Island Society; Mrs. N. P. Hill, of the Colorado Society; Miss A. W. Sterling, First Vice President of the General Society. The other guests

were seated at small tables. After luncheon there was bright speechmaking. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow responded to the toast "Our Society," Miss Hunt to "Lexington," Mrs. N. S. Keay to "Woman's Patriotic Opportunity," Mrs. N. P. Hill to "Our Western Sisters," Mrs. James Scrimgeour to "The Club Woman." The toast "Our Revolutionary Brothers, God Bless 'Em," was drunk standing. Mrs. F. W. Gooderson recited "The Uprising in '75," and the affair was brought to an end by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Society, held at 156 Fifth Avenue, April 19, Mrs. William A. Childs was elected Historian, to take the place of Mrs. Maria Huntington Elwell, who resigned office on account of engagements which take her out of town for several months.

On April 19, the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the West Virginia Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was formally organized at Wheeling, W. Va. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. C. W. Brockunier; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. J. Holloway; Secretary, Miss E. S. Brockunier; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Wiestling; Registrar and Historian, Miss Julia Wilson; Board of Managers, Mrs. Reed M. Baird, Mrs. A. B. Carter, Miss Elizabeth Sooy, Mrs. F. J. Hupp, and Mrs. Andrew Wilson. A local Chapter, known as the Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was formed at the same time, of which Mrs. R. M. Baird is Regent, Mrs. A. B. Carter, Vice Regent, Mrs. F. J. Hupp, Treasurer, and Miss Sophia Carr, Secretary. The Elizabeth Zane Chapter will co-operate with the Sons of the Revolution of Wheeling in erecting a suitable memorial on the site of old Fort Henry. The charter members of the new society are Mesdames R. M. Baird, C. W. Brockunier, E. A. Hildreth, Clarke Hamilton, J. J. Holloway, William Heiskell, F. J. Hupp, M. Norton, J. M. Wiestling, Misses Baird, Shirley Brockunier, S. Z. Carr, M. Caldwell, L. Caldwell, Sooy, Julia Wilson, McCourtney, Hunter, and Updegraff. Miss Laura Caldwell was sent as a delegate to the meeting of the General Society. Chapters of this society will be formed in the near future at Parkersburg, Charleston, and Lewisburg.

The New Jersey Society has taken one of the rooms in the Wallace House, Somerville, which has been purchased by the Revolutionary Memorial Society, and will furnish it and convert it into a museum of Revolutionary and Colonial relics. Mrs. Mercy Foster Clark, the daughter of Joseph Foster, a Revolutionary soldier, died March 22 at the House of the Good Shepherd, Orange. Mrs. Clark was the ward of the New Jersey Society, and had been cared for in her impoverished old age by the New Jersey Daughters. The New Jersey Society has met with loss in the death of Mrs. Frank Haviland, Secretary of the Montclair Chapter, which occurred last month. Mrs. Haviland was deeply interested in the work of the society, and will be deeply missed by her chapter. Another loss to the Montclair Chapter is Mrs. Cordelia Ogden Clark, who died at Montclair April 25. Though a recent member, Mrs. Clark had thoroughly identified herself with the patriotic work of the organization.

The Long Island Society gave a most enjoyable literary and social entertainment on April 20 at the "Dutch Arms," Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. A paper written by Mrs. John Vanderbilt was read by her grandson. The subject was "Revolutionary Times on Long Island," and the paper was replete with anecdote and historical information of great interest. The Long Island Society is going on with the work of raising subscriptions to erect a monument on Fort Greene to the memory of the prison martyrs. A fund of \$5,000 was secured some time since, and is held in trust for the Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution. The project of erecting the monument has been brought to the notice of other State societies, and their co-operation and financial assistance are confidently expected and almost assured.

Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Regent of the Quincy Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, has been completely successful in her efforts to raise money for the purchase and preservation of the famous old landmark, the Fairbanks house, in Dedham, Mass. An appeal from Mrs. Titus to the patriotic societies of Massachusetts brought to her an offer of the entire amount necessary (\$4,500) from Mrs. J. Amory Codman and her daughter, Miss Martha C. Codman, and also checks from others to the amount of \$1,000. The offer of Mrs. and Miss Codman was accepted, and the checks returned to the donors, with thanks. A chapter of Daughters of the Revolution was organized in April at the historic old house, called the Fairbanks Chapter, of which Mrs. Charles H. Fisher was chosen Regent.

Mrs. George W. Raymond is meeting with success in forming a State Society in Delaware.

Mrs. J. H. Tarkington, Organizing Regent of Indiana, expects soon to establish a society in that State.

The Society of American Wars.

A banquet held at the Minneapolis Club April 30, the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, was the first public function of the Society of American Wars, and its formal introduction to the Nation. The Society was organized January 11, 1897, and incorporated February 10. Its membership includes some of the best citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as other distinguished men outside of Minnesota, and many of those who gathered about the handsomely spread table were men of National reputation. Roses, lilies, and carnations decorated the festal board, groups of American flags adorned the room, and an engraving of Washington occupied a conspicuous place. The repast was sumptuous and beautifully served, the conversation brilliant, abounding in anecdote and patriotic reminiscence. The founder of the Society, Commander Edward Junius Edwards, introduced the Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., as toastmaster. After "The Battle Cry of Freedom" had been sung, Dr. Shutter announced Charles Luke Wells, Ph. D., as the speaker of the evening, his subject being "Washington's Influence on the Constitution and Government." Dr. Wells said in the course of his address:

"There is special significance in joining together the constitution and the influence of Washington. It was Washington who, after independence had been won, held back the army from violence and the people from anarchy; restrained the rash and inspired all; and held before the people that firm union in which only liberty could be maintained and rights preserved. In what John Fiske has called the critical period of American history, in the darkness of that time, looms the inspiring figure of Washington. Washington's self denial in relinquishing the personal glory which might have been his lot had he listened to the promptings of some, shows him to have been conscious of no higher ambition than to serve his country well. * * * The personal weight of Washington in solving the complex problems of our constitutional government is so great, as Hamilton pointed out in his letter inviting him to accept the Presidency, that it confutes the accepted axiom that no man is indispensable. He foresaw the troubles to come, and warned us against entangling alliances and party strife."

Some very fine chamber music was given by a string quartette, after which Dr. Shutter, on account of the lateness of the hour, substituted for the address he was to make on "The Evolution of the American Flag" a few humorous remarks and the reading of a large number of sympathetic letters of regret. One was from President McKinley (this was followed by a toast to the President of the United States); one from General Nelson A. Miles, by "The Army and Its Commander," and those from Admirals Gherardi and Roe, by "The Navy of the United States." Eloquent letters were also received from Vice President Hobart, General R. A. Alger, Secretary of War; Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Bishop H. C. Potter, Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, Governor F. M. Drake of Iowa, Governor G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia, Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, Edward Everett Hale, Charles Dudley Warner, George W. Cable, and dozens of other men eminent in Government, professional, literary, artistic, and educational circles. On the cover of the handsome menu was a reproduction in half tone of the medal owned by Commander Edwards, designed by Saint-Gaudens, and issued to the guests at the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of President Washington at New York City. Among those who have accepted Companionship in the order are Major General Alexander Stewart Webb, U. S. A., LL. D., President of the College of the City of New York and Commander General of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York; Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Professor Thomas Egleston, Historian General of the Order of the Founders and Patriots; Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Asa Smith Bushnell, Governor of Ohio; George E. MacLean, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; William Wolcott Strong, President Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Frederic Rene Coudert, New York, and Willard C. Van Derlip of Boston.

National Society of New England Women.

The last historical meeting of the National Society of New England Women for this season was held at the Waldorf on Wednesday, April 7th. The Colonial period covered by this year's work was from 1760 to 1770, including the principal historic events of the thirteen colonies during those years. Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson, the new President, presided. A paper on "The Second Capture of Louisberg" was read by Mrs. William Maynard, and a witty and interesting sketch of "Early New England Newspapers" by Mrs. Van Zile, in which the contrasts between the 18th and 19th century journalism was cleverly brought out. Mrs. Bice read a carefully prepared paper on "Samuel Adams," and the important part played by him in the

stirring events which finally led up to the Revolutionary struggle. Very interesting closing remarks were made by the Chairman, Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

The National Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States will hold its annual meeting at Philadelphia on May 20. At this meeting charters will be granted for the institution and organization of several new State Commanderies, and, among others, for the District of Columbia and Maryland. After the meeting of the National Council the Pennsylvania Commandery will give a reception to the general officers of the Order at the Union League Club. Companionship in the Order has been conferred on Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Dr. William Seward Webb, Frederick Clarkson, Frank Enos, and Adjutant General Tillinghast by the action of the New York Commandery. The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was officially represented at the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Grant Monument, New York City, on April 27. Among the well-known companions of the Order present were President McKinley, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Major General C. C. Augur, U. S. A.; Major General Thomas C. Ruger, U. S. A.; Major General J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, U. S. N.; General Stewart L. Woodford, Major General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; Judge Advocate General Frank M. Avery, Secretary General James Henry Morgan, Colonel Frederick Dent Grant, Major General Fitz John Porter, U. S. A.; Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, George J. Gould, General Francis E. Pinto, Colonel William S. Worth, U. S. A.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, California Commandery, of which Professor Edward Singleton Holden, Sc. D., LL. D., of Lick Observatory, is the Commander, is taking a very active interest in the work connected with the improvement of the National Guard of the State of California. The California Commandery held an important meeting on April 17 at the hall of the California Historical Society, at which companionship in the Order was conferred on a number of new companions. Hon. Horace Davis, LL. D., has been elected Vice Commander General, to represent the California Commandery in the National Commandery of the Order, and the following representation to the National Commandery: Delegates, Hon. Horace Davis, Winfield Scott Jones, Edwin R. Dimond, Franklin B. Washington, Bradner Wells Lee; alternates, D. Henshaw Ward, Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, Colonel A. S. Hubbard, C. S. Greene, Professor Edward S. Holden.

Companionship in the Order has been conferred upon the following gentlemen by the action of the Pennsylvania Commandery: His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States; Admiral E. C. Calhoun, U. S. N.; Major General William P. Carlin, U. S. A.; Major General E. A. Carr, U. S. A.; Stephen Decatur; Admiral John C. Fedinger, U. S. N.; Brigadier General L. P. Graham, U. S. A.; Brigadier General John S. Mason, U. S. A.; Admiral Thomas H. Phelps, U. S. N.; Major General J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Admiral Francis A. Roe, U. S. N.; Pay Director A. M. Russell, U. S. N.; Major General W. F. Smith, U. S. A.; Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Major General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A.; Brigadier General A. W. Evans, U. S. A.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., has been elected Commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Florida Commandery, and Lieut. James H. Bull, U. S. N., has been chosen Vice Commander General to represent the Florida Commandery in the National Commandery of the Order.

Rodney Macdonough, of Boston, grandson of Commodore Rodney Macdonough of the War of 1812, has been elected Vice Commander General for Massachusetts to represent that State in the National Commandery.

A banquet will be given by the Illinois Commandery early in May, and reports as to the progress of this energetic Commandery will be presented.

The Founders and Patriots of America.

The first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America was held Monday evening, April 19, at the Union League Club in Philadelphia. The Society was organized on January 14 last, the Gov-

ernor General of the order, Colonel Frederick Dent Grant, and other members of the General Court being present. The Society has grown remarkably, and there was a very full attendance at the meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows: Governor, Samuel Emlen Meigs; Deputy Governor, Professor Charles E. Dana; Secretary, Edward Lang Perkins; Treasurer, Charles Wurts Sparhawk; States Attorney, Frederick Augustus Rauch Baldwin, Allentown; Registrar, Charles Field Haseltine; Historian, Professor James W. Moore, of Lafayette College; Councilors, (for one year,) Frederic Rogers Meigs, Dr. Francis Moore Perkins, and William P. Ellison; (for two years,) William Howard Hart, Rollin H. Wilbur, of South Bethlehem; Charles Copeland, of Wilmington, Del.; (for three years,) Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, U. S. N.; Edward Lang Perkins, and Dr. Henty Morris. At the close of the business meeting a collation was served, and enjoyed by all present.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, held April 19, 1897, the following elections were made for 1897-98: Governor, Charles Alexander Jewell, Hartford; Deputy Governor, Norris Galpin Osborn, New Haven; Registrar, Edward Everett Sill, New Haven; Secretary, Charles Mather Glazier, Hartford; Historian, Thomas Jefferson Boardman, Hartford; Treasurer, Robert Cromer Glazier, Hartford; Attorney, Ernest Bradford Ellsworth, Hartford; Chaplain, John Gaylord Davenport, D. D., Waterbury; Councilors for three years, Charles Abner Pelton, Middletown; William Charles Russell, Hartford; William Hanmer Talcott, Hartford.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin was organized at Kenosha, April 26, 1897. The officers elected were: Governor, W. W. Strong; Deputy Governor, Frank Slosson; Lieutenant Governor, Capt. Philip Reade; Secretary, W. K. Flint; Treasurer, C. C. Brown; Registrar, W. C. Swain; Genealogist, W. W. Wight; Historian, E. B. Usher; Surgeon, Dr. N. A. Pennoyer; Deputy Governor General, Capt. Reade; Gentlemen of the Council, W. H. Upham, Gen. Chapman, and Col. W. K. Coffin. The Membership Committee consists of Messrs. Wight, Flint, and Lombard. The General Society of Colonial Wars now has a membership of nearly 2,000.

The Society of Colonial Wars in Georgia organized at Savannah, Dec. 29 last, and elected the following officers: Governor, John Avery Gere Carson; Deputy Governor, Anthony Stoddard Byers; Lieutenant Governor, Hugh Vernon Washington; Secretary, John Harris Kinzie; Treasurer, Francis Fitch Jones; Registrar, William Ridgely Leaken; Historian, Charles F. Whitner; Chancellor, William Washington Gordon, Jr.; Surgeon, Thomas Pinckney Waring, M. D.; Gentlemen of the Council, William Daniel Grant, Henry Rootes Jackson, John T. Glenn, Hugh Hagan, M. D., John Meriwether McAllister, Jefferson Randolph Anderson, John W. Grant, John Addison Whitner, Richard Harrison Earle.

United States Daughters of 1812.

In response to a call sent out by Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, President of the Massachusetts State Society of the Daughters of 1812, a large number of ladies met on the morning of April 10th, when steps were taken to organize a State Society. Mrs. Titus gracefully presided and briefly outlined the objects of the Society and the steps necessary to gain admission. At the outset a gavel was presented by George W. Yeaton, of the Sons of the Revolution, made from a beam of the old ship Constitution. A large picture of the ship, suitably framed, forms another gift from the State President. Mrs. William Lee, Vice President General of the United States Daughters of 1812, spoke briefly of the order. More than 100 names are enrolled as members of the Massachusetts Society. The appointment of committees on Nominations for Officers, on By-Laws, and on Eligibility of Applicants, was left in the hands of the Chairman, Mrs. Titus. The badge of the State Society is to be a miniature ship Constitution. On October 21st the Massachusetts Society will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the launching of "Old Ironsides" by giving a reception on her deck, while she is in Boston en route to Washington to be there used as a Naval Museum. It is proposed by every Daughter of 1812 to unite in a petition to keep the ship in Boston. Such a one has been started with the names of Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, and eminent men and women throughout the city. Senator Long has patriotically co-operated toward this desirable end.

At a meeting of the local Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812, held April 6th, at the residence of the Presi-

dent, Mrs. Alfred Russell, in Detroit, it was resolved to petition Congress to appropriate money for the erection in **Detroit of a bronze statue to the memory of Major General Alexander Macomb**, to commemorate his services in the War of 1812, for which services he received the thanks of Congress, a gold medal, and the brevet of Major General. General Macomb was born in Detroit, April 13, 1782, and was at one time Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. The Chapter also decided, at the suggestion of Mrs. James T. Sterling, to adopt the title "Pontchartrain Chapter."

Colonial Dames of America.

The Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Kentucky was formally organized in Louisville in response to an invitation issued by Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the President. General Buckner opened the meeting, and in a few happily chosen words presented the Hon. A. P. Humphrey, who gave an interesting talk on Colonial history. Mrs. Buckner, with rare charm and grace of manner, then stated the purpose for which the society was organized. She is a most beautiful woman, and in her little impromptu speech proved that her distinguished husband must look to his laurels as an orator. Mrs. Buckner was Miss Claiborne of Virginia, a descendant of Governor Claiborne, and also of Robert, called King Carter, the ancestor of ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Through the Carters Mrs. Buckner's line goes back to Clovis, King of France in 550, as published by Mr. Keith of Philadelphia in his valuable work on genealogy. The charter was signed only by the original Dames in Kentucky—Mrs. R. P. Jacob, Mrs. Sterling Price, Mrs. William H. Markey, Mrs. M. E. Marshall, Mrs. T. M. Green, Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Charles Rodgers, Mrs. Ewing Eaches, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. A. P. Humphrey, Mrs. George Davie, Mrs. Basil Duke, Mrs. Edward Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, Mrs. Hampden Zane, Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. Powhattan Wooldridge, Mrs. St. John Boyle, Mrs. Henry S. Tyler. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, President; Mrs. John W. Green, Vice President; Mrs. St. John Boyle, Secretary; Mrs. Powhattan Wooldridge, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Rodgers, Historian; Mrs. E. R. Palmer, Registrar. Each member will be allowed the privilege of proposing three members the first year, but all applicants for admission must be proposed and seconded by Dames living in the State of Kentucky. M. C. R.

Descendants of Colonial Governors.

The Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors has been organized in Michigan during the past six months by its State Chairman, Mrs. Henry Whipple Skinner. The members are: Mrs. Henry Whipple Skinner, Chairman, appointed by the founder of the Order, July 11, 1896; Henry W. Skinner, Mrs. Henry F. Lyster, Dr. William B. Lyster, Henry Lyster, Miss Katherine Wadsworth Terry, Mrs. H. M. Duffield, Davie B. Duffield, Miss Helen Strong Pitts, Theodore Parsons Hall, Miss Marie Hall, Col. J. S. Rogers, Mrs. J. Sumner Rogers, Mrs. James Biddle, Miss Louisa Biddle, Mrs. Justin E. Emerson, Mrs. Horatio Seymour, John Newbury Bagley, Harry A. Conant, Bernard M. Skinner, Miss Mary Conant Mason, Miss Anna Pitkin, Mrs. James T. Sterling, Mrs. Daniel Embury, Miss Cornelia L. Campbell, Henry M. Campbell, John Adams Rathbone, Miss Marie Louise Baldwin.

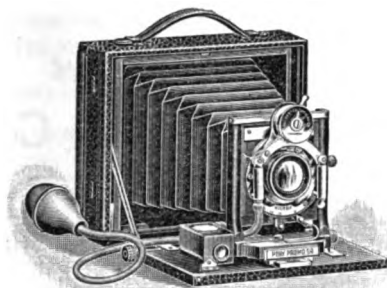
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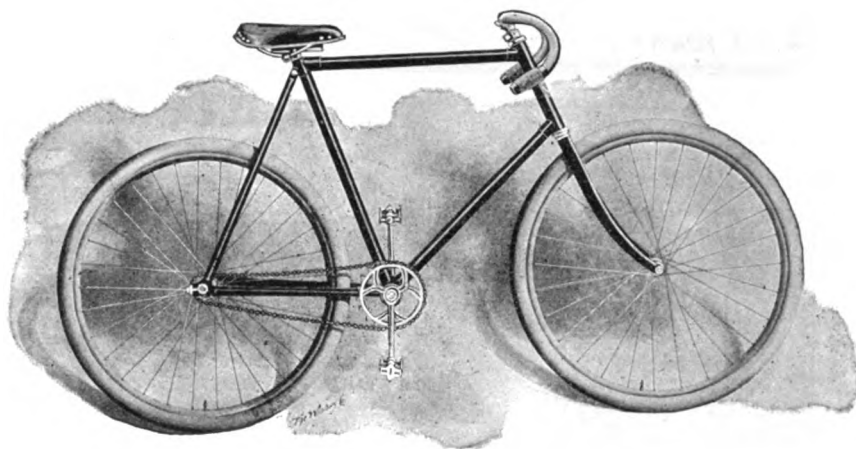
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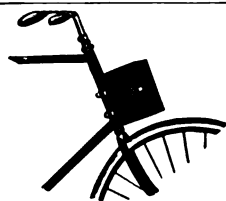
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JUNE, 1897.

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ORIGIN OF FLAG DAY.



JONATHAN F. MORRIS.

THE Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution requested the Mayors of the cities and towns throughout the State to call attention by proclamation to National Flag Day, June 14, as a day set apart by Congress for such observance, being the 120th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the National Banner of our Country; and asks for a general observance of the day by unfurling to the breeze Old Glory from all public buildings, private residences, stores and other appropriate places.

The anniversary of so remarkable an event as the advent of a new national ensign, marking at once the establishment of a new nation and its standard, should not be passed as a matter without significance. It is one of the most remarkable events of modern history, and the culmination of that great Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The ensign authorized by the Act of Congress, June 14, 1777, was its sign manual.

Sitting at Philadelphia one hundred and twenty years ago, the Continental Congress adopted the recommendation of its committee, and the Flag was born; and to-day it is the oldest among the flags of the nations. In June, 1777, a committee of Congress, with General Washington as Chairman, was instructed to design a suitable flag for the united Colonies. The design submitted by the committee, as reported by General Washington, was adopted by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777, when it was resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, in a blue field, representing the new constellation. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, is said to have made the first American flag, according to the design adopted by Congress. The stars in the union of this flag were placed in a circle. It continued in use for eighteen years. Early in 1794, in consequence of the admission of Vermont. March 4, 1791, and Kentucky, June 1, 1792, an act was passed

by Congress, declaring "That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field." The stars were arranged in three rows of five each. The first flag of fifteen stripes was placed upon the "Constitution," the initial ship of the new navy. It was the flag of history, of poetry, and of victory, and for twenty-three years it was triumphant in many hard-fought battles on land and sea. It was this flag that the poet, Key, sang, when he wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The admission of the States of Tennessee, June 1, 1796; Ohio, November 29, 1802; Louisiana, April 30, 1812; Indiana, December 11, 1816, and Mississippi, December 10, 1817, compelled a change of the flag, and Congress appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of again altering it. A bill was reported January 2, 1817, but was not acted on. Some time afterwards, Captain Samuel Reid, of Stonington, Conn., famous for the defense of the Privateer, "General Armstrong," at Fayal, suggested that the number of the stripes be reduced to thirteen and the stars increased to the number of the States in the Union, the whole number of stars to be formed into one large star in a union. The suggestion was acted upon, and Congress passed, April 14, 1818, "An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States." The first section provided that from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field; while the second section provided that on the admission of every new State in the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July, next succeeding such admission. There are now forty-five stars in the union.

This was the last legislation on the subject. It was intended in 1859 to have fixed by law the arrangement of the stars in one large star, but it was overlooked. At that time, the stars of the flags of the Army were arranged in that manner, while those of the Navy were arranged in lines. Under the Act of 1818, the stars have been added under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. At present they are placed in six rows. The first, third and fifth rows to have eight stars, and the second, fourth and sixth rows to have seven stars. The standard flag for the Army is the Garrison Flag, and is thirty-six feet fly by twenty hoist. The union is one-third the length of the flag and seven stripes wide. The corresponding flag of the Navy is Ensign No. 1. It is thirty-six feet fly and nineteen feet hoist. The union is four-tenths the entire length of the flag and seven stripes wide.

The first time the flag was unfurled above a foreign port was on January 28, 1778, when the sloop-of-war, "Providence," took possession of one of the Bahama Islands. The first United States flag to appear in England was carried on the whaling ship "Bedford," Captain Moore, from Massachusetts. She arrived in the Downs, February 3, 1783.

It was called "Old Glory" for the first time in February, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn., by Captain Stephen Driver, an old sea captain, who had received a beautiful American flag while abroad. On his return he took up his residence in Nashville. Opposed to secession, he was compelled to secrete the flag. He sewed it up in a quilt and slept every night beneath it, to prevent its being found by the Confederates. When the Federal troops entered Nashville, in February, 1862, he told them the story of Old Glory, brought it out and flung it to the breeze from the top of the State House. This is said to have been the origin of this name.

New York State seems to have had the honor of making the first display of the new National ensign, at the military post of Fort Schuyler, on the site of the village of Rome, Oneida County. In August, 1777, the garrison was besieged, and, having no flag, proceeded to make one after the "prescription of Congress." Sheets were cut up for the white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth—possibly parts of British uniforms—for the red ones, and the blue ground of portions of a military cloak belonging to Captain Abraham Swartwout, of Dutchess County. This was on August 3.

Captain Paul Jones, that dashing sea warrior, who made it

so unpleasant for the enemies of his country, was the first to unfurl that flag upon a naval vessel, on board the *Ranger*. She left Portsmouth, N. H., November 1, 1777. The first pitched battle in which the Stars and Stripes were displayed, after their adoption by the Congress, was at the battle on the banks of the Brandywine, in Pennsylvania, when Washington interposed his army of 11,000 men, largely militia, against Lord Howe's 18,000 British regulars, who were moving on Philadelphia. The Americans were obliged to fall back, but they did so in order, and Howe was in no hurry to pursue, so it was not a defeat for the Americans.

And it is most appropriate that a day be observed in honor of its adoption. We give herewith the portrait of the originator of the observance. A brief resume of its history will be appropriate here:

In 1861 General Hawley had just gone to the war, and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner had assumed the editorial chair upon the *Evening Press*, afterwards merged into *The Post*. Mr. Jonathan F. Morris, now president of the Charter Oak National Bank, suggested to Mr. Warner one day the idea of commemorating the adoption of the United States flag. Mr. Warner heartily seconded the suggestion and the result was an editorial on the subject, in *The Press* of June 8, 1861, from which the following is extracted:

"It were easy to show that holidays are as necessary to a nation as Sundays are. Indeed, it has been shown time and time again, until everybody admits it, theoretically. And the very man who lets his business drive him the same pace on the Fourth that it does on the 3d of July, will regret that we have no more holidays, and declare that they are a national necessity."

"We have now but one peculiarly national holiday—the Fourth of July. We have to suggest another day, worthy to become a national holiday. We mean Flag Day."

"On the 14th of June, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved 'That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation.' This was the birthday of the Star-Spangled Banner."

"This flag is our dearest symbol of nationality. It stands for civil liberty to this continent. To keep it full high advanced is our highest pride; to strike at it is to arouse all the passion of the nation to defend it, and to punish the perpetrator of the outrage."

"It seems to us that the celebration of this day would be, for all reasons, very appropriate. It occurs in the loveliest of months. The character of the commemoration might be in accordance with it. The Fourth of July is a sort of gunpowder day. Let this be of a more quiet character. Let it be a day of feasting and rural festivity. It can be a day privately commemorated in contrast to the more public demonstrations of the Fourth of July. Let it be a day of jollity. And let the great feature of it be a general display of American flags. From public places, private houses, in the trees, on the horses' heads, everywhere let the glorious emblem wave on that day, so that the whole land, in the luxuriant greenness of June, shall bloom with the Red, White and Blue. The Chinese have a famous Feast of Lanterns. Let us make ours equally widely known as the Feast of Flags."

The year following the inception of the idea, Mr. Morris wrote to Judge Loomis, of Rockville, then in the National House of Representatives, asking him to introduce the proposition of making the day a national holiday into Congress. The Judge did so, but the resolution was tabled—67 to 33.

In 1877, that year being the hundredth birthday of the flag, the observance of the day was very general (and it seemed as if the enthusiasm awakened would result in a yearly celebration. It did, in a measure, but Flag Day has not been as generally observed as it deserves to be.

Mr. Morris is quite an authority on flags, having made much research into the history of the emblems of the various countries. Some years ago he delivered an address before the Connecticut Historical Society upon "The British Flag: Its Origin and History; Incidents in Its Use in America," which has been later published in pamphlet form.

And in connection with this the following circular, sent out by the Kansas City (Mo.) Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, is interesting:

"Kansas City, Mo., June 16, 1897.—Compatriots: As a means of promoting and keeping alive in the present age the spirit of American patriotism, and bringing to the attention of the present generation the struggles and trials through which our ancestors passed in their efforts to secure for us the blessings of this free country and the great Republic, to which all people struggling for the blessings of self-government look as

an example, it has been deemed appropriate and advisable that the members of the Kansas City Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, display from their residences and places of business, on one day in each month, the flag of our country, in commemoration of some notable event which transpired during the struggle of the Colonies to secure the blessings of a free government for themselves and for their posterity.

"The following days have been selected, which, it is hoped, each member of the society will observe, as suggested above, and if they have not now the emblem of American liberty, it is hoped that they will at once procure as large an one as is consistent with their location and begin to teach patriotism to the youth of this land, on whom our country must rely for its preservation and the perpetuation of those principles handed down to us by the forefathers of the Republic."

April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington.

May 10, 1775—Capture of Ticonderoga and meeting of the Continental Congress.

June 17, 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.

July 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence.

August 15, 1777—Battle of Bennington.

September 23, 1779—Capture of two frigates by John Paul Jones.

October 9, 1781—Surrender of Cornwallis.

November 12, 1780—Sumpter defeated Weyms. Battle of Fish-Down-Ford.

December 16, 1773—Boston Tea Party.

January 16, 1778—Acknowledgment of independence of the United States by France.

February 6, 1778—Treaty of Alliance with France signed at Paris.

March 15, 1781—Battle of Guilford Court-House, N. C., when Green repulsed Cornwallis.

"In the home, it is suggested that the younger members of the family assume the responsibility alternately of displaying our national emblem, on the proper days, thereby inciting a rivalry in patriotism for which each bears a responsible part. Hoping each member will feel this duty a pleasure, we are, sincerely yours—D. S. Harriman, President; F. C. Spalding, Secretary."

The "Old Pine Tree Flag."

The Progenitor of "Old Glory."

BY J. W. WALLACE.

On "Bunker Hill" our fathers fought,
They raised the "old pine tree,"
Unitedly they shouldered arms
To make this fair land free.
On many a hard-contested field,
With honor and renown
They faced the foe. The stars and stripes
Triumphed at "old Yorktown."

CHORUS.

"Old Glory" is the flag to-day,
The flag that makes us free,
We'll keep it flying at the peak,
To cheer the "old pine tree."

O later on "bold Britons" came—
Renewed their fiercest fights,
We nailed our colors to the mast,
"Free trade and sailors' rights."
"Old Glory" hurled them from our shore
With troops and gallant ship;
They're hunting now an antidote
To neutralize the "grip."

"Old Glory" is the flag to-day,
The flag that makes us free,
We'll keep it flying at the peak,
To cheer the "old pine tree."

Avaunt! begone ye monarchs all!
The sea—the open sea,
Shall be a gulf—a boundless gulf
—'Twixt you and liberty.
"Old Glory" is the dear old flag
Aweather and a-lee;
We'll carry it through the universe
Cheering the "old pine tree."

"Old Glory" is the flag to-day,
The flag that makes us free,
We'll keep it flying at the peak,
To cheer the "old pine tree."

Nashua, N. H.

THE VAN CORTLANDT MANSION.

THE history of the Van Cortlandt mansion, covering one hundred and forty-nine years, is divided into three periods. From 1748 to 1889, when the estate was purchased by the city for a public park, the house was occupied by the family. In 1896 the mansion was placed in the custody of the Colonial Dames, by the Park Commissioners, for a term of twenty-five years, afterward extended by an act of the Legislature. The third period began on May 27, when the house became a public museum. When the Legislature gave the Colonial Dames the mansion the sum of \$50,000 was also appropriated to be used in filling in a portion of the salt marsh near the house, and to make the improved land a typical Dutch garden.

The honor for this creditable work belongs to the Colonial Dames. The mansion is built of rubble stone, with brick trimmings about the windows. It was erected in 1748 by Frederick Van Cortlandt—a stone on the southeast corner bears the date—and preserves within and without many of the peculiarities of the last century.

The style of architecture of the house is essentially Dutch. All the windows on the front are surmounted by curious corbels with faces grave or gay, satyrs or humans, but each different from the other. The window sills are wide and solidly built into the thick stone walls, as was the fashion of the time, and vary somewhat in form in the second story. The side hall and the dining room, with the rooms above, belong to an addition built a year or two later than the main house, and the lean-to is an addition of this century.

The main stairway of mahogany rises from the front hall with many windings to the second and third story. At the first landing, directly opposite the front door, is a large window filled with small, old-fashioned panes of glass. The antlers in the front hall were taken from a deer shot on the place about a century ago.

The southeast room, known as the drawing room, has a handsome mantel of carved wood, a fine specimen of Colonial handiwork. On the iron back of the fireplace, Adam, Eve, the serpent and tree of forbidden fruit are displayed. Across the east or rear hall is the dining room, which from a historic point of view is one of the most interesting rooms in the mansion.

There General Washington and Rochambeau dined on July 23, 1781, after having reconnoitered the woods on the northern part of Manhattan Island. Later William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterward King William IV., dined there with Rear Admiral Robert Digby of the British Navy, and so pleased were they with their entertainment that on their return to New York they sent to their host, Augustus van Cortlandt, the huge teak-wood vultures that surmounted for many years the posts of the old gateway facing the stables. These vultures, of grotesque form and truly heraldic design, have a history. They were part of the spoils taken from a Spanish privateer during the Revolutionary War, and were considered even then in the light of curiosities. They have been given to the Colonial Dames by Augustus van Cortlandt, and may be seen in the front hall.

The dining room was famous throughout the Colonies for its Van "Cortlandt madeira" and "white port." The "finching glass" was never tolerated.

The southwest room is unchanged since the time when the Hessian commandant of the Green Yagers occupied it, and General Washington made it his headquarters just before his triumphal entry into New York on Evacuation Day, 1783. Around the fireplace are old-fashioned blue tiles that tell scriptural stories in the quaint way then prevailing, "when saint and sinner were alike a sight to behold."

The deep window seats are suggestive of comfort, and the andirons, which have a history of their own, speak of huge logs, mulled cider, rosy-cheeked apples and hickory nuts.

In olden times it was a guest chamber and later a library. It will now be used as the museum, where Colonial and Revolutionary relics will recall to mind the past. It was in this room that the brave Captain Rowe expired in the arms of his bride-elect, and his ghost is said still to haunt it on the anniversary of his death.

On the second floor are some curious old Dutch tiles around the fireplaces.

The cellar had a wide reputation in former days of having secluded the most precious liquids known to the thirsty gentlemen of the Colonial school. The regime was that usual in the good old days of madeira and port, when annual provision was made, by the old and half-old being refilled in the order of their succession. Later demijohns of the famous vintages, under the name of their importer, or the vessel which brought them, took the place of this primitive practice. Then the well-stored vaults held Blackburn, March and Benson, Page, Convent, White, and

other well-known importations of madeira in profusion; and the "White port" held undisputed rank. Nor must the "Resurrection madeira" be forgotten; so called because buried during the Revolution and dug up at its close.

The old mill is situated at the right of the road leading from the railroad station to the mansion. The structure is in a fine state of preservation. The mill was used to grind corn and wheat for both friends and foes of American independence, as the fortunes of war went during the Revolutionary War. The mill continued to grind corn for the neighboring farmers until the summer of 1889, when the city acquired the property. The mill pond made by Jacobus von Cortlandt in 1700 is now Van Cortlandt Lake, a favorite resort for skaters in winter.

The Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York on May 27 celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Governor Peter Stuyvesant on the Island of Manhattan, by formally opening the old Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park, as a public museum. Elaborate preparations were made for the event, and the invitations sent out were the means of bringing together representatives of all the prominent patriotic societies and organizations throughout the country.

The old mansion, which was built in 1748 by Frederick van Cortlandt, was purchased by the city, with the land surrounding it, for a public park in 1889. The Colonial Dames have secured a twenty-five year lease of the mansion from the Park Department, and for weeks past have been busily engaged in restoring it as nearly as possible to its original condition, so that yesterday a visitor wandering through the quaint rooms was able to obtain an excellent idea of the furnishings of a dwelling a century and a half ago.

The exercises of the day began at 3 o'clock with a reception in the main parlor, where Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the Society of Colonial Dames, received the guests. Half an hour later all adjourned to the spacious lawn. The main porch of the mansion, decorated with flags and bunting, was used as a platform by those who addressed the gathering. Prayer was offered by Dominie Coe, the senior pastor of the Dutch Church in New York. Mrs. Townsend made the address of welcome in behalf of the Dames, and Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff presented early Dutch, French, English, and American flags to the society in behalf of the Sons of the Revolution. As the Lieutenant-Governor finished his address, the flags were unfurled from the poles on the roof of the mansion, and the Seventh Regiment Band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

President Samuel McMillan, of the Park Board, presented the keys of the mansion and the lease to Mrs. Townsend. Addresses were also made by General Grant Wilson, President of the New York Genealogical Society, who gave a brief history of the mansion; Colonel William L. Stone, and Mayor Strong. At the close of the exercises the members of the Reception Committee escorted the guests through the old house. The committee included Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Catherine E. Turnbull, Mrs. L. E. V. Chauncey, Miss Emily De Peyster, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. Charles C. Haight, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Morris P. Ferris, Edgar De Peyster, Eugene Van Rensselaer, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Heath Lorton, William B. Beekman, James W. Beekman, Oliver L. Jones, Montgomery Schuyler, Philip Livingston, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Frederick E. Haight, Abraham B. Valentine, and Alfred Ely.

At 5 o'clock tea and refreshments were served in the old dining room, where General Washington and Rochambeau dined on July 23, 1781, and where William Henry, Duke of Clarence, dined with Rear Admiral Robert Digby. The two latter gentlemen were so pleased with their entertainment that on their return to New York they sent to their host, Augustus Van Cortlandt, the huge teak-wood vultures that stand on either side of the main entrance to the mansion. The old kitchen, with its huge fireplace and brick oven, looked very homelike and comfortable, it being carpeted with red, white and blue rag carpet, made by the Dames.

Among those present were Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, representing the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, Mr. Heath Lawton, representing the Society of the Cincinnati; Mr. Philip Livingston, representing the Sons of the Revolution; Miss May Ferris, Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mr. Joseph Casey. The museum will be open to the public free of charge every day except Saturday, when 25 cents admission will be charged to help defray the expense of maintenance.

The relics in the house are worthy of notice. In the bed-

rooms are genuine Colonial beds, with posts and ropes for springs. High-boys and low-boys, antique chairs—every one with a history—and bed-steps make realistic the appearance of the bedrooms. The most famous of the mahogany beds exhibited is that in which General George Washington slept when on his way to assume command of New York after the evacuation of the British. The bed, which has never been removed from the house, was presented to the Society of Colonial Dames by Augustus Van Cortlandt. Another bed is that used by Mrs. Ursula Wolcott, who was the mother, daughter, wife, sister, aunt and cousin of a Governor—an ideal Colonial Dame. The Wolcott bed, which is 200 years old, has been loaned by Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, a descendant of Mrs. Wolcott.

In the bedroom occupied by General Washington is the secretary used by the first President in writing some dispatches while stopping at Van Cortlandt Hall.

Some of the other curios worthy of special mention are a set of buttons from uniforms worn by soldiers in every regiment during the Revolutionary War, loaned by W. L. Colver; Indian relics found near the house, loaned by Bradley James of Riverdale; an old cannon, given to the society by William Ogden Giles; the identical pistols used by Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, at their famous duel, loaned by Dr. Parsons of Kingsbridge; a collection of Colonial firearms and a cup used by Anneke Jans, who left vast trouble for her descendants, loaned by Miss Hillhouse, daughter of General Hillhouse of Park avenue a collection of rare old books, loaned by the Grolier Club; a bureau used by Benjamin Franklin, loaned by Mrs. Walker, of Nyack, and a genuine Voight clock, loaned by Elihu Chauncey. In the old kitchen in the cellar is an enormous fireplace, with a real Dutch oven at one side.

The Marshall Tradition.

THE tradition of the Marshall family, of Virginia, is that it is descended from William Le Mareschal, who is shown by the Doomsday Book to have fought at Hastings and received an estate on the border of Wales. In time the representatives of the family became Earls of Pembroke, with added estates in Ireland and Wales. During the War of the Roses all those in the direct male line of the Pembroke Marshalls were killed, and the title lost by attainder. Some of the estates passed to female branches. But it is claimed traditionally that a Captain John Marshall, of Ireland, collaterally related to the Pembroke branch, fought and was wounded at the siege of Calais in 1557. It is claimed further that he went back to Ireland and a grandson of his, also a Captain John Marshall, commanded a troop of horse in the royal army at Edge Hill in 1642. Tradition further has it that he came to Virginia about 1650. It was to him that old Humphry Marshall referred when he said, that "We were descended from an Irish captain, and a d—d poor captain at that." Campbell's "History of Virginia" mentions one John Marshall, who was a captain of Virginia troops in the Indian wars. It is assumed that he was the Edge Hill Marshall, and the father of Thomas Marshall, of Westmoreland County, Va., whose will was admitted to probate in 1704, and is the first authentic Marshall record in this country. Thus, while recorded proof is lacking, it is not a very violent presumption that old Humphry Marshall, a very able and scholarly man, knew who his great grandfather was.

In O'Hara's "Landed Gentry of Ireland" there is mention of a Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marshall and of a Captain John Marshall, who received grants of land in Ireland from Charles II., after the restoration, for services rendered during the Roundhead Rebellion. It may, therefore, have been that Thomas Marshall, of Westmoreland County, Va., was the Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, of Ireland, and that he did not come to Virginia until after the restoration; or it may be that Captain John Marshall, who received the grant of land in Ireland, was the same John Marshall who came to Virginia. He may possibly have come as early as 1645 and have received the grant of land in his absence.

It is possible also that the Virginia Marshalls are descended neither from the Pembroke or the Irish Marshalls. For in Hatten's "Book of Immigrants to the Colonies, 1600 to 1700," no less than six Marshalls are named as having come over before 1642. The family particularly referred to is the one descended from Thomas, of Westmoreland. It is evident that there are many of name that are not of this particular sept—yet, in the absence of official or family records, it may be that the Westmoreland Thomas may have descended from one of the earlier immigrants mentioned by Hatten. For instance, Robert Marshall and Ann, his wife, came over in the ship *George* in 1620. Two Johns came over in 1635. These were assisted immigrants of the Lord Say and Seal colonization. The Westmore-

land Marshalls were men of independent means, and their tradition, no doubt, has some foundation in fact.

Thomas, of Westmoreland, left a son, William, born about 1685, who was still a minor at the time of his father's death, in 1704. He also left a younger son, known as John of the Ferrest, who married Elizabeth Marliham. Their son, Colonel Thomas Marshall, married a Mary Randolph Keith. This Colonel Marshall was a brave and able man. He was the Colonel of the Third Virginia Line in the War of Independence. He left a large family, the most distinguished being Chief-Justice Marshall. "Paxten's History" is only a genealogical record of this branch of the family; but the author mentions parenthetically that there was an elder branch descended from William Marshall, the oldest son of Thomas, of Westmoreland. He states further that this William had a son William, who was known as William of Mecklenburg, who was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and an officer in the Revolutionary War. He fully identifies him by stating that he married Lucy Goode, of Powhattan County, Va. Mr. Paxten's book is an admirable compilation, but I submit with all deference that in respect to the so-called Mecklenburg branch he has fallen into error.

Mr. Thomas Marshall Green, of Kentucky, a painstaking historian and genealogist, is quite positive that William of Mecklenburg was not a son of William of King and Queen County, Va., the elder brother of John of the Ferrest. He was born in Mecklenburg, Va., in 1757, and died in Henderson, Ky., about 1810. Among his descendants I may mention John H. and William J. Marshall, and Mrs. Susan Towles, of Kentucky, and Mr. C. L. Allen, of Missouri. But his name does not appear among those of the signers of the Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration. Nor can I ascertain that he was a direct descendant of the Westmoreland branch. The truth or error of this assumption depends upon the identification of his mother, as will appear by tracing down the elder branch of the family. William Marshall, the eldest son of Thomas Westmoreland, after his father's death, married Elizabeth Williams and removed to King and Queen County. In 1727 he deeded one of his farms to his brother, John. He had a son, William, born about 1740, who resided for a time in Caroline County, Va. He was married in 1768 to Ann McLend, a daughter of Jocquiel McLend and Ann Clark. This couple removed to Henry County, Ky., about 1784. He subsequently died there, early in this century, leaving four married daughters, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Samuel, Mrs. Thompkins, and Mrs. Richard Clough Anderson. From them are descended the Derrets and Priers, of Kentucky, and the Andersons, of Ohio.

It must be evident from this statement that if William of Mecklenburg was the son of William of King and Queen, then, that William must have had two sons named William, one of whom married Ann McLend and another who married Lucy Goode, or that one William married these two ladies successively. This latter hypothesis is quite untenable, because neither branch of the family have any tradition of a double marriage and have never had any association with each other. Both Mr. G. Brown Goode, in his "Virginia Cousins," and Mr. Paxten fell into the same error, of supposing that William Marshall, of Henry County, and William Marshall, of Henderson, Ky., were one and the same man. They both fail to tell us who was the mother of William of Henderson, otherwise known as William of Mecklenburg. The mother of William, of Caroline County, Va., and Henry County, Ky., was, by family record, Elizabeth Williams. Who was the mother of the other William?

I disclaim any intent to antagonize any claims, theories or traditions. If I have fallen into error, I will be glad to be corrected. I only offer this as an attempted solution of a singular genealogical complication.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

The original warrant directing payment of \$200,000 to General Lafayette for his services in the Revolution was found some time since in the Treasury Department at Washington. On the back is the indorsement: "Received payment, January 11, 1825; Lafayette." The document reads as follows:

"To Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, Greeting:

"Pay to General La Fayette, or order, \$200,000, being the amount allowed him in consideration of his services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution, pursuant to an act of Congress concerning him, approved 28th of December, 1824, agreeably to a certificate of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated January 8, 1825, recorded by the Register, copy whereof is filed in my office. For so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of Independence the forty-ninth.

"WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury."

Origin and Perpetuation of Family Names.

THE patriotic hereditary societies seem to have aroused among many families an earnest desire to trace their descent to the earlier founders of the Colonies, and many of them having done this successfully, are now interested in continuing their researches beyond their individual immigrant and along genealogical lines of the Old World, disclosing in many cases unexpected and interesting discoveries. It cannot be amiss for any American to be interested in and to know where his name originated, the story of his family among the Nations, and what may possibly be transmitted to him in hereditary traits. Some of these names may be traced far back in history, and by geographical data alone the movements of the family followed. The interpretation or meaning of family names is more difficult to arrive at, and in some instances cannot be discovered at all. Take, for instance, the short name "Roe," which may be found here and there in this country, and let us trace it historically and geographically in so far as well-established data will permit. This name is first found in history, either in the fifth or sixth centuries, and was given by Frode I., King of Denmark, to one of his sons, the remaining two being called Halfdan and Skat. Halfdan later became King of Denmark, having as sons Roe and Helgi. Each of these subsequently became King of one half of Denmark. The name was first imprinted geographically on the world by this brother of Helgi, who, founding Denmark's first capital, before the establishment of Copenhagen, named it Roeskilde, which being translated means "Roe's Fountains." Thus there first appeared in history this family name of Roe. From Denmark in the predatory voyages of the vikings the members of the family or race began to spread. One went to the Faroe Islands, from which, later on, was evolved a Bishop Roe, who through a daughter, Astrid Roe, became great in the annals of Norway. This Astrid Roe married Sverre, one of Norway's greatest Kings, and there descended lineally from this marriage six Norwegian Kings. Astrid, daughter of the Bishop, was wife of Sverre, son of King Sigurd-Mouth, of Norway, and mother of Sverre of Haakon Sverreson and Sigurd-Lavard. Haakon was King after Sverre, Lavard having died before his father. The rest of the line is well known historically. Another branch of the family went on one of these voyages to the north of Ireland and remained. The River Roe, which empties in the Loch Foyle of the North Sea, thus received its name, and for the second time the name is recorded geographically. Two or more of the name accompanied William the Conqueror to England. In that country to-day they are represented by the Earl of Stradbroke. Again, for the third time, at Roehampton, in England, which signifies the "town home of the Roes," was it given geographical prominence. From England a branch went to Ireland and became Earls of Ossory and Ormond. In 1630-'40, John Roe, a member of the English branch, came to this country and settled on Long Island. It is somewhat odd, but even at this day nearly all of the race in this country have the fair hair and blue eyes of the distant North. The meaning of the name is not known or even surmised, so far as known records go. If any of your readers can in any wise translate it, it could scarce fail to be a subject of interest to many. Captain F. W. ROE.

Theodore H. Eaton, of Detroit, Mich., a member of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and also a member of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars, and a great-great-grandson of Judge Berrien, whom King George III appointed in 1674 as Associate Justice of New Jersey (Judge Berrien resided at Rocky Hill, N. J., where Washington wrote his farewell address). Mr. Eaton, in looking over old papers of his great-great-great-grandfather's Thomas Eaton, found his marriage certificate, which we print as an old document of interest:

From volume I. of the records of births, marriages and deaths of the Friends Society at Sandwich, Barnstable County, Mass., we take the following entry regarding Thomas Eaton's marriage:

This is to Certifie ye truth to All People; that Thomas Eaton of Portsmouth on Roads island & jerushah Wing of yarmouth in Plimouth Colonie; haveing intentions of marriage, according to ye ordinance of God & Gods joyning did Lay it before ye men & womens meetings of friends at Sandwich before whom their Marriage was Propounded & yt that they waited till ye next monthly meeting; betweene wh time inquareie being made; whether ye woman was cleare from all other men: ye man being a member of another meeting brought a certificate from ye meeting he belonged to wth many hands to it, so they comeing againe before ye man & womans meeting & all things

being cleare, they took one another at a meeting of ye Lord's People at ye house of John Dillingham; in the Presence of God & in ye Presence of his People according to ye Law of God and ye Practice of ye holy men of God, mentioned in ye scriptures of truth & they then both Promiseing before God & Us his People, to Live faithfully together man & wife Until death seperates them, they both setting their hands Unto it.

the twelfth day of ye tenth moneth, in ye Year one thousand six hundred eighty & four (12 December, 1684) in yarmouth in Plimouth Colonie in New England.

Thomas Eaton,

Jerushah Eaton—Granddaughter of Governor Thomas Mayhew of Martha's VineYard Colony.

They being Published according to ye Law of each Colonie have taken each other as above said & God js witness & wee are also witnesses to wt you say whose names are here onder written.

The Persons above named now Lawfully joyned together in marriage the day above written.

before John Thatcher Assistant.

John Wing	Ebenezer Slocum	Elizabeth Wing
John Dillingham	Remelime Winslow	Elizabeth Dillingham
Robert Harper	Zachariah Jenkins	Oseth Turner
Willm Allen	John Gould	Marcy Sears
Will Griffith	Joseph Hull	Liddea Griffith
Anarims Wing	Danil Gould	Sarah Wing
Wm. Harrison	Sarah Joans	Johanah Mott
Gyles Slocum	Jedidah Smith	Mary O. Morrohook

"Mr. Gates' " Dinner.

(From a Magazine Dated London, December, 1777.)

"The gentlemen lately arrived from America (one of whom was Captain Foy, Aide-de-Camp to General Burgoyne, with letters and dispatches) are lavish in their praises of Mr. Gates' extreme humanity and politeness.

"When the capitulations were executed he received the British General and officers in his camp and entertained them with a degree of hospitality which will forever be remembered to his honor; and took such care to relieve the wants and alleviate the pains of the distressed and wounded soldiers as will always be a theme for humanity. * * * * *

"The table was only two planks laid across two empty beef barrels; there were only four plates for the whole company; there was no cloth, and the dinner consisted of a ham, a goose, some beef, and some boiled mutton.

"The liquor was New England rum mixed with rum without sugar. There were only two glasses for the two Generals; the rest of the company (of the number of thirty) drank out of small basins.

"Immediately after dinner Mr. Gates filled a bumper, and in the most polite and liberal manner drank His Britannic Majesty's Health. General Burgoyne would not be outdone in politeness; he filled a bumper and drank General Washington's health. Major-General Phillips was next to give a toast, and, apprehending that they might by degrees deviate into disagreeable political sentiments, he bluntly gave a certain toast, which is often drank in this country, even before his Majesty's health, and which is sure to meet with the hearty concurrence of every good man.

"By this means he got out of the political line, and the day concluded with the utmost harmony."—Scot's Magazine, Vol. XXXIX., p. 665. Contributed by Juliar Taft Bayne, La Salle, Ill.

What He Escaped.

An old Revolutionary soldier in Portland had a small pension, of which he was very proud, and by doing such work as he could he secured a sufficient income to provide for his modest wants. One day he slipped at the top of a flight of stairs and fell almost to the bottom. The mistress of the house hurried to him in great alarm, and asked if he thought he was seriously injured. "I guess not, ma'am," he said, rising stiffly to his feet and gasping with fright; "I don't think I'm killed. But when I was half-way down the stairs, ma'am, thinks I, 'I'm a-going to lose my pension, sure!'"—(Argonaut.)

While grading 170th street in New York, some workmen unearthed a rusty bar shot, which is supposed to be one of those fired from the British ship Pearl, November 16, 1776, during the cannonade on Fort Washington. It will be placed in the Harlem Library.

MAJOR WILLIAM BALL
immigrated to Lancaster Co., Virginia, in 1660, from Yorkshire, England. He had with him his wife, Elizabeth, and their three children. His youngest son, born in England in 1649 was

COL. JOHN WASHINGTON
born in England about 1657. His wife was Ann Pope. His oldest son was

COL. JOSEPH BALL
His first wife died in England, leaving four daughters and one son. His second wife was a widow named Elizabeth, by whom he had a daughter named

LAWRENCE WASHINGTON
who married Mildred Warner, by whom he had three children, viz: John and Mildred Augustine.

MARY BALL
born in Lancaster Co., Virginia, between Feb. 1703 and July 1711. She married the second wife of Augustine Washington.

AUGUSTINE
was married twice. His first wife was Mary Ball, daughter of John Washington.

MILDRED, Aunt of George Washington
She married first Roger Gregory, by whom she had three daughters who married three brothers named Thornton. Her second husband was Col. Henry Willis, the founder of Fredericksburg, Virginia. She had a son, named Col. Lewis Willis and a daughter, Anne Willis.

ROBERT GREEN
born 1668. He emigrated to Virginia in 1713 and settled with his uncle Sir William Duff, in King George County. He was one of the original proprietors of Winchester. His wife was Eleanor Duff, a member of the Scotch family of McDuff. One of their sons was

WILLIAM GREEN
was an officer of the body guard of William of Orange, King of England. His wife was Eleanor Duff, a member of the Scotch family of McDuff. One of their sons was

BETTY WASHINGTON
She was the second wife of Col. Fielding Lewis.
CATHERINE
She was the first wife of Col. Fielding Lewis.

ANNE WILLIS first cousin of George Washington. She was the second wife of Duff Green, the third son of Robert the immigrant.
The children of Anne Willis and Duff Green were Willis, Henry, William and Eleanor. William married a daughter of Abraham Marshall and Anne Bailey became and became the father of General Duff Green, the friend of Andrew Jackson.

DUFF, the third son Robert Green married for his second wife Anna Willis, first cousin of George Washington.
The children of Anne Willis and Duff Green were Willis, Henry, William and Eleanor. William married a daughter of Abraham Marshall and Anne Bailey became and became the father of General Duff Green, the friend of Andrew Jackson.

NICHOLAS GREEN, fifth son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alston Price, "gentleman," and Joyce Barber his wife. Alston Price owned a large estate in Orange Co., Va. His wife Joyce Barber was the daughter of Col. William Barber and grand daughter of Samuel Bayly of Richmond, who died in 1710.

JOYCE GREEN daughter of Nicholas Green and Elizabeth Price, married at Culpeper Co., Va., June 3, 1796, Willis Ballance, son of Charles Ballance and the same summer they went to Madison County, Kentucky. One of their sons was

WILLIS GREEN, the oldest son was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1793. His wife was Sarah Reed, by whom he had children, viz:

Chart showing the descent of LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
(Wife of Ex. Vice-President Stevenson, and President General of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution), from the Washington and Green families.

Also one line of descent from NICHOLAS GREEN, (the fifth son of Robert Green) brother of Duff Green, great grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson.

The above chart is historically correct.

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS,

Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars
in the State of California.

REV. LEWIS WARNER GREEN
He was President of Centre College, Danville, Ky. He married two times. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Mary Peasly Lawrence, by whom he had his youngest daughter.

DUFF JOHN BETSY
One of whose sons is married to Betsy, daughter of John and Betsy, sons is

LETITIA GREEN
Married Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Stevenson is descended from Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Necklenberg Declaration of 1776.

THOMAS MARSHAL GREEN of Mayfield, Ky. Author of "Historical Families of Kentucky."
REV. WILLIS GREEN
BROOKS of Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES BALLANCE, born November 10, 1800, in Madison Co., Ky. He was Colonel of the 77th Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the War of the R-bellion. He was a prominent lawyer of Peoria, Illinois, when he died, August 10, 1872. He married Julia Peasly Lawrence, on March 24, 1868. One of the daughters from this marriage was

MARY BALLANCE, born at Peoria, Ill., May 19, 1861, died December 24, 1894. Married at Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1894. Holdridge Ozro Collins, of Los Angeles, Cal.

OF INTEREST TO SCHOOLS.

The Spirit of '76 will give an American Flag to any School in the Rural Districts which will send the Best Essay on "The Flag," written by one of its Pupils not over Fifteen Years of Age. It will give to any School in the Rural Districts which will send the Best Answers to the Questions a Picture of George Washington appropriately framed. Manuscript must be received before September First.

Choice of Washington for Com.-in-Chief.

1. When was he chosen?
2. Who chose him, and what powers were given him?
3. Who nominated him?
4. What was the reason for the choice?
5. What was to be his compensation?
6. When and where did he assume command?
7. How did he organize the Army?
8. Who appointed the Commanding officers under him?
9. Describe the organization of the Army during the war.
10. Describe the hill as it was at time of battle.
12. Draw a map of Boston and vicinity, indicating the elevations, and show other fortifications than Breed's Hill.
12. State causes that led to the fortifying of Breed's Hill.
13. When did the British begin the attack, and how long did it last?
14. Describe the battle.
15. Why were not reinforcements and supplies sent?
16. How was the Army organized? Describe its arms and accoutrements.
17. Describe the rush for the field of action.
18. How many men did each side lose?
19. What was the peculiarity of the American fire?
20. State the importance of the battle in two ways.
21. Give account of ten leading Americans who took part in it.
22. What was British testimony as to behavior of Americans?
23. Was it a victory for the Americans or a defeat?
24. Why did America retreat?
25. What can be said of Colonel Prescott's actions and his offer?
26. When was the first anniversary celebrated?
27. When was the monument dedicated, and who made the address?
28. Give a short history of the monument.
29. What were British opinions of the battle and its advisability? What were the American opinions?

On the Battle of Bunker Hill.

1. When was the battle fought?
2. How many men engaged?
3. How were they stationed?
4. Who commanded them?
5. What troops were engaged? Give names of detachments and strength of each.
6. Where was the main army encamped?
7. Give plan of British attack.
8. Name British officers who took part in the assault.
9. Describe the American fortification; its size and construction and location, according to modern landmarks. When did the work of fortifying begin and when stop? State when obliterated.
10. Why is it called Battle of Bunker Hill, when it was fought on Breed's Hill?

On the American Flag.

1. What does it symbolize?
2. When and by whom was it adopted?
3. Describe the discussion over it before adopted.
4. Describe the Flag Committee.
5. By whom was it designed? Who made the first flag.
6. Where did the idea of the design come from?
7. What other designs were considered.
8. Give an account of Acts of Congress in relation to the Flag. Describe the flags used before its adoption.
9. When and where was the Flag first displayed? In what land battle? In what sea battle? In what foreign port?

10. What foreign Power first saluted it? Where and when?
11. When was Flag Day inaugurated?
12. Is it a holiday?

A Song of the Revolution.

(By G. F. Barstow.)

This poem, copied from an old and rare book of fifty years ago, is excellent for school exhibitions:

Rise, ye men! if ye inherit
From a line of noble sires
Saxon blood and Saxon spirit,
Rise to guard your household fires.
From each rocky hill and valley,
In the name of Freedom, rally
To defend your native land.

Foemen's feet your soil are pressing,
Hostile banners meet your eye,
Ask from Heaven a Father's blessing;
Then for Freedom dare to die.
What, though veteran foes assail you,
Filled with confidence and pride!
Let not hope or courage fail you—
Freedom's God is on your side.

To the winds your Flag unfolding;
Rally 'round it in your might,
Each his weapon firmly holding,
Heaven will aid you in the fight.
By the mothers that have borne you,
By your wives and children dear,
Lest your loved ones all should scorn you,
Rise without a thought of fear.

Come as comes the tempest rushing,
Bending as in forest's path,
As the mountain torrents gushing,
As the billows in their wrath,
From each rocky hill and valley
Sweep away the invading band;
In the name of Freedom rally
To defend your native land.

Brief Notes.

In the early days of the Colonies tobacco passed as currency, and the first loan made by the United States was made payable in this commodity. Under a resolution of the Continental Congress a loan of \$10,000,000 was authorized to be paid in tobacco. Of this amount only \$181,500 was issued. This was taken by the Farmers General of France and bore interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The proceeds for the loan were for the "purchase of supplies and to aid in the building of cruisers to prosecute the War of the Revolution." The amount outstanding December 31, 1793, was \$153,688.89. This was merged into the general account of the French debt, and interest upon it ceased.

There is a small log cabin near Berryville, Clarke County, Va., which is an object of veneration to the people of that district. It is the hut occupied by George Washington, when, at the age of sixteen, he undertook the survey of the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. Although little more than a boy, he accomplished his work so successfully that it won for him the life-long friendship of the eccentric nobleman. It is said that negotiations have already passed between the owner of the hut and some persons interested in museums, so it may be placed on exhibition at no distant day by some enterprising individual, unless rescued by one of the patriotic societies.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Magazine has been officially voted as the organ of several of the patriotic Societies, including the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and FOUNDERS KIN.

On account of the change in the publication office from 144 Lafayette Place to 18 & 20 Rose Street, and the upheaval attendant thereupon this issue is very much behind in time.

Hereafter it will appear promptly on the 10th of each month.

ARE we losing our patriotism? Is our love of country waning? 'Tis the same old question. Right royally we answered it in 1861, both north and south, and in '97 we are as emphatic in our declarations, if one will but listen to them. We may not shout ourselves hoarse; we do not need even to burn powder; but we do not cry "Our country right or wrong;" we send congratulations to the Queen—none of these things show lack of patriotism. In fact the patriotic talk and acts of a half century ago would be out of place now. We have reached that high plane of national existence where to be an American is enough. Ego sum Romanus. Our good offices are courted by foreign nations. We have become cosmopolitan, but have not forgotten who we are. We take pride in our American manhood, our science, art and literature. Our types of Saxon character as unexcelled; our patriotic societies are growing continually in membership and influence. We speak of the anglophobia which manifests itself so often, but it is not affecting the mass of people, nor is it any worse than that which possessed Alexander Hamilton and his compatriots. Love of country is deep-rooted in American character and shows itself on every occasion and in many ways.

A handsome mahogany clock, nearly 200 years old, once the property of Colonel Richard Wescott, is now in possession of one of his descendants at Mays Landing, N. J. Old as it is, the works are brass and bear marks that show it was cleaned over 100 years ago by the traveling clocksmith. It is in good condition and bids fair to mark the passage of time for another century.

PATRIOTIC AIR FUND.

OUR esteemed contemporary the *N. Y. Herald* has an ice fund which the *Sun* is trying to dissolve. The *Tribune* has a fresh air fund which takes the children into wholesome air. And now the SPIRIT OF '76 purposes to start a fund to supply rural schools with the appurtenances to cause the air and surroundings to become patriotic. And what better means can be used than "Old Glory?" Can you remember the little old school house by the roadside, with its background of green? Would not a little color brighten up the old place? As a boy can you not remember that the scholar who owned a painted muslin flag was always looked up to as "bigger" than the commander? There are hundreds of such school houses throughout the land, where the graceful curling folds of our flag are never seen.

Are you interested enough to present one to the school of your youth? Five dollars will pay for a good all wool hunting flag, which we will select, and an engrossed and appropriately framed certificate, saying that you have presented the flag to the school out of a love for your country; that the sight of it might lead the youth to emulate the patriotism of those who baptized it with their blood. Will you send the five? "Some States have a law which compels the hoisting of the flag over the school house, but these States are few, and in many a school district it would be a great tax to raise funds to buy the flag. Any donations to this fund will be acknowledged in future issues of the paper, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to this appeal.

A map has been issued by the Valley Forge Commission which will be of value to those who visit the historic campground of the Revolutionary Army. It has been taken from Spark's "Washington," and shows the position of the entrenchments and roads as they existed from December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778, and the names of the various commands. Although many of the roads have been abandoned, the entrenchments are still there, and visitors can easily pick out the points occupied.

When Louisburg was captured by the English in 1745, some one carried off as a trophy the iron cross which surmounted the Cathedral. The cross was three feet high, gilded, the arms tipped with the conventional fleur de lis. There is said to be no evidence as to the person who tore it down and carried it away, but it has been surmised that Parson Samuel Moody, of York, Chaplain of the Maine regiment taking part in the siege, was responsible for the act. At any rate, Parson Moody was a graduate of Harvard, and in some way the trophy found its way to that institution, at that time largely a training school for Protestant clergymen. When Justin Winsor became librarian of the University, in 1877, he came upon the cross one day in an out-of-the-way corner of the basement of the library. It was labeled, "Louisburg Cross," and there was no doubt of its authenticity. Dr. Winsor had it regilded and placed over the library entrance, where it remained until about a year ago. One night it disappeared, presumably through some prank of an undergraduate. Early in January it returned with equal mystery, and was found one morning hanging to the knob of the library door, with a note attached. The contents of the note have not been divulged, but it is gratifying to find that so interesting a relic is not permanently lost.

IN this month will occur the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and most of the Chapters have arranged to celebrate it in a fitting manner. Dear to the patriotic heart has this battle always been. It was the baptism, with fire, of American troops; it was the first distinctive American battle; it was the first deliberate opposition to foreign oppression. Tho' by the rules of war it was a British victory, all the good effects were with the defeated. It revealed to the embattled farmers "their own valor, and to the British the determination of 'the rebels.'" Every one knows the story, but the following account taken from the *Connecticut Courant* of June 26, 1775, may be new to many. We are indebted for it to the kindness of Pres. W. W. Strong, of the Wisconsin Society, S. A. R., whose great-grandfather, Samuel Terry, of East Windsor, Conn., was a subscriber to the paper, and whose file is now in his possession.

The Battle of Bunker Hill.

A Contemporaneous Report from the *Connecticut Courant* of June 26, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE, June 22.

Last Friday Night a Detachment from our Army began an intrenchment on an Eminence below Bunker-Hill, about a Mile to the Northward of the Centre of the Town of Charlestown. The enemy appeared to be much alarmed on Saturday Morning, when they discovered our Operations, and immediately began a heavy Cannonading from a Battery on Copps Hill, Bofton, and from the Ships in the Harbour. Our People, with little Loss, continued to carry on their works till 10 o'Clock, P. M. on Saturday, when they discovered a large Body of the Enemy crossing Charles-River from Bofton. They landed on a Point of Land about a Mile Eastward of our Intrenchment, and immediately disposed their Army for an Attack, previous to which they set Fire to the Town of Charlestown. It is supposed the Enemy intended to attack us under Cover of the Smoke from the burning Houses, the Wind favoured them in such a Design; while, on the other Side, their Army was extending Northward towards Miftick-River, with an apparent Design of furrounding our Men within the Works, & of cutting off any Affittance intended for their Relief. They were however, in some Measure, counteracted in this Design, and drew their Army into closer Order. As the Enemy approached, our Men were not only exposed to the Attack of a very numerous Mufketry, but to the heavy Fire of the Battery on Copps-Hill, 4 or 5 Men of War, several armed Boats or floating Batteries in Miftick-River, and a Number of Field Pieces: Notwithstanding which, our Troops within the Intrenchment, and at a Breast Work without, sustained the Enemy's Attacks with real Bravery and Refolution, killed and wounded great Numbers, and repulsed them several Times; and after bearing, for about 2 Hours, as severe and heavy a Fire as perhaps ever was known, and many having fired away all their Ammunition, they were over-powered by Numbers, and obliged to leave the Intrenchment, retreating about Sunfet, to a small Distance over Charlestown Neck.

Our loss, from the best information we can obtain, does not exceed 50 killed, and about 20 or 30 taken Prisoners.

The Town of Charlestown, supposed to contain about 300 Dwelling Houses, a great Number of which were large and elegant, besides 150 or 200 other Buildings, are almost all laid in Ashes by the Barbarity and wanton Cruelty of that infernal villain, Thomas Gage.

The Enemy yet remain in Possession of Charlestown, and have erected Works for their Defence on Bunker-Hill. It is said they have brought over from Bofton Part of their Light-Horse.

Our Troops continue in High Spirits. They are fortifying a very high Hill, about a Mile and a half from this Town, and within cannon Shot of the Enemy on Bunker-Hill.

The historic Chase mansion, at Annapolis, Md., antedates the Revolution by many years, and is a fine specimen of Colonial architecture. More than nine years ago it was given to the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Maryland by Mrs. Hester Chase Ridout, and is to be used as a home for infirm and destitute women.

Wakefield, Mass., June 17, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Sir:—So much is said and written about the "desecration of the flag" that it suggests to me another important matter in relation to the national banner that should be corrected, viz.: the perversion of the National colors.

The colors of our Country's Flag are red, white and blue. The substitution of gold stars or mullets upon silk flags, borne by the National Guard in many States, is wholly an unwarranted addition of a fourth color—yellow. Gold in heraldry is the same as yellow, as silver is the same as white. Silken flags, if they are to have the stars blazoned in metal, should always bear them in silver.

It is surprising how many Americans fancy that any "improvement" upon the flag, whether in the shape of golden stars or a spread-eagle in gold as a center for the blue canton, is quite proper and permissible; just as they imagine a shield with pallets of silver and red, some stars upon a chief of blue, and an eagle roosting upon the edge, is the coat-of-arms of their country.

Very respectfully,

HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES.

In Memoriam.

Archbishop Francis Jensens, of New Orleans, La., Chaplain-General of the General Historic Council, United States Daughters of 1812, who held memorial service annually January 8, to commemorate the victory of New Orleans, died suddenly, en route to Europe, June 10. His remains were returned to New Orleans to rest with a host of friends, and long will a good man be mourned, loved and regretted.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Mercy Warner.—Who married Samuel Gilbert (son of Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Gilbert). Her husband was born in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1687, and died May 1, 1700, in Gilead Parish, Hebron. Mercy Warner died Oct. 13, 1759. Both are buried in the burying-ground on Gilead Hill.

When and where Mercy Warner was born?

When and where she was married to Samuel Gilbert?

Names of some of her lineal descendants who are now living and where?

Ten Eyck.—Can any of your correspondents give me facts about the Ten Eyck family, their lineage and what members were engaged in the War of the Revolution (1776) and in what capacity? Any information will be highly appreciated.

PETER LA TOURRETTE.

PETERSBURG, NELSON CO., NORTH DAKOTA.

Field.—Mr. Martin Diggins Field, now living at the La Salle Flats, Buffalo, New York, is a son of Asa Field, a revolutionary soldier from Northfield, Mass., who was on duty at Claverack, Newburgh and West Point, New York, in Capt. Samuel Merriman's Company, Colonel Israel Chapin's regiment, Oct. 15-Nov. 17, 1779. The service is shown on the town records of Northfield, Mass. Mr. Martin Diggins Field is still quite active, though born on July 16, 1813.

Librarian General, D. A. R.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

Clark, Simpson.—This town (Southbridge, Mass.) has placed headstones on the graves of Samuel Clark and William Simpson, two revolutionary soldiers.

Hawkins.—I shall be greatly obliged for information concerning the parentage of Sarah Hawkins, first wife of Gen. John Sevier. They were married in Augusta Co., Va., in 1762. Rebecca, a sister of Sarah Hawkins, married Lt. Col. Richard Campbell, who was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Another sister, Betsey Hawkins, when over seventy years of age, made a sworn statement in regard to her father's will at Woodstock, Va.

Goode.—Joanna, daughter of Joseph and granddaughter of John Goode and Ann Bennet, married Valentine Sevir about 1740. I wish the maiden name of Joseph Goode's wife.

Bennet.—The parentage of Ann Bennet, wife of John Goode, of "Whitby."

Smith.—The parentage of Sophia Smith, Quakeress, born Sept. 23, 1759. She married Michael Garvuth at Pleasant Mills, N. J., Oct. 25, 1778.

Dickinson.—The parentage of John Dickinson, of Hatfield, Mass. His daughter Eunice, born 1697, died 1770, married Noah Clarke, of Northampton, in 1718.

Taylor and Moore.—I desire proof of the Revolutionary services of Col. Edmund Taylor and Rev. Nathaniel Moore, both of North Carolina.

MARY HORN, Sec. Campbell Chapter, D. A. R.

2124 West End ave., NASHVILLE, TENN.

Durkee.—May 1, 1785, Lydia Durkee married William Lord at Norwich, Conn. Information wanted of date of birth and ancestry of Lydia Durkee.

EDWARD JUNIUS EDWARDS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Fowler.—Information wanted of Esther Fowler, born in Connecticut, married to Nathan Dickinson, Jr., who was born in Hatfield, Mass., on Oct. 19, 1735, and lived at Amherst, Mass., at time of his marriage. Who was she, and from what part of the State did she come?

(MISS) MARY A. DICKINSON.

ROME, MICH.

Beard and Pritchard.—Information is wanted about Nathan Beard, who was born in Connecticut on Feb. 23, 1743, and married Naomi Salmon Beard, of Sharon, (probably his son) married Salva Pritchard on Dec 20, 1792. Address, M. B.

511 North Fayette St., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Thirteen letters written by George Washington were recently sold in London for \$2,320.

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."

AMERICAN WARS.—Instituted, January 11, 1897. Incorporated, February 10, 1897. Members: Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers from 1807 to 1783, and of United States officers of 1812, Mexican or Civil Wars. Companionship granted upon nomination by the Council. Founder: Edward Junius Edwards, Minneapolis.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. Members: Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. General Secretary: General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. Members: 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, 1788. 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 40 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1893. Members: Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. General Secretary: Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 825 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. Members: Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident, prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. Recorder of New York Chapter: Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. Members: Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1775. General Secretary: Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. Members: Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. Corresponding Secretary-General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. Members: Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. General Secretary: Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES (Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable families of New York).—Incorporated, December 9, 1895. Members: Women descended from ancestors who came to New York from Holland prior to 1700. Directress-General: Mrs. William Gibson, Tarrytown, N. Y. Deputy Directress-General: Mrs. Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, 41 East Fifty-ninth street, New York.

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, 1894. Members: Descendants of Colonial Governors. Secretary-General: Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Ky.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.—Incorporated March 14, 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 39th Street, New York City.

HISTORIC COUNCIL, LADIES' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE TWO AMERICAS.—Foreign Secretary: Mrs. Florence Grey, Everett House, New York City.

HOLLAND DAMES OF THE NEW NETHERLANDS.—Organized in 1893. Members: Women descended from ancestors who came from Hol and prior to 1675. General address: Holland House, 30th street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1895. 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. Secretary: Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. Members: Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. President and Founder: William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Organized, December 22, 1894. Members: Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. General Secretary: George Ernest Bowman, 623 Tremont Building, Boston.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.—Organized, April 23, 1896. 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: John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Commander, Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. Incorporated, March 4, 1895. Members: Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. General Secretary: Mrs. B. B. Kenyon. Information to be obtained from the Organizer, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West 57th 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 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. 83 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, 63 East 127th street, New York City.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.)—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. Members: Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. Assistant Secretary: Charles Isham, 97 Cedar street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812 (General Society).—Organized, September 14, 1814. Members: Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. General Secretary: Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

Sons of the American Revolution.

The fifteenth meeting of the Boston Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the University Club, Boston, on Saturday, May 8, at 8 P. M., twenty-two members were present. President, George Ernest Bowman, presided. The following named were elected members of the Chapter: Benjamin Read Wales, of Dorchester, a descendant of Timothy Wales, of Dorchester, 1723-1727; Charles Bradley Holman, of Hopkinton, Mass., a descendant of Colonel Jonathan Holman, of Sutton, Mass.; Charles Harris, of Boston, a descendant of William Harris, of Charlestown, Mass., 1744-1778; Warren Lord Knox, of Winchester, Mass., a descendant of Abraham Perkins, of Ipswich, Mass., 1747-1842. Mr. Horace Everett Ware gave a very interesting talk on the subject "May 1, 1776, Massachusetts expunges name of King from legal proceedings." This talk was prepared for the meeting for May 1, which was postponed to May 8, in consequence of the absence of President Bowman and several members of the Chapter at the Convention of the General Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Cleveland, Ohio, May 1. Maj. Charles K. Darling called attention to the fact that the State of Georgia owned the last writ signed in the name of the king. Rev. William E. Barton, D. D., related a very interesting account of a romantic incident concerning one of his ancestors. President Bowman gave some information relating to the convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 1.

The Wisconsin Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting on May 29. The following officers were elected: President, George H. Noyes; Senior Vice-President, Wyman Kneeland Flint; Second Vice-President, J. W. P. Lombard; Secretary, Gardner P. Stickney; Treasurer, Oliver C. Fuller; Registrar, William Ward Wight; Historian, Francis B. Keene; Chaplain, Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette. W. W. Strong, of Kenosha, was re-elected President, but declined to serve, and Judge Noyes, of Milwaukee, was chosen in his stead. Messrs. W. W. Strong, Kenosha; Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse; Ralph P. Perry, Reedsburg; W. C. Swain, J. Franklin Pierce, and Harold G. Underwood, Milwaukee, were chosen as Board of Managers. Messrs. Arthur Guilbert, Racine; George William Taylor, Marinette; Charles Tanner Greene, Marinette; Frank Douw Van Vechten, Racine; Joseph Earl Harris, Reedsburg; A. Ledyard Smith, Appleton, were elected members. Messrs. J. W. P. Lombard, Hubbell Underwood, and W. C. Quarles were appointed Committee of Entertainment for the ensuing year. A committee was also appointed to promote the observance of Flag Day, June 14, and instructed to request the Governor of the State to issue a proclamation that the day be observed as such. In the evening, after the meeting, the members and a few invited guests joined in a banquet in the dining room of the Pfister House, which had been appropriately decorated. After the cloth had been removed papers on the following subjects were read and discussed: "The Northwest in the Revolution," by William Ward Wight; "Surgery at the Time of the Revolution," by Arthur Tenney Holbrook; "Early Days of the Wisconsin Society," by General Charles King; "Union of the Two Societies," by William Wolcott Strong, of Kenosha. Short addresses were made by General Stillman F. Kneeland, of New York; Henry S. Van Ingen, of Kenosha, and Francis B. Keene, of Milwaukee. The guests present were: General Charles King, Arthur Tenney Holbrook, Gardner P. Stickney, W. L. Mason, David Courtney, W. C. Swain, J. W. P. Lombard, Robert C. Bradford, William Wolcott Strong, of Kenosha; Walter B. Dutton, William Ward Wight, Peter Van Vechten, Jr., Ralph Percy Perry and Abner L. Harris, of Reedsburg; Francis Bowler Keene, Harry Jen-

nings Noyes, Jonathan F. Pierce, George H. Noyes, General Stillman F. Kneeland, of New York; Paul Carpenter, Oliver Clyde Fuller, Harold Green Underwood, Grant Fitch, Charles Leslie Babcock, Henry Schmalz Van Ingen, of Kenosha; Edward Joy Paul, Norman Leslie Burdick, Charles Gager Stark, William Henry Saunders, of Kenosha; Herbert Wight Underwood, Charles G. Brown and Nelson A. Pennoyer, of Kenosha; Dr. Bryant Smith and General F. C. Winkler.

The Sons of the American Revolution in San Francisco celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. The leading feature of the occasion was the reading of a paper on the event written by Colonel A. D. Cutler, a member of the society, by Mr. John R. Robinson, a man nearly 83 years old, a son of a Revolutionary soldier, which the papers of that city printed entire.

The members of the Paul Jones Club, of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution, of Portsmouth, N. H., with their ladies, to the number of fifty persons, proceeded to Greenland, N. H., on June 17, and marked the grave of the Rev. Samuel McClintock, D.D., with a Revolutionary marker, the gift of Hon. Edward S. Barrett, of the Massachusetts Society, and National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. McClintock was Chaplain in Stork Regiment at the Battle of Bunker Hill. History tells us he was in the battle, animating the men by his exhortation, prayers and intrepidity.

Dr. W. O. Jenkins, President of the Club, delivered a very able and patriotic oration on the life and labor of this devout man. Prayer was offered by the Secretary, J. E. Leavitt, and benediction by Rev. Dr. Robie, of Greenland. There were present Mrs. Dr. Retcher, of Portsmouth, a great-granddaughter of Rev. Dr. McClintock, and several other descendants. After decorating the graves with flowers, the Club held a business meeting and admitted Hon. E. S. Barrett, Captain W. L. Willey, F. B. Philbrook, of Boston; ex-Governor Sawyer, and William Sawyer, of Dover; Hon. Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, N. H., and Dr. Durgin, of Eliot, Me., as members.

The Club voted to attend the patriotic sermon at St. John Church, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, D.D., rector, on the morning of July 4th, and the grand celebration of Patriotic Societies at North Conway, N. H., July 4 to 8. The Club voted to print in their annual year book the report in full of the Historical General, Henry Hall, to the National Congress at Cleveland.

Portsmouth, N. H.

O. L. FRISBEE.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held in Omaha, February 22, 1897, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The records and papers relating to the War of the Revolution have never been carefully collected and published and are rapidly becoming lost or destroyed, and believing that the whole people of the United States are interested in the preservation of these records, and that such a publication would be of incalculable interest and benefit to future generations of our people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Nebraska Society, Sons of the American Revolution, request the Nebraska Representatives in Congress to present a bill in Congress providing for the collection, indexing and publication, by the United States Government, of all the records, letters, papers, maps, and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and press the passage of such a bill; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Nebraska, with the request that he give the measure his hearty and active support.

L. P. FUNKHOUSER,

Secretary.

TO THE SECRETARY OF EACH STATE SOCIETY:

Dear Sir:—From June to November, during the year 1898, the "Trans-Mississippi Exposition" will be held in the city of Omaha. As the name indicates, this exhibition was designed especially to place before the whole people, the varied and combined resources of the twenty-two States west of the Mississippi River; but every State in the Union, as well as many foreign countries, have been invited to participate, and there is good reason to anticipate that they will do so. It is expected that this Exposition will be second only to the World's Fair at Chicago. At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held February 22, 1897, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request the co-operation of each of the State Societies, to secure at the "Trans-Mississippi Exposition" an historical exhibit, under the auspices of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Assured that it would be expedient, desirable and in accord with its avowed purposes for the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to be well and fitly represented at so large a gathering of the American people, it is requested that this communication be given early consideration by your Society, and, if approved, that instructions be accordingly given to your delegates to the National Congress, which meets at Cleveland, April 30.

Fraternally,

L. P. FUNKHOUSER, Secretary.

At the June meeting of the Board of Managers of the Michigan State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, thirteen new members were admitted; committees were appointed to secure suitable club rooms, and to publish a year book containing a short account of each ancestor's war service, and other items of general interest. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the Board of Managers of the Michigan State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, do approve and recommend to our members the Patriotic Magazine, THE SPIRIT OF '76, published in the interests of the National Society, and containing information about the hereditary and patriotic societies of our Country." The Board authorized the securing of a canvasser to get subscriptions for the paper.

Flag Day was very generally observed throughout our State, the Mayors issuing proclamations to the citizens of their various jurisdictions requesting an observance of the day; this request of the Mayors was the result of a resolution of the April meeting of our Society, calling the attention of the Mayors throughout the State to the significance of Flag Day and urging them to issue a proclamation.

The Secretary reported a membership of 213, with prospects of its reaching 300 in the near future.

The annual meeting of Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, was held last evening at the office of E. M. Wood.

The reports of the officers were read, and officers re-elected as follows: President, Walter Chandler; Vice-President, Joseph G. Ogden; Secretary, Miller C. Earl; Treasurer, Bauman L. Belden; Managers—Edward M. Wood, Erastus G. Putnam, Augustus S. Crane, Edward S. Atwater, Walter Timms, Aaron D. Mulford and C. Symmes Kiggins. Charles C. Taintor was elected to membership.

The Chapter accepted an invitation from the First Presbyterian Church to attend a patriotic service in that church on Sunday afternoon, July 4. On the afternoon previous the Chapter will mark a number of graves of Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in the old churchyard, placing upon them appropriate bronze devices designed for this purpose, together with a flag. A number of graves were thus marked last year, and it is the purpose of the Chapter to add to the number each year as the location of the resting places of the soldiers can be ascertained.

Arrangements were also made for marking graves at Rahway, including that of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also several in the old churchyard at Connecticut Farms.

Another matter which will probably be pushed to an early completion will be the preparation and placing upon the First Presbyterian Church, with appropriate ceremonies, a handsome bronze tablet, properly inscribed, telling of historical events which have transpired in and about the old edifice. The Chapter proposes in the future to extend this work and erect other tablets upon other historical buildings of the city, as circumstances may warrant.

The Founders and Patriots of America.

The Founder of the society, with full Board of Council, made the Archbishop of New Orleans chaplain for life, and the appointment gave general satisfaction. Resolutions of regret will be placed on the society records at the meeting of the next General Council January 8, 1898, and a memorial address will follow, to honor the memory of the first Chaplain-General of the United States Daughters of 1812.

John Quincy Adams, Secretary-General of the Order of Patriots and Founders, has been invited to deliver an address July 4 at the New England meeting of Patriotic Societies at Coney, New Hampshire. He has accepted. The subject of his oration will be "Our Allies of the Revolution."

The sword of General Steuben was presented to the Oneida Historical Society last month, and it is expected the memorial tablet of the Church of Baron Von Steuben of this city, recently demolished, will be placed with the sword at Utica. At the recent Von Steuben memorial in this city, May 13, General Franz Siegel made a fine oration in honor of the Drill Master

of the Revolution, and presented a manual of Von Steuben's tactics of the Revolution to the Founder-General. Mr. Francis Alexandre Adams wrote for the occasion an ode to Steuben, that was enthusiastically received. Resolutions were sent to Emperor William of the memorial service to the great Prussian, and plans devised to secure a monument to tell the story of the soldier-patriot to New Yorkers.

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling was officially invited to attend the Queen's Jubilee. Mrs. Alexander C. Chenoweth also, to attend the Cobat celebration at Bristol, England.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Two national days have been observed by the Camden, N. Y., Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On Lexington Day the Chapter was entertained by its Vice Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie. The house was finely decorated both outside and indoors. The parlor decorations were elegant and elaborate. The windows and walls were draped with silk flags and the electrolens were covered with red, white, and blue tissue. The delicate arrangement of cut flowers of red and white in vases that rested on "Liberty blue" ribbon, and with the potted plants, made the room look beautiful. At 5.30 P. M. tea was served, and most of the delicacies were in red, white, and blue. On the sideboard was displayed a rare collection of old Revolutionary china, belonging to Mrs. Frisbie. The first thing that attracted the eye of each guest was a beautiful badge, inscribed "Camden Chapter, D. A. R.," on pale blue with gold. They were received with many thanks to the hostess. Then the members returned to the parlor, where Mrs. Frisbie distributed beautiful souvenirs in the form of a programme, hand painted and designed by Mrs. Margaret Landens Sandford and Miss Clara Rae, of Utica. On the front cover was a colonial design, such as "The Old North Church," "Paul Revere," "Priscilla," etc., and the inscription, "Lexington Day, 1897." The exercises were as follows: Piano duet, "A Spanish Suite," by Mrs. Kendall and Miss Abbott; reading, "The Revolutionary Uprising," Miss Rae; violin solo, "Mazurka de Concert," Mr. Kramer; essay, "Battle of Lexington," Mrs. W. Stoddard; reading, "Elopement in '75," Miss Rae; song, "Barbara Frietchie," Mrs. Case; recitation, "Paul Revere's Ride," Mrs. Bacon; essay, "General Israel Putnam," Mrs. Stone; duet, piano and violin, "Star Spangled Banner," Mr. Traffern and Mr. Kramer. Miss Rae, of Utica, was a guest, whose recitations were fine. There was also another guest from out of town, Mrs. Leonard, of Taberg. The next day observed was Ticonderoga Day, May 18, at the home of our Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Conant. Grove Cottage has been the scene of many a social gathering for both old and young, but none has ever eclipsed our regular May meeting. The hour for assembling was at 5 P. M. The business meeting was harmonious and soon over. The dining-room was decorated very skillfully with silk flags and other ornaments. The table for a banquet was arranged in the shape of the letter T with red carnations and white jonquils in vases that rested on white lace doilies over Liberty blue tissue. At each plate was a souvenir programme, the outside cover being a hand-painted flax-wheel with the name of the receiver. The whole arrangement displayed the touch of an artistic hand. During the repast the sweet tones of the violin by Mr. Kramer, accompanied on the piano by Miss Case, enlivened the occasion. Their different selections were one of the pleasant features of the evening. Mrs. G. F. Conant, the Regent, was toastmaster. The first was "Our Flag," responded to by Miss Lucy Miller singing the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by violin and piano; "Love of Our Country," responded to by Mrs. L. J. Aldrich, reading a very interesting essay—the violin took up the strain and played "America." The third was "Ethan Allen and Ticonderoga," responded to by Mrs. Flora May Borkand, a direct descendant of Ethan Allen. Her reply displayed great historical research and was rendered in a very pleasing and spirited manner. The next meeting will be at the residence of Mrs. C. F. Kendall on Bunker Hill Day.

(Mrs.) NANCY EMPEY EDIC, Historian.

The Caesar Rodney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wilmington, Del., met at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, at Grubbs Landing—a most appropriate place for a patriotic meeting, since it was the landing place for supplies for the soldiers in the Battle of the Brandywine. Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, President of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was present as the guest of Mrs. Churchman, and made an interesting address by the Chapter Chaplain, Miss Harriette Warwick Mahon, read on "The Declaration of Independence of Mecklenburg in North Carolina in 1775," which was followed by a short ad-

dress by the Chapter Chaplain, Miss Harriette Warwick Mahon. With cheers for General Washington and the great men and women of the American Revolution, for Delaware (the first of the Thirteen Colonies), and for Delaware's Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the meeting adjourned. The members are looking forward with the utmost pleasure to the autumn meeting, which will be held on September 11, the anniversary of the Battle of the Brandywine.

C. P. M. DENISON, Secretary.

The Milicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, having a flourishing membership of 100, has been called upon to bear the loss of three of its members within seven months. First, Miss Mary Cook, full of years and honors; then Mrs. Robert F. Griggs, and now one of our true Daughters, who had neared a century, has gone to her reward. Mrs. Maria Hinman Pulford, who for ninety-one years had passed in and out of a country village in Connecticut. The story of the Revolution was to her a household word, direct from the lips of her father, Colonel Joel Hinman, an officer of marked bravery. In 1896 she identified herself with our Chapter and received both a silver and gold souvenir spoon.

On May 12 Mrs. Mary A. Washington entertained the Macon (Ga.) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at her residence in that city. It was her 81st birthday. She is really the founder of the Chapter, and its present Regent. Many beautiful flowers were sent to Mrs. Washington, and to each of her guests she gave as a souvenir a pretty ribbon bow in the colors of the society. Dainty refreshments were served from a table that had its birth in Colonial times; the handsome damask tablecloth was seventy-five years old, and the iced tea had a more delicious flavor for being served in rare old goblets of beautifully chased solid silver. Members present were: Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. William Lee Ellis, Mrs. T. O. Chestney, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. J. B. Cobb, Miss Mary Cobb, Miss Martha Goode Hill, Miss Annie Napier, Mrs. W. C. Turpin, Mrs. Tenille, Miss Mattiebrien Brown, Miss Lawson Davis, and Miss Mary Patterson. Mrs. George Napier and Mrs. A. L. Miller were elected members. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was well represented by Mr. Hugh Vernon Washington.

The Elizabeth (N. J.) *Daily Journal* says: A most delightful meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held yesterday at the house of Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Regent of Boudinot Chapter, of this city. About forty ladies were present, including Mrs. Francis S. Conover, of Princeton; Mrs. D. A. Depue, State Regent; Mrs. E. H. Wright, late State Regent; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, of Newark; Mrs. R. F. Stevens, of South Orange; Miss Batcheller, Regent of General Frelinghuysen Chapter; Mrs. Ollendorf, Regent of Camp Middlebrook Chapter; Mrs. G. D. Julien, of Hoboken; and Mrs. Albert Atterbury, of Plainfield. Mrs. Conover, Vice-Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, of New Jersey, read an interesting paper, giving a full account of the formation of that Association. She told how the idea of the purchase of Mount Vernon by the people of the United States originated with Miss Cunningham, of Connecticut, when passing down the Potomac in 1856. She heard the bell toll, and asked the reason, and was told that it was done of respect to the memory of Washington. Seeing the neglected condition of the place, she immediately went to work to carry out her idea. The obstacles she encountered were without limit, but with unbounded energy she persevered until her patriotic labor was accomplished. Mrs. Putnam then gave a very interesting paper on the history of the old Boudinot mansion, which is rich in association with prominent men of Revolutionary times and of special interest to the residents of Elizabeth.

At the close of the reading Mrs. Putnam presented to the Chapter a gavel, beautifully mounted in silver, and engraved:

This gavel
was carved from a solid oak beam
in the Boudinot Mansion,
Elizabeth, N. J.,
where General Elias Boudinot entertained
General Washington at luncheon,
April 23, 1789, on his way
to his inauguration as First President
of the United States.
Presented by Mary N. Putnam, Regent.

This valuable gift was most gracefully acknowledged and accepted in the name of the Boudinot Chapter by Mrs. Benjamin H. Campbell.

A great throng gathered at the Washington lawn party, given by the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York, on May 23, at Earle-Cliff, Washington Heights. The national fund to build the memorial Continental Hall at Washington was substantially aided by the reception. Mrs. Ferdinand Earle, who resides on the old Jumel place, the scene of the garden party, received the visitors in a big marquee on the front lawn. She wore a costume of her great-grandmother, Katherine Dyer, of pink and blue brocade. The lace on the kerchief was caught with pink rosebuds on the shoulders, and a landscape was painted on the front skirt.

The women who assisted in the various committees were powdered wigs, as a rule. Mrs. Albert E. Scott was one of these. She wore a lavender mull gown with lace kerchief. Mrs. Le Roy Sutherland Smith was in blue brocaded satin, with point lace. Mrs. James R. Franklin wore, with a green velvet waist, a thread lace skirt, which had belonged to an ancestress, Mary Dan, for whom Danbury, Conn., was named. Mrs. Mallon was in pink satin.

There was no lack of music. Miss Maud Morgan, the harpist, led the Lenox Choral Society, composed of sixty young women. They sang the "Star Spangled Banner" out of doors and then rendered other patriotic airs within doors. The Eighth Regiment Band played constantly.

Three rooms in the old mansion were devoted to the display of relics. A portrait of Mme. Jumel, as well as a white lace shawl of hers, were shown, as well as the bed on which she died. Mrs. Mary Bank Stacy, who is a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, wore a lavender satin gown draped with the bridal veil worn by Cromwell's granddaughter, Mary Hammond Cromwell, whose prayer book, with name inscribed, with Maryland, 1761, added, she also held. Mrs. William H. Trafton was in white organdie over blue silk. She showed a mortar, which was used by her ancestor, Dr. H. Kiersted, who located in New York in 1660.

Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, the Regent of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, from Connecticut, had some interesting relics to show.

Among the guests were Charles A. Lummis, Mrs. J. C. Hazen, Mrs. James McCreery, Mrs. Courtney Manning, Mrs. Peter Donald, Miss Anna Donald, Mrs. C. H. Dennison, William Cary Sanger, Mrs. Charles Lee of Boston, Mrs. Gallaher, Mrs. Henry J. Newton, Mrs. Sally Cory, Mrs. Henry A. Topham, Mrs. Abram G. Mills, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Russell Treat, Mrs. Frederick Castle, Abram V. W. Van Vechten, Miss Mary Vanderpoel, Miss E. L. Van Norden, Robert De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Dr. H. H. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Raymond Fitz Maurice, Lieutenant Stephen N. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payson Cone, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. J. Howard Sweetzer, Miss Sweetzer, Franklin Harper, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Ferree, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. H. Hoyt, Mrs. Isaac Carey, Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. Dodge and Mrs. Nathaniel McKay.

It seems safe to say that the \$1,000 pledged by Mrs. Earle for the Continental Memorial Hall has been raised.

Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Sing Sing, held its Anniversary Day exercises at the residence of its Secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Brown, on Wednesday, May 26, it being three years since the granting of the Chapter's charter, and also the 122d anniversary of the "meeting of the Provincial Congress to arrange and prepare for the war." The address of welcome was given by Miss Noxon, Historian of Mohegan Chapter, and was responded to by Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Regent of Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, N. J. Then followed vocal and instrumental music, with addresses by Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent New York City Chapter, and Mr. John Winfield Scott, Son of the American Revolution. Notwithstanding the eloquence of these speakers, the honors of the day were unanimously awarded to Miss Virginia Larkin, the little daughter of one of Mohegan's members, who recited E. L. Brooks' poem, "The Liberty Bell." An elaborate collation was served, while the orchestra played popular airs, and after a stroll through the beautiful grounds the gathering dispersed, and Mohegan Chapter had rounded out another successful year.

A Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recently been formed at Biddeford, Me. The officers are: Regent, Miss Cora B. Bichford; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Susie Fleet Yonland; Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Littlefield Donnell; Registrar, Miss Sophie Farlox; Historian, Mrs. Sarah E. Dudley Jellison; Treasurer, Miss Georgia Staples. The Chapter has made excellent progress from the start, and is entering enthusiastically into different lines of work.

No Chapter could possibly have better meetings nor better times socially than does the Chester County (Pa.) Chapter,

Daughters of the American Revolution. On May 20 it was the guest of Mrs. J. Gibson McIlvain at "Woodbine," her country residence, about seven miles from the county seat. The mansion overlooks the beautiful Chester Valley. The day was lovely, and many members were in attendance. Illness, death in the family and traveling abroad kept three of the officers away. After a bountiful luncheon, business was taken up, Vice-Regent Mrs. Horace A. Beale presiding. A new musical selection is used upon each occasion, and this time "O Glorious Emblem" (The Story of Our Flag), by Thos. O'Neill, was beautifully sung. An effort is being made by the Daughters of the American Revolution to have the State appropriate funds for the care of Valley Forge, and the committee, through Miss Mary Anderson, reported that the effort is meeting with great favor among the representatives at the State capitol. A fund for the Mount Vernon Association, to which each member is asked to contribute, was created. The Chapter's only "original" daughter having recently passed her 95th birthday, Mrs. Henry C. Pennypracker, "my ladie" of "Moore Hall," reported having fulfilled the mission entrusted to her. Beautiful flowers and blooming plants, such as made gorgeous the gardens of long ago, were sent in abundance, and her chair of state placed in front of a bank of them. With her white neckerchief and whiter hair she looked happy and content, with her insignia conspicuous against the lace. Here she received her family—all her children, grand children and their children, being invited for the day. After noon-tide dinner the family group were photographed on the lawn.

Instrumental music and old time hymns interspersed the programme. In the evening friends called, and the Phoenix Military Band serenaded her with choice selections. From pillar to pillar of the large verandas were draped the national colors, and smaller silk flags were in decoration throughout the house. On the drawing room mantel were banked flowers of the tri-colors with the fleur de lis at the top, to honor Lafayette in the flower emblem of his country.

The Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ansonia, Conn., was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Charles F. Booker, Mrs. Franklin Farrel, and Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Jr., at the home of Mrs. Brooker. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, of Brooklyn, had been invited to talk upon the subject of "The Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," and by many entertaining stories she impressed her hearers with the thought that to the women as much honor is due as to the men for the heroism of those trying days. Sweet music on the piano and harp, played by the Misses Lilian and Adele Farrel, added to the pleasure of the occasion.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Des Moines, Ia., tendered a delightful reception, Thursday evening, to the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, at the home of their Regent, Mrs. W. H. Bailey, of North Sixth avenue. The parlors were elaborately decorated with choicest cut flowers, marguerites, carnations, sweet peas and roses, and flags were draped about the rooms. The receiving party consisted of the Regent and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bailey, and the ex-Regents, Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, Mrs. L. F. Andrews, Mrs. George W. Ogilvie and Mrs. R. R. Peters, who extended the seventy-five guests present a hearty welcome. The dining room was decorated in pink. In the center of the table a huge cluster of La France roses were placed. Misses Sallie Swett, Anna Skinner and Bernice Grefe waited upon the guests here, serving daintiest refreshments. A unique idea was carried out in regard to the cream. It was in the form of a pyramid, on the top of which a tiny satin flag was placed. These flags the guests pinned on, and in this way the host was enabled to see who had been served. The refreshments were all in pink.

The Continental Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its regular monthly meeting, which included an "outing" to Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, May 26. The meeting was called to order in a room of the Washington headquarters, where General Washington wintered during the Revolutionary War. The Regent sat in a chair which was used by him at the residence of Col. Ogden at Rockaway, N. J. After the business meeting several hours were spent examining the many interesting relics which have been most carefully preserved by The Washington Association, which has the house and relics in charge. The President of the Association was present to welcome the Regent and members upon their arrival at the headquarters. A luncheon was served on the lawn of the residence of Mrs. Kuehl. The weather being all that could be desired the day was most enjoyable.

The Daughters of the Revolution gave a loan exhibition of relics in Copley Hall, Boston, on April 19 and 20, which was an assured success. The Boston Globe says: The articles on exhibition are in glass cases, ranged about the sides of the hall,

with a double row in the center. They are in charge of ladies from the different Chapters. The Chapters contributing were:

The Dorothy Q. of Boston, Mrs. H. Meredith, Regent, in charge of Mrs. Dudley R. Child, 79 articles; Sarah Hall of Newton, in charge of Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris, 165 articles; Adams of Quincy, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Regent, in charge of Mrs. William H. Ruddick, 126 articles; Third Plantation of Lynn, Mrs. Micajah D. Clough, Regent, in charge of Mrs. John W. Heath, 120 articles; Mary Warren of Roxbury, Mrs. Ptolomy O. M. Edson, Regent, 263 articles; Rufus Putnam of Dorchester, Mrs. Robert T. Swain, Regent, 26 articles; Isaac Gardner of Brookline, Mrs. J. C. Kittredge, Regent, 67 articles; Mercy Savory of Groveland, Mrs. John F. Boynton, Regent, 60 articles; Mary Wade of Ipswich, Mrs. John F. Ross, Regent, 71 articles; North Bridge, Mrs. John W. Perkins, Regent, in charge of Mrs. Charles E. Greenough, 486 articles; Captain Thomas Kempton of New Bedford, Mrs. Henry B. James, Regent, 21 articles; Deborah Sampson of Lawrence, Mrs. J. W. Crawford, Regent, 24 articles; Nathaniel Tracy of Newburyport, Mrs. George W. Blood, Regent, 72 articles; contribution from Reading in charge of Mrs. George C. Bosson and Mrs. Galen A. Parker, 55 articles; Yeaton private collection, 85 articles; Deliverance Monroe Chapter of Malden, Mrs. J. Marshall Phillips, Regent, in charge of Miss B. Florence Whitaker, 29 articles; Josiah Bartlett of Amesbury, Mrs. J. O. Perkins, Regent, 26 articles; Phoebe Foxcroft Phillips of Andover, Mrs. William Marland, Regent, in charge of Miss Florence A. Parker, 320 articles; general collection, in charge of Misses H. Elizabeth Giddings and Ellen J. Abbott, 30 articles; French collection of Revolutionary and other historic photographs, in Allston Hall, 47 articles; Nathaniel Gage of Bradford, Bancroft of Worcester, Methuen of Methuen, Judith Badger Cogswell of Haverhill, have exhibits with the general collection; from Bridgewater, 63 articles.

The following Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, sent exhibits: Warren and Prescott, 9 articles; Bunker Hill, 6 articles; Paul Revere, 14 articles. The Society of Colonial Wars sent 111 articles. The Goodwin private collection contains 120 articles.

The stage is arranged as an old Colonial interior, with oak-paneled walls, cabinets containing articles of silver and china, an old settle, and other antique articles, formerly the property of some noted individual. In the center is a tea table, where young ladies, "in powder, paint and patches," dispense the favorite beverage. Yesterday these were the Misses Nightingale, Emily Wilde, Hattie Pierce, and the Misses Parker. Miss Simmons was at the spinning wheel. Miss Sarah Hunt, of Salem, Regent of Massachusetts Chapter, is the chaperon, assisted by Mrs. F. C. Perkins, District Vice-Regent. In Allston Hall the Cecelia Orchestra played during the afternoon and evening, and Mrs. Marion Titus sang in the evening.

The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. C. F. Withington, Mrs. Leslie Clarke Wead, Mrs. William Marland, Mrs. Edward B. Cole, Mrs. A. M. Ferris, Mrs. C. H. Bond, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Mrs. Frank M. Goss, Mrs. Joseph Bates and Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith.

The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its last meeting adopted a resolution of congratulations to Queen Victoria as "a woman who has shown herself great, good and loyal in all the relations of life," with enthusiasm. Also, a resolution to present a flagpole to Barnard College in the autumn, when the new college building is opened, was adopted. The Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, announced that she intends to appeal to the whole Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, next February, moving that the General Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, present a handsome and suitable memorial to the President of the French Republic at the end of the century, in 1900, during the Paris Exposition, in recognition of the great services France yielded to this country during the Revolution, when the ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution were in such urgent need of help."

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Bristol, Connecticut, following their line of work upon the Early Colonial History of Connecticut, gave at its March meeting, the period embracing the Pequot War, which was most ably treated by Mrs. Katherine Arms Gaylord, Mrs. Bessie Moody Scott, and Mrs. S. A. Gridley. The study of Indian character embodied in the papers, showed that the solution of the Indian Problem of 1630, was rather more difficult than

that of 1897. Possibly the original inhabitant would have considered "The Solution of the Pale-face Problem" more to the point. Miss Pierce read of the Coming of the White Man, from Hiawatha, and Mrs. Hattie Wolcott, an address delivered to the Soldiers of the Pequot War (ascribed to Thomas Hooker). The Glee Club gave the "New Hail Columbia." The April meeting treated of the period immediately following the Pequot War—which covers the first five Governors of the Colony. The two marked features of this period are—first, the continuance of the same men in office for more than twenty years; and secondly the loss to the Colony, during the same time, of all the leading spirits, either by death or removal, until in 1660 the original leaders were gone. Miss Root, historian, read biographical sketches of the Governors. Miss Roberts presented a paper upon the "Settlements of the Period." The paper "Troubles with the Indian," by Mrs. Eggleston, was unfinished, owing to illness. "Troubles with the Dutch" was humorously treated by Miss Bartholomew. "Our Early Connecticut Courts" was ably given by Miss Hubbell, and the programme was completed by a *contralto solo*, by Mrs. Treadway.

Upon April 19, the Chapter gave a unique and most interesting entertainment at the High School Hall, for the benefit of the "Hill Green." Prizes were awarded by the Chapter to the pupils of the Grammar schools for the best historical declamation, and best essay upon a historical subject. The universal excellence of the productions rendered decision difficult; but the prizes were finally awarded as follows: Declamation: "The Black Horse, and His Rider," Edith Tredwell (prize large picture of Washington). Essay: "Israel Putnam," Leverett Tanner (prize, large picture of the frigate Constitution). The prizes are to be marked with names of winners, and hung upon the walls of the schoolroom to which they belong. The Chapter was represented at two large Daughters of the American Revolution receptions recently—the first at Mrs. Dana Bartholomew's in Ansonia, and the second at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, New Haven. Regents and officers throughout the State largely attended the latter affair. Magnificent potted plants and Easter lilies, with our colors, decorated the home-like, yet artistic rooms. Mrs. Kinney received her guests in the gracious, unaffected manner, which has won for her so entirely the love and esteem of Connecticut Daughters. Orchestral music, dainty refreshments, and warm greetings between visiting members (who, in these pleasant State gatherings, are fast becoming old friends) made the afternoon a delight. Each guest was presented, upon entering, with a blue and white badge bearing the pleasing command: "Look in our eyes! Your welcome waits you there! North, South, East, West! From all and everywhere."—Florence E. D. Muzzy.

The third anniversary exercises of the "Paul Revere" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were held at Christ's Church, Salem street, Boston, on Patriotic Day, April 19. The church was crowded with the throng of cultured women, and was made beautiful by the Easter decorations of palms and lilies. Over the chancel were draped two large American flags and a picture of Paul Revere on a silken banner was hung in the center. While the guests were assembling the chimes in the steeple rung out patriotic airs, and the organist of the occasion, Mrs. Emma Le Zarron Tilton, a member of the Chapter, played an organ voluntary. The bells have hung in this church since 1754, and the organ was put in in 1759. Miss E. O. Zarnum and Miss Elizabeth Wilder sang "Thou Grace Diviſe." Rev. William E. Zaeton, D.D., of the Shawmut Church, made an address and was followed by the report of the Historian, Mrs. Willis R. Russ, which dealt with the history of the organization. The congregation joined in the chorus of "The Star Spangled Banner," led by Misses Wilder and Zarnum. Mrs. J. W. Cartwright was presented by Miss A. V. Peabody with a badge making her a life member of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, to which she responded with cordial thanks. Mrs. Cartwright is the Regent of Paul Revere Chapter. Miss Maude Murray, recited "Paul Revere's Ride" and "Union and Liberty." The Misses Wilder and Zarnum sang "I Feel Thy Angel Spirit," and there were stirring addresses by Col. Henry A. Thomas and Rev. Arthur Little. The exercises closed by the singing of "America." On the lecturn hung a large wreath of laurel and galax leaves, tied with red, white and blue, with the inscription in blue flowers, "Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R." This was placed on the grave of Paul Revere in "The Old Granary Burying-Ground" by the officers who were appointed a committee to attend to this matter.

EUNICE N. PEABODY,
Secy. Paul Revere Chap., D. A. R.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Miss Anna Maria Benton, of Windsor, Conn., was 100 years of age last month. Her father, Elihu Stanley Benton, was a sailor in the Revolutionary War, and in view of this fact she was voted an honorary member of the Martha Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a meeting held October 20, 1895. She is said to be the oldest living "own daughter" in Connecticut, and a gold spoon, to which all own daughters are entitled, was presented to her on January 1, 1896.

The Maryland Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held a meeting on May 7 and discussed the proposition to unite with other patriotic societies in raising funds for the purchase and preservation of old "Fort Frederick," the only remaining colonial and revolutionary relic in the State, which retains intact its ancient character. The delegates to the annual meeting and luncheon in New York, April 23 and 24, read their reports. Miss Clara B. Sadtler read copies of autograph letters to her grandfather, at the time of the Revolution, from General Muhlenburg and the father of President Madison, which were of great interest and historical value.

A lace embroidered apron made in 1775 was presented to the Society by Mrs. John P. Ammidon. It is beautifully made of fine white muslin, and the embroidery is a marvel of exquisite needle work. It is a most acceptable addition to the collection of relics owned by the society. After an animated discussion of the merits of the rival claimants, "Thomas Johnson" (the first Governor of the State), and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, were finally decided to be the choice of the members for the two Maryland men to be honored by statues in the hall of the Capitol at Washington, and the committee having the selection in charge were ordered notified accordingly. The Society also determined to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, by a musical and literary programme at a lawn fete to be held at the country residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Hill. The officers of the hereditary and patriotic societies in Baltimore were invited to participate as guests of the Society.

The Board of Managers of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held its first monthly meeting after the annual meeting on May 17th at the Society Rooms, 156 Fifth avenue, New York city. Standing committees were appointed on Admissions, Organization, Junior Auxiliary, Press, Finance and Auditing, having as chairmen: Mrs. J. J. Casey, Admissions; Miss A. W. Sterling, Organization; Miss Sarah E. Hunt, Junior Auxiliary; Mrs. W. A. Childs, Press; Mrs. W. S. Cogswell, Finance and Auditing. The Committee on Organization is to establish State societies where none exist; that on Junior Auxiliary is to form a society among the children who are too young to join the societies, Daughters of the Revolution, or Sons of the Revolution. During the months of July, August and September the General Society rooms at 156 Fifth avenue will be open every morning from half-past nine until one o'clock, instead of in the afternoon. At the last meeting of the Board thirty-five new members were admitted to the society. Mrs. Frank Daniels, of the Colonial Chapter, New York, has been elected a member of the Board of Managers; also Mrs. James Little, of Brookline, Mass. Mrs. E. P. Steers has resigned the office of Regent of the New York State Society. Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, the Vice-Regent, has succeeded to the office of Regent. Mrs. John J. Berry has been elected to fill Mrs. Schuyler's place of Vice-Regent. The Rensselaerwyck Chapter, of Troy, in which many changes have been made during the last few months, is being reorganized by Mrs. Orton Thomas.

Mrs. George H. Hodenpyl, on account of ill health, has resigned as Regent of the New Jersey State Society, and Mrs. A. W. Bray has succeeded to the office. Miss F. O. Rand has been elected Vice-Regent to fill Mrs. Bray's place. Mrs. A. M. Burtiss and Mrs. George Hodges have been elected on the Board of Managers.

The New Jersey State Society has taken a room in the Wallace House at Somerville, which they will furnish and decorate, and which will be known as the "Daughters of the Revolution Room." The committee in charge of the room consists of Mrs. L. D. Gallison and Mrs. E. F. Church. This house, used by Washington as his headquarters during the winter and spring of 1778-1779, was purchased by the Revolutionary Memorial Society and will be made a museum for historic relics. It will be opened on June 17.

Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Peekskill, N. Y., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Isaac O. Rapkin; Vice-Regent, Mrs.

James H. Townsend; Secretary, Mrs. Leverett F. Crumb; Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Clinton; Historian, Mrs. L. A. Williams; Chaplain, Rev. J. Ritchie Smith.

The Society of Colonial Wars.

The Society of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts gave a reception to ex-Ambassador Bayard on May 27 at Young's Hotel. Governor Snowden made the speech of welcome, to which the distinguished statesman replied in a happy vein.

Through the efforts of the Society of Colonial Wars, Assemblyman Eldridge, of Warren County, introduced and secured the passage of a bill to appropriate \$5,000 to purchase for the State the land at the head of Lake George, on which was fought the second and the decisive one of the three skirmishes on September 8, 1754, which together are known in history as the "Battle of Lake George."

Governor Black has just made this bill a law, and now the Society of the Colonial Wars propose to erect upon the battlefield a monument which will commemorate the signal victory upon that site, just as the monument to the memory of Colonel Ephraim Williams, at "Bloody Pond," three miles south of Lake George, marks the field of the "bloody morning scout," in which the founder of Williams College lost his life on the same day. The monument is to be forty feet in height, and will be visible far down the lake, and for miles around. It will bear a statue illustrating the incident of King Hendrick, the Mohawk chief, warning General William Johnson against the division of his forces in battle. Taking three arrows separately, he broke them easily. He then put three arrows together and tried in vain to break them. The sculptor is already engaged upon the work, and it is expected that the monument will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on September 8, 1898, the 144th anniversary of the battle.

Colonial Dames of America.

The Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Illinois gave a brilliant entertainment on the evening of April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, in the handsome building of the Chicago Historical Society. Five hundred guests were invited, including the Presidents and officers of all of the Colonial and non-Colonial societies. The Reception Committee received in the large hall, which was appropriately decorated with national flags, palms, and the colors of the society. A well selected musical programme was rendered. Professor H. P. Judson, of the University of Chicago, delivered an interesting and instructive address upon "The Larger Meaning of Colonial Life." Refreshments were served later in one of the adjoining rooms, the tables being dressed with yellow flowers and blue ribbons. The fine collections of the Historical Society added much to the interest of the occasion.

Society of New England Women.

The Society of New England Women held a meeting at the Waldorf on April 29. The treasurer's report was satisfactory. This society of women is one of the largest and most influential of our patriotic clubs. It purposes to hold an entertainment in November at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will eclipse any previous attempt of historical representation. It will be called "The Mask of History." Many of the New England Women will participate. The central feature will be the representation of events of general and local American history by the descendants of those makers of the Nation who participated in them. Costumes, scenery, speech, incidents, will all be accurate historically, and many of the most prominent political, literary and social leaders of the city have already become identified with this enterprise, either as participants in the scenes or as patrons.

Little Men and Women of '76.

The last meeting of the Brooklyn Society Little Men and Women of '76 proved to be one of unusual interest. The subject for the day was The American Flag. The exercises opened by the children singing a hymn, the music of which was composed by the President, Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer. Mrs. Milton Haxton delighted the children with a comprehensive paper on the Flag, and was much gratified with their responses to her questions. The society has among its members two direct descendants of Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag.

United States Daughters of 1812.

The Historic Council, General Society United States Daughters of 1812, held a meeting at the Everett House, in New York city, on Monday, May 3, to commemorate the services of Major-General Alexander Macomb in the War of 1812. The Michigan Society, United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Alfred Russell, President, forwarded a petition signed by members of that society, to be signed by members of the General Society in New York and forwarded to Congress, asking them to appropriate a fund for the purchase of a handsome bronze statue of General Macomb, to be placed to his memory in one of the parks or squares of Detroit, Mich., the city of his birth, and where much of his military experience was gained. The New York society was asked to join in this petition, and the assistance of her Congressmen will be invoked, as General Macomb, the hero of Plattsburg, so ably defended New York State from the British during the war of 1812. The petition reads: "To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: The undersigned members of the patriotic Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 petition your honorable body to appropriate a proper sum for the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of Major-General Alexander Macomb, formerly commander-in-chief of the United States Army, to be placed in some public square in the city of Detroit, Michigan, where the late Major-General Macomb was born, on April 13, 1782; the public memorial to commemorate his services in the war of 1812, for which services he received the thanks of Congress, a gold medal and the brevet of Major-General, wherefore we pray," etc. A large number of ladies were present at the Everett House and enjoyed a very delightful programme. The Founder and President-General, Mrs. Darling, received the members and also read a paper on "Founder's Kin Insurance." Mrs. LeRoy Sunderland Smith, Secretary General United States Daughters of 1812, read a very interesting sketch of General Macomb's life, written by his granddaughter, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, whose husband has recently been promoted to the rank of Major-General of the United States Army. Miss Smedly, of the International Art Association, was present and addressed the Daughters in a very interesting manner. Mrs. Cory, Miss Harriet Denison and Miss Dunlevy made happy little speeches, while Miss Glose played several delightful selections on the piano and Miss Brown, of Los Angeles, charmed all by her singing. At the close of the afternoon Mrs. Darling presented the genial host of the Everett House with a handsomely framed picture of "The Birth of Our Flag" in recognition of his many courtesies and generous hospitality extended to the patriotic societies of which she is founder. Mrs. William Lee, First Vice-President-General of Boston, was the honored guest of the occasion.

SEC. GEN. U. S. D. 1812.

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At the annual State meeting of the United States Daughters of 1812, the members of the organization were entertained by Mrs. Sullivan Johnston, the National as well as State Vice-President of the Society, at her residence, in Pittsburgh. Although the Pennsylvania Society was organized only a year ago, it has already a membership of thirty-one. In the absence of Mrs. Daniel Kirk, the Vice-President, Mrs. Joseph Marsh was appointed Chairman and Mrs. Wallace Bache, Secretary. The meeting was very informal, being somewhat in the nature of a tea, given in honor of Mrs. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, the State President. Mrs. Hall explained the object of the Society. It was decided to give a donation to the monument fund now being raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution for a monument to be erected in Frederick, Md., to the memory of Frances Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was written in 1812, and consequently is of especial interest to the Daughters of 1812. It was also decided to hold the annual State meetings on the 27th of May, the anniversary of the battle of Sacket's Harbor. The feasibility of organizing a local chapter of the Pittsburgh Society was also discussed. The project met with the hearty approval of the State President, and a meeting will be called in the very near future for that purpose. Much interest was shown in the treasured gavel presented to the Society by Colonel Bellas. It is made from the wood of the three famous vessels always associated with the war of 1812—the Constitution, the Lawrence, and La Guerrier. Three gavels were made from the wood and presented by Colonel Bellas to three patriotic societies.

The Society has adopted the carnation as its flower, and has a pretty custom of wearing it always on Easter Monday in memory of the dead. The colors of the organization are blue and gray, and the badge is a small anchor of gold half-hidden behind a star of blue—the anchor of faith and the star of hope. None of the badges are jeweled.

Among the members of the society who reside in Pittsburgh may be named Mrs. George Bingham, Mrs. Samuel Dickey, Mrs. Lee S. Smith, Mrs. Robert D. Bryce, Mrs. Bernard J. Singer, Mrs. Robert T. Reinemar, Mrs. William House, Mrs. Henry Decker De la Meillaire, Mrs. Mary K. Clarke, Mrs. Edwin F. Earle, Miss Mary McCandless, Miss M. J. McCombs and Miss Thea S. Johnston.

There will probably be a Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812 organized soon in Chester County, Pa., with Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Frank T. Downing, and Dr. Ada H. Audenreid as leading spirits.

The Chapter of Allegheny County will also have a physician among its members. Dr. Millie J. Chapman will worthily represent the medical profession, being not only eminent as a physician, but, also, is a woman of wide culture, agreeable personality, and of good American stock, her family having distinguished themselves as patriots and good fighters in Colonial and Revolutionary times.

A committee has been appointed by Mrs. Hall, State President, to draft by-laws for the use of the Pennsylvania Society. This committee consists of Mrs. Joseph Marsh, Chairman; Mrs. Wallace P. Bache, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Mary Kingsley Clarke, of Allegheny. The members of this committee being capable and energetic, it is believed that their labor will soon cause an exhibit of satisfactory results. In the meantime, Pittsburgh and its environs have two-thirds of all the members in the State, and the interest is widening—the little pigeon-holes in the grandfathers' chests of drawers are being searched, and the grandmothers' housewives are being unwrapped from their time-yellowed wrappings, with the hope that some new light may be shed upon the history of that time, which was not so far away, and yet whose records are so incomplete. In the haste of going to meet the invading foe, the heroes had very little time to write down their deeds and sufferings. Well is it that we of these brighter, calmer days should endeavor to weave link in link and make the chain of their history complete!

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The annual meeting of the National Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, which began at the Union League on May 20, was attended by a number of men prominent in army and navy circles, besides civilians who are well known. Although organized only three years ago, its rapid growth has attracted attention throughout the country, and it has brought within its ranks more noted men in proportion to its membership than can be found in any similar society.

The dominant features of the order are the perpetuation of the name, as well as the service, of any officer who served in either the American Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, or the Mexican War, and the conferring of companionship upon such officers or their direct male descendants as they shall be selected by the order.

Its membership includes President McKinley, ex-President Harrison, General Porter, the Ambassador to France; many of the United States Generals, Admirals, and other officers, besides such civilians as Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, General James M. Varnum, and George J. and Edwin Gould.

From a parent Commandery founded in the State of New York in 1894, the order has spread throughout the United States, embracing Commanderies in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Florida, the District of Columbia and Maryland, and several others in process of organization, with a national Commandery as the central governing power. The order, having been instituted largely by veteran officers, has received recognition of the National Government through its State, Navy and War Departments, which authorize officers of the Army and Navy to wear the decoration on all occasions of ceremony.

The officers of the National Council are: Commander-General, Major-General Alexander S. Webb, United States Army, New York; Vice-Commanders-General—Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, United States Navy; A. Floyd Delafield, James H. Gilbert, Horace Davis, Rodney MacDonough, Lieutenant James H. Bull, United States Navy; Secretary-General, James H. Morgan; Treasurer-General, Edward S. Sayres; Registrar-General, Rev. Henry N. Wayne; Historian-General, Captain Henry H. Bellas, United States Army; Judge-Advocate-General, Frank M. Avery; Chaplain-General, Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens; Recorder-General, Frederick J. Huntington.

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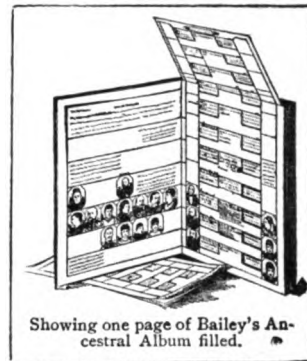
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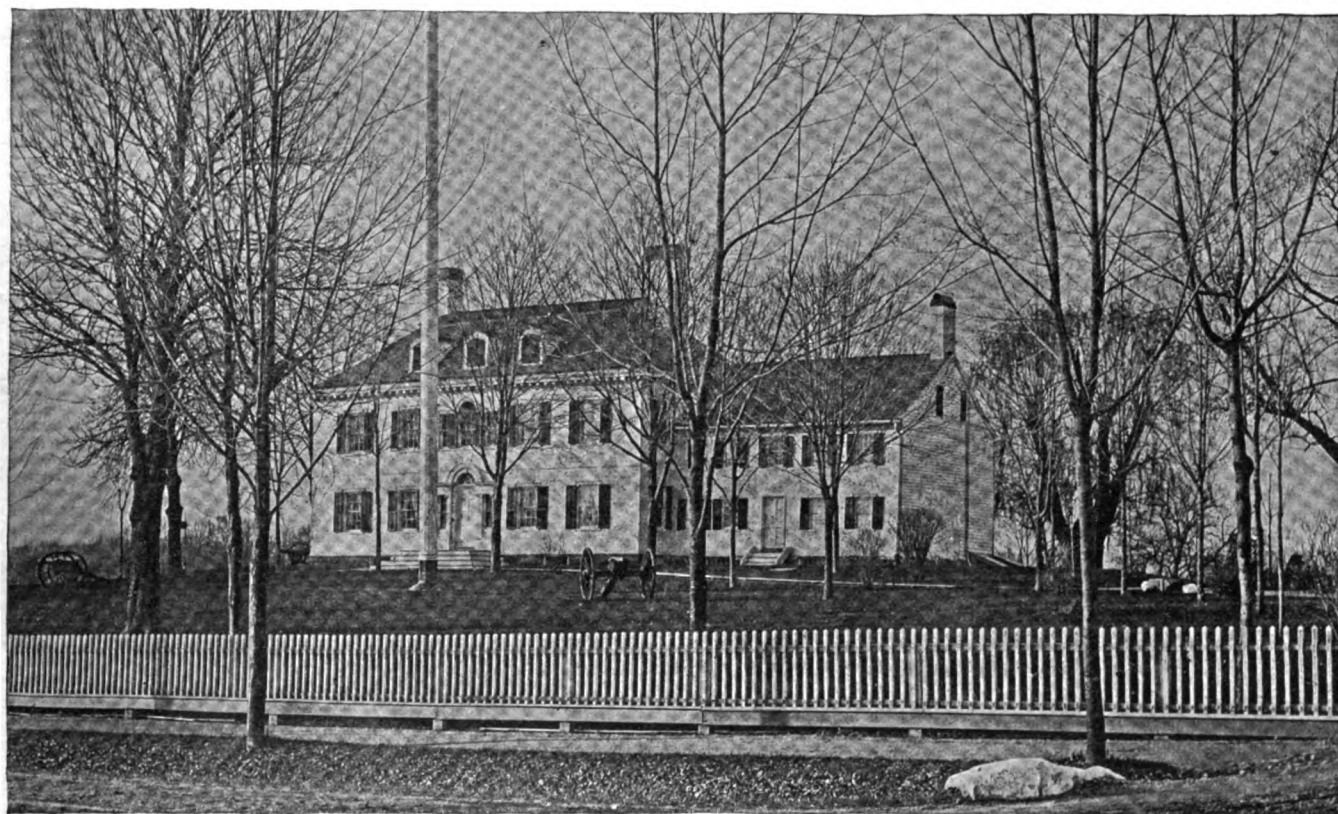
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THE VAN VECHTEN COLLECTION.

AT the time of the American Revolution the region lying west of Lake Michigan was a gloomy wilderness inhabited only by savages and by animals not less wild. Within the memory of a generation yet active in affairs, the State of Wisconsin has been



settled by the white man and converted into a civilized, prosperous and densely populated commonwealth. Comparatively speaking Wisconsin is a new State, and yet in that part of the country there exist two historical collections of almost priceless importance to the student of Revolution and Colonial times. One is the famous Draper collection, rich in data relating to the South, which is owned by the University at Madison, and the other is a private collection, the property of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee. It is of the latter that this paper will deal.

The Van Vechtens are a fighting race. From the time of the Roman camps on the river Vecht in Holland, they have taken part in all the great wars in which their country has been involved. Vecht means battle. The Van Vechtens, who are from Vecht, were in the siege of Haarlem, 1572 and 1578. Later, in the siege of Leyden in 1574, they were among the men who, when summoned to surrender, replied, "We are short of

provisions, but we will eat our left arms and fight you with the right, but surrender Never." In America, from the advent of the pioneer of the Van Vechten race on the banks of the Hudson river, they have taken part in every war down to the last one, thirty years ago, and have never been known to flinch at the call of any duty.

The American branch of the family was planted here by Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, who, with his wife, one son Teunis, and two black slaves, sailed from Holland in 1688 in the ship *Annes* from Norway, and located on a farm at Greenbush, opposite Albany. Teunis took a prominent part in the life of the township, and is mentioned in histories of that region as a man of activity and influence, a member of the Council of Safety, and called an old citizen in 1668. Teunis was not one of the historic "three brothers" who came over at such and such a date and founded other families, but, if the Van Vechten did not begin with several of the name, the name multiplied rapidly enough in the course of time. The pioneer became the father of four children, from whom a vast number of living men and women derive their lineage. The names of the four were: Teunis, born in Vechta, Holland, in 1684, who married Jannetje Vreelandt; Cornelius T., born on the farm near Greenbush, who married Sara Solomasu Goewaf, and after her death Annatje Leendertse, and later Maria Lucase, widow of Jacob L. Claase; Gerrit, who married Annetje Janse, and later Greetje Volkert daughter of Volkert Jans Douw; and Pieterje, who married Myndert Frederickse Van Yveren, in 1668.

Teunis, son of the pioneer, had eleven children, and showed the stock he came from by taking a commission as a Captain in the colony of New Netherland in 1686 and joining in the wars. He had command of a company at Lake Champlain in 1689, two of his sons, Johannes and Teunis, being with him at the front.

The son Teunis, born May 24, 1668, was himself commissioned Captain in 1702, and served in the border wars in 1715; and Teunis, son of the latter, born April 1, 1707, served as Captain in the French and Indian war of 1746 and again in 1756.

Samuel Van Vechten, son of Teunis last named, was born September 28, 1742, and took a commission from Cadwallader Colden, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in New York, September 10, 1770. June 30, 1778, he was placed in charge of Fort Ticonderoga, and at different times served in the War for Independence under General Gates and General Philip Schuyler. The account book kept by him, 1770-78, all in his own handwriting, and duplicate bills of account, approved, audited and signed by General Gates and General Schuyler, are now in the possession of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, who is his grandson.

John Van Vechten, son of Samuel and father of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, was born November 24, 1785, and as a Captain of Militia went into camp at Sackett's Harbor in 1812 for defense of the frontier against the British. Peter Van Vechten has all the military books and papers of Captain John Van Vechten. Peter Van Vechten, son of John, was born April 15, 1827.

The sword carried by Teunis in the border wars, and by his son Teunis, 1746-56, and by Samuel, son of Teunis, 1770-78, and by John, son of the latter, in the War of 1812, is now in the possession of Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee. Money could not buy this precious family heirloom, honored as it is by having been carried by brave men in the service of their country for four generations, covering a period of nearly a century.

The descendants of the Albany Van Vechtens gradually scattered to other towns, and one of them, Teunis Van Vechten, the first son, found his way down to the romantic valley of Catskill Creek, where he bought lands from Pewsack, squaw of the chief of the Catskill Indians, and from her son Schupahof, and from Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the deed being signed October 20, 1681.

The Colonial government would not recognize the deed until March 21, 1686. Then, being confirmed in his purchase, the owner built a stone house on the farm in 1690, locating it close by Catskill Creek, about two miles from the Hudson river, back of what is now Catskill village. The house was remodeled by Teunis Van Vechten, great grandfather of Peter Van Vechten, in 1750, and as left by him stands to-day. A picture of the ancient dwelling is printed herewith. The slaves lived in the smaller part of the house until 1838, when they were emancipated by the State of New York. Slaves came into the world in that part of the house, lived there and died there. There is a mill near the house and has been since 1700. Some of the Scripture tiles in this old house, brought from Holland, were afterward removed and put into a house at Leeds, now owned by Peter Van Vechten. Peter Van Vechten was born in the old stone house, April 15, 1827, the last member of the family, white or black, of which it was the birth place.

When Brandt made his raid through the Hudson river valley after he had burned the city of Kingston, a number of the refugees from homes, laid in ashes, found a harbor of refuge in the Van Vechten homestead. One of them was the wife of Jacob Ten Broeck, mother of Judikje Ten Broeck, who married



THE VAN VECHTEN BULLET-POUCH.

Teunis Van Vechten and became the great-grandmother of Peter Van Vechten of Milwaukee. Brandt visited the Van Vechten homestead also, and when he saw Mrs. Ten Broeck there, he passed on and spared the house, and neglected to discover the Van Vechten silverware, which was all hidden beneath the cushion of the chair upon which Mrs. Ten Broeck sat and who pretended to be sick. All the men were away in the army at that time, and two old black slaves were the only human beings at home, except Mrs. Ten Broeck, Mrs. Judikje T. B. Van Vechten, and a boy twelve years old, afterward Judge Abraham Van Vechten of Albany. Peter Van Vechten has had an excellent etching made of the old stone house, which is being printed upon leaves cut from an old family account book, the first entry in which is dated 1684. The farm and house belonged to John Van Vechten and his two brothers, and was sold in 1836, the furniture being moved up to another house at Leeds, which now belongs to Peter Van Vechten, and contains many relics and pieces of furniture of the ancient time. It is, in fact, full of objects of historical interest.

Peter Van Vechten moved out to Wisconsin in 1845, at the age of eighteen, one of the pioneers of the State, and in 1852, two years before he was married, bought the house at 582 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, in which he has lived ever since. Deeply interested in the history of his country and the splendid record of the family, he began four years ago to collect material for a family history from 1688 to 1896, and, after immense labor, has finally made his manuscript nearly ready for publication. His collection is of wonderful interest, whether regarded from a genealogical or historical point of view. It is one of the largest and best in existence in private hands.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 can not give a catalogue of this collection, but many of its readers will be glad to have a few of the choicer relics referred to.

Mr. Van Vechten believes that he has the largest and best collection of Continental money of any private citizen of the United States. The old Van Vechten sword has been already referred to. In addition, there are many enlistment rolls with the original signatures of the men. The account book of Teunis Van Vechten, 1684-1707, shows the excellence of the paper used in those days. The pages are ruled by hand, and the strong, white, well-calendered paper preserves its record in perfectly legible condition. A musket of the Revolution, 1776, accompanies the sword, and there is also one of the long Holland muskets, 6 feet 7 inches in length, beautifully balanced, which in their day did such fine execution. At the World's Fair in Chicago, a soldier could have been seen armed with one of those long Holland muskets. Their shooting qualities nearly equalled the rifle of the American Revolution, and that was the reason why two regiments were armed with them. A powder horn carried by Benjamin De Meyer of Samuel Van Vechten's company, 1776, bears the date and

initials cut into the end. All the old army commissions and numberless deeds, rolls, diaries and records comprise a part of the Milwaukee collection. Two of the deeds were signed by Edmund Andross, October 26, 1676, and December 27, 1680; and one by Philip Schuyler (father of Major-Gen. Philip Schuyler) and wife and others, reveals the fact that Mrs. Schuyler could not write in English and so had to sign her name in Dutch. One deed is signed by several Indians of the Esopus tribe with their marks, under date of June 11, 1709. Another, dated August 23, 1790, bears the signature of George Clinton, and the great seal of the State of New York, as large as a hard tack cracker, hangs from the document by a cord of silk, which passes through it, the two ends being fastened in the seal. An old Dutch clock, solid silver from Holland, furniture, clothing, buckles, letters, books, papers, and a hundred other priceless relics of the olden time, go to make up a part of this collection. Orders signed by Philip Livingston and documents of the Van Rensselaers and other historic families, belong to Mr. Van Vechten's collection. Philip Livingston was a splendid penman, and the ink has not faded on the specimens of his work in Milwaukee, although the ink is 181 years old. One relic of interest owned, however, by Henry C.

Smith, is the pewter tobacco box of Derrick Van Vechten, of this family, a cousin of that Col. Cornelius Van Vechten, who was with his regiment under General Herkimer at Fort Schuyler when Jane McCrea was murdered. Derrick was a Major of Colonel Acker's regiment then, and, with Colonel Acker, went out with a squad of picked men to follow the Indians. They ran into an ambush, and the first shot from the concealed enemy struck Derrick Van Vechten, passing into his body through his tobacco box. The shot was not instantly fatal, and Major Van Vechten was scalped while yet alive.



THE VAN VECHTEN HOMESTEAD ON CATSKILL CREEK.

When he fell, Derrick said to Colonel Acker, "I am done for. You save yourself." The body of the brave man lay where it fell until the enemy were routed. It is a singular fact that Lieut. Derrick Van Vechten, father of the Major, was also killed and scalped by the Indians in the French and Indian War of 1746. About twenty years ago, when the bodies in the cemetery at Fort Edward were removed, the remains of Lieut. Derrick Van Vechten were taken up and the bullet was found in his skull. The two Derricks were descendants of Gerrit Teunis Van Vechten, only son of Gerrit Teunis Van Vechten and Annetje Janse. The Major married Alida Maria, daughter of Col. John Knickerbocker, May 2, 1761.

Peter Van Vechten is one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, and ex-Sheriff of Milwaukee County, and is president of the Old Settlers' Club, organized in 1869. To that organization he has given a number of relics and books of ancient date, among them a Book of Common Prayer, printed in 1754, now considered in New York to be worth \$250. Few men of to-day are so well informed concerning the early Dutch settlers of New York State.

THE Directory of the Club Men of New York, recently published by the New York Printing Company, is a unique and valuable book of reference.

As far as we know, it is the only work of the kind issued in the United States, and doubtless proves among many other things that New York is the greatest club center in America, but her clubs are not supported by New Yorkers alone, for thousands of names appear in this handsome volume as members of New York clubs who are non-resident by many hundreds of miles.

The volume contains a brief sketch of each of the leading clubs and like organizations in New York giving its address, his-

tory, purpose, list of officers, initiation fee and dues, and so on; lists of clubs whose members figure in the list of club men; and the list proper, containing some twenty-eight thousand names arranged alphabetically, with the individual's clubs and private address appended.

As a substitute for the city directory, the book is invaluable. It contains the people you want to know about and omits those that are not sought for. Each line is a condensed biography, indicating social position, education, habits, ancestry, religion and politics. The price is \$3, and it pays for itself in a week. New York; the New York Printing Co.

CLEVELAND'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A REMARKABLE series of festivities, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city, has just ended in Cleveland, Ohio. There are few cities west of the Alleghenies of equal age, for when Moses Cleaveland sailed into the Cuyahoga river, with the exception of St. Louis and Detroit most of that vast region was a wilderness.

During the progress of the American Revolution a controversy arose as to the rightful ownership of unoccupied lands. The States appealed to their charters for their titles to the lands northwest of the Ohio, and opposing States claimed that they should be surrendered for the common benefit, and become the property of the Union. Some States, New York being one, abandoned all claims, others compromised, making large reservations in the acts of surrender. Connecticut was one of these, reserving for her school fund a tract comprising a land area of about 8,667,000 acres. This was sometimes called New Connecticut, but usually the Western Reserve. In 1793 she granted 500,000 acres in the western part of the reserve to the sufferers in Connecticut by the devastations of Arnold and Tyron in the Revolution, and in 1800 surrendered to the United States all political jurisdiction over the territory, and was confirmed in her title to the soil.

In May, 1795, eight citizens of Connecticut, one from each county, were authorized by the General Assembly to sell 8,000,000 acres. This tract was sold for \$1,200,000 to thirty-five or thirty-six citizens of the State, some of whom represented associates, who immediately formed the Connecticut Land Company. Seven directors were appointed, and a deed of trust for the entire purchase was given to John Caldwell, Jonathan Brace and John Morgan. The deeds of these trustees are the sources of all titles in the Reserve.

The Land Company chose as its agent Gen. Moses Cleaveland, a man of superior character, who was sent out to survey the land, and who became the founder of the Forest City. With him were Augustus Porter and Seth Pease, surveyors; Moses Warren, Amos Spafford, John M. Holley (father of Governor Holley, of Conn.), and Richard Stoddard, assistant surveyors; Joshua Stow, commissary; Theodore Shepard, physician; thirty-seven employees and a few emigrants; in all, fifty persons.

July 4, 1796, the party crossed the line into New Connecticut, and in half an hour were at Conneaut, on the shore of Lake Erie. With a division of his party General Cleaveland braved the dangers of the lake, and sought the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, landing there July 23d. From the bluff overlooking the peaceful stream, beautiful table lands could be seen rising eighty feet above the blue waters of Lake Erie. Here a survey for town lots was made by Augustus Porter, who named the place in honor of the leader of the party, and, shortly after, a map of Cleveland was made, bearing date October 1, 1796. The exploring party went on its way, leaving four of its number behind, and with this small beginning the city entered upon its career.

EARLY PREPARATIONS.

Early in 1894 steps were taken almost simultaneously by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Early Settler's Association towards a suitable commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of these events. Eventually the work of the Early Settler's Association became one of co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce. In 1895 a Centennial Commission, representing the city and the citizens at large, was appointed by a committee of city officials and members of the Chamber of Commerce. Organization was effected July, 1895, and the Commission entered upon its task of arranging for a series of imposing and popular events, to begin July 19, 1896, and to end September 10th.

The Centennial Committee was constituted as follows:

Officers—Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, Honorary President; Samuel G. McClure, Honorary Secretary; Mayor Robert E. McKisson, President; L. E. Holden, First Vice-President; A. J. Williams, Second Vice-President; Edward A. Roberts, Secretary; Charles W. Chase, Treasurer; Wilson M. Day, Director General.

State Members—Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Governor; Hon. S. M. Taylor, Secretary of State; Hon. W. D. Guilbert, Auditor of State; Hon. Asa W. Jones, President of the Senate; Hon. D. L. Sleeper, Speaker of the House.

Municipal Members—Robert E. McKisson, Mayor; Minor G. Norton, Director of Law; Darwin E. Wright, Director of Public Works; Frank A. Emerson, President City Council; H. Q. Sargent, Director of Schools.

Members-at-Large—William J. Akers, H. M. Addison, A. T. Anderson, Bolivar Butts, Colonel Clarence E. Burke, Charles F. Brush, Charles W. Chase, George W. Cady, Hon. John C. Covert, Wilson M. Day, George Deming, Colonel William Edwards, Hon. Martin A. Foran, Kaufman Hays, H. R. Hatch, Hon. O. J. Hodge, L. E. Holden, J. H. Hoyt, Hon. M. A. Hanna, Hon. John O. Hutchins, George W. Kinney, John Meekes, James B. Morrow, Daniel Myers, Samuel Mather, E. W. Oglebay, James M. Richardson, H. A. Sherwin, A. J. Williams, A. L. Withington, Augustus Zehring.

The entire series of Centennial observances was under the auspices of this commission, and although the membership of the Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

the Ohio SONS OF THE REVOLUTION and other patriotic and historical organizations was represented on nearly every committee that had anything to do with the celebration, the members took part as citizens and not as representatives of their respective Orders. Among those thus taking part may be mentioned Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Vice-President of the Ohio Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION; James McElroy Richardson, President of the Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; Liberty Emery Holden, First Vice-President; James H. Hoyt, Marcus A. Hanna, Clarence E. Burke and the Hon. Orlando John Hodge, Compatriots of the same Society.

THE CELEBRATION.

Religious observances on Sunday, July 19th, formed a fitting prelude to the formal opening of the celebration a few days later. In the morning sacred and patriotic selections of music were played on the Trinity Cathedral chime by Harold A. Vosseller, and special services were held in the churches, both morning and evening. Mass meetings were held in the afternoon and evening, at which eloquent addresses were made by prominent clergymen and members of the Centennial Commission.

The entire National Guard of Ohio, and the 17th United States Regulars with a battery of Artillery and a troop of Cavalry, entered upon their summer encampment of two months on Monday, July 20th, and their presence added greatly to the military displays of the celebration. On the 21st a log cabin, which had been erected in Public Square, typifying the life and struggles of the pioneers, was dedicated in the presence of an immense crowd. Few of these could hear the speeches, but all evinced great interest in the occasion. A concert at night by Contorno's famous Ninth Regiment band of New York was followed by a grand historical musical spectacle.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

At midnight a salute of a hundred guns, fired by Battery A, Cleveland Light Artillery, announced the beginning of Founder's Day, July 23d. These were again heard at 5:30 A.M., firing the national salute. At an early hour crowds began to make their way to Central Armory, where the formal exercises were to be held, and at ten o'clock fully 5,000 persons were present in the vast auditorium, the main floors and galleries being packed. Members of the Centennial Commission, with the honored guests of the occasion, occupied the rostrum. Among these were Major William McKinley, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Senator John Sherman, Governor Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, Governor and Mrs. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut, who were accompanied by Adjutant General and Mrs. Graham, Colonel and Mrs. Miller, Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Adams, Captain Thompson, U.S.A., eight other members of the Connecticut staff, the Mayor and other city officials of Hartford, Conn., Lieut. Governor Jones of Ohio, Governor Merriam of Minnesota, Colonel Rodgers, private secretary to Governor Bushnell, Colonel R. C. Parsons and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Sprecher.

As Mayor McKisson rose to open the ceremonies he was received with applause. After alluding in complimentary terms to the distinguished guests who were present, and uttering a panegyric on the city of Cleveland, he introduced Mr. James M. Hoyt as Chairman, who read the following telegram from Buzard's Bay:

Mr. Wilson M. Day:

DEAR SIR.—I congratulate the City of Cleveland upon the close of its first century, with the wish that it may be only the beginning of her prosperity.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

As the applause with which the message was received subsided, the Cleveland Vocal Society sang "Song of the Vikings," and Mr. Hoyt delivered a brief but eloquent address, which was warmly applauded.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Charles S. Mills, and "Stars of the Summer Night," given by the vocal society, after which Mr. Hoyt introduced the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Senator from Connecticut, and President of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia. After a courteous allusion to the "hospitable, fraternal and patriotic spirit," which prompted the visit of Governor Bushnell and staff, Mayor McKisson and other representative citizens to Hartford in February to meet Governor Coffin and Mayor Brainard, and extend to them and the citizens of Connecticut an invitation to attend the celebration, Senator Hawley expressed the "heartly thanks, sympathy and congratulations" of the people of Connecticut. Then followed an historical address of remarkable eloquence, touching on the past and present of the city, and the grave questions that concern us as a people. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and a

noble centennial ode was read by its author, Col. John J. Piatt. Addresses followed from Governor Coffin, Governor Bushnell, Major McKinley and other distinguished men. An address on the park system, by J. G. W. Cowles, led up to his presentation to the city as agent of John D. Rockefeller, land and money for park purposes, amounting to \$1,000,000. A resolution of thanks offered by Mr. L. E. Holden was voted with three rousing cheers. The exercises concluded with the "American Hymn," and prayer offered by the Rev. Samuel P. Sprecher, D. D.

THE PARADES.

Rain threatened to prevent the parade in the afternoon, but the skies cleared, the sun came out, the streets became dry, and the multitude which had assembled was at last gratified by the sight of the procession. The streets were literally jammed with people, no fewer than 200,000 being gathered in the business center and along the line of march of the two gorgeous parades, the civic and military in the afternoon, and the historical pageant at night. In size and display these exceeded any ever before given in Ohio, and rank with the best ever given anywhere.

A brilliant party of statesmen and military officers, in carriages, led the procession until they reached the City Hall, where they took their places on the handsome stand erected there, while the parade passed in review. The procession was composed of militia, regulars, veterans, volunteer firemen, letter carriers and various uniformed civic bodies, with a dozen or more bands playing stirring music. Every part was bright and inspiring, and a description would give but a feeble idea of its beauty.

A national salute was fired at 5:30 P. M., and at 8:30 the lamps on the Centennial Arch were illuminated by an electric current released by President Cleveland at Gray Gables, where a special wire had been run from the nearest telegraph station, two miles away. As the arch was transformed into a blaze of light, a trumpeter announced the approach of the historical pageant. Twenty two mammoth floats, brilliant with lights, bearing young men and women dressed in quaint costumes, represented "The Passing of the Century." These were decorated gorgeously and presented a magnificent spectacle, as they rolled on through the streets past the reviewing stand. At 10 o'clock the centennial ball was opened in the Gray's Armory by a grand march led by the young men who had personated characters on the floats.

OTHER POPULAR EVENTS.

It would be impossible to describe in detail all the events of

the celebration, which lasted two months, and we can only mention a few of the most important. The chief feature of July 23d was the New England dinner, given on the campus of the Western Reserve University under the auspices of the New England Society of Cleveland, and the Western Reserve Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The parade on Wheelmen's Day, which on account of the rain was deferred till July 27th, was a very popular feature. On Woman's Day, the 28th, there were very interesting exercises in Central Armory, over which Mrs. Mary B. Ingham presided, and in the evening a reception and banquet at Gray's Armory, which was one of the most elegant functions of the series. Western Reserve Day, July 30th, with a fine military and pioneer parade, and the parade of the Knights of Pythias on August 25th, saw no abatement of interest and enthusiasm.

PERRY'S VICTORY DAY.

During the last week great events took place in bewildering succession, the commemoration on September 10th of the brilliant naval victory of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, crowning the whole series with complete success. The day was made a holiday throughout the city, nearly all shops and factories being closed. Flags and flowers covered Commodore Perry's monument in Wade Park, and an elaborate floral vessel at the foot bore the inscription, "Don't Give Up the Ship." The day was ushered in by the firing of the national salute. Public exercises were held in Central Armory, where Governor Bushnell was the presiding officer, and wielded a gavel made from the historic flagship *Laurence*. The orator of the day was Governor Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, the native State of Commodore Perry, and a stirring description in verse of the battle of Lake Erie was read by its author, Frederick Boyd Stevenson of Chicago. In the afternoon a military and industrial parade took place, which in size and variety surpassed any of the previous ones of the Centennial. Attention was especially attracted to the long line of floats representing the industries of the city, which illustrated the fact that Cleveland is not only a port and commercial city, but has become a great industrial centre. In the evening a magnificent spectacle was given on the lake front, opposite Lake View Park, the Battle of Lake Erie being graphically represented by fireworks. An official banquet at the Hollenden was the closing feature of this marvelous series of beautiful and interesting celebrations, which had brought together such an unusual number, not only of the foremost citizens of Ohio, but of distinguished men from other States.

WASHINGTON'S SENSIBILITY.

Any incident which tends to give an insight into the private character and disposition of Washington must possess value and interest. For of him it may be said, as it has been of another distinguished personage in American history, that "there was at once something feminine and manly in his composition. He united the gentlest affections of woman with the pride of the haughtiest manhood."

Washington gave proof of this when, on a certain occasion in the privacy of his home, the conversation turning upon the imprisonment of Lafayette at Olmütz, he became so affected as to shed tears for him, whom he regarded and loved as a son.

On this occasion no one was present but Washington and his immediate family, with the exception of William Bradford of Philadelphia, who after having served in the army, and having filled several of the highest judicial offices in the gift of his native State, was commissioned by Washington Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Bradford was so moved by Washington's exceeding grief and tears, that he perpetuated the touching incident in some verses which, as they were only intended for private circulation, are probably not familiar to general readers. They are as follows:

THE LAMENT OF WASHINGTON.

As beside his cheerful fire,
Midst his happy family,
Sat a venerable sire,
Tears were starting in his eye,
Selfish blessings were forgot
Whilst he thought on Fayette's lot,
Once so happy on our plains,
Now in poverty and chains.

"Fayette," cried he, "honored name!
Dear to these far distant shores—
Fayette, fired by freedom's flame,
Bled to make that freedom ours.
What, alas! for this remains—
What but poverty and chains!

"Soldiers, in our fields of death,
Was not Fayette foremost there?
Cold and shivering on the heath,
Did you not his bounty share?
What reward for this remains,
What but poverty and chains!

"Hopeless Fayette! midst thine error,
How my soul thy work reveres!
Son of freedom, tyrant's terror,
Hero of both hemispheres!
What reward for all remains,
What but poverty and chains!

"Born to honors, ease and wealth,
See him sacrifice them all;
Sacrificing also health
At his country's glorious call.
What for thee, my friend, remains,
What but poverty and chains!

"Thus with laurels on his brow,
Bellsarius begged for bread;
Thus, from Carthage forced to go,
Hannibal an exile fled.
Alas! Fayette at once sustains
Exile, poverty and chains!

"Courage, child of Washington!
Though thy fate disastrous seems,
We have seen the setting sun
Rise and burn with brighter beams.
Thy country soon shall break thy chain,
And take thee to her arms again!"

Washington endeavored, by personal application to the Emperor of Austria, to effect Lafayette's release, but in vain; and it was not accomplished until after the campaign of Bonaparte in Italy, when the French government insisted that the prisoners at Olmütz should be set at liberty.—MANDEVILLE MOWER, A.M.

AMONG the valuable relics and curios given by Henry D. Stevens, of Rome, N. Y., to the Jervis Library, is an old-fashioned wooden pipe, claimed to be the one that General Herkimer smoked at the Battle of Oriskany.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

THE CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER'S CELEBRATION.

THE Patriotic Societies of Delaware held their first united meeting on the Fourth of July, at Grubb's Landing, the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State Regent, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. They were the guests of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Representatives from the SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES, the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were present. The Chapter Regent, Miss Waples, presided and delivered an address of welcome.

After a prayer by Rev. J. Harry Chesley (SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION) of the Church of The Ascension, Claymont, Del., the Declaration of Independence was read by the Chief Justice of Delaware, the Hon. Charles B. Lore. Delightful papers were read by Mrs. C. Lee McIlvaine of the COLONIAL DAMES, Miss Baird-Huey of the Philadelphia Chapter, and Miss Leiper of the Delaware County Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Stirring addresses were delivered by the following members of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Rev. F. M. Munson, Chaplain; Mr. Peter B. Ayres, Mr. A. J. Woodman, Mr. L. T. Grubb and Mr. L. B. Jones.

Letters of regret were read from the Bishop of Delaware, Rt. Rev. J. Leighton Coleman, Chaplain of the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, Mrs. W. B. Hogg, State Regent DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. A. C. Geer, and Miss Mary Desha, Honorary Vice-Presidents General, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

An honored guest of the occasion was Mrs. J. Edwards Woodbridge, who photographed the patriotic scene, thus preserving to each member a picture of the day which brought so much pleasure to all assembled. This historic spot presented a gala appearance, flags waved from every post and pillar, the verandahs were entwined with the national colors, and as it was a landing place for supplies for the soldiers engaged in the battle of the Brandywine during the Revolutionary War, it was specially appropriate for this memorable celebration.

The exercises were enlivened by the singing of patriotic songs, and closed with the reciting of the poem "Caesar Rodney's Ride," by the State Regent of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A copy of this poem was distributed to each guest as a souvenir of the "Day," through the generous courtesy of Miss Harriette Warrick Mahon, a member of the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

Luncheon was served on the lawn under the trees, and the guests dispersed with rousing cheers for Independence Day, the flag, the friends, the hospitable entertainment, and the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

The following is an extract from a report of the State Regent to the Fifth Continental Congress:

"In the struggle for Freedom Delaware was in no way behind, and we look with pride upon the unsullied record of our Revolutionary Ancestors. In commemoration of the many valuable services rendered at that time by the noble patriot—Caesar Rodney—the first Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, organized in his native State, bears his name.

"He was a man of action, in an era of action, as was plainly shown in that memorable ride of eighty miles in less than a day in order to participate in the deliberation, and carry with him to the Congress of the Colonies, the vote which he held in trust for Delaware, and which was needed to make the Declaration of Independence the unanimous act of thirteen united States. He had lingered at his home near Dover, beguiled by the smiles of a beautiful Tory maiden, who, thinking all things fair in 'love and war,' had intercepted important letters urging his presence in

Philadelphia. When the messenger arrived, sent by Congress, bidding him speed post-haste, *Amor Patriæ* filled his soul, and without a moment for farewell, he sprang into the saddle."

CAESAR RODNEY'S RIDE.

From that soft Midland where the breezes bear
The North and the South on the genial air,
Through the County of Kent on affairs of State,
Rode Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Burly and big, and bold and bluff,
In his three-cornered hat and his suit of snuff,
A foe to King George and the English State,
Rode Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Into Dover Village he rode apace,
And his kinsfolk knew from his anxious face
It was matter grave that brought him there
To the Counties three on the Delaware.

Money and men we must have he said,
Or the Congress fails and our cause is dead.
Give us both and the King shall not work his will.
We are men since the blood of Bunker Hill.

Comes a rider swift on a panting bay,
Hello, Rodney, Ho! you must save the day!
For the Congress halts at a deed so great,
And your vote alone may decide its fate.

Answered Rodney, then I will ride with speed,
It is Liberty's stress, it is Freedom's need.
When stands it? To-night, not a moment to spare,
But ride like the wind from the Delaware!

Ho! Saddle the black, I've but a half a day,
And the Congress sits eighty miles away,
But I'll be in time, if God gives me grace,
To shake my fist in King George's face.

He is up! He is off! And the black horse flies
On the Northward road ere the God-speed dies,
It is gallop and spur as the leagues they clear,
And the clustering mile-stones move afar.

It is two of the clock, and the fleet hoofs fling
The 'Fieldsboro' dust with a clang and a cling;
It is three, and he gallops with slackened rein
Where the road winds down to the Delaware.

Four, and he spurs into New Castle town,
From his panting steed gets quickly down.
A fresh one, haste! Not a moment to wait,
And off speeds Rodney the Delegate.

It is five, and the beams of the Western sun
Tinge the spires of Wilmington, gold and dun;
Six, and the dust of the Chester street
Flies back in a cloud from his courser's feet.

It is seven, the horse-boat, broad of beam,
At the Schuylkill Ferry crawls over the stream,
But at 7:15 by the Rittenhouse clock,
He flings his rein to the tavern jock.

The Congress is met, the debate begun,
And Liberty lags for the vote of one,
When into the Hall, not a moment late,
Walked Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Not a moment late, and that half day's ride
Forwards the world with a mighty stride,
For the Act was passed e'er the midnight stroke
O'er the Quaker City its echoes woke.

At tyranny's feet was the gauntlet flung,
We are free! All the bells through the Colonies rung,
And the sons of the free may recall with pride
The day of Delegate Rodney's ride.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a well-known resident of Germantown, Pa., whose death at the ripe age of eighty-two has recently taken place, was the grandson of Joseph Williams, who, although of Quaker stock, served in the American army during part of the War of the Revolution. Impelled by indignation at the treatment of his father, John Williams, by the British, Joseph, not yet nineteen years of age, enlisted in the 5th Philadelphia Company of Captain David Marpoles, and served during 1777-8. His father had materially assisted the American cause, with which he was in sympathy, and in revenge the British committed serious depredations on his property, stealing cattle and carrying off and destroying much other valuable property. The father of the deceased, David Williams, served two years in our second war with England.

SOME of the descendants of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims who have recently been visiting the quaint English villages from which their ancestors came, are about to erect a monument at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, to the memory of John Robinson, the pastor of the little band of Puritans from Scrooby who came out in the *Mayflower*. Robinson was a Lincolnshire man, though it is doubtful whether he was born in Gainsborough.

ELIJAH BOULDEN GLENN, a veteran of the War of 1812, attained his 100th year on August 7th. He is in full possession of his faculties, and his health is excellent. His home is in Newark, N. J., with his son Samuel. Mr. Glenn's birthplace is Carpenter's Point, Cecil County, Md., and he claims to be a descendant of Pocahontas through his mother.



ANDREW CONE.
WILLIAM COSSITT CONE.

EDWARD PAYSON CONE.

EDWARD SILAS CONE.
FREDERICK HAYES CONE.

EMPIRE STATE, S. A. R.'S FIRST THOUSAND MEMBERS.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

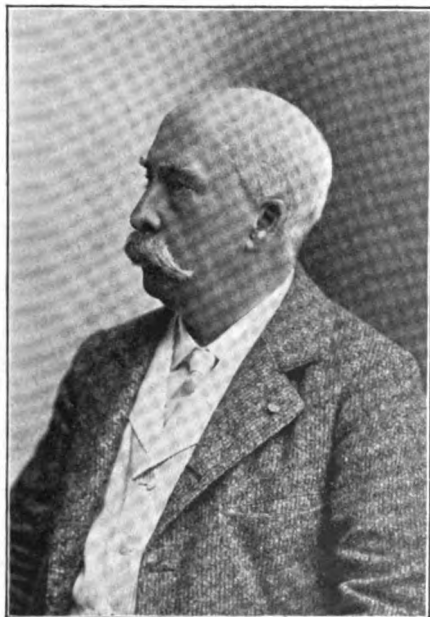
WHEN a man bears a name that for generations has been almost a synonym for certain traits of character, we expect to find in him strong traces of his inheritance. In the case of Charles Hatfield Taft our expectations are justified, for he possesses in large measure the sound good sense, the integrity of purpose, unflinching perseverance and patriotism that characterized his ancestors.



CHARLES H. TAFT.

From the time of the Indian Wars to the War of the Rebellion, those who have borne the name of Taft have been loyal men, active and vigorous in the support of the government. Mr. Taft, who for several years past has been a partner in the well-known and prosperous firm of James Taft & Co., drug brokers, 78 William street, New York City, is a member of the Empire State Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who, besides ancestors of his own name, has others of great distinction. He is a direct descendant of Joshua Seney, Judge of the Supreme Court in Revolution times, and of Commodore James Nicholson, who, during the struggle for Independence, rendered gallant service in the American navy. He is also related to the great Albert Gallatin, one of the most noted men of his time. Mr. Taft's father is James H. Taft, Vice-president of the American Bible Society, and member of the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A few years ago Charles Hatfield Taft married Miss Agnes S. Barrie, of Brooklyn, a most charming young lady and a DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Their family circle is completed by a son, Charles, Jr., who is now about five years of age.

Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., is the birthplace of a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION who



MORSE BURTIS.

ness which he has since pursued very successfully. In 1878, in Mr. Burtis married Miss Kate M. Hegeman, of Brooklyn, which city they reside at No. 52 Seventh avenue, three sons and one daughter adding to the attractions of his delightful home. He is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and with his family is a constant attendant upon its services. Mr. Burtis is an ardent patriot and a worthy descendant of ancestors who helped to win our country's independence. He is the great great grandson of John Burtis, 1st, and great grandson of John Burtis, 2d, who were both on the training list of Cow Neck and Great Neck. The former was an Associator in 1776, and was on the Committee of Safety. The latter was a private in Capt. Richard Manee's Company, Col. Josiah Smith's Regiment, and served on Long Island and in New York, entering the service July 28, 1776.

The love of country which animated his ancestors of Revolution days was inherited by John S. King, another Empire State SON, who was born in Middletown, N. Y., October 1, 1841. Having entered the office of the Orange County Press, in 1859, to learn the printing business, he left it to enlist at the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and was mustered into service for two years at Albany, N. Y., May 7, 1861, as Second Sergeant, Company D, 18th New York Volunteers. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and served through the Peninsula, Fredericksburgh and Maryland campaigns in the 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in 1863 was mustered out of the service as First Lieutenant. He re-entered the service in 1864 as First Lieutenant, Company K, 124th New York Volunteers ("Orange Blossoms") and was severely wounded March 31, 1865, in the Boydton Road, near Petersburg, a fragment of shell tearing away the ankle, leaving a wound that has never healed and which has required dressing every day since. By Special Order, 585 of the War Department, he was "honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability, to date October 28, 1865, his regiment having been mustered out of service, and his services being no longer required." After serving a term as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, Lieutenant King became the business manager of *The Iron Age*, and has filled the position with great ability ever since. His sterling qualities and business talent are also displayed in his position as Treasurer and General Manager of the Williams Printing Company. In 1868 Miss Gertrude Murray became his wife, and with their family they make their home in Brooklyn, N. Y. In addition to being a SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Lieutenant King is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic Fraternity, the Hardware Club of New York, the Hanover and the Aurora Grata Clubs of Brooklyn, being Vice-President of the last-named organization.

One of the most important enterprises of the Society, and one of the most valuable, lasting and far-reaching in its results, has given an enviable prominence to its author, Mr. Edward Payson Cone, whose portrait, with that of his four sons (all members of the Society), is given on another page. The work referred to was the presentation to each of the 240 departments of the public schools of New York City of a large photogravure of Stuart's Athenæum portrait of Washington, massively framed, and bearing the seal and presentation plate of the Society. The



JOHN S. KING.

undertaking ramified widely and stimulated individuals and committees in other cities and States to take up the idea, with the result that the face of the Father of His Country now looks benignly down from the walls of hundreds of public institutions to which it was a stranger before. Mr. Cone has also rendered the Society valuable services on other committees, and is conspicuously identified with the patriotic, religious and educational work of the metropolis outside of this organization. His latest distinction was that of Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, selected by the American Institute of Civics, for the commemoration of the Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the American People. Mr. Cone is one of the earliest members of the Society, his number being fifty-three. He was born in West Granby, Hartford County, Conn., March 4, 1835. His ancestor, Daniel Cone, came to Massachusetts from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1651, married Mehitabel Spencer of Lynn, Mass., and later, together with his wife's family, moved to Connecticut. Mr. Cone's great grandfather, Daniel Cone, grandson of the first Daniel, was a soldier at Louisburg and Ticonderoga. His grandfather, Daniel Hurlbut Cone, started for Boston, with his brother William, who was a Captain of Minutemen, the day the news of the engagement at Lexington and Concord was received by courier. He served during the entire war, and drew a pension until his death in 1842, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. E. P. Cone was educated at the academy at Harwinton, Litchfield County, of which Zenos Montague Phelps of Brooklyn, N. Y., was Principal. His first business experience was in the store of George E. & William H. Goodspeed, at Goodspeed's Landing, East Haddam, Conn., and later he went into business with his brother in Tennessee, where he laid the foundation of the business training which subsequently won for him his prominent connection with metropolitan interests. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although living in Tennessee, Mr. Cone was fearless in expressing his views in behalf of the Union, and cast the only vote in the precinct in which he lived against the Ordinance of Secession in June, 1861. Being in great danger from refusing to recognize the authority of the vigilance committee, he effected his escape from the State to Louisville, Ky., remaining there until the fall of Fort Donelson. Returning with Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed Military Governor, Mr. Cone became Assistant Postmaster at Nashville. He was Secretary of the two Reconstruction Conventions called to reorganize the State, and rendered effective service in many other civil offices, and in raising a military company at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, when Forrest's cavalry was almost in sight of Nashville, and communication was entirely cut off from Louisville. For a number of years Mr. Cone has occupied the responsible position of Advertising Manager of the *New York Ledger*, to the success of which his good judgment largely contributes. He is Chaplain of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., Member of the New England Society, Councilor General of the ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, a member of the Lotos, Press, Patria and Twilight Clubs, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1861, Mr. Cone married Anna Maud Roche of Massachusetts, a descendant of the family of de la Rochejaquelein of La Vendée, France, who heartily shares with her husband and sons their patriotic interests. Mr. Cone's patriotism is equaled by his zeal in religious good works. For seven years he has been Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Sunday School, at 68th St. and the Boulevard, and for six years has been an Elder of the Church, having first become connected with it through the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, then its Pastor. His uniform urbanity, proceeding from a naturally kindly heart, and his sincerity, energy and efficiency in everything that he undertakes, have won for him a host of friends in and out of the Society.

Death of an Eminent Man.

DR. GEORGE BROWN GOODE, who had been ill for some time with pneumonia, died shortly before 9 o'clock Sunday evening, September 6, 1896, at his home at Lanier Heights, a suburb of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Goode was Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the greatest scientific establishment in the United States, and was in charge of the National Museum. He was born in New Albany, Ind., on February 13, 1851; was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1870; in 1871 was placed in charge of the College Museum, and in 1873 went to Washington as one of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution. His specialty was the study of the habits and the classification of fish, and the fish exhibits at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and abroad and at home since that time were testimonials to his great ability. Since the death of Professor Baird, he has had entire charge of the National Museum, and the excellent arrangement of the fine collections is largely attributed to him by his associates.

This eminent scientist was also a strong patriot. At the time of his death he was the President of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and Deputy Governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the District of Columbia. His death is a great loss to both organizations, and he will be sincerely mourned by his compatriots.

Middlebrook.

BY THE REV. EDWARD C. JONES, A. M.

In the autumn succeeding the battle of Monmouth, Washington took up his winter quarters in huts which he had caused to be constructed at Middlebrook in Jersey.

The lonely huts of Middlebrook,
Which sheltered from the storm
Those who from God their lesson took,
Nor bowed to human form:
What glory gathers round the spot,
Like Aureola gleam,
And passing time eclipses not
Of light that radiant stream.

The crowded huts of Middlebrook!
Our Roman sires were there,
Who on the future dared to look,
And knew not to despair.
'Mid autumn's foliage, sere and dead,
'Mid winter's snow and blast,
Hope, like the Eastern palm-tree, spread,
And flourished to the last.

Sequestered huts of Middlebrook!
The nation's heart beat high,
When Clinton fled to Sandy Hook,
And "Monmouth!" was our cry:
And they who played the hero then
Have passed to dust away,
And the log built homes of truest men,
Have yielded to decay.

Our hopes that rose at Middlebrook,
And stern resolves, that there
Once murmured in a lowly nook,
Are passing everywhere.
They speed around the earth, and shake
The crumbling thrones of kings,
And despots start, to cring and quake,
And feel like guilty things.

Oh! sainted hearts at Middlebrook
Your mission was sublime,
The cause you never once forsook,
Is bounded by no clime.
That cause—the cause of truth and right—
Omnipotent as God,
Is destined to go forth and smite
With more than Aaron's rod.

Thrice holy spot of Middlebrook!
A Mecca to the heart,
As on thy lowly huts we look,
A Delphian shrine thou art;
And in the camp-fires ruddy gleam,
Which fancy lights anew,
There bursts a holier, heavenlier beam
Than e'er Prometheus drew.

The lowly huts of Middlebrook!
Our fathers rested there;
And green forever be the nook,
And pure that Jersey air;
And may the pillar and the cloud
That went before their host,
Still rear its canopy of flame,
Nor by their sons be lost.

THE "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island" is a work including the early generations of settlers who came before 1690, abstracts of wills and various items of interest, not only to Rhode Islanders, but to the general reader. The price of the work is \$10, and it can be ordered from J. O. Austin, P. O. Box 81, Providence, R. I.

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

WHEN the "Lexington Alarm" was sounded on the 19th of April, 1775, John Boies was fourteen years of age, and a "schoolboy" of Boston, Mass., but his young heart was fired by the stirring scene about him, and he was determined to aid as best he could the cause that was so dear to all. Being too young to enter the army at that time, and opportunity offering to visit relatives in Bedford, N. H., he went to that town and located there.

In April, 1776, his name appears among the 100 men of Bedford who signed the "Association Test." This Resolve, originating with the General Court and distributed among the towns, was evidently for the purpose of locating every patriot, and a signature appearing there proved a loyalty to the cause of independence.

In his History of Manchester, N. H., Judge Potter says: "The first part of the year 1777 was the darkest period of the Revolution. People of our time have little idea, from history even, of the difficulties under which our forefathers labored at this time in carrying on the war. The stoutest hearts quailed under them." This was the time that John Boies resolved to enter the army, and he was mustered into the service in March, 1777, by William White, Muster Master, and assigned to the 6th Company, 8d New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Line. The officers were: Colonel, Alexander Scammell; Captain, Daniel Livermore, Concord; 1st Lieutenant, David McGregor, Londonderry; 2d Lieutenant, Amos Colburn, Chesterfield; Ensign, Nathan Hoit, Moultonborough. This regiment was a part of Poor's Brigade, and took part in many battles. Its Colonel was wounded and especially distinguished at Saratoga, and was Adjutant-General of the Army, 1778-81.

John Boies was engaged at the battle of Hubbardton, and at the first and second battles of Stillwater, September 19 and October 7, 1777. Hildreth, in his account of these battles says, in part: "Cilley and Scammell's New Hampshire Regiments were ordered out to reinforce Morgan. * * and, about three o'clock the action became general, and until nightfall the fire of musketry was incessant, and the field was lost and won a dozen times in the course of the day. * * the approach of night broke off the contest, leaving the British in possession of the field, and they claimed the victory, but if not a drawn battle, it was one of those victories equivalent to defeat, the British loss being upwards of 500, and the Americans lost less than 800. To have held their ground under the circumstances in which the armies stood, was justly considered by the Americans a decided triumph."

Of the second battle, October 7, 1777, he says, in part: "To make a reconnaissance of the American lines, he (Burgoyne) drew out 1,500 picked men, and formed them less than a mile from the American camp. When his position was discovered his left was furiously assailed by Poor's New Hampshire Regiment, * * darkness put an end to the fighting, and the Americans slept on their arms prepared to renew the battle the next morning, the British had lost 400 men. The next day was spent in skirmishes. * * Burgoyne and his army soon fell back six miles, to Saratoga, and shortly after opened a treaty of capitulation with General Gates."

Thus the Americans were gradually fighting their way to a grander triumph in the surrender of Burgoyne's whole army, which occurred on the heights of Saratoga, October 15, 1777. In the second battle of Stillwater, John Boies was wounded and incapacitated for some time from active duty. The winter following (in 1777-8) he was with Washington's army at Valley Forge. During this severe winter the sufferings of the soldiers at this encampment, for the want of food, clothing and shelter, was the most terrible of any encountered during the entire eight years of war. It has been said by Mr. Justice Winsor that, "The winter encampment at Valley Forge and the expedition under Arnold through the wilderness of Maine will long attest the indomitable spirit and great privations of the American Revolutionists."

He was engaged at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and in the summer of 1779, was with the expedition, consisting of 5,000 men, with equipment, for a march of 700 miles through

the wilderness of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, against the "six nations," with instructions to lay waste the country of the hostile "Iroquois," and capture the nest of Tories at Fort Niagara.* This expedition was organized by Washington, and put under the immediate command of Gen. John Sullivan, it marched in two divisions, one up the Valley of the Mohawk, the other up the Susquehanna. On August 22, 1779, these divisions met at Tioga. One week later they found the enemy at Newtown (now Elmira, N. Y.), and encountered 1,500 Tories and Indians, led by Sir John Johnson, in person, with both the Butlers and "Thayendanegea." In the battle that ensued the enemy was routed with great slaughter. From Tioga the army marched through the entire country of the "Cayugas" and "Senecas," and destroyed over forty villages, the largest containing more than 128 houses.

Although Fort Niagara was not captured, a great deal of good was accomplished in the devastation of this region, as it was a very important part of the country to the enemy at that time. Increasing sickness among the soldiers and the want of proper food, caused General Sullivan to turn back at the Genesee river, toward the coast, and he arrived in New Jersey at the end of October (1779). It is not exactly known at what time John Boies was taken prisoner, but from what information has been gathered it is fair to assume that it was in the latter part of the summer, or early in the fall of 1780, he with others were carried first to Limerick, Ireland, thence to Mill prison Plymouth, England. They escaped from this prison and put out to sea in an open boat, were picked up by a French vessel and carried to within sight of their native land, when they were again captured by a British man-of-war, transferred to the ship *Essex*, June 10th, and committed to Mill prison again July 21, 1781. He was a prisoner of war twelve months, was severely punished for thus trying to regain his liberty, and compelled to wear sixty pounds of iron for sixty days. During his imprisonment he kept a diary and compiled a work of sums. These mementoes were afterwards destroyed by fire in a schoolhouse in the town of Derryfield (now Manchester), N. H. After the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781, he was exchanged and returned to America.

July 31, 1788, John Boies and Mary Parker were united in marriage, and settled in Bedford, N. H., removing to the State of Maine about 1805. She was a daughter of Capt. John Parker, of Dracut, Mass., and Litchfield, N. H., who commanded a company of Rangers in the Northern Continental Army, under General Montgomery, in 1775, and a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Parker, of Dracut, Mass., a great granddaughter of Capt. Josiah Parker of Chelmsford, Groton and Cambridge, Mass., and a great great granddaughter of Capt. James Parker, born in England in 1617. Coming to America in the year 1638-9, he was prominent in the town affairs and military history of Charlestown, Woburn, Billerica, Groton and other towns in Massachusetts. He died in Groton, in the year 1701, aged eighty-four years. Thus it is recorded that the ancestors of Mary (Parker) Boies actively participated in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. She was born in Litchfield, N. H., March 10, 1769, and died in Skowhegan, Me., November 4, 1856. John Boies was born in Boston, Mass., September 27, 1760, and died at Skowhegan, Me., March 17, 1833.

Some of the descendants of this heroic soldier feel that his memory should be perpetuated, and his efforts for the cause of American Independence be known, that the coming generations of his descendants, and others, may know his worth and strive to emulate his patriotism and love of country; therefore, they have placed in the Skowhegan, Me., Public Library, in "Memorial" Hall, a bronze tablet in his honor, and with the hope that it may induce others who are descendants of Revolutionary ancestors, to trace out their history and properly honor their memory in this, or some similar way. In the "Memorial" Hall of this Library there has been placed a large tablet to commemorate the soldiers who were in the Civil War of 1861-5. The John Boies tablet is the first one placed there in memory of a "Soldier of the Revolution."

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK L. EDDY.

*See History of the Revolution, by John Fliske.

THE Saratoga Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, representing the Chapters of New York State, will send a tree from the battlefield of Saratoga to be planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on October 19th, by the Sequoia Chapter. Trees taken from historic spots, representative of the thirteen original States, will be planted in a semi-circle to symbolize the historic arch along the Atlantic. Mrs. James Mingay, Mrs. Frederick Menges and Mrs. George F. Harvey are a committee to select a sapling that will thrive in the Pacific climate, and to send it to its destination.

An historic bit of bunting floated from the flagstaff of Mrs. George S. Knapp, of Evanston, Ill., on July 4th, which was of especial interest as being part of the first American flag ever saluted by a foreign power—the French. It was clipped from the original Paul Jones flag of the *Bon Homme Richard*, and was the first flag bearing the stars and stripes floated on the high seas.

FULLY 90 per cent. of the books consulted by women in the Congressional Library at Washington are town histories, which they search for records of the service of their ancestors.

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SEPTEMBER, 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, 1896. Price 20 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 VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

THE magnificent series of celebrations with which Cleveland, O., marked the close of her first century, ended on September 10th. On that day special honors were paid to the memory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and his brave companions, who won the great victory on Lake Erie over the British fleet on September 10, 1813. The day was observed at other points on the lakes, but nowhere with more enthusiasm nor with greater fitness than at Cleveland.

The Battle of Lake Erie was an exceedingly interesting event in naval warfare. Great military movements depended on its results, and it decided the question of commercial supremacy on the lakes. The American squadron of nine vessels had been hurriedly prepared. Some were built from the keel up of green wood from the great trees growing on the border of the lake, and others were old trading vessels equipped for battle. Only two were vessels of war. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, of Rhode Island, recently advanced from a lieutenantancy, was in charge of the fleet, which was opposed to six men-of-war under Commodore Barclay, better supplied with men and guns than the American squadron. In the very beginning, great difficulty was experienced in moving the vessels from the spot where they were built and launched into deep water, but with admirable vigor and tireless effort, the young commander overcame all obstacles. He had never witnessed an engagement between naval squadrons, but his manoeuvres were excellent, and could scarcely be improved upon. The engagement was desperate and bloody, and there was an awful sacrifice of life on the flagship *Lawrence*, which was destroyed by the enemy's long guns before the American fleet could be brought close enough for effective work. But at last, after four hours of hard fighting, the daring and skill of

the leader, and the unflinching heroism of officers and men won the day and completely destroyed the British squadron, and with it British supremacy on the great lakes.

The history of all the towns on the lakes was greatly modified by this event. Cleveland has long recognized this fact, and on September 10, 1860, dedicated with great pomp, a monument to the memory of Commodore Perry, the Governors of Ohio and Rhode Island taking a conspicuous part in the ceremonies. During the intervening years, the small commercial town has become an immense manufacturing city. That this is largely due to the achievement of Perry and the other heroes of that day, was recognized in the recent splendid functions in their honor, in which again the Governors of Ohio and Rhode Island, attended by brilliant staffs, took leading parts, and were the guests of honor of the Forest City.

ALREADY some of the patriotic organizations have held their initial meeting for the season, and are formulating plans for the year's work. In New York City the DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION have met, and, it is said, are about to enter into friendly competition with the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in work that will be for the public benefit. It has been mentioned in this connection that the leaders of the Society have under consideration the advisability of erecting a suitable memorial to the great French heroes who assisted the cause of American independence. With the exception of a fine statue of Lafayette in New York and the beautiful group in Washington of which Lafayette is the dominant figure, there are few memorials in this country in honor of the distinguished Frenchmen and the thousands of soldiers and sailors who risked their lives for us in our days of peril. Friendly emulation among the Societies in erecting memorials, preserving historic buildings and marking historic sites is producing splendid results and ought to silence those critics who still ask why there are so many organizations. Another work suggested the other day at Cleveland by Governor Bushnell is the erection of a monument at Put-in-Bay to the memory of the men killed in the battle of Lake Erie. This generation is one that appreciates the fact that however great a leader may be, he can win no victories without brave men behind him, and every recognition of the part played in our country's history by the humble members of army and navy, illustrates our belief in the principles of justice and equality that lie at the foundation of our government.

IT is probable that we will hear much this winter in regard to the merits of the floral candidates for recognition as the national flower, as the subject finds its place in the lecture courses announced for the season. The friends of the columbine claim that that expressive blossom is the leading favorite. At the head of the movement to have it officially adopted as the national flower is the eminent botanist, Frederick Le Roy Sargent of Cambridge, Mass., who is said to feel greatly encouraged by the growing interest expressed on all sides in the blossom he so warmly advocates. The Columbine Association formed last spring in Boston now numbers nearly two thousand, and is receiving constant accessions. Congress will not be memorialized till the membership is many times that number in order that the petition may be strong enough to be effective. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the columbine is its general distribution, as some species of this exquisite flower is found in every State and Territory.

THE people of Maryland observed September 14th as a State holiday, "In memory," to quote Governor Lowndes' proclamation, "not only of the successful resistance of British invasion, in 1814, but also of Francis Scott Key, one of Maryland's sons, to whose lofty inspiration we are indebted for our national anthem." The

circumstances under which "The Star Spangled Banner" was written are familiar to our readers, who also know of the efforts made by Maryland to erect a monument to the memory of its author, but they may not know that only a thousand dollars are lacking of the sum requisite to erect a suitable shaft. Nine thousand dollars are already in the hands of the Monument Association, whose members ardently desire to raise the amount needed, and begin the work before the anniversary recurs.

WANTED—Copy of THE SPIRIT OF '76 for April, 1896. A Subscriber will gladly pay one dollar (\$1.00) for the above to complete volume II. Address R. S. Finney, 19 Greene street, New York.

Another Name Proposed.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I am glad to see THE SPIRIT OF '76 on the right side for the union of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. By all means let us have union. There is every reason that we should be united in our efforts, as our honored sires were united in the struggle for independence.

Why not call the new Society "The Society of the Descendants of the Soldiers of the American Revolution?" O. L. FRISBERG, A.M.,

A lineal descendant of four officers of the American Revolution.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

An Offer of Assistance.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—I have lately invested in a fine work on American history—Justin Winsor's—which I wish every genealogist and descendant of early Americans could possess. Many of my people are mentioned in the history—they helped make it. But I want to know more about some of them, and so send in a few queries, hoping through the medium of your magazine to be put on the right track. I have Capt. Wm F. Goodwin's "Narragansett No. 1—Buxton," "Buxton, Maine, Centennial," "History of Chautauqua County, N. Y.," by Andrew W. Young; "History of Lamoille and Orleans Counties, Vermont," by Hamilton Child; "Lists of Emigrants, 1600-1700," etc., by Hotten; Capt. W. F. Goodwin's MSS. of Bradbury family (his mother, Joanna Bradbury, and my father's mother, Mary Bradbury, both of Buxton, York County, Me., were sisters); the "Bradbury Memorial," edited by Dr. W. B. Lapham; "Joseph Kimball Family," by Hon. John Kimball, of Concord, N. H., (this is not our line); "Goodwin Families, of Hartford, Conn.," by James Junius Goodwin, Esq., and two or three others. If at any time these books may contain any information desired by your correspondents, I will be glad to copy therefrom and send to you, or them. You know, "Knowledge is of two kinds: we know a thing ourselves, or we know where to find it," was said by Johnson, and in this particular kind of work we all have to give and take. I have always found people here, where we are so separated from libraries containing old town histories, etc., very kind in loaning books, or looking up data, especially Col. A. S. Hubbard, Registrar of the SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION here, also, Mr. John R. Robinson, a son of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, his father having served, and Mr. Frank R. Whitcomb, an attorney in this building.

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.
MILLS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Genealogy of the Bidwells.

THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Sir:—There is a mistake in Edwin Bidwell's genealogy of the Bidwells that should be as widely corrected as possible for the sake of the many descendants. It is in the Bloomfield, Conn., branch. It was not Jonathan, the son of Jonathan Bidwell and Martha Butler, who settled there, in Wintonbury Parish. It was Jonathan, the son of Thomas and Prudence (Scott) Bidwell, and their descendants lived at the homestead from generation to generation. Prudence sold lands in New Haven, and bought there, and she died there February 14, 1783, aged eighty years. That line, corrected, then stands thus:

John married Sarah Wilcox, of Hartford.

John married Sarah Welles, of Hartford.

Thomas married Prudence Scott, daughter of Edward Scott, of New Haven.

Jonathan married Hannah Hubbard, of Bloomfield.

This Jonathan's gravestone, a good-sized brown one, is still standing in the old centre burying ground in Bloomfield, in a fair state of preservation. The inscription is as follows:

"In Memory of
MR. JONATHAN
BIDWELL who
Departed this life
June ye 10th A.D. 1787
in ye 73rd year
of his Age.

"Our Life is ever on the wing,
And Death is ever nigh;
The moment when our lives Begin
We all Begin to die."

He was born January 12, 1715. His only son, Jonathan; his three sons, Jonathan, James and Nathaniel, and a number of grandsons, and some of later generations, remained there.

His home is still in existence, imbedded in a surrounding house built by a descendant.

Jonathan Bidwell, Jr., was a soldier of the American Revolution. "He served in New York and Westchester in August and September, 1776," leaving a young wife and two little children in their home. His wife, Abigail (Eggleston) Bidwell used to relate many tales of the hardships she underwent during his absence.

Many copies of Edwin Bidwell's Genealogy were distributed, and I have been several times brought face to face with this grievous error. It was,

also, transferred into Dr. Stiles' Hist. of Ancient Windsor. There can be no better medium of correction than your valuable magazine.

Edwin Bidwell, at the top of p. 60 of his book, says: "Thomas Bidwell was appointed administrator of the estate of Prudence or Perhannah, his mother." His mother, Prudence, died in 1783. He died in 1746; therefore, he could not have administered her estate. His wife's name was Perhannah, and, of course, this was the estate of his mother-in-law.

Another mistake in Edwin Bidwell's book, entirely disconnected from the above, is at the bottom of p. 80, where he married Hannah, at the age of four, to James Eno. Dr. Stiles has corrected that in his History, in the Eno family. It was the widow of the younger Richard, the mother of the child Hannah.

Edwin Bidwell's book, p. 81, family 6, should read: Richard Bidwell married Anna (or Hannah). He was buried December 25, 1647. Child: Hannah, born October 22, 1644, etc. From Matthew Grant's Old Church Records.

HARTFORD, CONN.
DELLA BIDWELL WARD.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

Pingree.—Can anyone tell me the name of the wife of Moses Pingree, of Ipswich, Mass., Representative to General Court, 1665?

Pike.—Who were the parents of Major Robert Pike, of Salisbury, Mass., Assistant Governor, 1682-86; Deputy, 1648, 1649; Representative, 1658, 1659, 1663, 1668, 1670; who defended Mrs. Mary Perkins Bradbury when she was tried as a witch, at Salem, also defended the Quakers, etc.?

Bradstreet.—What relation was Humphrey Bradstreet, Deputy, 1684-5, to Governor Simon Bradstreet, if any? What was his wife Bridget's name before she was married, and where did they come from, in England?

Hutchinson.—What was the parentage and history of the wife of Capt. Edward Hutchinson, of Boston, Susanna —, to whose memory a monument is erected at Wells, York County, Me.? Also the name of Edward's mother, Anne Hutchinson, before marriage?

Wheelwright.—Who were the parents of Rev. John Wheelwright, of Braintree and Exeter?

Stockman.—Who were the parents of Rev. John Stockman; did they come to America, and if so, from where, and when?

Eaton.—What was the parentage of Abigail Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass., who married Jacob Bradbury, son of William and Rebecca Wheelwright Maverick Bradbury, of Salisbury? I would like to follow Abigail Eaton's line back into England.
SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL.
Law Offices of Van Ness & Redman, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Hatch.—Can some one tell who was Hannah Hatch, who married David Edmonds? Her mother lived in Charlestown, Mass., 1755, and died April, 1759.

Fraser.—Who was Olivia Fraser, who married Phineas Kellogg in New Hartford, Conn., in January, 1778? She was born April, 1733, and died at New Hartford, N. Y., 1834.

Harris.—Who was Almira Kilbourne Harris, who married Charles Fraser Kellogg in Troy, N. Y.?
SHELDON INGALLS KELLOGG.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Purdy, Fisher, June.—I would appreciate information regarding the genealogy of the families above named. Abner Purdy, born 1753, in Dutchess County, New York, served as Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War; married Hannah Fisher, who died in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1798. Can any one give the Fisher lineage? Abner Purdy was a son of Ebenezer Purdy, who lived in Connecticut, and in 1755 was engaged in the Colonial Wars, having enlisted from the towns of Greenwich and Horsebeck, Conn. His wife was Mary June, whose parents were said to be Huguenots. Can any one verify this tradition, etc.? Ebenezer Purdy was a son of Francis Purdy and Mary —, his wife, who were among the original settlers in Salem, Mass., and in 1643 were in Fairfield, Conn. The Purdys are said to be of French descent.
GANSVOORT I. ALLEN,
BATH, N. Y.

Sewell, Tullis.—Information is desired concerning Timothy Sewell and his wife, who was a Miss Tullis. Their daughter Jane married William Russell in Berkely County, Virginia, June 21, 1790. Also,

Caton.—Can any one give information concerning Janet Caton of Annapolis, Md.? She was the wife of Moses Chapline, Sr., of Sharpsburg, Md.
Address, Mrs. E. C. BRUSH.
81 North 7th street, ZANESVILLE, O.

Leonard.—Perhaps some of the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76 can tell me who were the ancestors of Nicholas Leonard (d. in Preston, Ct., 7 Apr., 1798, aged 81 yrs.)—gravestone; and whose "relict" Hannah d. there "1 Feb. 1808, aged 84 yrs.," whose daughter, Hannah (b. 17 June, 1756—Bible) married in Preston 26 May, 1780, John Starkweather, and became the mother of George Anson Starkweather and David Austin Starkweather (U. S. Congressmen), and Samuel Starkweather (U. S. Minister to England), and grandmother of Henry H. Starkweather (U. S. Congressman) and John Converse Starkweather (Brig.-Gen. Wis. Vol. in the late war)? Nicholas Leonard was "of Rainham, Bristol County, Mass.," in 1742—Preston, Ct., deeds.
FRANK PALMER.

Clinton.—Can any one tell me if Charles Clinton, grandfather of DeWitt Clinton, had any brothers in this country; if so, where did they settle? Any information in regard to the Clinton family will be gratefully received.
Mrs. H. H. MURDOCK.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

IN REMOVING stumps from old Gloucester Lake, N. J., some workmen recently discovered relics of the Revolutionary War. There were cannon balls, some over ten pounds in weight, pieces of cannon, flint-lock guns and stone axes, still fastened to twisted hickory handles.

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 G. 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, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies 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, in male line, of ancestors resident, prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. John L. Mitchell, No. 82 B street, N. E., Washington D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from 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 89th Street, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1885. *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. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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. 256 West 74th 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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander,* Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. *Incorporated,* March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage 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, Ill.

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, 1876. *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 officers and 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 celebration of the Fourth of July in San Francisco, Cal., participated in by the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** was a splendid affair. The great spectacular parade, the literary exercises, the music, the fireworks were unusually fine, and aroused unbounded enthusiasm. An effort had been made to secure men and women of Revolutionary ancestry to carry out the musical and literary programme at the Auditorium. This was successful, and especially so in the case of the orator of the day, Zenas U. Dodge. Mr. Dodge traces his lineage back to 1624, through an ancestor who took part in the struggle for independence. A member of the California bar, his talents are rapidly bringing him to the front rank of his profession, and his selection as orator of the day was a popular one, judging by the hearty applause elicited by his brilliant address.

A STATED meeting of the California Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was held in the rooms of the Society of CALIFORNIA PIONEERS, on Peace Day, Thursday, September 8, 1896, at eight o'clock P.M., the 113th Anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, whereby the United Colonies were acknowledged to be free, sovereign and independent States. The following were elected members of the Society at the meetings held May 16th and June 27th: Gen. James F. Houghton, Wm. M. Bunker, Geo. R. Babcock, Mark Sheldon, Chas. G. Austin, Chas. B. Kimball, Judge A. P. Catlin, A. D. Catlin, Leonard B. Ayer, Zenas U. Dodge, Pierre C. Du Bois, Allen Knight, Dr. James E. Pelham, H. B. Rand, John W. Pack. Compatriot Charles B. Kimball died in the City of Oakland, July 3, 1896, aged sixty-seven years. Although a member for only a brief period, his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his compatriots, and a committee has been appointed to prepare a memorial expressive of the Society's loss, to be deposited in the archives.

THE Colorado Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, was organized at the book store of Kelly & Westling, Denver, on July 4, 1896. Subsequently the following officers were elected: President, J. F. Tuttle, Jr., 12 Cheesman Block, Denver; Vice-Presidents, W. F. Slocum, D.D., Colorado Springs; T. W. Crissey, Denver; A. S. Dwight, Pueblo; Secretary, W. M. Spears, 957 South Washington Avenue, Denver; Treasurer, Waterman Hunt, 1624 Curtis street, Denver; Registrar, E. L. Kelly, 727 16th street, Denver; Chaplain, Prof. W. F. Steele, University Park; Board of Managers, Chairman, Geo. L. Cannon, Denver; H. M. Houghton, Dr. C. F. Dodge, Denver; C. H. Stickney, Pueblo; A. C. Moulton, Meeker; W. I. Locke, E. B. Clark, E. F. Kelly. The Society starts with an initial membership of seventeen compatriots, with a number of applications to be considered.

THE following gentlemen were admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Society, **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, July 10, 1896: John Mason Little, Boston; Herbert Bryant Turner, Arlington; Eben Franklin Dewing, Revere; Virgil Henry Hewes, Bridgeport; James Morrill March, Lynn; Arthur Bliss, Andover; Wm. Norris Church, Jr., New Bedford; Nath'l F. Nye, Auburndale; Albert Cushing Titcomb, Newburyport; Fletcher Magoun, Concord, Mass.; John Franklin Locke, William Augustus Hodgdon, William H. Sise, Portsmouth; Fred'k Fay, Winchester; Wm. Alden Gale Hooten, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Southworth Shaw, Boston; George S. Butler, Pelham, N. H. Henry L. Pierce, Dorchester; Ebenezer Alexander, Boston.

THE Massachusetts Society of the **SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION** sustained a great loss in the death of Col. William H. Sise, on August 5th, at Portsmouth, N. H. He was deeply interested in the history of his town, State and country. He was four years Mayor of Portsmouth, held many positions of public trust, and was chairman of the Police Commissioners of the city when he died. On the day of his funeral, business was suspended.

The City Government, Fire Department, Police Force and Masons' Lodge attended in a body, and a delegation was present from the Massachusetts Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. He was loved and respected by all, and his place cannot be filled by any one.—O. L. Frisbee.

J. B. KNAPP, of Coldwater, Mich., is the son of a soldier of the American Revolution. His father, who was personally acquainted with General Washington, served through the whole war. He took part in the battle of Monmouth, and was one of the guards at the execution of Major André. His death took place at the advanced age of ninety-five. Nine children survived him, of whom J. B. Knapp, now seventy-eight years old, was the youngest.

THE Board of Management of the Pennsylvania Society, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held its regular meeting in Pittsburgh, September 4, 1896, and applications for membership from the following gentleman were approved by the Board: James Denton Hancock of Franklin, Pa., and Frank Obey Graham of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was observed by the Nova Caesarea Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, at a reception given by Mrs. John T. Tucker at her



hospitable home in Belleville, N. J. Seventy-five members of the organization were present in response to Mrs. Tucker's invitation. The house was decorated with the National colors, while across the front porch swung a banner bearing the inscription: "Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775." Mrs. Tucker was assisted in receiving by her two daughters-in-law and her only grandchild, little Margaret Tucker. During the afternoon "Farmer" Peter Van Riper called and presented to the youngest daughter of the Tucker household a ring set with a ruby, diamond and amethyst, the National colors. Mrs. David A. Depue, Regent of Nova Caesarea Chapter, placed the ring on the chubby finger of the seventeen month-old miss, with appropriate remarks, which were supplemented by the donor. Little Miss Tucker stood meanwhile beside the old musket which her great great grandfather had carried in the Revolutionary War. On exhibition in the drawing-room was the sword which was worn by Mrs. Tucker's grandfather, John Speer, and his commission as Lieutenant, signed by Governor Livingston, New Jersey's first chief executive. An old-fashioned "bull's-eye" watch, which had been taken from the body of a British spy shot by Lieutenant Speer, was also displayed. Mr. Speer had shot the spy from the church steeple, while the English soldier was on the opposite bank of the river, and the watch which was found in the dead man's pocket was presented to Mr. Speer as a testimonial to his marksmanship. Patriotic songs were sung during the afternoon by Mrs. Benjamin of Stratford, Conn., while Miss Blewitt of Belleville presided at the piano. Mrs. Cornelius Van Houten of Belleville recited a poem entitled, "Stratford's Battalion," by Mrs. Emily M. Cornwall of Stratford, Conn. The poem treats of an incident of the Revolutionary War, when the women of Stratford organized a battalion, with regular officers, as a protest against the naming of a child after Sir Thomas Gage, the British Commander-in-Chief. At five o'clock the guests, led by their hostess, sang "America," and then adjourned to the dining-room, where a repast was served. A telegram of greeting was sent by the Nova Caesarea Chapter to the Bunker Hill Chapter that celebrated the day at Charlestown, Mass. Among Mrs. Tucker's guests were: Mrs. David A. Depue, Mrs. Charles Borchering, Mrs. Oscar Robinson, Freehold; Mrs. William H. Tracey, Hoboken; Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Elizabeth; Miss Deshler, New Brunswick; Mrs. James F. Rusling, Trenton; Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Morristown; Mrs. William R. King and Miss Bertha Watson, Summit; Miss Mary S. Clark, Belvidere; Mrs. George W. Case, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Jersey City; Mrs. G. Furman, Miss Isabel Davis, Mrs. F. H. Hawley, Mrs. G. L. Mitchell, Orange; Miss Eliza Sanford, Bloomfield; Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, Mrs. Ornan Wright, Miss Grace A. Poe, Miss Josephine L. Baldwin, Mrs. A. P. Cooper, Miss Eva E. Burritt, Miss Jane Champenois, Mrs. David L. Wallace, Mrs. P. Sanford Ross, Mrs. Henry F. Starr, Mrs. John Omberston, Mrs. James D. Orton, Mrs. Frank B. Colton, Mrs. E. B. Hopwood, Mrs. C. C. Hine, Miss Jane Avery, Mrs. William L. Hazen, Mrs.

Trevonian Haight, Miss Lily Haight, Mrs. John B. Lee and Mrs. Richard Stevens.

THE elegant reception given by Mrs. Andrew Smith at her beautiful residence in Ballston Spa on the 6th of July to the Saratoga Chapter of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and the visiting DAUGHTERS attending the grand Fourth of July celebration held at Saratoga Springs was a most delightful affair, and enjoyed by representative DAUGHTERS from nearly every State in the Union, as well as by many of the local and visiting SONS. Among the DAUGHTERS high in office, both in National and State Societies and Chapters, who were present may be named Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Mass., President of the CHILDREN'S Society; Miss Mary B. Lockwood, of Washington, D.C., Editor of the *American Monthly Magazine*; Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, of Washington, D.C., Vice-President of the National Society; Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim, of Washington, D.C., Vice-President; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga Springs, Hon. Vice President; Miss Eugenia Washington, of Washington, D.C., Vice-President; Mrs. A. G. Draper, of Washington, Treasurer-General; Mrs. Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Historian-General of the National Society; Miss Amanda Dows, Regent of Cazenovia Chapter; Miss Katherine Batcheller, Regent of Saratoga Chapter; Miss Forsyth, New York State Regent; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter. Among the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION one meets with many names inherited from men of Revolution days, who have been and always will be honored. The family history of some of the DAUGHTERS has been closely identified with the history of the country, and the positions held by those mentioned above are as honorable as any in the gift of the American people.

THE North Shore Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Highland Park, Illinois, celebrated Flag Day in a truly American spirit, by providing for the education of the youthful citizens of the town in patriotic lore. At the business meeting of the Chapter upon that day it voted "to present the Public School with a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, to be hung in the main rotunda of the building; its presentation by Mrs. Egan, Regent of the Chapter, to be a feature of the closing exercises of the school year." Also "that the Chapter will offer a prize for the best patriotic essay of the pupils of the higher grade, to be handed in next October." The Regent herself secured the decoration of the Public School and High School with American flags, and put up similar ones in the "Boys' Club House," with notices explanatory of the day. "The Boys' Club," originally instituted by this Chapter, and now in recognition of its valuable work maintained by the town, is exercising an excellent influence upon the children of foreign laborers, and is under the charge of the Rev. P. L. Wolcott, the Chaplain of the Chapter. The homes of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION were resplendent with the national colors, and many citizens who are not members of the Society followed the example set by them.

IN the old Duncan homestead at Jacksonville, Ill., at the sunset hour of a Sabbath evening, Julia Duncan Kirby, entered into rest July 5, 1896. In the prime of life and in the midst of patriotic plans for the future, she was stricken with a fatal disease. Many are the Societies which will miss her inspiring presence, but none more than the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Jacksonville, Ill., which she organized January 27, 1896, and of which she was Regent. Mrs. Kirby had worked earnestly for its welfare, throwing open her historic house for the celebration of all patriotic events. The last entertainment she ever gave was to the Chapter last June, on the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag. To her nephew who was draping porches and halls with flags she said, "You cannot have too many; I love the Stars and Stripes." This patriotism and love of country were among her strongest characteristics. Mrs. Kirby was the youngest daughter of Gov. Joseph Duncan, of Illinois, and was born in Jacksonville on the 28th of May, 1837, in the home where she was afterwards married and in which she died.—Elizabeth Duncan Putnam.

AT a meeting of the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, held Tuesday, July 7th, a committee was appointed and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call unto himself Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, our most gifted and beloved Regent, we desire to record our appreciation of her efficiency, zeal and womanly work.

WHEREAS, Prompted by her inherited love of patriotism, being a worthy descendant of brave and distinguished ancestors, her enthusiasm and energy succeeded in organizing our Chapter. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely mourn the loss of one to whom we were bound by chords of personal friendship, whose many lovable qualities endeared her to all.

Resolved, That we extend our earnest and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the *American Monthly Magazine*, THE SPIRIT OF '76, and placed upon the records of our Chapter.

MRS. FANNIE B. WEIR,
EFFIE L. EPLER,
MATILDA BEARD,

MERION Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Bala, Pa., made an historic pilgrimage to Pencoyd, on August 14th, to celebrate "Forefathers' Day." This was the anniversary of the arrival of the ship *Lyon* in the Schuylkill, on August 14, 1682, bringing the first Welsh colonists to Pennsylvania and to Merion. On August 20th the Chapter held a special meeting at the house of Mrs. Samuel R. McDowell, Lower Merion. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell presented to the Chapter a piece of ground on which to erect a memorial stone to mark the historic spot where Washington's army encamped September 14, 1777, before advancing over the old Lancaster road to Paoli. The stone will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on September 14th, the 119th anniversary of the day. The chapter has sent earth from historic spots to the Sequoia Chapter of DAUGHTERS in California to be placed about the roots of Pennsylvania's tree on October 19th, when thirteen trees from the original States are to be set out in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, by the Sequoia Chapter. The tree from Pennsylvania will probably be a tulip tree from Valley Forge, sent by the Valley Forge Chapter of DAUGHTERS.

On Tuesday, August 18th, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION of Lexington, Ky., dedicated, with appropriate exercises the memorial which they had erected at Bryan Station, five miles from Lexington, in honor of the brave women who risked their lives to procure water for the garrison when it was besieged by 600 Indians under the command of Simon Girty, the renegade. Through the efforts of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, a handsome octagonal wall of substantial masonry has been erected around the spring from which the water was obtained, and this is adorned with several tablets suitably inscribed. At the dedication exercises the principal one of these was unveiled by Miss Mary Bryan, great granddaughter of the founder of the fort.

APROPOS of the recent address upon international arbitration, delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell, before the American Bar Association, it should be mentioned that more than two months ago the New York City Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, memorialized the arbitration conference of this country, expressing an earnest desire to co-operate in its work. It is claimed that this Chapter is the first body of women officially co-operating with this great movement.

The Lincoln Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Lincoln, Ill., is the happy recipient of a piece of historic wood which is to be used in panels in the frame of its charter. This treasure is a portion of a walnut rail split by Abraham Lincoln, presented to the Chapter by Edward G. Mason, Esq., President of the Chicago Historical Society. Its authenticity is, therefore, fully established.

The Pittsburg, Pa., DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are to erect a handsome building near the old Block House, to serve as headquarters for the Society as well as an appropriate entrance to the Block House lot, and as a home for the custodian of the Block House. It is intended to place in it a fine collection of Colonial relics which shall always be on free public exhibition.

The Bristol Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Pawtucket, R. I., gave a very pleasant entertainment in the afternoon and evening of August 11th, at Bradford Hall. The young ladies who presided over the supper tables were very charmingly attired in old-time costumes, some of them being the adornments of their great-grandmothers.

The August meeting of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held in the parlor of the Watch Hill House, Watch Hill, R. I., the use of which and refreshments being kindly offered by Mrs. A. R. Hale.

The New England Society Mayflower Descendants.

The New England Society of Mayflower Descendants, which was incorporated in New London, Conn., on March 7, 1896, has completed the first six months of its existence with a growing membership that alike speaks well for the high aims of the Society, and the interest which our present generation feels in what of piety, freedom and virtue it has received from the Pilgrims. The States are represented as follows among the Society's members: Connecticut, 38; New York, 7; Illinois, 5; District of Columbia, 5; New Jersey, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Ohio, 1, and France by our Vice-Consul at Lyons. There are a number of applications from new States upon which the Society has not been able to take action. The articles of the constitution relating to the forming of branch or local organizations provide that seven or more members of the Society, residing in any town or county (in any State or Territory) of the United States, may

send a written request to the Board of Managers asking authority to associate as a branch of the Society in such town or county, and the Board of Managers may grant the request. Each branch may have a presiding officer to be known as Deputy Governor, and such other officers, except Governor, Elder and Captain, as the branch may choose. No person can be admitted into a branch as a member until after his admission into the General Society, and any member suspended or expelled, or in any way losing membership in the General Society, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the branch. The branch can provide for its own government, provided its rules and regulations do not conflict with those of the General Society. The crest which the Society has adopted for its stationery represents the ship *Mayflower* at anchor with sails furled. In the foreground the top of the famous rock just appears among the breakers, and below this a graceful scroll bearing the words "Plymouth, 1620," binds together sprays of hawthorne and arbutus, the *Mayflower* of the old and the new England. The Corresponding Secretary of the Society is Mr. Percy C. Eggleston, New London, Conn., and inquiries in regard to membership should be addressed to him.

Society of Colonial Wars.

GEN. FRANK WHEATON, one of the most active workers of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, in Denver, Colorado, entertained the officers and gentlemen of the Council of the Society at supper, August 20th. The Society has issued a circular letter which we give in part.



"THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the State of Colorado, has opened for the benefit of the public and those interested in historical and genealogical matters, a Public Library, devoted exclusively to the subjects of American history and genealogy. The Society has secured very desirable rooms in the Boston Building, Denver, and has already quite a number of volumes on the above subjects, which have already been, although so few in number, a source of much information and interest to many persons. In this connection the Society requests donations towards its library, of books, manuscripts, genealogical charts and other literature. In donating to this library you will greatly aid in the patriotic work undertaken by the

Colorado Society, and will be of very great assistance to many people, who are intensely interested in these subjects, and yet who are so far from the sources of legitimate information, that they are unable to pursue their studies and researches as they would desire. Kindly address or communicate with Maury Nichols, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Infantry; Historian Society of COLONIAL WARS in the State of Colorado, Room 605 Boston Building, Denver, Col.

THE death on September 6th of Dr. George Brown Goode, Deputy Governor of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS in the District of Columbia, was learned with deep sorrow by the officers and members of the Society, and many of them attended the funeral services held at Oak Hill Cemetery the afternoon of September 8th.

Sons of the Revolution.

THE Year Book of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in Missouri, is a very handsome volume, bound in the colors of the Society. Besides the constitution, by-laws and the roll of members the book contains much valuable information for applicants for membership. The membership July 1, 1896, was 327, representing 357 ancestors. In order to stimulate an interest in our early history among the young men and women of Missouri, the Society will offer gold, silver and bronze medals to the high schools and schools of equal grade in the State for the three best essays on "The Character and Public Services of Paul Revere." The Committee on Award will be Prof. Calvin Milton Woodward, Ph.D., of Washington University, St. Louis, Chairman; Prof. Edward Archibald Allen, Litt. D., State University, Columbia, and Curtis Burnam Rollins, Columbia. The decision of the Committee will be announced at the Annual Banquet of the Society in St. Louis, February 22, 1897.



TIMOTHY LESTER WOODRUFF, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, N.Y., is a SON OF THE REVOLUTION of

distinguished Connecticut ancestry, and a man of marked ability. His recent nomination by the Republicans for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York is pleasing to his many friends in both political parties in Brooklyn, where he has many friends. He has won hosts of new friends by his administration of the Park Department, especially among the wheelmen, in whose interests he has been very active. Not only has he had the roads in Prospect Park improved, but a return cycle path laid on the Ocean Boulevard, while a path for wheels is now being laid on Glenmore avenue.

THE West Virginia Society, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, has just issued its year book for 1896. It is beautifully printed in blue on handsome paper and has several fine illustrations. One of these is the flag of the Society in yellow, blue and gold. Another is the portrait of Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, ancestor of John George Gittings, of Clarksburg, and still another is the portrait of John Hart, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, the ancestor of Charles Matthew Hart, of Clarksburg. The register gives a short sketch of the services of the ancestor from whom each member of the Society derives his eligibility.

THE Historian of the SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, in California, Charles Putnam Fenner, has just issued his first report, which he states has been largely compiled from the admirably kept records of the Secretary. The Society is in a prosperous condition, and has a comfortably furnished room, where are kept the large number of books which form its library. It also has copies of many Revolutionary records, and an interesting collection of historical relics. The California Society is proud of counting among its members George Washington Peachy, the son of a soldier of the Continental Army.

WALTER DEVEREUX, of Buffalo, N. Y., a SON OF THE REVOLUTION for some years past, has recently been elected a member of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. He is entitled to membership through the services of Robert Livingston, first proprietor of Livingston Manor, from whom Mr. Devereux is seventh in descent.

United States Daughters of 1812.

The New England Society of the UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, is taking root. Mrs. Wm. Lee, former State Regent to the Massachusetts Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, has been appointed Honorary President General, and is pledged to give her valuable aid to the New England Division. Mrs. Lee has been urged by the Founder-General to accept the position of President-General, Jan. 8, 1897, as Mrs. Darling is fully determined to secure a successor at the meeting of the next council. Mrs. Lee is in poor health, and has declined, but the question is still open for consideration. Mrs. Darling is to return to Washington, and hereafter will reside there and at Old Point Comfort, to be in proximity to her grandchildren, of whom she is sole legal guardian, and private affairs will in the future occupy her full attention. Should Mrs. Lee's health not permit her to take the General Presidency, a lady from New York will do so, and the General Society Headquarters will continue in this city as located since January 8, 1891.



MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE, President of the New York State Society, has returned to town, and hereafter all applications for membership to the Society of New York should be made to her address, No. 332 W. 87th street, New York City. Miss Adeline W. Sterling, President of the New Jersey Society, 1812 will co-operate with the New York State Society—the officers to be selected from the two States—and will unite in celebrations, especially the anniversary day of the Society, January 8th, when presidents of other State Societies visit New York to attend the General Council at the Everett House, the headquarters of the General Society.

MRS. GOODMAN of Cincinnati, has already secured very desirable initial of a Chapter of Daughters of Cincinnati UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS SOCIETY OF 1812, that will closely ally with the Kentucky Daughters "over the River." Mrs. Russell, President of the Michigan Society, and Mrs. Webster, President of the Ohio Society, report increasing interest, and after the General Council, January 8, 1897, it is expected active work will be inaugurated to promote in several other States the welfare of the Second DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

MRS. REYNOLDS, one of the most popular ladies of Kentucky, is the successor of Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Senior President

of Kentucky, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812, who resigned at the date of her father's death, a matter of deep regret to the Council and to all who are familiar with her words and deeds.

NOTICE of the death of Mrs. Hall, of Pelham Manor, N. Y., Honorary Vice-President-General of the Society, was received and filed with regret, and her record placed in the Memorial Book of the Society to be read in General Council January 8, 1897.

THE Society in Pennsylvania is the model of State Societies. The President, Mrs. Hall, of Harrisburg, and the Vice-President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, of Pittsburgh, have accomplished an assured success, attended with interest and results worthy of the Key Stone State.

LOUISIANA has made a successful organization. The Archbishop of New Orleans, the Right Rev. Father Jensens, officially holds January 8th of each year in special service, with the title Chaplain-General of Louisiana for General Society of the Order.

The Colonial Dames of America.

THE fifth annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES in Rhode Island was held at the rooms of the Historical Society in Newport, Monday, August 31st, at noon, and the following officers



were elected: President, Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, of Newport; Vice-President, Mrs. William Binney, of Newport; Treasurer, Mrs. George C. Nightingale, of Providence; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Granger, of Providence; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Bullock, of Bristol; Registrar, Mrs. William B. Weeden, of Providence; Historian, Miss Caroline Hazard, of Peacedale. Addresses were made by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Caroline Hazard.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES resident in the State of Illinois was made a legally organized corporation under the laws of that State upon the 30th of June, 1896, its charter members being Annie W. L. Kerfoot, Cornelia Gray Lunt, Julia Duncan Kirby, Fanny S. Robbins, Maria Stith Johnson, Martha G. W. Trippe, Fay Calhoun Mason, Frances Welles Shepard, Matilda Crosby Nickerson, Sarah Kitchen Otis, Isabella Pitts Goodwin, Letitia Green Stevenson.

Children of The American Revolution.

A PLEASANT gathering took place July 31st at the Wayside, Concord, Mass., the home of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, President of the National Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



The occasion was a basket picnic for the Asa Pollard Society of Billerica, and the Old North Bridge Society of Concord and Acton, about forty from each being present. The Billerica Society came on barges, and was met by a committee of the Old North Bridge and escorted to the historic house, where they were received by the local members. The grounds and residence were thrown open to all, giving many their first chance to roam over the spot made famous by Hawthorne. Lunch was served on the lawn. The literary exercises were held in the house, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Addresses were made by Mrs. H. K. Bradford, President of the Isaac Wheeler Society of Mystic, Conn.; Miss Martha Sharpe, President of the Wilkesbarre, Pa., Society; Mrs. Benjamin W. Hackett, President of Alice Stearns Society of Auburndale, and Miss Emily Noyes of Acton, President of Old North Bridge Society of Concord. The historical exercises by the CHILDREN were given by Margaret Lothrop, Secretary, and Theron Damon, Color Bearer, of Old North Bridge Society; Ethel Jacquith, Rachel Tucker and Mary Morey, Secretary of Asa Pollard Society. Patriotic songs were very finely rendered, with solos by Mrs. Virginia Lee Tewksbury, Miss Knowles and Miss Wilkins. Late in the afternoon the guests were shown the points of interest by Mrs. Lothrop. Among the visitors were Mrs. Minot J. Savage and her daughter, Mrs. Simonds.

THE Nathan Hale Society, of Bound Brook, N. J., of which Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas is President, held its regular meeting July 18th. A remarkably pretty and appropriate design for a

proposed tablet for the Presbyterian church, drawn by Fred Mason, was presented, and will probably be adopted by the Society. After an intermission of ten minutes, during which the CHILDREN discussed crackers and lemonade, a map of Long Island, on the plan of that of Irving's "Life of Washington," was spread out on a table. This had been carefully built out in relief by Mrs. Thomas, and showed the position of the American and British armies, the forts, entrenchments, men-of-war in the harbor, the tents of the British encampment, and our American soldiers in the densely wooded hills, miniature American and British flags adding to the beauty of the scene. The eager CHILDREN gathered about the table to watch the crossing of the British from Staten to Long Island, the march across the hills, the desperate battle of Lord Sterling and Cornwallis, the unguarded pass in the hills by which the British gained the American camp and almost succeeded in capturing the American army, and finally, the masterly retreat in the night, August 27, 1776. The CHILDREN answered the questions readily and extremely well, taking up the thread of the story and working out the battle of Long Island themselves. This was preparatory to the story of Nathan Hale, about whose life and career every child had a question to answer.

THE members of the William Latham, Jr., Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, of Stonington, Conn., recently visited Westerly, R. I., by invitation, and were entertained at the residence of Miss Julia E. Smith. Miss Smith lives on Quarry Hill, in the house once occupied by Dr. Joshua Babcock. It is the oldest and most noted house in the place, and within its walls Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and other famous men of the "times that tried men's souls," have been entertained. Professor Bristol, Professor of Biology in the University of New York, gave the CHILDREN an interesting address on the Battle of Saratoga, and Mr. Doane of Cincinnati spoke to them of instilling into their memories the deeds of great men, and of choosing examples worthy of emulation during their own lives. Judge Richard A. Wheeler then gave a sketch of the life of Joshua Babcock, and the CHILDREN sang "America." The literary part of the entertainment thus ended, the visitors were invited to the lawn to partake of the bountiful collation prepared for them, and which they enjoyed to the utmost. The day was a very happy one for the CHILDREN, who, even to the smallest, are full of praise for the kind hostess who did so much for their pleasure.

THE Old North Bridge Society of Concord, Mass., Miss Lucy Emily Noyes, President, has accomplished a most worthy piece of work. This was done at the suggestion of the National President, and has resulted in finding the old road from Capt. Isaac Davis' farm in Acton to the Old North Bridge, Concord, over which the minute men marched, April 19, 1775. The Society, accompanied by Mrs. Lothrop, invited Mr. Luke Smith, whose father, Solomon Smith, was a member of the company, to go over this old road, which now runs in and out over the fields. Mr. Smith is the only one living who knows accurately the old road. A surveyor went with the party, and several excursions were made with Mr. Smith over the route, which was then properly surveyed and the map made. Historic exercises were held to mark this work, near the Capt. Isaac Davis Monument in Acton.

AN interesting meeting of the Thaddeus Maltby Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held June 29, 1896, at the home of the President, Mrs. Frederick Emery Foster, on Grand avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, one of the promoters of the Society, gave an interesting talk to the CHILDREN. An important feature of the meeting was the organization of a drum corps, composed of members of the Society. The first practice of a flag drill was also held. New members are enrolled at each meeting. Another meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Foster, Monday morning, July 6th, at 10.30 o'clock.

THE record of Societies of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION rolls up fast. There are now seventy. Every State is taking up the cause with avidity, Connecticut so far being the banner State. There is a new Society forming in Norwich, with Miss Carrie E. Rogers as President, making the thirteenth one in that State. Connecticut enjoys the National emblem presented at the last Congress, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by the National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, for one year, to the banner State. But the other States are working hard to secure it next year.

THE Samuel McDowell Society has been formed in Dallas, Texas, under the auspices of the Jane Douglas Chapter, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. President, Mrs. Mattie C. McMillan. The Society is most enterprising, and is to celebrate on September 19th, the centennial of the publication of Washington's "Farewell Address."

THE Second Society, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to be formed in St. Paul, Minn., has for its President, Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, 400 Marshall avenue, composed of young people in their teens, and some very intelligent young men and women have taken up the work in a patriotic spirit.

THE Bemis Heights Society of Saratoga, N. Y., Mrs. Geo. P. Lawton, President, was appointed to occupy one of the decorated coaches in the great Floral Parade in that town the first week in September.

THE Edgartown Society, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard Mass., was organized in that quaint and picturesque old town, August 8th. Twenty-five children are filling out their papers.

THE Mary Lamphier Society of Tacoma, Wash., is doing splendid work under the wise leadership of Mrs. Eleanor Freneau Noël.

A SOCIETY of CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is forming in Wilkesbarre, Penn., Miss Martha Sharpe, President.

Descendants of Colonial Governors.

THE insignia of the Order of THE DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS is a golden star, with the letters C. G. in high relief in scarlet enamel. When the membership reaches 100, a book will be issued containing interesting colonial traditions and historic data.

Among other Societies.

THE Committee that was appointed in 1891 by the Founder General of organization to select a building site for a National Home for Daughters of Patriots of the various hereditary Societies, and to perfect a plan for endowing the same, has reported, and a Resort and Rest for DAMES and DAUGHTERS may materialize before the close of the present century. It is decided through practical business methods to secure an endowment fund, based on Life Insurance policies issued by the New York Life Insurance Company of New York City, to carry out the benefaction. The plan was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, 1891, and set forth in the charter as follows: "to provide a home for the impoverished daughters of noble sires, where they can be safely sheltered from the storms of life, and be made to feel they have a home and country." We hope to give details of the plan in our next issue. All applications for information may be addressed to John H. Warner, General Agent, New York Life Insurance Company, 611 Broadway, New York.

KITTERY, ME., will celebrate the 250th anniversary, on October 20, 1897. An association is about to be formed of the descendants of Col. William and Margery Bray Pepperell (parents of Sir William), for the purpose of holding a reunion of the "cousins" at Kittery on the above date, to preserve the Pepperell Tomb and better perpetuate the honored name of Pepperell. O. L. Frisbee, Portsmouth, N. H., a lineal descendant of Colonel Pepperell, has issued a circular inviting other descendants to unite in the celebration, and to become members of the Association. Over a hundred have signified their assent, and of these twenty five are descendants of Sir William. Mr. Frisbee will be pleased to hear from other descendants relative to the matter.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Billerica, Mass., has erected a bronze tablet to commemorate the passage of General Washington through the town. The tablet is placed on a handsome oak tree, twenty-one feet three inches in circumference at the base, which stands opposite the Howe school, and bears this inscription: "This tree was here when George Washington passed through Billerica, November 5, 1789, during a tour of New England, and is one of the original forest trees." An extract is also given from Washington's diary, showing that he passed through "Bellarika" en route from Andover to Lexington.

THE PAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY is to erect in Washington, D. C., a bronze bust of gigantic proportions to the memory of Thomas Paine. It is to be modelled after a bust of Paine which has recently come from the hands of the oldest living American sculptor, William Macdonald. The head alone will be six feet high, and the entire bust fifteen. It will not be completed until next May.

THE patriotic Societies of New Jersey will meet at the old Wallace House in Somerville on September 19th, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. It was the Wallace House that General Washington made his headquarters during the winter and spring of 1778-79, and where the campaign of General Sullivan against the Indians was planned.

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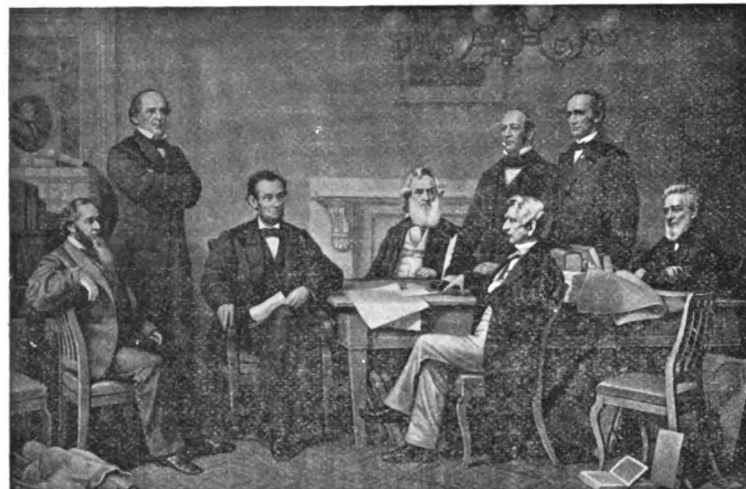
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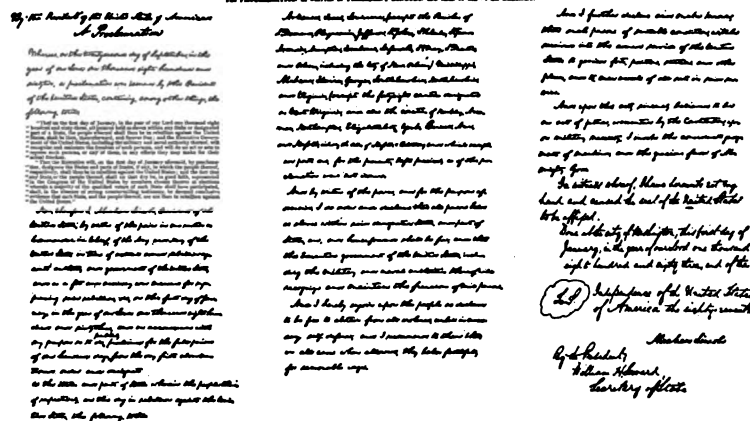
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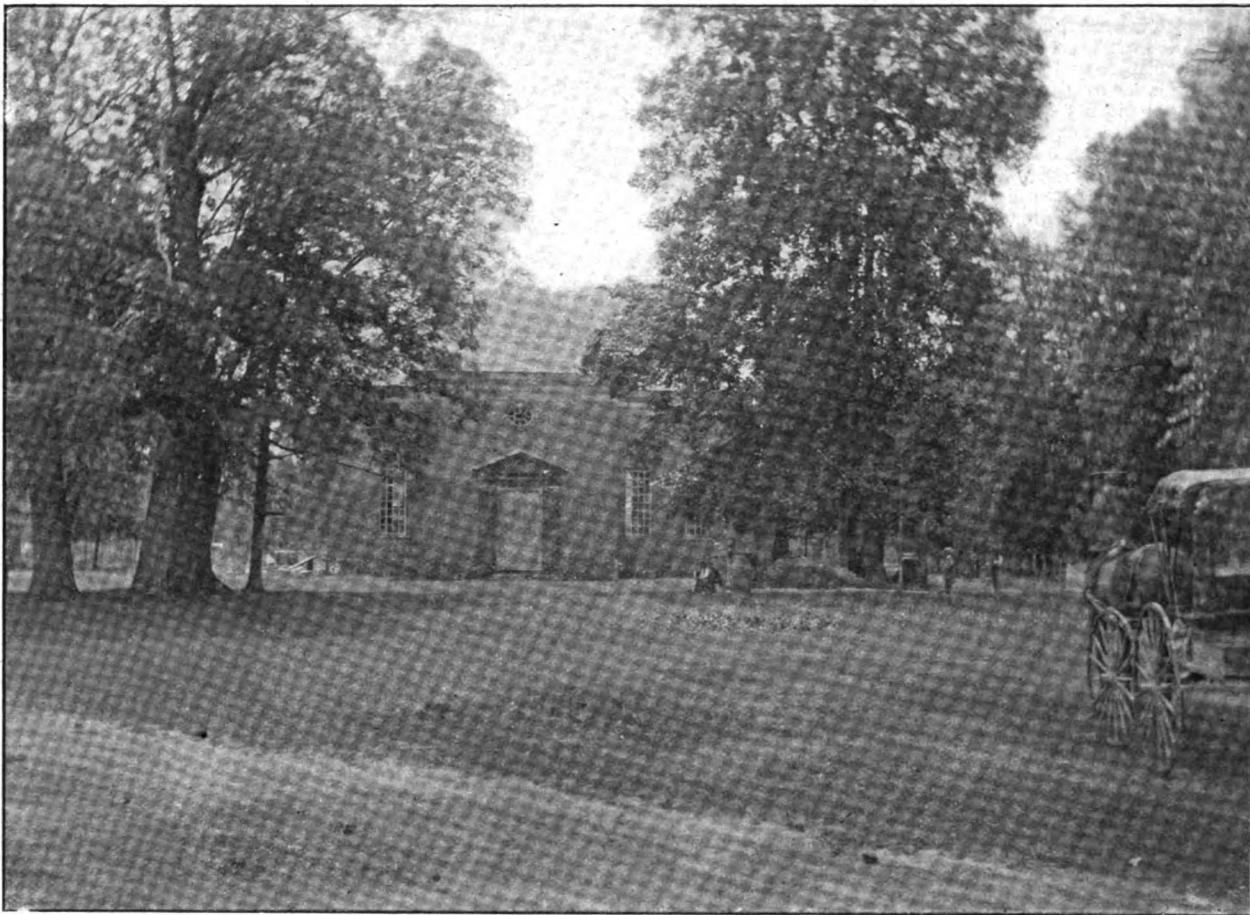
AUGUST, 1897. [\$1.00 per Year.] Per copy, 10 Cents.

An Old Virginia Church.

VIRGINIA is indeed rich in the possession of many fine colonial mansions. Among them "Mount Vernon," famous the world over as the home of Washington, is best known and is now lovingly cared for by the patriotic women of our country. Near by is "Gunston Hall," where George Mason wrote his famous Bill of Rights and which is now owned by a retired merchant, formerly of St. Louis, who is proud to be its custodian. "Monticello," where Jefferson lived and planned the University of Virginia, is now the property of a citizen of New York, and to its doors pilgrimages are made from time to time by the followers of the great Democrat. Not far from "Monticello" is "Montpelier," where President Madison and Mistress Dolly dispensed their ever-gracious

utary of the Rappahannock River. All traces of this building have long since vanished, with the single exception of the original dial post, with the initials "J. C. (John Carter), 1702," carved on it. Whether it was of wood or stone is not even known. The fact alone remains that on its site Robert Carter, of "Corotoman," better known as "King" Carter, built, in the same year that George Washington was born, the present edifice of Christ Church. For more than a hundred and sixty-five years this structure has stood the ravages of time, thus testifying to the skill of the mechanics who built it.

As shown in the illustration,* the church is in the form of a Greek cross, seventy-five feet each way, with high, steep roofs, which take the place of tower or steeple, either of which would tend to mar the aspect of the building. The walls are of brick, brought from England for the purpose, three feet thick, and the



Old Christ Church, Lancaster, C. H., Va.

hospitality. It is still well preserved. Almost as well known as the foregoing is "Westover," where Colonel William Byrd, who is described as "a Virginian of Virginians and the perfect flower of his day," spent his summers. It is known as "the most beautiful colonial manor house on the James." "Shirley," built in 1642, is still the country seat of the Carters, and here took place the marriage of the great granddaughter of King Carter to "Light Horse" Harry Lee, father of Robert E. Lee. "Berkeley," also on the James, was the home of the Harrisons, and in it President William Henry Harrison was born. Other houses of almost equal interest might be mentioned, and it would be a pleasant task to write about them, but the special object of this article is to describe one of the churches of Virginia where the members of many of the older families attended service.

As long ago as 1670 it is known that the Honorable John Carter, the first of his name to settle in the colony of Virginia, built a church on the banks of Carter's Creek, a picturesque trib-

mortar that holds them together is as hard as the bricks themselves. All of the brickwork is remarkably fine, but the beauty of that with which the doorway is finished cannot be excelled. Tall, large, deep-set windows admit the light into the exterior. The shingle roof has not been as successful as the brickwork in resisting the influence of the elements and is in sad need of repairs. The interior is finished in black walnut. The pulpit, high and lofty, reached by a winding staircase and surmounted by an old-fashioned sounding board, conveys the impression of being suspended in mid-air, and from its height doubtless more than one of the clergy of the old Manor days discoursed at great length his weekly sermon. The ceiling is arched, and a few years ago, in making some repairs to the roof, the secret of the extreme durability of the plastering was discovered. The laths were much thicker and stronger than those now in use, and the

*This photograph is reproduced by the courtesy of Samuel Troth, of Philadelphia.

mortar, of a more tenacious kind and of purest white, had been forced in between the laths with a very strong hand, and then clinched on the other side by a trowel in the hands of a man above. The pews, of black walnut, are large, high backed, and very firm; conspicuous among them by its great size is one near the altar, and facing the pulpit, which, together with the entire north wing of the church, was by Robert Carter, "reserved for the use of the family and dependants for all time to come." On the family pew was a brass rod, from which was suspended the damask curtain which extended all around except in front of the part facing the pulpit. Near the chancel, in a perfect state of preservation, is the marble slab, placed in memory of John Carter and his wife, Sara Ludlowe, the parents of Robert Carter. The original Communion table, standing in the chancel at the east end of the church, is still preserved, although much injured by the rains and snows which the winds have driven in through the paneless windows.

In leaving this interesting interior, we find on the outside, at the east end of the church, all that remains of the tomb of Robert Carter. It possessed a Latin epitaph, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Here lies Robert Carter, Esqre., an honorable man, who by noble endowments and pure morals gave lustre to his gentle birth. Rector of William and Mary, he sustained that institution in its most trying times. He was speaker of the House of Burgesses and Treasurer, under the most serene Princes, William, Ann, George I and II. Elected by the House its speaker six years and Governor of the Colony for more than a year. He upheld the regal dignity and the public freedom. Possessed of ample wealth, blamelessly acquired, he built and endowed at his own expense this sacred edifice, a signal monument of his piety towards God. He furnished it richly, entertaining his friends kindly; he was neither a prodigal nor a parsimonious host. His first wife was Judith, daughter of John Armstead, Esqre.; his second Betty, a descendant of the noble family of Landons. By these wives he had many children, on whose education he expended large sums of money. At length, full of honors and of years, when he had well performed all the duties of an exemplary life, he departed from this world on the 4th day of August, 1732, in the 69th year of his age."

The monuments of his wives have disappeared and even that of the "King" himself is fast disappearing. Mrs. Rose Wright Smith, of Washington, who is one of the descendants of the Carter family, and is interested in preserving the church, has recently written:

"The scattered fragments on the ground seem pleading with an eloquence mute, but potent, to be returned to their proper places in order that 'he who runs may read' of the virtues of him who there lies—in the sleep of peace," and adds, "Amid this sad ruin the Carters' Coat of Arms was found, lying face downward on the ground, the only decipherable piece of carving in the mass of stone."

The old church is surrounded by very large tulip, poplar, and black walnut trees. These are well shown in the illustration. Formerly a low brick wall enclosed the building, but this has disappeared by the removal of the bricks to build the huts of the neighboring people.

The original Communion service and the beautiful marble font are carefully stored away. Bishop Meade knew the building well and in his "Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia," refers to it as one of the most striking and enduring monuments to the fidelity with which the building constructions of nearly two centuries ago were executed. Lossing, in his "Mary and Martha Washington," tells how Joseph Ball, the father of Mary Ball, was a vestryman of Christ Church and contributed the sum of £5 for the support of the minister of that Parish.

The descendants of the worshipers of the old church are trying to interest their friends and the patriotic public to contribute money for its restoration and preservation, and a circular has been published that contains the following appeal:

"Can it be possible that the descendants of Robert Carter, and the lovers of antiquity generally, are going to permit this venerable house of God, with its sacred memories and tombs, to go to ruin for the needed sum with which to restore the roof, close the window sashes with panes of glass, repair the old doors, give life to the weather beaten interior, and put back into position the inscriptions to the sacred dead? If this be possible, then "Old Christ Church" must in time pass out of existence, and thus help our people one more step in the road to becoming a nation without old monuments, old churches, old traditions, in fact a nation without history."* MARCUS BENJAMIN,

Historian, D. C., Society Sons of the American Revolution.

* Correspondence relating to, and contributions toward the restoration of this monument of by-gone days, may be sent either to the Rev. F. B. Burwell, Rector of Christ Church Parish, Lancaster C. H., Va., or to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Treasurer of the District of Columbia Branch of the "Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," and Secretary of the Society of Colonial Dames of the District of Columbia.

The New Girl's Logic.

SOMEbody tells of the good old days
And says they of folly our times convict.
That's what somebody always says
When every one's dead who could contradict!
But I contend that we modern girls
Are wiser than girls were long ago,
I'll prove it, too, through the dimples and curls
Of dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

She may have been prettier, portraits lie,
And those are dead who saw her and knew,
But of course there's no proof of this—but I—
I—don't believe that that is true!
And then to think of the things she did!
Out in the winter she used to go
In thinnest slippers of fancy kid—
Dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

Thin silk stockings, a cape of fur,
A low-necked, short-sleeved, muslin gown,
That was the winter suit for her,
When she went shopping about the town.
No warm flannels she ever bought;
What would be said if we dressed so?
Oh, there is much we could have taught
Dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

To eighteen inches she drew her stays,
I can't imagine how that would feel.
Say what you choose, but in these days,
Girls couldn't do it and ride the wheel;
But physiology and hygiene
She never studied, and could not know
What the foolish way she dressed might mean—
Dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

When she had a lover—we all have him—
There we, we are no better nor worse than she,
She took a quill, her fingers slim,
And wrote, "Dear John" with a double "e."
If in our love letters we did this
I'm sure we never could keep a beau;
Her capitals, also, were all amiss—
Dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

And then there's the tale—that the best of proof
Makes very romantic—they tell with pride,
How Dorothy fair left her father's roof
And fled o'er the border to be a bride,
Grandfather followed to stop the match,
Her horses were fast and his were slow,
And hard as he galloped he could not catch
Dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

They call this a lovely romantic dream—
But then it is dated a long time back,
It wouldn't be thought a poetic theme
If I should elope in a hired hack!
Perhaps they didn't quite think so then,
But only after the years long flow.
Well! none of us actually hate the men—
Dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

But we of this end of the end of the century take
The traditional look before we leap.
It's very seldom our hearts we break,
And rather than fall into love we creep.
Yet I must say, to be just and true,
That however wise and strong we grow,
We can love no stronger nor better than you—
Dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

And though I think I can make my case,
That girls in these days are much improved,
'Twas very pleasant in your old place
With little more than to love and be loved.
From the life of to-day I'll a moment steal,
I'll slip on your muslin of long ago,
And just for one moment I'll try to feel
Like dear little Great Aunt, Dorothy Snow.

By MRS. HOWARD J. CURTIS,

Cumberland in the Revolution.

A paper read at the Dedication of the Tablet on Beacon Hill, near Woonsocket, R. I., on June 19, 1897, by Mrs. Abbie S. Weld Rickard, Historian of the Woonsocket Chapter, Daughters American Revolution.

RHODE ISLAND'S watchword has always been liberty. From the day Roger Williams was greeted with "what cheer?" from savage lips and stepped on the historic rock a free man, his colony has stood as a beacon signaling the world to freedom. Always on the alert to guard her territory from invasion, Rhode Island, as early as 1739, upon the reception of the news of the declaration of war with Spain, began to get into fighting trim. Troops were established in Fort George, Newport, and a mounted battery of six guns furnished for Block Island, seven watch-towers erected along the coast and five beacons established upon commanding heights. In 1744 the beacons were strengthened and new ones raised. At this time the light on Prospect Hill, Providence—erected more than one hundred years before—was tested to make sure of its fitness as a signal of danger. A beacon is the oldest method of giving warning of approaching danger. Fires kindled on the summit of hills was the most ancient form, followed by the lifting of those fires upon permanent erections at intervals through the country, that they might beckon a warning from tower to tower till all were blazing with the signal of alarm. In 1772 the first gun of the Revolution was fired in Rhode Island. One of the first Colonies to establish an "army of observation," she promptly deposed her Governor because he counseled waiting—for when did Rhode Island wait for others to take the first step for freedom? Not in '76, when she was the first State to assert independence of Great Britain. Washington looked to our little State when he needed a great general, and he did not look in vain, for we gave Gen. Greene to stand next to the Father of His Country. All Rhode Island was under arms before 1776, and it has been said that there was probably not a man between sixteen and sixty who did not do something to advance the cause. Cumberland, in whose history we are interested to-day, has the honor of sheltering the first white man who sought refuge on what was afterwards Rhode Island soil, where he could enjoy liberty of conscience—Rev. William Blackstone. Cumberland was not incorporated as a separate town until 1746, before that date being a part of Attleborough Gore and for many years a subject of controversy between Rhode Island and the Bay Colony, both appointing officers for the disputed territory. The inhabitants of the Gore being Baptists and Friends, were naturally more in sympathy with their neighbors on the Rhode Island side, and the Massachusetts officers were sometimes sent home with bruised heads. In these encounters history does not state what part was taken by the peaceful Friends, but they probably left to their neighbors, the more numerous and belligerent Baptists, the task of forcing the unwelcome tax gatherers of the Bay Colony to return empty handed. In this locality the inventive genius, Jeremiah Wilkinson, was born in 1741. His invention of cold cut nails is known the world around. He also made pins and needles, which were in great demand during the Revolution, when he sold darning needles for one dollar each. In 1746 Cumberland received its name in honor of Prince William, Duke of Cumberland. Notwithstanding this loyal beginning, the old town has a record for freedom. As early as March, 1774, a town meeting was held to adopt resolutions regarding unjust taxation and other grievances, when they resolved that, "at a time when the enemies of America are continually misrepresenting us to the mother country and incessantly laboring to extinguish in her the few remaining sparks of parental affection, it must afford sensible pleasure to all who wish for the preservation of our invaluable constitutional rights and liberties, to find such an union take place in America as may enable us, by the blessing of God, to support our Just rights, liberties, and privileges wherewith God, nature and our happy constitution have made us free." And they appointed a committee, ancestors of many here to-day, "to correspond with the towns in all laudable measures for the preservation of the rights and liberties of America." Boston of to-day may be surprised to learn that in August, 1774, she was indebted to Cumberland, not only for sympathy in her trouble, but for pecuniary assistance, for I find in the records of that date that "a motion was made Whether the Deputies for said Town of Cumberland be Directed To use their Influence at the approaching Session of Assembly, on the Last Wednesday in October next, To procure a Grant for a sum of money To be paid out of the Gen'l Treasury of said Colony for the Relief of the poor of the Town of Boston under their present Distressed Condition, Occasioned by an act of the British Parliament in Blocking up their Harbour, or wheather a Sum of money be Raised by the Inhabitants of this Town by a free Contribution and Declare our Selves Ready to Send them our assistance in that way." It was voted "that a

Rate or Tax of one hundred pounds be assessed upon the Inhabitants." May, 1776, the Cumberland Rangers, an independent company, was formed and held in readiness for service. 1777 Cumberland furnished to the soldiers "fifty-six yarn stockings," and in '78 eighty-four pairs, thus giving our foremothers more womanly work than much they were obliged to perform during the absence of fathers, brothers and husbands in the army. Cumberland beacon was erected on the spot which we mark to-day. This was an especially suitable place for a signal, for on this hilltop, which is 556 feet above tide water, a light can be seen not only over all Rhode Island, but, it is said, as far as Cambridge, Mass. There is no recorded date of the erection of the beacon. It was about seventy feet high, with a large tar kettle suspended from the top. The kettle lay on the ground for many years after the Revolution. An aged resident of the vicinity states that Philadelphia parties, coming to view the site of the old beacon, took the kettle with them on their return to that city, early in this century. Contrary to the belief of some historians, we think we can prove from tradition—often as valuable as documentary evidence—that its fires were lighted during the Revolution. Old residents are unanimous in their belief, founded upon family tradition, that this beacon "was used in the Revolution as a station for giving the surrounding country notice of important events and calling the soldiers together for orders and to signal other stations," their usual rendezvous being the old Belcher house. We know that a guard for the beacon was appointed in 1779, for the records have the following under date October, 1782. "At the General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations begun and holden at Providence on the last Monday in October," it was voted that "Whereas, Lieut. Col. Commandant George Peck exhibited unto this assembly a Pay Abstract of the Beacon Guard kept at Cumberland of Seven Men, from the Twenty-first Day of May to the Thirtieth Day of October, A. D., 1779, by Order of Major General Gates. Which, being duly considered, It is Voted and Resolved that the Amount thereof, being Seventy-six Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, Silver money, be allowed and paid to the said George Peck, out of the General Treasury to discharge the Same." The following story illustrating its use, has been handed down in the family of one of the participants, but one generation intervening between the soldier and the lady who tells the legend and who is now living. Just before the battle of Bunker Hill a company was organized in Cumberland which was ordered to join the forces in Boston when the signal should be lighted on Beacon Pole Hill. Stephen Brown—from whom the story descends—was a member of this company, and, with the others, his gaze was often on the signal tower. At last the kettle of tar which had been in readiness for many nights blazed forth its warning to the watchful eyes. Before light the good-byes were said, the company assembled and on their way to Boston. Another tradition, familiar to those of Cumberland descent, is that of Eliel Ballou, son of Noah Ballou, who, with his six sons was in the Continental army in 1780. Noah Ballou was one of the men appointed to guard the beacon, but having joined the army on the field, the boy Eliel, who was but thirteen years of age, was entrusted with the care of the signal. The army was stationed at Newport. The news came one night that the soldiers were in great need of provisions. Eliel lighted the beacon and aroused all the women of the neighborhood, who came to learn the nature of the alarm. Hastening to their homes, they mixed and baked until morning dawned. At sunrise they had loaded an ox team with food. The boy of thirteen drove alone to Providence, he being the oldest left in the town, all of fighting age being with the army, with the exception of one person, and he was demented. He received other provisions as he passed the farm houses on the way and told his story, and arrived in Providence—his first visit to the city—crossed Bristol Ferry and was welcomed by the soldiers with shouts of joy. It is related by the descendants of Eliel Ballou that his father and brothers received pensions, but that his brave act remained unnoticed by the Government. Cumberland furnished her full proportion of soldiers, and when the war closed a number from other sections of the country came to make their homes in Cumberland, till there was quite a community of veterans in this part of the town, near the Ballou Meeting House, where was located a tavern built very soon after the close of the war, famous for good cheer in the old staging days, kept by Major William Ballou, who gave the veterans a soldier's welcome. Seldom was a winter evening so cold or stormy that a goodly number could not gather there and relate "their deeds of valor done." Many were the stories, grave and gay, told before the glowing logs of that wide fireplace, and some have been related from father to son until the present generation. One of these old tales is told of Ichabod Howard, who was once assigned to picket duty. At some distance he saw seven Hessians of the British army who stacked their arms and climbed the trees for apples.

Alone he approached them, and, leveling his gun at them, ordered them to surrender. They descended, and Howard, standing between them and their guns, shouted the names of other soldiers, telling them not to fire if the men would consent to go to camp, at the same time ordering the prisoners to march. The Hessians, believing that he was accompanied by others and being forbidden to turn around on pain of instant death, marched before Ichabod Howard to camp, where the brave man delivered the prisoners to his commanding officer. When Ichabod was asked how he managed to capture seven men alone, he replied: "I surrounded them." He once related that the enemy charged on his company when he, standing in the front rank, pierced each one, as he advanced, with his bayonet and threw him over his head, and this he continued to do until the English retreated, but this story his comrades attributed to over indulgence in Maj. Ballou's good New England rum. Howard was a large, powerful man; he is said to have worn number fourteen shoes, and, as the Government had but few of that size, he was sometimes obliged to go without shoes and froze his feet so badly that he was disabled for life.

As we gather here to-day to commemorate the brave deeds of our ancestors, can we doubt that they, with us, cluster around this site of their ancient signal fire? In fancy we see the guard of the beacon, who, leaving it for higher duties on the field of battle, entrusted it to the brave boy who is glad to-day at the recognition of his services.

We see the brave women—our ancestors—aroused from their sleep at dead of night by the shouts of the messenger and the blazing signal light, with their babes in their arms hurrying to this spot to learn of the needs of their loved ones on the field, then hastening to their homes, working through the night to fill those needs. We think that on the return of the soldiers, when peace was proclaimed, the fires were once more lighted to express their joy that many of their defenders—alas not all—had returned. Surrounded by such a cloud of witnesses we dedicate this tablet, believing that it will stand as a beacon to remind our children of the brave acts of the fathers and the mothers who fought and worked for freedom in the old town.

Bits of History.

At a public dinner given in Sing Sing on July 4, 1839, among the toasts was the following proposed by Washington Agate: "Sherwood and Peterson: The unerring marksmen who repelled the Vulture's barge in Croton Cove, by which act they were the providential means of the capture of Andre, the British spy."

General Aaron Ward, in response to this sentiment, rose and gave the following explanation of the occurrence to which the toast referred. He stated that "Moses Sherwood and John Peterson, a colored man, were citizens of Sing Sing and warmly devoted to the patriot cause in the Revolution. At the period of Andre's interview with the traitorous Arnold at Haverstraw, and the sloop-of-war Vulture lay in the bay, these two men were hunting on Teller's Point. While lying there in waiting for the return of the spy, a party in the Vulture's barge set off for the eastern shore for the purpose of pillage; the noise of their approach attracted the attention of Sherwood and Peterson, and cautiously approaching the river they saw that they were 'the enemy.' Secreting themselves among the rocks, when the barge neared the shore Peterson fired effectively into it, which alarmed the party so much that they immediately changed their course, and pulled rapidly for their vessel. This shot also aroused the attention of the Americans stationed in Cortlandt, and a piece of artillery was brought down and began firing upon the Vulture with such spirit that the commander of the vessel thought proper to leave his moorings and drop down the river. In the meantime Andre had effected his object with Arnold and was anxious of his retreat. In this dilemma he was compelled to throw himself upon the protection of one Smith, a notorious Tory of Haverstraw, and reluctantly assumed a citizen's dress. His only course now was to cross the river, with a pass from Arnold, at Verplanck's Point, which he did in company with Smith, who procured him a horse in Yorktown, and he passed down by way of Pines Bridge to the vicinity of Tarrytown where he was providentially taken." General Ward said "historians had been mistaken in saying that Andre went to West Point; he was never there, but remained with Smith in Rockland County until they crossed the river together. The eye of the patriot will clearly discover that the act of Peterson, under Providence, was the means of deranging the plan of retreat for the spy and cast him into this county, where he was arrested. The good old Peterson still lives on the banks of the Croton, enjoying the respect of his neighbors and a handsome pension from the Government as a reward for the heroism of his early days."—Sing Sing Republican.

From the Selectmen's Minutes, Town of Boston, 1774:

At a meeting of the Selectmen, August 13, 1774, in consequence of a billet received yesterday from Governor Gage, all the Selectmen, saving Colonel Hancock, waited on him this day between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Province House, being introduced by his aid-de-camp. The Governor upon coming into the room where we were standing, without any ceremony of any kind, said the reason of his sending for us was contained in a paper he had in his hand, which he would read to us. The contents were: "That he had received from England the two Acts of Parliament lately passed in which was inserted a clause forbidding the calling of Town Meetings without special license from the Governor." After he had read the paper he produced the Act of Parliament and turned to the clause and gave it to the Selectmen to read. After the same was read, the Governor observed: "That, as he was soon to go out of town, he chose to give us this information, that if a Town Meeting should be wanted, upon our application to him, if he should judge it expedient he would allow one to be held." We told him that at present we had no need of calling a Town Meeting, for we had two now alive by adjournment, one of them to be some time this month, the other to be held in October. On this information he looked serious and said "he must think upon that," adding that by thus doing we might "keep the meetings alive for ten years." We told him the adjournment of those meetings was not the act of the Selectmen, but of the Town, and that we were chosen officers by the Town to manage the prudentials of it, who had our duty laid down in the Law of Province—that we had always endeavored to do our duty conformably to the laws and hoped we always should. On our so saying he said, and we thought with some degree of temper, "that he was determined to enforce these Acts of Parliament, and that if any bad consequences ensued, we must be answerable, and not he."

On June 9 Augusta, Me., celebrated its centennial with appropriate exercises. The principal speaker was Chief Justice Fuller, a native of the town, and ex-United States Senator James W. Bradbury, ninety-two years old and the oldest living ex-member of the Senate, presided. In 1797 the present town was part of Hallowell. The earliest name of the place was Cushnoc. This, on incorporation, was changed to Harrington, and that in turn, at the request of the townspeople, soon gave place to the present designation. In 1489 the village became a city, or at least it obtained a city charter. In 1799 it was the shire town of Kennebec County, and in 1831 became capital of the State. It has been a scene of considerable excitement more than once. Its oldest inhabitants remember thrilling tales of "the Malta war," heard in childhood from the lips of parents who participated in that now almost forgotten rebellion by the early settlers against surveyors sent into the Province of Maine from Massachusetts. The farmers disguised themselves as Indians, attacked the invaders, killed one of them, and for weeks threatened to tear down the County jail, in which some of the criminals had been locked up. There was much marching up and down of the militia. The trial of the rebels ended in acquittal for them all, because the jury could not find out who fired the shot that killed the surveyor. Later there was an "Aroostook war," which had some mysterious connection with the census, and the Garcelon disturbance is still fresh in memory.

Old St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia, was painted a few months since so that it should look as much as possible as it did in the time when Washington occupied Pew 41. The cornices and gables were painted white, yellow and white paint was used within, and the windows painted to resemble those of long ago. The quaint old graveyard of the church is still preserved, where lie buried so many of the best citizens of former days.

As the growth of cities encroaches on ancient cemeteries, making it necessary to remove the bodies resting there, people are often at a loss to know where to place their dead when taken from their old resting places, unless willing to reject their old, mossy headstones, which were usually excluded from modern cemeteries. It is of interest to learn that a spot has been provided by the heirs of the Van Cortlandt manor lands, where the old tombstones may be gathered and cared for. About ten acres a short distance from the Manor House have been set apart as a cemetery, which will be known as the "Manor Cemetery." Here already lie buried many generations of Van Cortlandts, as well as Clintons, Beekmans, Van Wycks, and others related to the Van Cortlandt family. The cemetery has been incorporated and an office opened in New York city, and it is proposed to erect a station on the Hudson River Railroad west of the cemetery for the convenience of visitors.

The United States Flag.

Respect for the American Flag is growing in Southern California, and the school department of San Diego has taken the necessary steps that the rising generation, who are receiving their education at the expenses of the taxpayers of that far away city of the Pacific Coast, shall show proper respect to our National Flag. The Hon. Daniel Cleveland, the President of the Southern California Society Sons of the American Revolution, who is also a member of the Board of Education, introduced the following resolution, which was subsequently adopted:

Be it resolved, That the following rule, to be known as "section 109 A," be added to the rules and regulations of the Board of Education of the city of San Diego, and be strictly enforced, and that copies thereof be sent to every teacher in this department.

Section 109 A. It shall be the duty of all pupils in the public schools of this city to unite heartily in all patriotic exercises, and in saluting the National Flag upon all occasions, in connection with the conduct of their respective schools, and by their deportment and language to show that they are loyal to the government that educates them. Any pupil who fails to promptly comply with this rule must be at once reported by the teacher to the principal of the school, and be by him sent home with a note stating the fact of the suspension, and its cause, and shall be also reported in writing to the city superintendent. Any teacher or principal who wilfully fails to promptly enforce this rule shall be deemed disloyal, and shall be at once dismissed from the service of this board and of this department. A pupil so suspended shall not be reinstated, nor be permitted to attend any school in this department, except upon a resolution adopted by this Board of Education, based upon a written application by the father, if there be one, or the mother or guardian, in charge of such child, and pledging the future compliance with this rule by the child. Such pupil shall also first deliver to his or her teacher a written apology for such disloyalty, and a pledge to thereafter comply with this rule. Such apology and pledge shall be filed with the clerk of this board.

Relics of Yohan Yost Herkimer.

Mr. H. G. Babcock, of the city of Little Falls, N. Y., has many papers that are of great interest, especially to those living in the Mohawk Valley. And doubly so, now that the monument erected by the State to the brave General Euchalis Herkimer has been dedicated. Chief among these papers is the petition which General Herkimer's father presented to the Colonial Government for permission to buy of the native Indians 16,000 acres of a large tract of woodland in the County of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawk River, above the fall called the long fall (where now stands the city of Little Falls). It is dated "the second day of Dec. 1736, and given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Fort George," Signed, "GEO. CLINTON."

Yohan Yost Herkimer had a large family of children, and at the marriage of each child they were presented with 200 acres of land. Mr. Babcock has the deeds to nearly all these gifts. They are very interesting and yellow with age, quaintly worded, giving them permission to hawk, fish and navigate the streams which flow through the land. He also had a quaint old receipt given by General Herkimer.

Another valuable paper in which Yohan Yost Herkimer requests permission to circulate a paper among the Peasantmates to raise money with which to build a church. Evidently they succeeded well, for the fine old stone church which is still standing at Fort Herkimer was the result of his petition. Mr. Babcock has the finest collection of papers extant relating to the Battle of Oreskany. The two hundred acres given to General Herkimer as a wedding present lie on the south bank of the Mohawk River, a few miles east of Little Falls. Here the General erected a fine brick mansion, the brick of which were made on the river flats near the house. Just east of the house is the cemetery where the General was buried, and where the beautiful monument now stands, a fitting tribute to his memory. The interior of the house is in a good state of preservation; some of the rooms are finely wainscoted. And large fireplaces are in many of the rooms. The room in which the General died is the object of interest to all visitors—also a large room in which tradition says General Washington once slept when on his way up the Valley to visit Fort Stanwix. The General was twice married; and in his will he gives to his wife, Mary, the use of one room in the northeast corner of the house, as well as the furniture, pictures, etc., and the balance of his estate was left to his brother George. Mr. Babcock also has the original quit claim deed to George Herkimer by Mary Herkimer for the consideration of one hundred pounds and fifty skepples of wheat, by which she gives up the room

and furniture which was given her by the General; but reserves for herself a tract of one hundred acres of land. Many of the other papers are of great interest, and it is a collection of which Mr. Babcock may well feel proud.

Can you Answer these Questions?

- For what is John Adams distinguished?
- With what event in United States history is he associated?
- Give an account of his early life.
- What event made him first conspicuous in American politics, and which side did he take?
- What was his first work and what led to it?
- State his work in establishing the independence of this country, and what position should be assigned him among the workers.
- After the Revolutionary War closed, what service did he render the country?
- When did he become President, and on what party platform?
- Give an account of his Administration, and describe its leading events.
- What remarkable laws were passed during his Administration? State their provisions, the cause of their enactment and their effect on the country.
- With what party did he always act? What were its principles?
- What relationship existed between him and John Quincy Adams?
- Describe the early life and education of John Quincy Adams.
- For what was he remarkable, and state his political services to the country before his election to the Presidency.
- When did his Administration begin? Elected by what party and on what political principles?
- Describe his election and name opposing candidates and their political principles.
- Describe his Administration: its events and their effects.
- Describe his services to the country after his retirement.
- What family relationship to John Adams did Samuel Adams sustain?
- What work did the latter perform for Colonies?
- Give an account of his life and political work.
- How was he regarded by the English authorities? Give incident to illustrate.
- What was the period of his greatest activity?
- What family relationship did Charles Francis Adams sustain to John Adams?
- Give an account of his life and political work.
- With what party was he identified?
- What was the highest office he held, and when?
- When does the Adams family first appear in America?
- During the Colonial days what places seem to be family centers?
- What is the Declaration of Independence?
- When was it adopted, and by whom? When signed?
- What causes led to it?
- What resolutions, and when, brought it before Congress?
- In what place was it first read to the Army?
- Which Colonies voted for it and signed it at once? Which did not, and which signed it in September?
- What person drafted it?
- Who constituted the committee?
- How was it received by the people?
- How was it received in foreign countries?
- What were the arguments for and against it in Congress before it was adopted?
- Where is the manuscript; the pen with which it was signed?
- What declaration had been put forth by the first Continental Congress?
- State its object and contents.
- Describe the Declaration of Rights by Virginia.
- Who presented it, and when?
- What were its declarations?
- Describe the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
- Who wrote it, and by whom was it adopted?
- State its contents.

The women who preside over the historical exhibits at Nashville all trace their ancestry back through generations of noted men and women. Mrs. Catherine Polk Dale, Chairman of the exhibit of the Daughters of the Revolution, is a daughter of General Leonidas Polk, the Bishop-General of the Confederate Army. Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Chairman of the exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is the daughter of William B. Campbell, the last great Governor of Tennessee before the Civil War.

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York was held at the Hotel Waldorf on May 20. Prior to the meeting of the Society, the Board



of Assistants held an adjourned meeting of that body at which business of considerable interest was transacted. About twenty members were elected, and more than that number of new names was proposed for membership. It was well attended, and was presided over by its Governor, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. Amendments to the constitution were adopted. Most of these were rendered necessary to make the constitution of the Society conform to that of the General Society. One article provided for a slight change in the method of electing members, by which the test vote on the eligibility will practically be taken on the preliminary application, and not on the final application, as has hitherto been the case. Dues were increased to \$5 annually after January 1 next, and initiation fees to \$20. The following named mem-

bers were chosen delegates to represent the Society at the first General Congress, which will be held at Plymouth in September upon the anniversary of the day when the Mayflower started upon her memorable and history making voyage. The day is known as "Embarkation day," and has for years been celebrated at Plymouth with appropriate ceremonies: Henry E. Howland, Roderick Terry, Richard H. Greene, Howland Davis, Frederic H. Hatch, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Daniel M. Stimson, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Seth Low, Thomas L. Manson, Jr.; Edward C. James, J. J. Slocum, John T. Terry, J. Dougal Bissell, George H. Warren, Henry F. Dimock, F. C. Seabury, and the alternates elected were Henry Colvin Brewster, Henry R. Howland, Mrs. Seymour Morris, Jared Weed Bell, Henry C. Coe, Pelham W. Warren, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Miss Adelina Tower, Charles W. Haskins, W. H. Doty, Mrs. A. H. Pitkin, August S. Hutchins, J. Bayard Backus, Walter S. Allerton, Waldo Hutchins, William Milne Grinnell, Edward L. Norton.

An informal discussion was held to ascertain the feeling of the society as to the proper disposition of Bradford's Manuscript History of the Plymouth Colony, popularly known as the "Mayflower Log." Several applicants for the custody have appeared, foremost the Boston Public Library. In its behalf it is contended that the work was deposited for safe keeping in the belfry of the Old South Church with other literary works, just before it disappeared at the time of the Revolution, and that it became in this way a part of the Prince Library, which is included in the collection of the Public Library, and of which the deacons of the Old South Church are the trustees. Others felt strongly that the proper depository would be the Massachusetts State Library. The position of both of the institutions is strong. There has also been noted a very strong feeling among the descendants of Governor Bradford and his distinguished companions that the suitable place for it is in Plymouth, where the work was laboriously produced and where it should rest upon almost the exact spot of its production. Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth has a fireproof and safe depository, and it seems to many that reason as well as sentiment demands that the final resting place should be there, located as it is near the very center of the old village, which was founded in 1620, and the affairs of which were administered with such loyal devotion and distinguished success by Governor Bradford. The opinion was expressed that no active measures should be taken by the society to influence the decision of Governor Wolcott.

The resolutions, passed at a previous meeting, expressing the appreciation and thanks of the society to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London for returning the manuscript, have been handsomely engrossed upon parchment and will be forwarded this week to their destinations through the State Department at Washington. The memorial window representing the signing of the compact will soon be shipped to Plymouth and placed in the position of the plan in the First Church, the new building of which, upon the old historic site, is now nearly completed. The rosettes of the society are now ready for distribution to the members who desire to purchase them. They are tastefully designed in pink and white silk, the colors of the society, adopted on account of the colors of the

hawthorn blossom, the May flower of England. The plates of the certificate of membership have just been completed, and the certificate may be secured upon application to the proper officers.

The Mayflower Log.

THE history of the Mayflower Log, as it is now called, but which in reality is an account of the settlement of Plymouth by Governor Bradford, was succinctly given by Senator Hoar on the occasion of the presentation of the manuscript to the State of Massachusetts by Ambassador Bayard.

"It has long been well known that Governor Bradford wrote and left behind him a history of the settlement of Plymouth. It was quoted by early chroniclers. There are extracts from it in the records of Plymouth. Thomas Prince used it when he compiled his annals. Hubbard depended on it when he wrote his 'History of New England.' Cotton Mather had read it or a copy of a portion of it when he wrote his 'Magnalia.' Governor Hutchinson had it when he published the second volume of his history in 1767. From that time it disappeared from the knowledge of everybody on this side of the water. All our historians speak of it as lost, and can only guess what had been its fate. Some persons suspected that it was destroyed when Governor Hutchinson's house was sacked in 1765; others that it was carried off by some officer or soldier when Boston was evacuated by the British Army in 1776.

"In 1844 Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, afterward Bishop of London, one of the brightest of men, published one of the dullest and stupidest of books. It is entitled 'The History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.' It contained extracts from manuscripts which he said he had discovered in the library of the Bishop of London at Fulham. The book attracted no attention here until about twelve years later, in 1855, John Wingate Thornton, whom many of us remember as an accomplished antiquary and a delightful gentleman, happened to pick up a copy of it while he was lounging in Burnham's book store. He read the Bishop's quotations and carried the book to the house of his friend, Mr. Barry, who was then writing his 'History of Massachusetts.' Mr. Barry was not at home. Thornton left the volume with passages marked, and with a note which is not preserved, but which, according to his memory, suggested that the passages must have come from Bradford's long-lost history. That is the claim for Mr. Thornton. On the other hand, it is claimed by Mr. Barry that there was nothing of that kind expressed in Mr. Thornton's note, but in reading the book, when he got back an hour or so later, the thought struck him for the first time that the clew had been found to the precious book which had been lost so long. He at once repaired to Charles Deane, then, and ever since down to his death, as President Eliot felicitously styled him, 'the Master of Historical Investigators in this Country.' Mr. Deane saw the importance of the discovery. He communicated at once with Joseph Hunter, an eminent English scholar. Hunter was high authority on all matters connected with the settlement of New England, who visited the palace at Fulham, and established beyond question the identity of the manuscript with Governor Bradford's history, an original letter of Governor Bradford having been sent to Mr. Hunter for comparison of handwriting.

"How the manuscript got to Fulham nobody knows. Whether it was carried over by Governor Hutchinson in 1774; whether it was taken as spoil from the tower of the Old South Church in 1775; whether, with other manuscripts, it was sent to Fulham at the time of the attempts of the Episcopal churches in America, just before the Revolution, to establish an episcopate here, nobody knows. It would seem that Hutchinson would have sent it to the Colonial Office; that an officer would naturally have sent it to the War Office, and a private would have carried it off as mere private booty and plunder, in which case it would have been unlikely that it would have reached a public place of custody. But we find it in the possession of the church and of the church official having, until independence was declared, special jurisdiction over Episcopal Massachusetts and Plymouth. This may seem to point to a transfer for some ecclesiastical purpose."

Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the Colonial Dames, will spend the summer at Southampton, Long Island, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, an active member of the "Dames" and Chairman of the New York Commission of the Tennessee Exposition, has already betaken herself to Nashville to witness the carrying out of the commission's plans for the New York room.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE STATES.

The Utah Sons of American Revolution held their annual banquet in Salt Lake City on June 14. It was well attended, covers being laid for sixty-six. The hall was beautifully and appropriately decorated with National flags and streamers of red, white and blue. The stage, where sat the Harmony Glee Club, was banked with flowers, and on the wall at the back was a shield with the inscription "S. R. A." clasping the graceful folds of "Old Glory," which surmounted the whole. A huge basket of roses adorned the front of the stage, a graceful tribute from the local Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, to whom thanks were gracefully given by A. F. Holden. Over the head of Judge Goodwin, the toastmaster, swung upon outstretched pinions the American eagle, looking down with fierce, proud gaze on the festive scene below. Toasts were ably responded to by Fisher S. Harris, "Our Native States"; Nat. M. Brigham, "Utah"; John Q. Cannon, "The Pioneers," and Rev. A. L. Hudson, "The Flag." Patriotic songs were sung.

Flag day was observed in San Francisco by the presentation of a silken banner to the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society by the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The home of the children on Franklin street, between Geary and Post, was decorated and prepared for the occasion. The flag was presented by Mr. Davis after a formal opening of the exercises by the pupils of the institution singing "Forward, Christian Soldiers." General Currier then unfolded the beautiful silken banner, and, presenting it to the chief of the boys' brigade, said: "This banner is given to your class and the boys in general on behalf of a noble cause. I give it to you to-day on behalf of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution—in behalf of the greatest humanity the world has ever seen. Before you stands the emblem of bravery and purity. This flag and this banner has changed a world that once fed on traditions, and the echoes of a king that fed on might and what right he could get by fair means or foul. The love of country is here organized. The meaning of these exercises to-day is that one great patriotic society comes to you with its gray hair and asks you to take up the cause it must leave off. The old men leave off the fight to the boys."

The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its last meeting for the season on June 5. A communication was received from Professor Osgood, of Columbia University, naming the books necessary to be studied by applicants for the Mrs. Donald McLean Scholarship in American History, which the Chapter has established. There will be competitive examinations this fall before a committee appointed from Columbia and Barnard. At last month's meeting Mrs. McLean gave the nucleus for the scholarship fund, and at this meeting she announced the receipt of three more gratifying donations, and added that at the opening of the club season next fall William H. Abbott would repeat the lecture on "Heraldry" which he delivered before the Chapter last winter, the proceeds to go to the fund. Resolutions were passed to present to Barnard a flagpole. A letter was read from Mrs. Webster Elmes, one of the officers of the Chapter, asking that the Regent send a letter of congratulation to "Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, on her long and prosperous reign of sixty years—a woman who has been great, good and loyal." With enthusiasm it was resolved to send such a letter. The movement of the D. A. R. of South Carolina in preserving the home of General Marion was indorsed, and it was resolved to aid that body financially in purchasing the house. A letter of thanks was read from the Lexington (Mass.) Chapter for the sum sent by the New York city Chapter to help in the preservation of the Hancock house. The meeting closed with the announcement by the Regent that she intends in next February "to ask the General Society of Daughters of the American Revolution that a handsome and suitable memorial be presented to the President of the French Republic at the end of the century during the Paris Exposition in recognition of the great services which France yielded this country during the Revolution, when the ancestors of the D. A. R. were in such urgent need of aid."

Admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson, who now sleeps in his green bed in the Samoan Islands, will rejoice to learn that his widow is an American and a Daughter of the American Revolution. She was Fanny Van de Grift before her first marriage, and in her application papers for membership states that she was born in Indianapolis, Ind.; is descended from John

Miller, a soldier in Captain John Eyre's Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, who fought to establish American independence. She was induced to join the "Daughters" by Mrs. James H. Mulligan, wife of the United States Consul-General to Samoa, and in compliment to her, Mrs. Stevenson became a member of the Lexington (Ky.) Chapter.

Frank W. Thomas, historian of the Troy (N. Y.) Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution suggested that part of the money raised by the city to celebrate the Fourth of July be used toward the erection of a memorial tablet for Colonel Albert Pawling. The memorial will be the product of the efforts of Troy's Centennial Committee and of the Sons of the Revolution. As Colonel Pawling was the first Mayor of Troy, the first Sheriff of the County, and had also been President of the village and a prominent officer in the American Revolution, his name links Troy with the historic struggle for independence. The suggestion was not acted upon, but it is an excellent one and applicable to almost any of our older communities. Why burn up in fireworks so much money each year and let the real mementos of the past—memories of our great men, houses of the olden time and ways of living—perish?

Children of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Joseph Bucklin Society of the Children of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a meeting at the residence of Jason P. Stone, as the guest of Miss Aline A. Stone, and enjoyed a most delightful evening. Mrs. D. Russell Brown, the President of the Society, presided. During the evening Miss Knight, former President of the Society, gave an interesting account of a recent visit to Washington, where she attended a meeting of the National Convention, and presented the Society with a piece of a marigold tree that was planted by George Washington. Willie Studley, a member of the Society, was present and assisted in entertaining. There were about forty people present, and each was presented with a miniature gun as a souvenir of the occasion.

TEMPLE OF LIBERTY AND PEACE.

Hon. Francois Felix Faure,
Pres. of the Republic of France.

May 4, 1897.

Dear Sir:—I am led at this time to make the suggestion, or rather ask the question, Why cannot the people of the world, not only those who have been privileged to live within the Republics or under constitutional government, but those also that have aspiration in this direction, erect in Paris at this time, not only as a part of the World's Exposition of 1900, but as a permanent memorial to the progress of the nineteenth and as a pledge for the twentieth century.

A WORLD'S LIBERTY AND PEACE TEMPLE.

It is appropriate that this suggestion should come from the United States of America, a nation that owes its existence as a nation to the people of France; and every liberty loving nation and individual should be permitted the privilege of having a part in the structure. The citizens of France presented to the citizens of the United States as trustees for humanity, and as a memorial of the centennial of the great republic of the west, the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. Why should not the people of the United States in commemoration of all the progress that has been made towards nobler conditions since the commencement of the Christian era, lead in erecting a noble structure, a

LIBERTY AND PEACE TEMPLE

dedicated not only to liberty, but even more important to Peace, that world-wide peace that will follow "Liberty" condition. It is not for me at this time to suggest the design of the building, nor even attempt to outline the different rooms and the purpose to which they shall be devoted, or the work that shall be carried on from this Temple, this greatest possible center of influence, only this; in the center of the building should be a great dome room, and around this, in letters sufficiently large to be easily read, suitably framed, should be placed the *Immortal Documents of Liberty*. By the side of the Constitution of France should be grouped the Constitution of every Constitutional Government; with these should be the original Swiss Compact, the English Bill of Rights and Magna Charta, the American Declaration of Independence, etc. Over this building should always float the Flag of the French Republic in a border of white. Over every Constitution or other document admitted to this sacred room should be draped the flag of the nation to which it belonged in the border of white, these as the Liberty and Peace Flags of the world.

A second room should be devoted exclusively to meetings of international courts and congresses for the settlement by peaceful means of differences between nations.

How shall the means be commanded to create this noble structure? A competent committee on "Ways and Means" can pass upon this part of the work better than I, but I would like to see every nation, that can have a part in the undertaking as a nation, and every individual, have the privilege as an individual. I will not at this time make any further suggestion, preferring that, if you think best, you shall directly, or through the officers of the 1900 Exposition, give the facts of this letter to the press, with a request for additional suggestions.

Very cordially yours,

NEW YORK.

SON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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AUGUST, 1897.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Magazine has been officially voted as the organ of several of the patriotic Societies, including the MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS, THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 and FOUNDERS KIN.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 would suggest as the next patriotic pilgrimage to be undertaken by the members of the Society of the American Revolution that it be from Valley Forge to Morristown, following as near as may be the route taken by Washington and his army. Each one of the historic spots along this line should be properly marked with tablets, and the unveiling of these tablets might be made the occasion of the pilgrimage. The battle field of Trenton is already marked by a monument. The Washington headquarters at Somerville has been secured by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and the pilgrimage could close with a reception at the famous Washington headquarters at Morristown. It was at Pluckamin, along the line from Trenton and Princeton to Morristown that the one great social event of the Revolution took place. This was the ball given by the officers of the army under the leadership of Gen. Henry Knox on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of co-operation and assistance by France. From the date of the celebration to this event by the officers of the Revolutionary Army and their friends at Pluckamin this anniversary was overlooked until last year, when it was the occasion of a banquet by the members of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. This leads naturally to the suggestion that since the societies of the American Revolution have grown to such strength, not only among the Sons, but also among the Daughters, a regular annual social event should be planned, and the SPIRIT OF '76 asks the question, Is there a more appropriate anniversary to celebrate in a social way than that of the signing of the first treaty between France and the United States? This treaty gave us our liberty and our position as a nation. It was first

celebrated by Washington and his fellow-officers during the revolution, their lady friends from all over the land being their guests. The Daughters could avail of such an occasion to use their influence to break down the barriers that now divide the Sons into two societies. In every city and town where there are Chapters they could have their own event, and in Paris in 1900 this social event could be made one of the great occasions in connection with the visit of the American Sons and Daughters to the great exposition.

WE are now approaching the close of the nineteenth and the dawn of the twentieth century. This is a most important epoch in history. The event is to be worthily celebrated by a World's International Exposition of material progress, and a World's International Congress, having to do with matters intellectual, at the capital city of the greatest republic on the eastern continent. It has been suggested to the President of France by the gentleman to whom possibly, more than any other, the societies of the Sons and of the Daughters of the American Revolution owe their existence, and who presided at the organizing meeting of both societies, that the great permanent feature of the 1900 celebration shall be a liberty and peace temple.

The SPIRIT OF '76 would like to see the men of the blood of 1776 lead, and place their '76 stamp upon everything in connection with the "1900" celebration.

Union, at least for this purpose, between all the Societies of the Revolution, should take place, and every worthy, eligible person should be gathered into their ranks. Nothing could be more appropriate or more far reaching in its influence than a reunion of the descendants of the French and of the United States soldiers of the American Revolution in this temple of liberty and peace on July 4, 1900, and then adjourn long enough to visit and hold suitable ceremonies at the grave of Lafayette.

The SPIRIT OF '76 will aid by every means in its power this movement for a meeting of the representatives, whether French or American, of those who gave liberty and a place among the nations of the world to these United States, on July 4, 1900, in Paris. It may at a later date charter a steamship for the American visitors, and thus arrange to secure rates for all within reach of every society member. That the societies of the American Revolution may at the earliest possible moment be represented as they should, it is urged that every reader of this editorial write to it inclosing a list of the persons of his acquaintances who are eligible for membership in any of the patriotic hereditary societies, giving first on these lists the descendants of the ancestor or ancestors that gave the writer eligibility as follows: Name, address, name of Revolutionary ancestor, then the names and addresses of other persons believed to be entitled to membership, giving, if possible, the name of the ancestor that gives them eligibility. This should be done without delay, and it will help to build up your society membership. In carrying out the reunion Paris plan for 1900 all are to be congratulated that

Gen. Horace Porter, the late President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, is now and doubtless will be, the Ambassador from the United States to France. Gen. Porter, in a communication to the SPIRIT OF '76, has said that he would do every thing in his power to make it pleasant for the members of the patriotic societies attending this reunion.

PROBABLY no country in the world has or ever has had so many patriotic societies as the United States now numbers. Their influence is in the highest degree beneficial. They have preserved from desecration and destruction many landmarks of the past, and have brought the present generation into contact with the lives of its grandfathers. They have thus widened the field of human experience and sympathy, and brought home to every one the realization of his duties. They have also revived a spirit of Americanism and patriotism, and we no longer hear much about how "much better they do things on the other side."

And for cultivating patriotism there is no better means than the study of American history. As long as one feels that the surroundings of his home are tame and every-day, so long will he seek other associations. Such is the love of the romantic and the extraordinary innate to humanity. We have found that this country contains monuments of as great deeds as any on earth. Runnymede has associations which are not more attractive than those of Carpenter's Hall, and Saratoga and Trenton are not second to Crecy and Salamis. The principles embodied in Revolutionary war are greater than those of the Hundred Years. And, if we read aright the struggles of the western pioneers with the red men the heroism of the Spartans at Thermopylae is surpassed. The shrines of our country are numerous, our heroes have lived in the full blaze of historic light, and we need not dream of the departed glories of Mona's Isle and of Hastings sands. So let our societies persevere in the good work of teaching the value of American history and thereby patriotism.

The SPIRIT OF '76 has secured the exclusive privilege of publishing, in serial form, Colonel Ethan Allen's Drama of the American Revolution, and it will be published in the next ten issues. Never before has the wonderful story of this greatest event in the history of the Western Continent been told so clearly, so strongly and in such fascinating form. Here the heroes of the American Revolution appear and speak as they did in life. The story is historically accurate. Every liberty-loving organization or society and every school should avail of this "Drama," in aiding an effort for Liberty by giving an entertainment. "A day or an evening with the American Revolution," and appropriate the money results to aid a Patriotic movement. Send in your subscriptions now. Every Liberty loving American should have the SPIRIT OF '76 in his family, and should present as many subscriptions as he can afford to schools, libraries, and other places of influence. Start your subscription with the September number, so that you will receive in full Colonel Ethan Allen's wonderful Drama.

Henry Knickerbocker, of H. Knickerbocker & Co., 15 New street, in this city, died on June 10, of heart failure. He was born in Schaghticoke, N. Y., and was a grandson of Colonel John Knickerbocker. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Sons of the Revolution.

PATRIOTIC AIR FUND.

The corner-stone is laid by the contribution of Mr. J. Richards. \$5.00
This is a corner-stone not a rolling stone and yet it has gathered no moss.

To Perfect the Family Tree.

I shall be pleased to exchange notes with those interested in the families of the persons mentioned below.

I should like to learn concerning the following named persons: 1st, the places and dates of birth, marriage and death of each; 2nd, the male line of ancestry to the immigrant, with places and dates of birth, marriage and death, and the maiden name of the wife of the ancestor in each generation.

—the wife of Edward 2 Adams (Henry), who settled in Medford, Mass., and died in 1716.

Susanna—wife of Robert Blatt, of Boston and vicinity. She died in 1690.

Elizabeth—wife of John 3 Cheney (Peter 2, John 1).
Ruth Cogan, married, Jan. 24, 1675, Samuel Taylor, son of Jonathan Taylor, of Springfield, Mass.

Elizabeth Cole, married Thomas 2 Pierce son of Thomas Pierce, who died at Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 7, 1666. Thomas 2 died Nov. 6, 1683.

Rachel Darling, second wife of Daniel 5 Shepard (Isaac 4, Isaac 3, Thomas 2, Ralph 1), of New Marlboro, Mass.

Ruth Ellis, married Henry 3 Adams (Edward 2, Henry 1).

Capt. William Hutchins, of Bennington, Vt., whose wife was Lois Bingham.

Elizabeth Jamison, daughter of Robert Jamison, of Watertown, Mass., married George 2 Read (William 1).

Mary nee King, born Jan. 15, 1639, married Josiah Chapin, Nov., 1668, died May 30, 1676.

Ruth Lathrop, married Samuel Post, Mar. 17, 1698.

Susanna Merrill, daughter of Nathaniel Merrill, of Newbery, Mass., married John Burbank, Oct. 16, 1663.

Phineas Norton, born Jan. 25, 1757, married Nov. 25, 1776, Eunice Sheldon, died Feb. 23, 1844. Lived at New Marlboro, Mass.

Hannah Noyes, wife of Peter Cheney.

Samuel Post, born March 8, 1668, married Mar. 17, 1698, Ruth Lathrop.

Elizabeth Pratt, wife of Lieut. William Backus.

Bethia Read, wife of John 2 Johnson (Capt. Edward 1), of Woburn, Mass.

Joanna—second wife of Thomas Shepard, who died at Milton, Mass., Sept. 20, 1719.

William Southwell, who married Sarah Stebbins, Feb. 24, 1696.

Labah—wife of Rowland Stebbins, who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1636.

Elizabeth—wife of Robert 2 Taft (Robert 1).

Jonathan Taylor, who with his wife Mary was in Springfield, Mass., in 1645.

Abigail Thompson, of Braintree, Mass., wife of Daniel Lovett.

Hannah Tiler (Tyler), who married James Lovett, Jan. 20, 1668.

Ruth Wilkinson, married Samuel 6 Shepard, of New Marlboro, Mass., died Mar. 25, 1814.

Dorcas Wilson, born Jan. 29, 1657, married Aaron Cleveland, died at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 29, 1741.

Experience Woodward, who married Deacon Michael Pomeroy, in Nov., 1661.

Box 433, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

C. S. GLEASON.

Price—Can any of your correspondents give me any information in regard to the ancestry of Daniel Price, who settled in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1785, moving there from Litchfield Co., Conn.

376 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GEORGE A. PRICE.

Mitchell—Cornell—Information desired as to ancestry, date and place of birth and death of Robert Mitchell and Hannah Cornell, married at St. Georges Church, Hempstead, Queens Co., N. Y.

Compton—Information is wanted of Robert Compton, a scout and trusted messenger boy to General Washington all through the "Jerseys." He was in the battles of the dismals, Elizabeth, Tarrytown, Trenton, etc. He was born in Middlesex County, N. J., in 1761, and married Lydia Brown, who was born in Morris County, N. J., in 1783.

Mrs. B. W. SCINMORE.

Eliphalet Thorp—Can any one tell me anything about the above name? He was probably a resident of Dedham or Wrentham, Mass., in 1797. He was a sergeant in Capt. Joseph Guild's Co., April 19, 1775, and afterwards lieutenant and captain in the service, 1777-1783. I would like to know of some descendant.

MILFORD, MASS.

C. A. SUMNER.

Mitchell—Cornell—Uriah Mitchell, born Oct. 5, 1746, Hempstead, Queens Co., N. Y., married Sarah Cornell; first child born (Success, Queens Co., N. Y., July 20th, 1775, 5.15 A. M.) Sarah (Cornell) Mitchell, died of cancer, was buried at Success between 1786 and 1792. Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Cornell, date of birth, marriage and death; date of death of Uriah Mitchell.

Birch—Mitchell—Phoebe Fairlie Mitchell, born Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1780, 1 A. M., died Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 17th, 1858, married George Havlin Birch, who died Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 30th, 1852, aged 74 years. Wanted ancestry of George Havlin Birch, date and place of birth and marriage.

WILLIAM HIRAM TRAVER.

435 NORTH 13TH ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

TO THE PUBLISHERS OF '76.

Gentlemen:—I thought we could, these hard times, do without THE SPIRIT OF '76, but have missed its bright face so much that I will be glad to welcome it to our home again.

DE HAVEN, PA.

Yours truly,

JOHN HANCOCK.

AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries, or send to *Boiley, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, for book entitled "Ancestry."*

AMERICAN WARS.—Instituted, January 11, 1897. Incorporated, February 10, 1897. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers from 1607 to 1783, and of United States officers of 1812, Mexican or Civil Wars. Companionship granted upon nomination by the Council. *Founder:* Edward Junius Edwards, Minneapolis.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.—Founded, Oct. 13, 1847. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. *General Secretary:* General Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., No. 2104 Ward Place, Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Incorporated, April 11, 1895. *Members:* 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. Timothy H. Cheesman, No. 46 East 29th street, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA (National Society).—Organized, May 1892. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. *General Secretary:* Mrs. William B. Reed, No. 625 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL ORDER.—Instituted, January 30, 1894. *Members:* Male descendants, in male line, of ancestors resident, prior to July 4, 1776, in Colonies that became thirteen original States. Elected on nomination of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. *Recorder of New York Chapter:* Henry Axtell Prince, No. 54 William St., New York City.

COLONIAL WARS.—Instituted, 1892. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers prior to 1776. *General Secretary:* Howland Pell, No. 27 William street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1890. *Members:* Women descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. *Corresponding Secretary-General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,* 902 F street, Washington D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—Incorporated, December 27, 1894. *Members:* Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. *General Secretary:* Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, No. 488 Warburton avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES (Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable families of New York).—Incorporated, December 9, 1895. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came to New York from Holland prior to 1700. *Directress-General:* Mrs. William Gihon, Tarrytown, N. Y. *Deputy Directress-General:* Mrs. Alex. Crawford Chenoweth, 41 East Fifty-ninth street, New York.

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:* Descendants of Colonial Governors. *Secretary-General:* 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 Quinoy Adams, 101 West 90th Street, New York City.

HISTORIC COUNCIL, LADIES' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE TWO AMERICAS.—*Foreign Secretary:* Mrs. Florence Grey, Everett House, New York City.

HOLLAND DAMES OF THE NEW NETHERLANDS.—Organized in 1893. *Members:* Women descended from ancestors who came from Hol and prior to 1675. *General address:* Holland House, 30th street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

HOLLAND.—Incorporated, March 14, 1895. *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. *Secretary:* Lea McIlvaine Luquer, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

LEAGUE OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 15, 1896. *Members:* Pupils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patriotic poems. *President and Founder:* William S. Mills, Public School 75, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.—Organized, December 22, 1894. *Members:* Male and female descendants of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. *General Secretary:* George Ernest Bowman, 623 Tremont Building, Boston.

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:* John Tweedale, War Department, Washington, D. C.; *Commander, Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.* Washington, D. C.

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, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.—Organized, January 24, 1895. Incorporated, March 4, 1895. *Members:* Women of New England birth, marriage or parentage. *General Secretary:* Mrs. B. B. Kenyon. Information to be obtained from the Organizer, Mrs. William Gerry Bladé, 322 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, 1896. *Members:* Male descendants of those who held civil or military office between 1750 and 1789. *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. 143 Chestnut street, Newark, N. J.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Instituted, February 23, 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, 63 East 127th street, New York City.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812).—(New York).—Incorporated, January 8, 1892. *Members:* Male descendants of officers of the War of 1812. *Assistant Secretary:* Charles Isham, 97 Cedar street, New York City.

WAR OF 1812 (General Society).—Organized, September 14, 1814. *Members:* Lineal male descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of 1812. *General Secretary:* Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., Germantown, Pa.

Sons of the American Revolution.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held on July 14 in Concord, N. H., and the following persons were elected to membership: Ex-Governor



Charles H. Sawyer, Dover; General Elbert Wheeler, Nashua; Hon. Seth M. Richards, Newport; William Howard Porter, Concord; Stephen Henry Gale, Exeter; Andrew J. Moody, Amherst; James Le Baron Willard, New York; John L. Fitts, Candia; William B. Ellis, Claremont; William H. Sisson, Cornish; Edward Augustus Willard, New York; George Van Ness Dearborn, Nashua. Dr. Byron, G. Clark, of New York, was granted a demit to the Empire State Society. It was voted to hold a field day in Portsmouth early in September, the arrangements therefor being left with President Porter, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and President Hovey, of the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

OTIS G. HAMMOND, Secretary.

Hon. Edwin S. Barrett of Concord, Mass., President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and William E. Barton, D. D., of Boston, author of "A Hero in Homespun" and member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, were guests of the Paul Jones Club, of Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, a few weeks ago.

After a reception at the Rockingham, in honor of Mr. Barrett, by ex-Mayor W. O. Jenkins, the president and members of the club, carriages were taken for the Wentworth, where the party took dinner. In the afternoon a carriage ride was enjoyed through Newcastle and the city, and a visit made to Fort Constitution, after which a trip was made to the Navy Yard and the old frigate Constitution.

At a business meeting held at the Wentworth yesterday John Scales of Dover, a member of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was elected a member of the Paul Jones Club. Eight months ago yesterday the Paul Jones Club was organized with eleven members; it now numbers about 50. The first member to die was the late General Mark F. Wentworth, of Kittery. General Wentworth was a charter member, of the club, and in his death the club loses a worthy member, the town of Kittery its most honored citizen, and the country a brave defender.

Mr. Walter Gilman Page, of Boston, who painted for the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution the fine portrait of General Knox now hanging in the library room of the Maine Historical Society, has just completed for the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution a no less successful portrait of General William Whipple, the only signer of the Declaration of Independence born upon the soil of Maine, General Whipple having been born in Kittery.

The portrait is an enlarged reproduction of a head of General Whipple as it appears in Trumbull's famous portrait of the signers of the Declaration, and is a faithful copy of Trumbull's work, Mr. Page having secured a solar enlargement of General Whipple's face, taken from a photograph of Trumbull's picture;

but the details of the portrait, aside from the face, are those of the artist, who represents General Whipple in continental uniform, seated at a table upon which is laid the Declaration of Independence. The aim of the artist has been to give the society a companion to the Knox portrait both in the style of painting and in color effect, using means to make the portrait resemble an older painting. The artist has certainly succeeded in making a most satisfactory portrait, and the members of the Society who have seen it are as much delighted with it as they are with the greatly admired Knox portrait. The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is fortunate in possessing two of the best of oil portraits in the State.

The grave of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, at Rahway, together with that of Captain Richard Skinner, who was killed by the British at Six Roads, below Rahway, in 1779, and of Sergeant Abraham Lufberry, who served through the Revolutionary War, have been marked by a committee from Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, consisting of Walter B. Timms, Judge E. S. Atwater, Miller C. Earl and Aug. S. Crane. The remains of Abraham Clark and of Captain Skinner lie in the St. George's Avenue Cemetery, in Rahway, in the old portion of that burying ground near the street. In the center of the cemetery there is also a handsome marble monument, erected in 1848, in memory of the Signer. Upon the four sides of this are the following inscriptions:

ABRAHAM CLARK.

Born at Rahway, 16th Feb., 1726.
Died 15th Sept., 1794.

In private life a Christian
Exemplary, consistent, zealous.

In public life a statesman and a patriot. In 1775 a member of the first Provincial Congress. In 1776 one of the Committee of Public Safety, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Erected by the citizens of Rahway,
4th of July, 1848.

On the old brown stone which marks the grave the following is engraved:

A. C.

In memory of

ABRAHAM CLARK, ESQ.,

Who died Sept. 15, 1794, in the 69th year of his age.

Firm and decided as a patriot, Zealous & faithful as a servant of the public. He loved his Country & adhered to her cause in the darkest hour of her struggles against oppression.

By the side of this grave is that of his wife, Sarah Clark, who died June 2, 1804, aged 77, and those of several of their children. A little to the south is the grave of Captain Skinner, marked by an ancient stone, which bears this quaint inscription:

In memory of

RICHARD SKINNER,

Who died June 9, 1779, in ye 39th year of his age.

Behold me here as you pass by
Who bled and di'd for liberty
From british tyrants now ime free
My Friends prepare to follow mee.

After placing the markers and flags upon these two graves the party drove to Hazlewood Cemetery, where are buried the remains of Abraham Lufberry, sergeant in the American army. His body was moved here about two years ago, after having laid for over 66 years in the old Friends' burying ground, near the station at Rahway, now vacated by reason of the laying out of a street across it. Here a marker and flag were placed, the proper spot being indicated by John H. Lufberry, a son of the old hero. This latter fact is a remarkable one, there being but very few of the children of Revolutionary soldiers still living. There are other graves to mark in these two cemeteries, and this will be done as soon as the places are identified.

Two prizes of \$10 each have been offered by representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution for the best two orations delivered by male members of the senior class of the High School at Harrisburg, Pa., on any one of the subjects: "Pennsylvania on the Continental Congress," "The Story of Paoli" and "General William Irvine, the Soldier Statesman." The contest will take place in the latter part of October, and will be closely contested.

Society of the Cincinnati.

Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. This military society celebrated the 121st anniversary of American Independence at Newport, R. I., on the Fourth and Fifth of July last. The first of these days falling on Sunday this year, the occasion was observed by a church service at the old Colonial and Revolutionary Episcopal Trinity Church, which was appropriately decorated with the national colors.



The Cincinnati assembled at the residence of its late vice-president, Dr. Henry E. Turner (who died in the previous month), at 5 o'clock p. m., and were escorted to the old church by the Newport Artillery, in full uniform. This corps was organized in 1738 and has been in continuous existence since that year, participating in the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. For many years after the Revolution, whenever the Cincinnati assembled in Newport, the Artillery always served as its escort on public occasions.

The Society was met at the door of the church by the clergy and following them up the broad aisle was led to its pews, the choir singing the processional hymn and the crowded congregation rising and standing. The officers of the Cincinnati were seated in the Washington pew, just underneath the high, old-fashioned pulpit. The other pews in the body of the church were occupied by the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution and representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Newport Artillery. Trinity is the fashionable Newport church and there was a large representation present of the families of the "cottagers."

The church service, which was authorized by the Bishop of the Diocese and was especially prepared for the Rhode Island Cincinnati, was conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George J. Magill, and the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Humphreys, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Carpenter, the Rev. Emery H. Porter, of Emanuel Church; the Rev. E. L. Buckley, of St. John's Church; the Rev. Dr. Herbert E. Bowers, of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Barton Chapin, chaplain of the Rhode Island Cincinnati. The latter is a Presbyterian divine and participated in the services, clad in the Episcopal robes, upon the cordial invitation of the clergy of Trinity parish. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys, of the New Jersey Cincinnati, general chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was a finished production, appropriate to the day and the remarkable occasion. On the conclusion of the services the Society returned to its rendezvous escorted by the Newport Artillery.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Cincinnati took place in the Senate Chamber of the State House, July 5, at noon. The following new hereditary members were elected: Hon. L. Bradford Prince, ex-Governor of New Mexico; William Butler Duncan, Jr.; the Rev. Tallman C. Perry, Robert D. Macomber, Count Charles d'Ollone, Lieutenant of Dragoons of the French Army (representing his great grandfather, Marshal Count d'Ollone, of the French Army serving in America in the Revolution, an original member), and Henry E. Turner, Jr., son of the late Vice President of the Society. William Watts Sherman, president of the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution, was elected an honorary member. The Committee on the Publication of the History of the Rhode Island Society, written by Asa Bird Gardiner, reported that the manuscript was ready for the printer. The Hon. Nathanael Greene, the venerable grandson of the Society, and Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner was elected vice-president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Turner. The other officers of the Society are as follows: Secretary, George W. Olney; Assistant Secretary, Thomas Arnold Pierce; Treasurer, William Dehon King; Assistant Treasurer, William Blodget.

The public commemorative celebration by the Society was held in the Representatives' Hall, at the State House, at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a brilliant audience. President Greene presided. After prayer by the Chaplain, Vice-President Gardiner spoke of the origin, history and purposes of the Order of the Cincinnati. The Declaration of Independence was read by General James M. Varnum. "The Sword of Bunker Hill" was sung by Augustus F. Arnold, a member of the society, accom-

panied on the piano by Albert Ross Parsons, president of the American College of Musicians. John Austin Stevens then delivered a scholarly and eloquent address on "Rhode Island in the Revolution." The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of "America" by the assemblage.

The annual banquet of the Cincinnati came off in the grand parlor of the Ocean House, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. President Greene presided and Vice-President Gardiner was toastmaster. According to ancient usage there were thirteen regular toasts and responses to these were made by ex-Governor Lippitt, a member of the Society, for the State of Rhode Island; Admiral Belknap for the Navy, Colonel E. W. Rogers for the Army, General Varnum for the French Society of the Cincinnati, and Rev. Dr. Humphreys for the general Society. Other speakers were Rev. Dr. Carpenter, Rev. Dr. Porter, Hon. Amos Perry, Senator Sheffield, Albert Ross Parsons, Rev. Dr. Magill and Edward Aborn Greene.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The only distinction in the "red letter days" of the Chester County Chapter (Pa.), Daughters of the American Revolution, is that they seem to grow ruddier. Each Independence Day is



given a royal celebration and the one just passed was so nearly perfect that it is a cause for speculation whether there can in the future be any improvement. Vice-Regent Mrs. Horace A. Beale invited the Chapter for the second time to her home, "Poplar Shade," near Parkesburg, and not only included an escort for each member, but especially invited the "Sons" living in the locality, and their wives. This made a large assembly. The affair was planned for morning hours, for the "Fourth" in this region is synonymous with "thunder storms." Carriages conveyed all to and from the station, a mile distant. "Old Glory" floated from the tall flag pole on the lawn and the national colors were a decoration in every available place. Mr. and Mrs. Beale, with Horace A. Beale, Jr., did everything for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. A short business meeting was held at ten, and this was interspersed with specially prepared music, among which was an original song, by one of the members, set to the air of "Marching Through Georgia." The words were handsomely prepared as a "Souvenir" to the Vice-Regent, and a copy presented each one present. The Regent displayed the State Flag, adopted at the last Congress, there being only two as yet, this being the property of the State Regent. The Chapter indorsed the State Book Plate, this being also a "First" feature of this State, where so much that is historical originated. Miss Anderson, as Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, announced that an appropriation of \$60,000 had been granted by the State, awaiting the signature of Governor Hastings. Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, of "Moore Hall," read her ancestral paper—a sketch of the life of Colonel Jacob Morgan—and closed by presenting a handsome polished cabinet, as a receptacle of the Liberty Bell used in the meetings. The wood is from a cherry tree planted by Colonel Morgan, which fell only recently; is decorated in gilt with plate marked appropriately, and lined with chamois. The gift was received by a member on behalf of the Chapter, and is highly appreciated. Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Regent, took occasion to express her gratitude for the loving remembrance of the Daughters in her illness and enforced absence of six months. A resolution expressing approval of the President-Judge of the County, Joseph Hemphill, in refusing naturalization to aliens until qualified to read and understand the National Constitution was unanimously adopted. An adjournment from drawing-room to the lawn gave all an opportunity to hear the orator of the day, John J. Pinkerton, Esq., who told the familiar story of the Revolution in his well-known command of rhetorical expression, closing with the lesson of the present need of true patriotism. The dining hall was the next and closing feature, and all the season afforded to "tickle the palate" of an epicurean appeared on the menu. Elegant appointments added to the charm, and each piece of silver was tied with the tri-colors, the ribbon varying in width to suit the size of the piece. The day seemed short with such enjoyment, and each gathering seems to more firmly cement the social character which pervades this Chapter.

HISTORIAN.

On Saturday, June 19, Woonsocket (R. I.) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a tablet on Beacon Pole Hill, Cumberland, placed on the spot where a beacon was maintained during the Revolution. The Chapter invited the officers, past and present, of the seven Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters of the State, the past and present officers of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons resident in Woonsocket, and other guests, to assist in marking this most important Revolutionary landmark in this part of the State. The guests from out of town arrived at eleven o'clock from Providence. A special car conveyed them to the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, at 16 Harris avenue, where they were welcomed by the Woonsocket Daughters, Mrs. Ballou being assisted in receiving by the officers of the Chapter: Mrs. J. W. Ellis, regent; Miss Mary Cook Larned, vice-regent; Miss Clara H. Jenckes, secretary; Mrs. F. A. Jackson, treasurer, and Mrs. J. H. Rickard, historian. Mrs. Ballou's beautiful residence was decorated with the national colors, the flowers being patriotically confined to the three colors, red, white and blue. Among the decorations was hung one of the original printed copies of the Declaration of Independence. At twelve o'clock a luncheon was served on small tables placed in the rooms and on the piazza and lawn. The large party was then conveyed in carriages to Beacon Pole Hill, a very high eminence in Cumberland township, three miles distant. On the rock where tradition says the beacon stood the party assembled and, led by a cornet, sang "America." Prayer by Rev. C. J. White followed, when the tablet, which was covered by an American flag, was unveiled by Mrs. F. A. Jackson and Miss Mary F. Smith, and Mrs. Ballou, in a few appropriate, graceful words, welcomed the guests. The historical address, "Cumberland in the Revolution," was read by the historian of the Chapter, and a poem by the poet of the Sons, Rev. Frederic Denison of Providence. This was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by Miss Ransom. A vote of thanks to Woonsocket Chapter was proposed by Miss Knight of Providence, and seconded by ex-Governor Taft in a short speech. All the guests voted for it. A few interesting words from Rev. R. A. Guild and Rev. F. Denison, with the singing of "Flag of the Free," closed the exercises. A few moments were spent in admiring the wonderfully fine view from the hill, then a short walk to the carriages, and the party drove to the historic "Elder Ballou Meeting House," a quaint little building still standing as in pre-Revolutionary days. A short description of the building and of the founding of the parish was given by Miss Mary Cook Larned, herself, as well as a majority of her listeners, a descendant of the Cooks and Ballous, who built, preached in, and supported the old meeting house. Near the church was pointed out the home of the mother of the late President Garfield, who was Eliza Ballou. A stroll among the graves in the church yard, where the fathers sleep, and again the party was on its way to Woonsocket. The tablet, which is fastened to a huge boulder, is of cast iron with raised letters and is thus inscribed:

The Woonsocket Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution commemorate by this Tablet the spot whereon a Beacon was maintained during the Revolutionary War. Erected 1897.

Woonsocket Chapter numbers thirty-eight members and claims the highest place, as having the most interesting real Daughter in the United States—Mrs. Mary J. L'Esperance Bennett—the daughter of one of the heroes who came with Lafayette, in 1777. When the gallant Marquis was fitting out his expedition for our shores, Joseph L'Esperance, a lad of seventeen years, begged to be taken with him to America. Lafayette granted the request. He landed on American soil and fought bravely with his beloved commander. Unlike most of his comrades, however, he refused to return to France at the close of his service. He had left home against the wishes of his parents. No word had come from them to him, so he remained here. He married soon after the close of the War. At this time he preferred that he should be called Hope, saying that he "wished even his name to be American," but after a little time, for the loved language of his boyhood could not be so readily forgotten, he removed to Canada, where his wife died. When an old man he married a second wife, a Miss Plumbly, of Vermont, sister of Professor Plumbly, well known as a successful educator in Washington, a generation ago. She became the mother of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Bennett is next to the youngest and his only living child, and, as far as known, the only daughter of one of Lafayette's comrades in arms living in America. Mr. L'Esperance made a journey to the States in 1824, and met General Lafayette, to whom he was much attached. The meeting was pleasant to both veterans. The older children remembered their father's fondness for "entertaining his neighbors at his home, night after night, with stories of the War." He was

always called Major; since being a musician he served much of the time as "fife major." He was granted a pension a short time before his death, but received only the first payment. He died in Compton, Canada, in 1829. Mrs. Bennett was made an honorary member of Woonsocket Chapter on May 7, 1894. Her husband died many years ago, and she is alone in feeble health to fight the battle of life. For her own sake and in memory of a soldier, who never received his pension from the Government, a grateful country should grant her a pension. Efforts are being made by her Chapter to obtain it, that her closing years may be free from care through recognition of her father's services to America.

ABBIE S. WELD RICKARD,
Historian Woonsocket Chapter, D. A. R.

June 17 the Deborah Avery Chapter, of Lincoln, Nebraska, celebrated its first anniversary by a delightful reception held at the home of Mrs. W. C. Henry, 148 So. 27th street. The decorations were elaborate and appropriate. "Old Glory," unfurled from the front piazza, welcomed all into the cool interior, and the hall and parlors were artistically draped with the national colors. In the library the continental colors, buff and the blue, prevailed. A fine engraving of Trumbull's painting, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," was heavily draped with two large silk flags. Roses were everywhere in luxurious abundance. In the refreshment room the white and blue of the national organization formed the color scheme. A unique design for the center piece of the serving table represented the wheel and distaff, the Society's emblem, and was made of white carnations and blue and yellow corn flowers. Sprays of white carnations and clematis radiated from the center to the corners of the table, and drooping to the floor, producing an exquisite effect. There was no regular programme, the members and their friends spending the afternoon in a social way. The guests were received by Mrs. Henry, Mrs. S. B. Pound, State Regent; Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, Regent, and Mrs. F. A. Haggard, Secretary of the local Chapter. Ices were served to upward of four hundred by the younger members of the Chapter. The Ideal Mandolin Club furnished the most delightful music throughout the entire afternoon. This reception closed a year of faithful work on the part of the Chapter. At the regular meetings, of which there have been nine, and well attended, a review of American history, presented by topic, and the preparation and reading of ancestral papers, have been entered into with zest by all the members. At a recent meeting a gavel was presented to the Chapter by the Secretary, Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard, great-granddaughter of Deborah Avery. The head is of oak taken from the Avery house. This inscription appears upon a silver band encircling it:

1763,
Deborah Avery Chapter, D. A. R., 233,
Lincoln, Neb.

—233 being the Chapter number. The handle is of cedar taken from a tree felled forty years ago, growing on the site of Fort Griswold in 1781. Another encircling band of silver inscribed "Ft. Griswold, 1781," and a thimble of silver to cap the handle, inscribed "June 17, 1896," connects the history of the past with the present revival of the memories of those glorious struggles for liberty. The gift was received by the Chapter with profound appreciation for the giver and for its historical interest. Nor has this Society been negligent in the appropriate observance of "patriotic anniversaries." They have been largely attended by invited guests, whom the "Daughters" felt should become interested in this patriotic revival, and, as a result of most excellent and inspiring programmes for those occasions, very many are searching their lineage record, if, perchance, good fortune may have given them a courageous, liberty-loving ancestor, who shouldered his musket and braved death for the cause of freedom. Large accessions are anticipated for the first meeting in the fall from the awakened interest. On the 4th of June, the annual meeting of the Chapter, the officers of last year were unanimously re-elected. These are Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, Regent; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Welch, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Julia C. Coggeshall, Chaplain; Mrs. Francis Avery Haggard, Secretary; Mrs. Fern L. H. Upton, Treasurer; Mrs. Adelia Harding Everett, Registrar; Miss Cora Smith, Historian. Plans were made for the coming year for practical patriotic work outside the local organization. No Trans-Mississippi Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is more brave, more hopeful, or more determined to carry out the designs of the National Organization than is the Deborah Avery, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Fort Wilson Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution held its first annual reception at the residence of Mrs. John C. Emmerson, of Portsmouth, Va., on May 11, and about one hundred guests were present. The home was beautifully decorated with plants and brilliantly lighted. Lieutenant J. C. Cresop, U. S. N., made an address.

The Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Utica, N. Y., celebrated the anniversary of Lafayette's visit to that city by placing on the walls of the Savings Bank building the following tablet:

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x ..... x
:
:      BY THIS HIGHWAY,
:      June 10, 1825,
:      GENERAL
: THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE,
:      Entered the Village of Utica.
:      In Commemoration of His Visit and
:      in Grateful Recognition of His Un-
:      faltering Zeal in Our War for Inde-
:      pendence, this Tablet is Erected by
:      the Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the
:      American Revolution.
:
x ..... x

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"This highway" is now known as Lafayette street and the bank building occupies the site of the old double house in which President Clark and Messrs. Stoddard and Williams lived at that time. Great efforts were made to find persons who remembered the event. Mrs. Fox, past eighty-three years old, gives a vivid description of the scenes and incidents of the event. Mrs. Fox is now a resident of Cazenovia and at that time was a Miss White. Mrs. Sarah Wood, mother of Mrs. Dr. Wallace Clarke, was a child of six years, and recalls distinctly the homage paid the distinguished visitor and his reception by President Clark; also his appearance in uniform, which Mrs. Wood describes as being that of "a doughty soldier with a sharply receding forehead and sandy or yellow-white hair. Everything considered, June 10, 1825, was a great day for Utica of that time, and her manner of observance of the occasion was a fitting tribute to the distinguished general who had rendered invaluable aid to the Colonies in acquiring their independence. Lafayette had a double object in coming to Utica. One was that the citizens wished to give him a public reception, and the other that he had been specially requested to pay a visit to President John Quincy Adams' niece, Mrs. Alexander B. Johnson, then a resident of the village. The official committee was composed of President Clark and Messrs. Maynard, Ballou, Judge Williams, Judge Storrs and Colonel Lansing. Colonel Lansing fought under Lafayette at Yorktown. The festivities were held at Rome, Oriskany and Whitesboro amid the booming of cannon and generally uproarious proceedings. After the reception, etc., and after the noble Frenchman had been gazed on and wondered at for some time, he was escorted to his boat, the Governor Clinton, which name had been changed to his own for this occasion and sent away with a salute of twenty-four guns.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in New Haven, Conn., held an early patriotic service on Sunday morning, July 4. Though called a "Sunrise Service," yet, remembering that even Daughters of the American Revolution like to sleep later on Sunday morning, eight o'clock was the hour named, and the place the old historic Center Church. The plan had been tried in Buffalo and the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter voted, on the suggestion of its Regent, Mrs. Henry Champion, to hold such a service here. A committee was appointed, who invited the Sons of the American Revolution to join us in the invitations that were sent the previous Sabbath to every church and chapel in the city, calling on those who love their country to meet for a half hour service on Sunday morning, July 4, at eight o'clock. It was a beautiful morning, and the old historic church in the center of the elm-shaded green and the pulpit draped with a large American flag seemed to give the tone to the service. It was easy to go back in thought to the days when the foundations of civil and religious liberty were laid. The two hundred or more who assembled felt that it was indeed good to be there. Rev. Dr. Lines, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and also Chaplain of the David Humphrey Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, had charge of the service. Promptly at eight o'clock we sang Dr. Bacon's grand hymn, "Oh God beneath Thy guiding hand," to the tune of Duke Street. Rev. Dr. McLane, of Plymouth Congregational Church, led in prayer, thanking God for our country's past, for its present, and asking for His richest blessing on its future. Dr. Lines read the Scripture for the day, Deuteronomy, 8th chapter, after which Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Center Congregational Church, spoke for a few moments. He said ours was eminently a religious history, and it was especially appropriate that such a service should be held on our National anniversary. He plead for fidelity to the principles of morality in conducting our municipal and national affairs. The hymn,

"Sound the Anthem, Swell the Song," was sung to the tune of Benevento, and then Rev. Dr. Chapman, of the First Methodist Church, made a splendid address, sketching the civil and religious growth of our country, on which, we can now say, as well as England of her possession, "the sun never sets." The duo countries standing for the right can influence the world. The hearty singing of "America, My Country, 'Tis of Thee," seemed to voice the feelings of all. A short prayer and benediction by Dr. Lines closed the interesting and impressive service. It will surely be repeated next year, and we pass on the thought to other chapters. K.

The officers of the Mohigan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Sing Sing, for the present year are: Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Hyatt; First Vice-President, Mrs. George J. Fisher; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas R. Harris Scarborough; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry H. Bowron; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Rufus Dutton; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Ferris Washburne; Registrar, Mrs. J. Herbert Carpenter; Historian, Mrs. Mary K. Hanford; Chaplain, the Rev. George W. Ferguson. The four ladies elected to complete the Committee of Safety are Mrs. Edwin L. Todd, Mrs. E. R. Stockwell, Miss Clara C. Fuller and Miss Rebecca Secor.

Framingham (Mass.) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, began its life in June, 1896. Mrs. E. M. White and Mrs. Willard Howe believed the time had come for the formation of a chapter among the many descendants of Revolutionary heroes living in this vicinity, so through local papers they issued an invitation to all interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution to meet Madame Von Rydingsvard, the State Regent, at the home of Mrs. Howe. Forty ladies responded to the invitation. Latent enthusiasm sprang into life immediately and the result was that thirty ladies were ready to form the Chapter, as soon as their papers could be filled, forwarded to Washington and accepted. The vacation season being at hand, it was decided to postpone the formal organization till September. The name Framingham Chapter seemed the most fitting name for many reasons, chiefly that Framingham had many heroes in the war, and to choose one seemed unfair to the others, and Framingham would include all. The officers chosen were: Mrs. E. M. White, Regent; Mrs. William Howe, Vice-Regent; Miss Gertrude Cooledge, Secretary; Mrs. Adaline Metcalf, Treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Fales, Registrar; Mrs. C. U. Fuller, Historian. Most of the members can trace their ancestry back to the early days of the Plymouth settlement, and many claim lineal descent from five, six and seven heroes of 1776. Some fell at Bunker Hill, and others served till the surrender at Yorktown. October 17, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne, was the day selected for formal recognition services and receiving the charter. These services were held in the Masonic Hall, which had been uniquely decorated with beautiful flags, and red, white and blue bunting. A select company had been invited and filled the hall. The occasion was one of the most delightful which had been enjoyed for a long time. The Grandsons of Framingham Revolutionary soldiers were present in a body, and sat on the left of the platform, while the Daughters occupied the right. Mrs. E. M. White, Regent, presided, and Mrs. Evelyn Masury, National Vice-President-General, presented the charter in the absence of Madame Von Rydingsvard, detained by illness. The speakers were Major Chas. K. Darling, Massachusetts State Historian, Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. J. C. Clark, who read an original poem, "Our Fathers' Allies;" Hon. C. C. Estey, President of the Grandsons, and the address of the evening was given by John M. Merriam. An orchestra, under the direction of a chapter number, and patriotic songs sung by a descendant of seven heroes, also a member, furnished the music. An informal reception was given to Mrs. Masury early in the evening by the members, and at close of exercises a pleasant social hour was spent with the guests. The meetings of the Chapter are held the third Saturday each month, and the members are full of enthusiasm and patriotism. It will, at some time in the near future, erect a monument to the heroes of '76. Having this in view, it planned to give a Colonial Tea on Washington's birthday, old style. This would yield funds, and also be the social event of the season. Interest was manifested in it throughout the town. A very fine collection of Colonial and Revolutionary relics were loaned, many of them rare and valuable; but the worst snow storm of the season raged on that day, and it seemed as though only the bravest Daughters would be present to carry out the plans; but snow drifts and storm did not discourage any one—all were present, and the only part of the programme omitted was that of George Washington bringing his mother to the ball. The lady who was to take the part of Mary Ball is seventy-three years old. She bravely started on

her way, but the fear of blocking car tracks led her younger friends to induce her to return home. The Daughters were all in Colonial or old-time costume, as were many of the guests, and the costumes were elegant. Nearly all wore wigs, so it seemed as if the time must be '76, instead of 1896. Notwithstanding the storm, two hundred of our townspeople came to our "Tea," and greatly enjoyed the old-fashioned supper of hot turkey and all the good things of our great-grandmothers' times. There were thirteen tables presided over by thirteen hosts and their fair ladies, in wig and costume, while the waitresses were nearly all quaint Priscillas. The dining-room looked very pretty, and the tables, lighted with candles in candelabras many years old, all showed how much thought had been bestowed on this part of the programme. Later a reception was held by the officers and distinguished people of the town, after which came the dancing of the stately minuet by sixteen couples—a feature so pretty that it had to be repeated; then followed an old-fashioned contra-dance, some of the dancers being upward of seventy years old, who enjoyed the renewing their youth in Sir Roger de Coverly style. From this time on the young people claimed the floor, and when it was time to part we found the moon shining, the stars out and the storm over. We doubt if we would have had room for our friends had it been pleasant. So, though the storm prevented our treasury receiving as large a sum as desired, every one was so well pleased that next year we shall have our tea in the Opera House, but our treasurer has a goodly sum. On Memorial Day the Chapter decorated the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Framingham with laurel wreaths. Most of the graves are in the oldest cemetery, which is small, and it was an impressive sight to see more than a hundred graves each with its marker placed there by the Sons of the American Revolution and its laurel wreath by the Daughters, in loving remembrance for what these heroes had done that we, their descendants, might enjoy the blessings of civil liberty. Framingham, with only 1,000 inhabitants and only 300 men, eligible soldiers, furnished one Brigadier-General, four Colonels, nine Captains, fifteen Lieutenants, one Chaplain, 125 non-commissioned officers and privates. The desire of the Chapter is that these heroes shall have a monument erected to their memory. The Chapter now numbers forty-four members and this number will be increased next year.

MARY C. FULLER, Historian.

Baron Steuben Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its July meeting on July 3 at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Davenport. Members present included Mrs. John Davenport, Mrs. John Beekman, Mrs. Bert Barber, Mrs. Harry Hull, Mrs. R. E. Robie, Misses Hull, Howard Waldo; applicants, Mrs. R. R. Lyon, Miss Ruby Brundage; visitors, Miss Barnes, of the Buffalo Chapter; Miss Canfield, of the Fort Plain Chapter. Each member upon her arrival was presented by the Vice-Regent with a small silk flag, in commemoration of the day. An entertaining programme for the afternoon consisted of the Lord's Prayer; Hymn, "America;" papers by Misses Hull and Waldo, giving a sketch of the four first Colonial Governors; Mrs. Harry Hull gave a most pleasing description of the first homes of New York; the Declaration of Independence was read by Mrs. R. E. Robie. After the usual routine business pertaining to chapter work had been discussed, the hostess served light refreshments and a most enjoyable meeting was concluded.

Within the past few months the Camden, N. Y., Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have had several charming social events, the last of the season being held on Bunker Hill Day, at the home of Mrs. C. F. Kendall. Her parlors and library were decorated with flags and cut flowers in profusion. After the regular business of the afternoon a fine collation was served. At 7 o'clock promptly the gavel fell calling the company to order for the evening's entertainment, which was interesting and artistic and aroused a good deal of patriotic enthusiasm. The souvenir programmes were beautifully decorated by Mrs. A. Robinson, and after the distribution of them the following music and readings were given: "Impromptu," Chopin, Miss Abbott; "Facts of the Bunker Hill," Mrs. Carrie P. Conant; song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," Mesdames Conant, Strong, Case, and Kendall; "Grandmother Story of Bunker Hill Battle," Mrs. L. J. Aldrich; "Sonata," Beethoven, Miss Case; "Some Reminiscences," Mrs. Judson; "Life of General Joseph Warren," Mrs. Anna S. Peck; song, "Death of Warren," Mrs. Mary S. Harding; vocal selection, Mrs. A. Fitzgerald; ballad, Chopin, Mrs. Russell Johnson. On this great memorial day we had the pleasure of Mrs. Baldwin's presence, one of our real daughters.

We have six more applicants for membership. The chapter has given \$25 to the Library for Colonial and Revolutionary books. Mrs. NANCY EMPEY EDIC, Historian.

Sons of the Revolution.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution have adopted the following:

Whereas, The Continental Congress on the 14th day of June, 1777, passed the following resolution:



"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation," and,

Whereas, The movement to have the 14th day of June known as Flag Day, and the same forever hereafter observed by the display of the national flag from every home in the land, has been inaugurated; therefore,

Resolved, That this board heartily indorses the said movement, and earnestly expresses the hope that every member of this Society will display the national flag on said day; and that, with the view of having the day so observed throughout the country, the Secretary be directed to

transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Governors of the States and Territories, the superintendents of public schools, and the various patriotic organizations in Pennsylvania, the press associations, the General Society and State Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the members of this Society; and, furthermore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend and respectfully request that the newspapers revive the practice of former days by publishing in their columns the full text of the Declaration of Independence, on the day before, or on some convenient day prior to, the Fourth of July.

The members of the Buffalo, N. Y., Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars went recently in a special trolley car to Niagara Falls, where they were entertained by Mr. James P. Trott at his fine old residence, on Main street. The members first held a business meeting, in the course of which Mr. Trott presented to the Society some interesting old letters, notably one written to announce the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783; he gave also to the Society some valuable old books dating back to the seventeenth century. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in social intercourse, and in looking at the many family heirlooms with which the house is filled. A luncheon was served, after which the members returned in their car to Buffalo. Among the invited guests were Mr. George W. Cable, the novelist, and the Hon. W. Caryl Ely. The Sons of the Revolution have made up a liberal subscription to the G. A. R. fund.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, president of the General Society, is spending the summer at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Mrs. L. Holbrook, Recording Secretary of the General Society, is staying at Essex, N. Y., and Miss Virginia S. Sterling, Corresponding Secretary, is making a vacation trip through Holland, Germany and Switzerland.

During July and August the office of the General Society, 156 Fifth avenue, will be open daily from nine-thirty to one o'clock.

The announcement that the Daughters of the Revolution will in the future use the New York Biographical and Genealogical Record as their official organ, is wholly without foundation. By resolution of the Board of Managers, the publications to which official information is given are the SPIRIT OF '76 and "The American Historical Register."

The work of the Organization Committee is meeting with good results in the formation of local Chapters in hitherto unoccupied territory.

During the summer the admission of members is not suspended, the Registrar receives and examines papers and they are subsequently acted upon by a committee specially designated by the Board of Managers.

In the Long Island Society matters are quiet at present, as the regent, Mrs. C. Chauncy Parsons, is in Europe for the sum-

mer and most of the members are scattered for the season. Active work and study will be taken up, however, in the early fall.

A business meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the North End Union, in Parmenter street, Boston. Following the business meeting there were patriotic exercises in the historic Old North Church. Miss S. E. Hunt, State regent, presided; the Rev. Thomas Van Ness offered prayer, the Rev. Charles H. Beale, D. D., made an eloquent address on the anniversary the day commemorated, and Miss Nellie Winship, of the Deliverance Munroe Chapter, recited "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill." Patriotic hymns were included in the programme. At the close of the exercises many of those present climbed the church tower.

On Independence Day the Massachusetts Daughters wore their Society badges, surmounted with bows of buff and blue ribbon.

A new Chapter was organized June 5th, at the residence of Mrs. Isaac Newton Tucker, Allston, Mass., by the State regent, Miss Hunt, assisted by the State secretary, Miss E. F. Foster. The Chapter is named in honor of Peter Fanuiel, an interesting account of whose life was given on this occasion by the Chapter regent. A large number of guests was present, among them Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, State regent of the Pennsylvania Society. Mrs. Keay made a spirited address, congratulating the Massachusetts Daughters on the good work they are accomplishing.

The Massachusetts Society has several patriotic observances in prospect. On September 3d will occur Ratification Day, when it is suggested that local Chapters unite in counties or districts to celebrate the ratification of the treaty which acknowledged the Independence of the Colonies. October 16th, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, is to be marked by a pilgrimage to some historic spot. Tea Party Day, December 16th, will be kept by a meeting of the State Society. Next on the list comes Washington's Birthday, then on March 17th the annual meeting of the State Society. Following comes the annual meeting of the General Society, April 25th, at the Old South Church. This will be the first time the meeting of the General Society has been held outside New York, and the event will be one of importance, and will be invested with all the dignity the large membership of the Massachusetts Society can give.

A convenient little calendar has been issued by the Massachusetts State Regent. Members are reminded that the Society room, in Tremont Building, is open every day except Sundays and holidays, and afternoon tea is served on Fridays from three until five o'clock.

June 7 was the anniversary of the Josiah Bartlett Chapter of Amesbury and was celebrated by a delightful reception given by the Regent, Mrs. J. R. Huntington. Among the decorations was displayed a flag made to the order of General Washington and carried in the Revolutionary War. The guests were also entertained by a drive to the historic spots in which Amesbury is so rich. Among the guests were Miss Hunt and several other State officers and representatives from neighboring Chapters.

The Adams Chapter, of Quincy, very appropriately observed the 17th of June by opening their Chapter rooms in the old house in which President Adams was born. The old John Quincy Adams house was also thrown open to members and visitors. The fitness of this hospitality on the part of the Quincy Daughters will be appreciated by all who recall Abigail Adams' thrilling account of June 17, 1775, when she, going out from one of these very houses, her little son—the future President, John Quincy Adams—by her side, ascended the hill and watched the smoke of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Ohio Society is making steady progress in patriotic work. The Regent, Mrs. E. Morgan Wood, has inspired the Daughters with her own patriotic enthusiasm.

Colorado is confining its active work during the summer to increasing its already goodly membership.

A new Chapter is just forming in Greensboro, North Carolina. Mrs. J. Sterling Jones is the animating spirit.

The Wallace House—Washington's Headquarters—at Somerville, which has been purchased by the Revolutionary Memorial Society, was formally opened on June 17. The room assigned to the New Jersey Daughters of the Revolution has been papered in pale buff paper and the ceiling painted light blue; the wood work is white and the brick fireplace has been painted dark red. A closet furnished with an inner door of glass contains several valuable relics. The floor is covered with a large rag carpet, the gift of the Liberty Pole Chapter, of Englewood. The Orange Chapter has contributed a handsome chair. Among other articles are an old chair, the property of

her Revolutionary ancestor, Captain Abraham Gregory, of Norwalk, Conn., loaned by Mrs. William A. Childs; an antique chair, loaned by Miss Sterling, of Englewood; an ottoman, contributed by Mrs. A. M. Burtis, of Orange; two engravings, from Mrs. Charles B. Yardley; a copy of the Stuart picture of Washington, from Mrs. L. D. Gallison; two quaint pictures, purchased more than one hundred years ago to furnish a house on the corner of William street and Maiden lane, New York, given by Mrs. Marcus Walker, of the Liberty Pole Chapter. One of the most interesting articles is an old English oil painting once the property of General and Mollie Stark, loaned by Mrs. Bailey Bartlett, of Orange. This picture was given to Mrs. Bartlett by Mrs. Newell, the General's oldest daughter. Mrs. Bartlett is a veritable "Daughter of the Revolution," her father having served in the Revolutionary army for three years. She is nearly ninety-four years old, but is an exceedingly attractive lady, as quick and bright as the youngest of Daughters.

The Daughters of the Revolution in Hartford, Conn., have taken in hand the matter of restoring to a creditable condition the grounds in which rest the ashes of the founders of that city. For many years it has been a disgrace to the city. The ladies have started in to raise \$15,000 for the work, and at last accounts had collected over \$12,000, which practically assures the improvements.

On July 4 a large congregation gathered in the First Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., to hear a patriotic sermon preached to the members of Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, by their chaplain, Rev. J. Ritchie Smith. By invitation the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Veterans and the members of Abraham Vosburgh Post were present, the latter attending in a body. The music was of a patriotic nature and the sermon on the subject, "True Greatness of Nations," listened to with closest attention.

The Daughters of the Revolution of Bound Brook, N. J., offered a prize of \$5 in gold for the best composition on "Colonial Life in New Jersey" and \$2 in silver for the second best. The contest was open to the schools of Bound Brook and South Bound Brook. The winner of the first prize was Miss Kittie A. Shea of St. Joseph's Parochial School and the second prize went to Fred Wildenberger of the same school. The awards were made at a meeting held on June 14.

The Daughters of the Revolution in Springfield, Mass., are trying to buy the land adjoining the Memorial Church parish house, owned by Dr. Breck, and then buy the old Carew homestead and move it upon the lot for a Colonial home for the Society. It is to be hoped they will succeed.

One of the youngest and most popular New York Daughters of the Revolution is Miss Estelle Doremus. As a patriotic American girl, as a society pet, and as an accomplished musician, Miss Doremus is equally well known in the Fifth avenue set. The guitar is her favorite instrument.

Society of Colonial Dames.

The Society of Colonial Dames has taken up the Prussian Von Steuben, who made the American patriot militia into an army, as an object of special honor. The Society proposes to make a Steuben anniversary and to procure the raising of a monument.



The Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York deserve a few words in this connection. The society has a membership of 350, and commends itself to the public as an organization formed for historic research and conducting its affairs purely on historical lines. The short life of the society shows a philanthropic record. The proceeds of a course of lectures on Colonial history, amounting to \$500, were distributed among the poor of the city. Prizes of gold pieces and medals have been established in the Normal College for essays on Colonial history.

The historic places in the Mohawk Valley are being marked in an appropriate manner. With a desire to make themselves an influence for good in the community, the Colonial Dames took up their latest work of restoring the Van Cortlandt mansion as a public museum.

United States Daughters of 1812.

The death of Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg, Pa., is a loss to his State, and a deep affliction to his wife, President of the Pennsylvania Society, United States Daughters of 1812—a society in which Mr. Hall took much personal interest.



His brilliant, witty speech at the Everett House, January 8, 1897, to "the Daughters," made an impression that lingers, and each who heard him expressed the desire to hear him again, and all hoped for the pleasure another anniversary. In his death the Society has sustained a loss. He was a trusted Councillor. The General Council tendered sympathy to Mr. Hall's family and will give formal expression at their next meeting of regard and regret.

Mrs. Darling, President-General, has appointed the following ladies to meet with the Sons in response to the circular issued by the Chairman of the Permanent Headquarters Committee. She believes the corner-stone will be unity of purpose with the Sons as leaders of the movement. The committee to represent U. S. D. 1812, General Historical Society, are: Mrs. L. S. Smith, Chairman; Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Emilio Puig. Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade will appoint a State Society Committee, U. S. D. 1812, New York, of which Society she is President.

The United New England Societies, Daughters of the Revolution, met in general convention at North Conway, New Hampshire, under the direction of the Anna Stickney Chapter, from July 3 to July 7, and scored a pronounced success. Mrs. Ricker, the Regent, is the wife of the proprietor of the Kearsarge Hotel, and by her unremitting attentions greatly enhanced the pleasure of the guests of the Chapter.

The hot wave reached the mountains in good time to make the Patriots realize the snow-capped granite hills a desirable place to celebrate Independence, and Thompson Grove a well-chosen "meet." The display of relics was remarkably fine and great credit is due the Regent and Chapter for the object lessons of patriotism so pleasantly presented in a picturesque locality. The President of New Hampshire Sons American Revolution delivered an able address, "New Hampshire Men in the Colonial Revolutionary Period." Tribute was paid to the genuine son and daughter of the Revolution present, Alonzo Barnes, aged 90, and Mary Eastman Chase, 86. Mr. Bailey told of Stark, Sullivan, Langdon, Bartlett, Cilley, Thornton, and Poor, men of Bennington! Hon. John Quincy Adams, of New York city, Secretary-General of the Order of Founders and Patriots, was the orator of the day, and his subject, "Our Allies of the Revolution." He spoke one hour, and held his audience to the close. He paid a glowing tribute to our allies—referring especially to Lafayette, Rochambeau, Baron Van Steuben, Pulaski and Kosciuszko, allies who came to aid the patriots when friendship was worth a heavy price. He urged gratitude toward France and special honors for October 19, to commemorate Yorktown, when the dawn of peace was made possible through the aid of our allies. Dr. Seth C. Gordon, of Portland, Maine, of the Loyal Legion, followed. The Allies of the Revolution is evidently a timely and popular subject. It is requested that the address of Mr. Adams be published at length in the Historical Register. Mr. Adams also accepted an invitation to deliver the address in New York October 19. There were seventeen Daughters of the American Revolution Societies represented. Miss Bailey, of Nashua, represented the United States Daughters of 1812, of that State, of which she is President. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, delivered an able address, "Our Flag," and patriotism descended on the heights like a halo. One feature of State pride frequently referred to by Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire is the notable fact that the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dr. B. F. Stephenson, and Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, et al patriotic societies, are natives of the same town in the Switzerland of America.

"Upon New Hampshire's noble brow
The laurel wreath has floated down."

Secretary-General U. S. D. of 1812.

WASHINGTON;

OR,

THE REVOLUTION.

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PERSONS REPRESENTED.

AMERICANS :

GEO. WASHINGTON,
 GEN. PUTNAM.
 GEN. ARNOLD.
 GEN. GATES.
 GEN. KNOX, at first Captain.
 GEN. GREEN, at first Colonel.
 GEN. SCHUYLER.
 GEN. SULLIVAN.
 GEN. MERCER.
 GEN. STARK.
 GEN. LINCOLN.
 GEN. LEE.
 FARMER DICK, afterward COL. STANDISH.
 FARMER GEORGE, afterward COL. ALDEN.
 NATHAN HALE.
 BENJ. FRANKLIN.
 SAM. ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS.
 EDWARD RUTLEDGE.
 JOHN DICKINSON.
 JOHN WITHERSPOON.

FRENCHMEN :

LOUIS XVI., King of France.
 VERGENNES, his Minister.
 LAFAYETTE, General in American Army.

ENGLISH :

GEORGE III., King of England.
 LORD NORTH, his Prime Minister.
 HILLSBOROUGH, ex-Secretary of State.
 BARRINGTON, Secretary of War.
 GERMAIN, Secretary of State.
 GEN. GAGE.
 GEN. HOWE.
 ADMIRAL HOWE.

GEN. CORNWALLIS.
 GEN. CARLETON.
 GEN. BURGOYNE.
 GEN. CLINTON.
 GEN. FRASER.
 COL. FAUCITT, English Ambassador.
 CAPT. CUNNINGHAM, English Provost Marshal.

GERMANS :

FREDERICK II., Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.
 VON SCHLIEFFEN, his Minister.
 COL. RALL.
 GEN. RIEDESEL.
 COL. BAUM.
 COL. BREYMANN.

Females : Madam Riedesel, Lady Ackland, Mother Yost, a witch.

ACT I.

SCENE 1. *Boston. Headquarters of the British Military Commander in America.*
Time: evening, 5th of March, 1770.

Enter GEN. GAGE and three AIDs.

GEN. GAGE [*Musing*]

Who was that audacious minion of the South, who gave the head to this great disorder,

With his pernicious resolutions of Resistance to England's law. As memory Now recalls, he offered and passed them, too. In Virginia's House of Burgesses—Let Me see— Yes, it is now five years ago. Time beats a more rapid wing when affairs Are so exacting. And in support thereof With unblushing impudence, said : "Cæsar Had his Brutus Charles the first his Cromwell.

And George the Third may profit by their Example."

FIRST AID—General, that was Patrick Henry.

GAGE—An arrant knave, whatever his name may

Be, thus to stun the ears of men with the Name of his Gracious Majesty, in such Suggestion. Has he hanged ?

FIRST AID—Not that I have heard.

GAGE—Why not ? Does treason to our King go Unpunished ?

FIRST AID—I cannot answer. This man is under

The shield of the civil law ; and never Has been within your authority.

GAGE—And lucky for him he has not. His Resolves, charged with highest treason, and his

Supporting phrase linked therewith, have gathered

Force year by year, seducing loyalty From contented hearts ; and now upon the Sky political, they are as a sign

In the Heavens When angry Mars flames on the front of war.

Here in Boston, around and near us, are Those who look with his eyes, glancing defiance

In the face of royalty. British lead Must cure these ills of state.

FIRST AID—The prescription, then, can come none too soon.

GAGE—Ah ! Do you instruct your general ?

FIRST AID—Pardon me ; but the unruly crowd grow

Daily more so I have seen our officers Drink deep of humiliation, and yet, As soldiers, no offense resenting. It

Is hard to bear taunts and stones and know that

Your musket's loaded.

GAGE—I have issued the proper orders.

The hinds shall feel the rod of correction.

For seven years I have commanded the King's forces in America : and since October sixty eight—now it is March And seventy—have had headquarters here. In all that time I have borne my share of Studied disrespect. Are not these people Bone of our bone ? If so, why not then, to Law amenable as were their fathers ?

SECOND AID—They contend that the law, no voice of theirs

Approving, is oppressive ; and hence to Be rejected as a weight laid on by Foreign hands. The Stamp Act fires them to these Deeds of violence.

GAGE—There it is again. Why, man, you talk the

Jargon of the mob, and should be feed their Orator. The Stamp Act! The Stamp Act! On Right and left—no other cry. Well, at this Target, then ! This law was made by King and

Parliament—a self-sufficient reason For obedience. The record is the Evidence of supreme forbearance In Sixty-five was this act proclaimed, and in Sixty-six repealed—do you mark that word ? Repealed—by King and Parliament, in Deference to the minions, who flout us

Here to-day. In sixty-seven—since balked Authority will reassert itself, Pride and duty stimulating—another Act, retaining the principles of the First, but with scope enlarged to cover Taxation as port duties, was again Proclaimed. This the law till now; and Report is just at hand that, under the Wise direction of Lord North—long may he Live Prime Minister of England—this last Statute is modified, or soon will be, And the duties of sixty-seven therefrom Erased, excepting that on tea. This is Retained as expressive of the right to Tax these colonies. Can generosity Further go? For five years a rebellious People have thus swayed back and forth the Supreme powers of the realm. The law is Now fixed, and we are here as the King's right

Arm to enforce submission. [*A great uproar is heard from the street.*] What means this Commotion? [*THIRD AID rushes to the window and looks down into the street. GAGE agitated.*]

What is it, speak?

THIRD AID—The mob sullenly retreat before the Military. The falling flakes obscure Much, but as I see, the people pelt the Soldiers with showers of snow-balls as they Advance.

GAGE—Who commands the soldiers?

THIRD AID—Captain Preston leads and gives the orders.

GAGE—A valiant officer. Less than two months Ago our comrades drew blood on Golden Hill, in New York City, from these self-styled

Sons of Liberty, who there assemble In Hampden Hall—a name odious to Loyalty—and plan their hostile schemes. Retaliating, as they choose to say, They conspire and combine with the other Colonies to refuse English goods; and Swear that tea shall not be landed nor be Consumed upon this soil, because of duties. To erect liberty poles to reckless Sentiment is their chief contentment, Which our lads cut down. One, Isaac Seers, I Remember, is the chief malefactor There; as are Hancock and Sam. Adams here.

THIRD AID—Great God! There will be blood shed. The soldiers Prepare to fire.

GAGE—So be it then! [*All rush to the window. The rattling of musketry is heard, and the smothered cry of citizens. Returning from the window.*]

The hour has struck and death grapples with Disloyalty. What street is this?

FIRST AID—It is King Street.

GAGE—And this March, the month of Mars, the very God of war; the place bears its name as if In royal honor. Happy omen—Mars And the king! War confronts us now—and it Shall be a war of subjugation. [*All retire.*]

SCENE II. Boston Harbor. Time: December, 18th, 1773, evening. Ships at the dock. Upon the wharf enter a crowd of unarmed citizens, male and female. FARMER RICHARD STANDISH among them; called FARMER DICK.

FIRST SPEAKER—There lies the evidence of our abasement.

[*Pointing to the ships.*] Right here in Boston Harbor.

And this more shame to us.

SECOND SPEAKER—Won't wood burn? There are three of them.

[*Cries and shouts:* Burn? "Yes! Yes! Try it. try it!"

THIRD SPEAKER—The night is cold. A real December nip. Nine days more and Christmas. Always cold at Christmas.

FOURTH SPEAKER—A fire will do us good.

[*Cries:* "A fire! a fire!"

FIRST SPEAKER—No! No! Citizens hear me! We must do no violence.

FOURTH SPEAKER—Why not? Tell me that? Violence enough is done to us! Who says we must do no violence? Better keep such advice at home.

FIRST SPEAKER—Our leaders. This is private property. There are the ships as well as the cargoes. It is the cargoes with which we quarrel and not the ships.

FOURTH SPEAKER—We lead ourselves when we see a pirate. That is a pirate ship. No better than a pirate, and loaded with our poison; if we take it, it will surely take us, in chains. We'll sink her. What say you all?

[*Cries:* "Sink her, burn her, a tinder box, a box! Bring us a box!"

FIRST SPEAKER—You will not sink her while I am here, unless you sink me too. In the "Old South," this very night, yes, and for many nights in Faneuil Hall, you have heard Sam. Adams, Hancock, Warren, and the rest, advise that these ships and cargoes be sent back to London, and you then applauded. Stand by your approval. That's what I say.

THIRD SPEAKER—That's what they do in New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. Send them back. What is good enough for them, is good enough for us. We will stand together and obey our leaders.

[*Cries:* "Too late, too late. To the bottom with them."]

FARMER DICK—A word before you act. You shall not touch a single rattling upon this ship. I place myself between you and it, and he who reaches her deck must first meet me.

FOURTH SPEAKER—Who are you to defy us thus? We are the people, the Sons of Liberty. Down with him!

[*A rush is made and DICK assumes an attitude of defiance.*]

FARMER DICK—You ask who I am? You have the right to know? My name is Richard Standish, sometimes called Dick Standish or Farmer Dick. My home is in old Middlesex, within sight of Boston. Since the time when my revered ancestors helped to lay the foundations of New England's rectitude, we have been taught that law covers property as well as life. You wrong yourselves to do as you propose.

FOURTH SPEAKER—He says well. The law, the law. The law will guard us. Let us look to the law.

[*Cries:* "So we will, so we will!"

SECOND SPEAKER—But if they attempt to unload this tea? Then let them take care.

FARMER DICK—If that is done, or even threatened, then we will meet again.

FIRST SPEAKER—The threat is made. The owners insist upon landing it, and refuse to send it back. Have you not heard? But no matter. Not a creature will drink it. Let it alone. It would choke our people.

FARMER DICK—Wisely said, good friend! But I did not know of the threat to land it. I would oppose such an effort. If the destruction of these cargoes must come, let it be by an organized hostility that carries with it the assurance of a principle; not be an irresponsible mob, whose acts count for nothing.

[*Many voices:* "Three cheers for Farmer Dick! Three cheers!" *They are given.*]

FIRST SPEAKER—And now, all to Faneuil Hall, to hear our great orators upon these wild times.

[*Cries of:* "Yes, yes! To Faneuil Hall, to Faneuil Hall!" *All retire.*]

[*Pantomime follows: A party of fifty men rush upon the stage disguised as Mohawk Indians. They perform a short dance upon the wharf. They then open the hatches of the ships, take out the cargoes, and pour them into the water. Then another short dance upon the wharf. All Retire.*]

SCENE III.—London. Buckingham Palace. Time: February, 1775. Royal Audience Chamber.

Enter KING GEORGE III., LORD NORTH, Prime Minister; EARL OF HILSBOROUGH, Ex-Minister of State, and ADMIRAL LORD HOWE.

THE KING—Since we have held the sceptre No weightier care has come to us. These Colonies are the jewels of our crown, And have given promise in the ripeness Of time, with a sturdy light, to emblazon Our throne. As age saps the limbs of giants, Who lean at last upon lusty youth, so In the round of nature, this venerable But undaunted isle, might expect the Comfort of this younger stock. In earlier Days, our faithful subjects have given of Their substance that this Western land should take

Its station, as a worthy compeer among Settled states. The blood of England, has paid

The price for these rebellious children, of Protection against the stealthy savage And a foreign king. Shall all this go as Waste, and we supinely fold our arms, because Ungrateful treason bids us do so? Such has never been the quality of English rule, nor should it be so now. Why is it, Howe, that you still persist in Urging a milder policy than we Are disposed to follow?

ADMIRAL HOWE—Pardon me, your Majesty; Among your subjects let my deeds, and those Of ancestors without a stain, be sponsor For my sincerity that lags behind None other. I abate nothing of your Claim upon those who now give frowns where Gratitude should show. I ask an audience For this modest man, who seeks to explain The reason of estrangement.

KING—Lord Dartmouth is our Secretary of State; Succeeding Hillsborough, whom here we Gladly greet. Why shall this man trouble us and not the Minister, whose duty it is to listen; And doubtless his pleasure, too.

HOWE—He is about to leave these shores; and, Perhaps forever. In loyalty he Would say farewell; and to this add, if So permitted, his final plea for peace, Over which fierce Moloch now shakes his dreaded Spear.

KING—Have we not,
Through our Ministers, been surfeited these
Many weary years, with all that he would
Say?

HOWE—Your Majesty! A King who would
not be
Misled where controversy holds should hear
Either argument. Ministers are but
Mortal, and swaying too far to the side
Of self-conviction is only natural.
But when done, the Sovereign is still the
Loser. This man, who seeks to speak face to
Face with his King—from whose hands
justice
Receives no wound—is thus impelled, that no
Argument shall fail of fair presentment
In a matter so swelling in importance.

KING—Again, what is his name?
There are in London many agents of
These Colonies.

HOWE—Benjamin Franklin.

KING—Franklin; A name not unknown. Is
he that
Man who, some twenty years ago, drew down
The lightning?

HOWE—The same, your Majesty;
And, by proof now admitted, established
The unity of lightning and electricity.

KING—A wise man, and a benefactor.

NORTH—He should try his hand upon his
stiff-necked
Countrymen; and draw from them the
lightning
Of disobedience.

HILLSBOROUGH—And thus save them,
Perhaps, from other experiments, with
The sword as chief weapon.

NORTH—But you would try the rod before the
sword?

HILLSBOROUGH—Aye! And if one did not
serve, the other
Should. A most pernicious fellow!

NORTH—So much so that you are now Ex-
Minister.
Hillsborough, you have good cause thus to
say,
“A most pernicious fellow.”

KING—We will hear this man. [*The KING
bows to Howe, who retires.*]
A sovereign can do no wrong by bending
His ear to hear the truth, no matter whence
It comes. My Lords (*to NORTH and HILLS-
BOROUGH, who move away*) you will each
remain, since,
Through years of official duties, you know
This man.

*Re-enter ADMIRAL HOWE with FRANK-
LIN.*

KING—Your petition for audience favorably
Considered, we are pleased to hear that which
You would urge.

FRANKLIN—And may my speech, your Majesty,
Be worthy of my text—the pacification
Of the American Colonies.

NORTH—For years
You with others joined, have been sermon-
izing
Upon that text, and mended nothing of
Affairs. Are you still here as authorized
Representative?

FRANKLIN—I am here specially as the agent
Of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and
Others of the Colonies. I may assume
To speak for all, since one interest unites
Them as a single family.
My countrymen plead for equality
With others under the Constitution.
To accept less, in their eyes, is
Ignominious. If they are stubborn
In their demands, be it remembered, they

Are of English origin,
And this quality their heritage.

KING—Will you be specific?

FRANKLIN—They are taxed without represen-
tation;
They may be transported from among their
Peers, to be tried by strangers in a foreign
Land; they are made to contribute to a
Military force for their own subjugation;
The army is billeted in their homes,
As in a conquered province; their officials
For domestic and civil order are
Named in a distant land, and sent to rule
Over them at their charge; laws have been
passed
To close their ports, and also to subvert
Their chartered Governments. Shall I go on?

HILLSBOROUGH—And for this they would
openly rebel;
Ignoring parental right to such return
As comes from grateful offspring.

FRANKLIN—The Saxons and the Danes peopled
this great
Isle; and after them the Norman engrafted
A hardier shoot upon the parent tree.
A rugged union these, whose commingled
Blood over all competitors has raised
The standard of letters, science, art and war.
Should Saxon, Dane or Norman now prefer
Their motherhood as their right to rule, what
Would be the answer? As England would
speak,
So speaks America to-day.
My Lord Hillsborough.

HOWE—But the Stamp Act of sixty-five, one
source
Of grievance, was repealed in sixty-six,
To which your voice contributed, in our
House of Commons.

FRANKLIN—The repeal came;
But with it a declaration of right
To bind the Colonies. A luscious fruit
Was extended with a thorn, and the thorn
Has left its sting. And following came a
Statute enlarging the demands upon
My people. Pardon me for being tedious.
Though this last has since been modified, and
The burdens lightened—for which the
present
Ministry be praised—the act of kindness,
Like the Trojan steed, conceals a danger.
If our tea is legally dutiable,
By your sole decree, then all things may be
So. We are no party to the making
Of these laws and changes, and hence
complain.

NORTH—But you had champions. Fox, and
Pitt, and
Burke, and others gave us trouble, holding
In part your views.
Do you count them as nothing?

FRANKLIN—Gratefully as America
Will ever hold these illustrious names
In memory, yet they are not the chosen
Of our will: but are the noble gifts which
Right often gains in her battle with the
Wrong. It is to the honor of our nature
That long suffering sometimes finds a
Voluntary friend.

HOWE—And heaven
Bless with peace the efforts of those friends?

FRANKLIN—My father was born upon this soil.
I would gladly call it home, if so I
May—a wish held in common by my people,
Who are to English stock also kinsmen.
These words suggest the daily prayer of
Millions across the sea.

KING—Such loyalty is not expressed in deeds.

FRANKLIN—Pardon me your Majesty.
Every foot of soil in America
Pours fourth its rill of loyalty from this

Ancient spring. New England repeats Old
England,
As one soul breathes from another's loins.
States
And towns, by names of love, bind us with
kith
In this noble realm, as if garnered in
One common sheaf from English shires.

KING—Your people have shed the blood of our
soldiers.
You have entered into a combination
Of non-intercourse. You refuse our products
And defy the laws. In savage disguise
You have wasted the cargoes of our faithful
Subjects. Language most treasonable has
Found public utterance. For all this, shall we
Be at peace as the price of obedience?
The cost outweighs the gain.

FRANKLIN—Be at peace, your Majesty,
Because England's Sovereign fears to do
A wrong. Be at peace, because you would not
Oppress the humblest of your subjects.
He rules most wisely, who bows to a just
Demand. My people have transgressed.
But who
May weigh with nicety an act of overwrought
Feeling, and say here is too much, or there
Too little done to win a generous pardon?
Zealous of their liberties, Americans,
With the courage of their fathers, have stood
On guard, and perhaps sometimes have
wounded
Prudence. My King! Look favorably upon
Those who ask only that they may live as
Men, not slaves.

KING—And,
If we do not see the light as you do,
What then?

FRANKLIN—Your Majesty!
Would that I could make you feel the
weight of
My forebodings! America will never
Consent to be ruled as a subordinate,
Never! Never! Never!

NORTH—Then Imperial policy must yield to
Popular clamor. This means abdication.

FRANKLIN—Say that imperial policy must yield
To popular rights, and both gain strength
from
Mutual contentment.

NORTH—While in the Commons I never voted
For a popular measure, but ever
Chose the opposite. When simple duty
Shall direct the affairs of men, the people
Will obey such government as their
Superiors may grant.
Why should men reach above their station,
and
Wish to leave the spade to spoil the sceptre?
Men are born to their proper place, and we
Who come into the world to rule,
Find opposition irksome which emanates
From the people only.

FRANKLIN—[*In amazement*]. I am speechless,
my Lord,
To such a statement.

NORTH—If, as you say, our Colonies will not
Give consent to such laws as the King and
Parliament may approve, this realm must still
Progress as best it may without it. My
Voice is for unconditional submission.
And, if rebellion come, then confiscation
Will serve to replenish our nobles for
Heavy losses borne through years of
Continental wars. So conflict will bring
Its consolation in reward to those
Who have won them by their fidelity
To the Crown.

FRANKLIN—I can say no more than
To thank your Majesty for this hearing.

KING—May it lead to a better understanding
Between us and our subjects.

[*The KING, NORTH and HILLSBOROUGH retire.*]

HOWE—[*FRANKLIN exhibits emotion.*] Comfort my friend. My heart Went with you, but the King was obdurate.

FRANKLIN—It is now ten years, Since last I came upon English soil, and In all that time have sought to ward the Impending blow. I must now go home. Home!

Why, where is that? Not here? Not here? Oh! My Lord, may you never know how heavy Is the heart of him who can no longer Call the land of his father, Home? Such fate Comes to me. England! England! Gladly as I would cling to your glories as partly Mine, I renounce you now. My home, henceforth Is with those who recognize man by the Stamp of God upon him, and for the worth Which this sign shows. Be it the destiny Of the land to which I hasten to give This sign over all the world—a rank that Shall yet rebuke the insolence of Kings.

HOWE—You talk with rashness. And yet I cannot Chide.

FRANKLIN—No! No! my Lord! In this dark hour let me have my way, as One who looks into the future with the Gifts of prophecy. The curtain lifts upon My vision, and the horrors of the coming Years make a stout man tremble. America will fight—fight—to her last Shilling and her last man. In this contest The very children just released from the Parental knee will forget their weakness; The blushing maiden and the beardless boy Rushing for precedence, to cast into The caldron of seething war their mite for Their country's freedom. The torch, the tomahawk, And the bullet may do their work, but death Itself, though it ride upon every gale, Shall not subdue us! Beyond this dread havoc I see the consolation—a new nation And a new era, the boon for oppressed Humanity. The price is heavy, but The gain is great. This hope lightens present Burdens. Home first, my Lord, and then to France. [*All retire.*]

SCENE IV.—*Street in Richmond, Va. Time: March 24, 1775.*

Enter two aged citizens from opposite directions.

FIRST CITIZEN—Good morning, neighbor James—

That is, if anything may be called good, now.

SECOND CITIZEN—No, no, William! Be sure you make no criticism. Keep a Civil, a civil tongue. The tongue! Oh! the tongue needs watching. Now, I say all Things are good. No man can blame me for that—Never!

FIRST CITIZEN—Heard you of the State Convention yesterday? The King has been railed against—right here in Richmond. Heard you of that, I ask you?

SECOND CITIZEN—Of course; of course! I keep an open ear As well as a prudent tongue. I can't help What other men will do and say?

FIRST CITIZEN—Mark me, neighbor. With all your prudence you'll sweat from trouble, Do you hear me? Other men make trouble, And you bear it like an ass. It's a load

Upon you whether you will or not. This railing upon the anointed of The Lord will be an ache in your bones yet. See now?

SECOND CITIZEN—Well, out with it! Out with it, now! How came It all. Has a new tax been called for? Or a new levy against the redskins? There was a ring around the moon last night Wider than my farm—too wide for quiet Times. Look out for events when you see that. Yes! Yes!

FIRST CITIZEN—You know Patrick Henry?

SECOND CITIZEN—Know him? All men know him. For years he has been the tribune of the People, resisting tyranny to the Verge of danger. A bold and likely man. No wrong to him, I hope? The very stones would mutiny, if so.

FIRST CITIZEN—No wrong to him—no, indeed. But wrong from him. Aye! Yes! He has done wrong In speaking as he has. The very air Is full of reports. He may involve us all yet.

SECOND CITIZEN—What has he said now? My life but it was Honest. Honest, though it sets old Virginia In a flame.

FIRST CITIZEN—He has done that very thing. He defied King George, our true King. That is What he did. Openly! Openly, as if he Had never heard of a halter for traitors.

SECOND CITIZEN—The good God, who doeth all things well, never Yet provided a foot of earth mean enough, To grow the hemp to make a halter for Patrick Henry. He is himself a King—Nature's appointed King—Of brave and honest men.

FIRST CITIZEN—There is trouble in the North. Unruly Men have dared to stand against royal Authority. Mutiny! Do you hear? Rank mutiny and rebellion! Well, what Does Henry last night in the convention Gathered in the old church, but commend such Conduct. Yes, he did! Do you oppose the King? Tell me, now.

SECOND CITIZEN—I cannot say. I wish peace with all. I would lay these old bones under the sod, With as little trouble as possible, Between now and then. But as I love justice, I dare not take A stand against Patrick Henry. For, though He wears no golden crown upon his head, Yet he is God's anointed, who wears the Crown of courage to dare all things for his Fellow-creatures.

FIRST CITIZEN—Think of it! He proclaimed, "The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring To our ears the clash of resounding arms;" Then asked, "Why stand we here idle? Is life so dear Or peace so sweet as to be purchased at The price of chains and slavery?" Is it slavery to obey the King and Parliament? Then he closed—hush! I hardly Dare to utter such perfidy—with the words, "I know not what course others may take, but As for me, Give me liberty or give me death!" What think you of that?

SECOND CITIZEN—[*Standing amazed.*] What do I think of that? So much do I think of it that the very

Thought is overwhelming. It is as if The Blue Mountains which overtop our State Like sentinels, were suddenly aflame With a blaze to light the world. Indeed, this Is important news. Liberty or death—Did you say? Portentious words and herald Of great deeds!

FIRST CITIZEN—Why think you this? Are all things Turned topsy-turvy, and King and order No longer respected? This is treason. Whoever says it.

SECOND CITIZEN—We will be swept with the current. I see! I see! choose for yourself, neighbor; But as for me, I go with the tide that Swells toward the haven of liberty. Discussion between us is idle now. Henry has thrown the gauge of battle, and We are for him or against him. Would that I could change each drop that stills hold life Within this withered frame into a Thousand men, and each man armed to sustain Our bravest orator. Why, this news warms Me into youth, and puts vigor in my Limbs. If I may be of service, I shall Die content.

FIRST CITIZEN—I am carried along by you, and see Through your eyes. We will stand or fall together. What say you? Down with King George and all his Tribe, if that be right; and I guess it is, If Patrick Henry says so.

SECOND CITIZEN—Friend you speak with the tongue of all true sons Of this soil. United we must be, and United all good men will be. Let us Learn more of this, and our knowledge keep Company with the rising storm. Come! Come! The ring around the moon—I read it now—Liberty or death! [*All retire.*]

SCENE V.—*A lonely spot in the suburbs of Boston. The city in the distance. Time: evening. April 18, 1775.*

Enter two farmers armed, FARMER DICK STANDISH and FARMER GEORGE ALDEN.

FARMER GEORGE—[*Peering towards Boston.*] Dick, My eyes are tired with watching.

FARMER DICK—Tired or not, We must not fail to see the signal.

GEORGE—The church steeple is as black as our cat.

DICK—And it may continue so. No lantern was to shine unless old Gage Sent forth his troops.

GEORGE—Who hangs the signal?

DICK—I don't know or care. It is enough that our friends are alert; And we will surely know if the red-coats Move at all.

GEORGE—I should be glad to welcome them—I loaded on purpose.

DICK—It would grieve me If I wasted ammunition. "Old Rocks" can find a squirrel's eye At a hundred paces. [*Affectionately pats "Old Rocks" his rifle.*]

GEORGE—See! What is that? A light in the steeple. Sure!

DICK—[*Peering out.*] I see nothing.

GEORGE—There! There!

DICK—Go to a doctor, To heal an excited mind. The steeple

Is yet as black and silent as the clouds
Above it.

GEORGE—You, too, would be excited had you
torn
Yourself from home as I was forced to do.

DICK—We fared the same then !
For I came off by trickery. Mother and
The little ones suspected me and dogged
My steps I pretended to be asleep,
And when all was quiet, I slipped away.

GEORGE—Grandfather helped me, and I am
here.

DICK—What he in his eightieth year !
And yet alive to this ?

GEORGE—You should see him !
He sits by the hour, with that old sword he
Wore at Louisburg, and at Quebec,
And talks to it. "Are you here ?" says he.
"Stand by me, for I shall need you yet.

Cursed
Tyrants, why did I hack this blade for you
Upon the enemy ?" And more like this.
And upon sudden approach he springs up
And grasps the hilt as if a foe were
near—
And then sinks back again. We humor him,
And stand with bowed and humbled head
in the
Presence of this helpless patriotism,
That would scale the rampart, yet cannot
reach
The base.

DICK—There are thousands like him.
Even the women and children are full of
fight.

GEORGE—I know it.
But I see this example, and so speak
Of him. It fires my blood and crams me from
Top to toe with vengeance. He knew I was
To watch for the signal to-night, and would
Have come, had I consented.

DICK—What is that light ?
Quick ! See ! In the old steeple !

GEORGE—I send you to a doctor this time !

DICK—God ! Man can't you see ?
Where are you looking ? There ! In the
belfry.

GEORGE—Yes ! Yes ! I was looking higher up.
It is there ! It is the signal.
The soldiers are coming and we must alarm
Our friends. Hark ! Hark ! I hear the
clattering
Of a horseman. He comes this way. Listen !

DICK—I see him. There ! There !
He rides with the wind. Don't you see him ?
A hundred miles around there is not a
Creature who does not know him.
The Post-Rider of the Sons of Liberty.

GEORGE—It is Paul Revere !

DICK—Of course ! Of course !
He flies faster than the gale. The fire-eyed
Hawk would beat his wings in vain and lag
Behind him. To Concord—on to Concord
He goes, to prick to his spring the crouching
Lion of old Middlesex.
This is our work as well to do,
So both of us away !
"Old Rocks" shall speak for liberty,
Before another day ! [All retire.]

SCENE VI. — A wood on roadside near Lex-
ington. Time: April 19, 1775.

Enter in haste, an ENGLISH CAPTAIN,
exhausted.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—Where can Lieutenant
Harris be ?
These men fight like devils.

Enter an ENGLISH LIEUTENANT—rush-
ing on.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—Well met, Lieutenant
Harris !

From a distance I saw you moving in
This direction, and thought to cross you.
Colonel Smith's orders are to hurry
Messengers to Gen. Gage for
Re-enforcements.

LIEUTENANT—Am I to take this order, Captain ?

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—Yes !
As the Colonel's mounted aid to-day, this
Duty falls to you. The safety of the
Whole command may rest with your per-
formance.
Others have been dispatched upon like
mission,
For numbers cheat chance of failure. The
Dispersal of an angry mob is not
The work before us; but the subjugation
Of men who look with steady scorn into
The very muzzles—that's what we have been
Sent to do.

LIEUTENANT—My horse is down ;
And alone I was seeking our troops.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—Cross to the right—there
are our disjointed lines.
Impress the first and fleetest steed—the
orders
Of the Colonel commanding—and ride as
If hell were after you ; for so it is.

LIEUTENANT—Yes ! And in me, too. A drop
of water—
Oh ! for a drop of water !
Our men flying from these huntamen, drop in
Their tracks from fatigue and thirst.

[Retires]

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—We must change our books
And revise the art of war, when war-scarred
Veterans are thus routed by mud-smeared
plowmen.

Enter from behind him an ENGLISH
SERGEANT, who rushes upon the stage.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—[Startled and raising his
sword, swinging round].
Who's there ? Surrender or die !

SERGEANT—Why, Captain, don't you know me ?

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—[Exhausted and stagger-
ing into the SERGEANT'S arms.] Know
you ! Know you ! I don't know myself.
Sergeant, where is our company ? Bearing
Important dispatches, I left the line,
And was pursued. Exhausted, I reached this
Spot and conveyed my orders to an aid.

SERGEANT—Like others, our company have
abandoned
The common road. Over pathless fields each
Seeks in flight his safety. On every side
The enemy harass us.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—May the fiend catch them
all !
The surprise of this stings most. To be
Defeated where possibilities might crown
A rival, can be borne ; but defeated
When contempt rode foremost in you
march is
Humiliating. What place is this ?

SERGEANT—They call it Lexington.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—May it never have historian,
For our sake ! It was at the meeting house,
As these people call it—and well-named, for
Here we met much more than we expected,—
A sleepy militia was this morning
Encountered, rubbing their eyes, as we
thought,
To see the sun rise. We had marched
through the
Night and were in no humor for civilities.
These leek-eating soldiers stood with arms in
Their hands and treason in their looks.
It was the sullenness of the caged beast
Before the lash. Major Pitcairn rode up
And commanded :

"Lay down your arms and disperse, you
rebels !"

Not a man obeyed ; not a man stirred in
His tracks. There they stood, in embattled
line,
Disputing the King's authority. A
Volley followed. That was all I saw.
Sergeant, how many fell ? I was blind with
Rage and rushed onward with my company.
The stores at Concord, the object sought.

SERGEANT—Seven fell at our fire, and more
were wounded.
They then fell back, and without returning
A shot.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—Yes ! Fell back to strike a
better blow.

SERGEANT—But we destroyed the stores at
Concord, or
Such as we could find, before the sun was
Three hours up, and then turned homeward.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—And then our rout ! That
is the word to use.

It is now past noon, and English soldiers
Are scurrying still,
Before these rabbit-hunters. They seemed to
Rise out of the very ground after the
Volley at the Concord bridge. The bushes,
Fences, and the trees gave them life, and
every
Hilltop has swarmed all day with the motley
Gathering.
They surely had notice of our coming.
There rifles, flint-locks and even pitchforks—
For such their weapons were—have borne
us down,
Carrying the best of armament. What
Is the war-cry, at which they rally and
Rush on ? I did not catch it ;
But feared more than once, that it might
catch me.

SERGEANT—I heard the same,
The cry was Liberty or Death.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—Liberty or death ! Was
that it ?

Backed by courage, this cry in itself is
An assaulting column.

Oh ! that re-enforcements were come !

Enter an AMERICAN CAPTAIN with
FARMER DICK and two armed men,
rushing upon the stage.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN—Surrender !

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—[Drawing his sword]. To
whom ?

And by what authority ?

AMERICAN CAPTAIN—By the authority of
united
Freemen, to whom God alone is King !

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—Insolent traitor !
Crawl to my feet for pardon, lest I let
Out your worthless life as an offering
To England's sovereign—your King and
mine

[Advances with his sword as if to
strike, and the Americans level their
guns.]

AMERICAN CAPTAIN—[With his sword throws
up the muzzles of the other arms.]
Don't fire, men.

We respect the defenseless, however
Great the provocation.

FARMER DICK—I wanted Old Rocks to look at
him ; That
Is all ; and know him if we meet again.
I'll hold the charge for other game.
Bullets are scarce and game is plenty.

ENGLISH CAPTAIN—We are your prisoners.

Enter two AMERICAN MILITIAMEN, who
rush upon the stage armed.

MILITIAMAN [to AMERICAN CAPTAIN]—Quick !
Quick ! Captain !
Or the British will be upon you.

Lord Percy has come up with fresh troops.
Our
Men are saving their prisoners and falling
Back. The assailants retire also.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN—Between here and Boston, our friends
May continue the dance by us begun.
Here we will stop.
A glorious ending of a glorious day.
Forward—March!

[*All retire, the prisoners between the soldiers.*]

SCENE VII.—*A redoubt on Bunker's Hill.*
Time: June 17, 1775. American soldiers on guard, looking over towards Boston, with and without uniform. FARMER DICK with them.

Enter GEN. PUTNAM with three aids.

PUTNAM—Let no man
Fire until he can see the whites of their eyes.
The slaughter on yonder field attests the
Wisdom of this opening order. First
Lexington, and last month Ticonderoga!
This is a good beginning. April gave
The shower and May the bud; this blazing
June shall help the ripening. So roll the
Months until the harvest. Twice to-day have
Solid columns pushed up to our muzzles,
And been hurled back again with bloody
Reckoning. Praised be fortune, that binds
the
Mystic and the Charles on either side, and
So masses them in front on this narrow
Neck.

FIRST AID—The enemy form
Again and prepare for a third assault.

PUTNAM—Well, let them come!
We will receive them as before; and then
Home to dinner, after a good day's work.
Where is Prescott, our chief in this day's
struggle?

SECOND AID—Just now he is inspecting the
right.

PUTNAM—And General Stark? I have not
seen him,
Though I have traversed half the line.

THIRD AID—General Stark is at the water
battery
Near the rail fence.

PUTNAM—And Warren?

FIRST AID—On the left. He has held his place
since noon,
As a volunteer in the ranks.

PUTNAM—It was at that hour of noon the fight
began,
While the sun, with its impartial beams, was
Scorching either army. That smoke in the
Distance! Look!

SECOND AID—It is Charlestown, burning still,
fanned into
Flame again with the changing breeze.

PUTNAM—Degenerate commanders!
Did not this infernal heat of a summer's
Sun and giant battle suffice, without
This torch? In our next volley be all this
Avenged. From daylight till now, these
ships of
War in front, with the water batteries,
Have rained upon us, and yet the men budge
Not.

Enter an ORDERLY in great haste, from the right.

ORDERLY—The commanding officer's compliments
To General Putnam, and directs an
Immediate supply of bullets to
General Stark.

PUTNAM—May heaven then defend us!
Has it come to this? Bullets! We have none
Here to spare. The foe prepares again to
Follow the paths it has crimsoned twice
Already and our pouches are nearly
Empty. I can send none. Not one.

ORDERLY—Is this the answer to Colonel
Prescott?

PUTNAM—No! No! The very ground we tread
upon
Supplies the need. Tell Colonel Prescott to
Turn to the stones around him. The hills—
the
Roads—the paths we walk are full of bullets,
Long hidden for our purpose. The great King
Above us all placed them there against the
Direful need of this very day. Pound up
The rocks and therein find the stony bullet,
That will speak to the English heart as
Eloquently as lead, in this strife for
Freedom. Take this message back.

[*ORDERLY retires*]

PUTNAM—So long as trusty rifles and the solid
Hills remain, who shall feel dismay.

*Enter four SOLDIERS with an ENGLISH
MAJOR as prisoner.*

PUTNAM—What have we here?

SOLDIER—This prisoner was taken in the
second assault;
And General Warren requests that you
Will question him.

PUTNAM—Who commands these assaulting
columns and
Their strength? Answer, if you would live.

PRISONER—By General Gage's orders,
General Howe and General Pigot
With about two thousand men made the
attack
This noon. Being repulsed, the second
effort—

Now three thousand men advancing—ended
As the first. Before I was made a prisoner,
I learned that General Clinton now gives
His aid.

PUTNAM—How heavy has been your loss?

PRISONER—More than a thousand soldiers lie
on the
Ground in front.

PUTNAM—Terrific punishment! But no more
than
Justice. What means this present changing of
The fleet and of the artillery?

PRISONER—I know no more than I can guess.

PUTNAM—Well, then, as you guess.

PRISONER—It is to enfilade your lines; and so
Assist the attack in front, already
Found to be disastrous where unsupported.

PUTNAM—You are right. I have no more to ask.
You may go.

[*SOLDIERS retire with the PRISONER.*]

PUTNAM—This change of ships! These enfilad-
ing batteries!
Without sufficient artillery, how
Can we oppose?

Enter an ORDERLY from the left.

ORDERLY—Major Knowlton
Sends word to General Putnam, that
General Warren has been hit and has
This instant died.

PUTNAM—Dead! Warren dead!
You've chilled the very pith and marrow of
My life to tell me so. Gallant and
Gentle Warren dead; and we of only
Half his worth still left with vigor. This is
Rank injustice chargeable to death.
Martyr to the rights of man! In immortal
Realms be now the chief ambassador to
Annul these wrongs of tyrants. My friend
gone!

Forever gone! This loss—this heavy loss—
Is like that of a man with a limb lopped
Off, an eye plucked out, and compelled to go
The way of life henceforth without their
helpful

Service. For he was both prop and sight
Upon our toilsome journey. This sorrow
Will sit on every lid throughout the land,
And flood great grief with tears. The fester-
ing

Victims, now strewing yonder slopes, all
Combined in one, were fractionized in life,
By the greater virtues of this single soul.
Immortal spirit! Hover near us now,
While yet the battle warms; our vengeful
swords

Will exact great recompense, or some of
Us shall bear you friendly company.

Enter an ORDERLY in great haste from the left.

ORDERLY—Major Knowlton's compliments to
General Putnam, and requests his help
For an immediate supply of powder.

PUTNAM [*staggering back in alarm*—You
know not what you ask!

And so strike terror to a soul that never
Quailed before.

I have sought the cave of the savage beast,
And alone, dragged him forth to slaughter;
Facing his glowing eyes and hissing anger,
These nerves were like stringed steel, which
now shake

With fear. There is the swiftly coming foe.
Here we stand, as firm as the eternal
Hills, if with means provided to hurl him
Back again. What can we do? Great God! It
Is your cause that trembles in the balance
For want of this commodity. Oh! Would
That I could transmute these perspiring
drops,

Each one into a ton—your chief should have
It all! Where in all nature's laboratory
May we find powder, ready magined,
To help us do our work upon these
Advancing hosts? Bullets may be found
Innocent of moulds, but powder may not
Be so quarried. I can send no powder.

[*ORDERLY retires.*]

The fight is already on, and lamentation
Turns not back the foe. Each man to his
place;

And in our last volley let no shot fail
To find its living target.

Take aim! Steady! Fire!

[*A volley with a cheer is fired from the redoubt.*]

PUTNAM—Well done! Well done! The lines
reel again.

So be it ever with an enemy
Confronting New England's rifles.

Enter ORDERLY in great haste from the right.

ORDERLY—The commanding officer, Col.
Prescott,
Orders a retreat from
Failure of ammunition.

PUTNAM—Then we will retire,
Before the enemy forms again.

FARMER DICK—Shall we reverse our empty
guns, and let
These English know that both ends are
mortal?

PUTNAM—Do you so every man.

A wise suggestion. Sound the retreat!

[*Bugle sounds retreat.*]

Dismal necessity that compels this
Order. Fall back, with face to the foe, that
He may see we intend to spring again.
The ancient Greek upon the Attic plain
Beat down the Persian, though ten to one
Against him, and gave the world an Empire
The pride of England humbled here, there is
No seer with vision far enough to see
The glories of the coming state.

We've done our work like men to-day;
Let him dispute who will.
Hence, with the name of Marathon,
Write that of Bunker Hill.

[*Bugles again sound retreat. The Americans fall back, and English soldiers rush in over the redoubt.*]

CURTAIN.

END OF ACT I.

(*To be Continued.*)

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

JANUARY.

- 1, 1776—The American flag of 13 stripes and crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, on a blue field, first unfurled over Washington's army at Cambridge.
- 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, 1778—Georgia ratifies the Constitution.
- 3, 1777—Battle of Princeton.
- 4, 1778—Battle of the Kegs in Delaware River.
- 5, 1781—Arnold burns Richmond, Va.
- 5, 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.

FEBRUARY.

- 1, 1781—Engagement at Cowan's Ford, N. J.
- 1, 1781—Engagement at Torrence's Tavern, N. C.
- 1, 1781—Engagement at Wilmington, N. C.
- 2-4, 1777—Battle at Fort McIntosh, Ga.
- 3, 1779—Engagement at Beaufort, S. C.
- 3, 1779—Engagement at Port Royal Island, S. C.
- 3, 1780—Engagement at Young's House, Four Corners, N. Y.
- 4, 1776—Clinton dropped anchor in New York Bay.
- 4, 1778—Franklin secures a treaty of alliance with France.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Shallow Ford, N. C.
- 6, 1788—Massachusetts ratifies the Constitution.
- 9, 1775—Both Houses of Parliament present an address to the King, declaring the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts.
- 10, 1779—Engagement at Car's Fort, Ga.
- 12, 1781—Engagement at Bruce Cross Roads, N. C.
- 14, 1776—Engagement at Dorchester Neck, Mass.
- 14, 1779—Engagement at Cherokee Ford, S. C.
- 14, 1779—Engagement at Kettle Creek, Ga.
- 20, 1781—Robert Morris becomes Superintendent of Finance.
- 23, 1779—Engagement at Vincennes, Ind.
- 24, 1779—Clark captures Vincennes, Ind.
- 25, 1781—Engagement at Haw River, N. C.
- 26, 1775—First forcible resistance, at Salem, Mass.
- 26, 1779—Engagement at Horseneck, Conn.
- 27, 1776—Engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.

MARCH.

- 1, 1776—South Carolina instructs her delegates for Independence.
- 2, 1781—Articles of Confederation adopted by the States.
- 2, 1781—Engagement at Clapp's Mill, N. C.
- 3, 1779—Battle of Brier Creek, Ga.
- 4, 1776—Washington fortifies Dorchester Heights.
- 4, 1782—Third engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
- 4, 1780—First Congress under the Constitution.
- 5, 1770—Act repealing all duties except that on tea.
- 5, 1770—Boston massacre.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Wetzell's Mill, N. C.
- 7, 1776—Engagement at Hutchinson's Island, Ga.
- 8, 1776—Engagement at Nook's Hill, Mass.
- 8, 1777—Engagement at Punk Hill, Amboy, N. J.
- 10, 1765—House of Commons resolved to charge certain stamp duties.
- 10, 1783—"Armstrong letter" circulated at Newburgh.
- 15, 1781—Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.
- 16, 1777—Engagement at Ward's House, Westchester County, N. Y.
- 17, 1776—Evacuation of Boston by British.
- 18, 1766—Stamp act repealed.
- 18, 1778—Engagement at Quintan's Bridge, N. J.
- 20, 1776—Washington's triumphal entry into Boston.
- 20, 1782—British ministry resigns.
- 21, 1778—Engagement at Hancock's Bridge, N. J.
- 22, 1765—Stamp act signed and became a law.
- 22, 1777—Engagement at Peekskill, N. Y.
- 22, 1783—Congress grants to officers full pay for five years in lieu of promised half-pay for life.
- 23, 1776—Congress authorizes employment of privates.
- 24, 1777—Engagement at Highlands, N. Y.
- 26, 1779—Engagement at West Greenwich, Conn.
- 29, 1776—Massachusetts Legislature thanks Washington.
- 29, 1776—Lee invested with command south of the Potomac.
- 29 to May 12, 1780—Siege of Charleston.
- 31, 1774—Boston "Port Bill," forbidding importations into Boston.

APRIL.

- 5, 1776—Georgia instructs her delegates for Independence.
- 6, 1776—Congress decides that the commerce of the thirteen Colonies is not subject to the king.
- 12, 1781—Battle of Fort Balfour, S. C.
- 12, 1782—Rodney defeats De Grasse in the West Indies.
- 13, 1777—Engagement at Bound Brook, N. J.
- 14, 1776—North Carolina resolves in favor of Independence.
- 14, 1780—Battle of Monk's Corner (Biggin's Bridge), S. C.
- 15, 1780—Engagement at New Bridge, N. J.
- 15, 1781—Engagement from 15th to 23d, at Fort Watson, S. C.
- 16, 1780—Skirmish at Paramus, N. J.
- 16, 1781—Siege at Augusta, Ga., April 16 to June 5.
- 17, 1778—Battle at Bristol, Pa.
- 18, 1775—Ride of Paul Revere from Boston to Lexington.
- 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, Mass.
- 19, 1775—Battle of Concord, Mass.
- 19, 1777—Engagement at Woodbridge, N. J.
- 19, 1783—Preliminary Treaty of Peace proclaimed to the army at Newburgh.
- 20, 1779—Battle of Onondagas, N. Y.
- 21, 1775—Massachusetts' Militia begins blockade of roads leading into Boston.
- 24, 1780—Sortie from Charleston, S. C.
- 25, 1777—Danbury (Conn.) raid, April 25 to 27.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Camden, S. C.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Petersburg, Va.
- 25, 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.
- 27, 1777—Battle of Ridgefield, Conn.
- 27, 1779—Engagement at Middletown, N. J.
- 27, 1781—Engagement at Osborn's, S. C.
- 28, 1777—Skirmish at Crompton Hill, Conn.
- 28, 1788—South Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
- 28, 1788—Maryland ratifies the Constitution.
- 30, 1789—Washington takes his oath of office as President at New York.

MAY.

- 1, 1776—Massachusetts expunges name of king from legal proceedings.
- 1, 1778—Engagement at Crooked Billet, Pa.
- 4, 1775—Rhode Island renounces allegiance to the king.
- 5, 1775—Engagement at Martha's Vineyard.
- 6, 1780—Engagement at Lanneau's Ferry, S. C.
- 7, 1780—Battle at Fort Moultrie, S. C.
- 8, 1777—Engagement at Piscataway, N. J.
- 8, 1778—Battle of Bordentown, N. J.
- 8, 1780—Engagement at Sullivan's Island, S. C.
- 9, 1779—Engagement at Fort Nelson (Portsmouth), Va.
- 10, 1775—Capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen.
- 10, 1775—The second Continental Congress.
- 10, 1781—Camden, S. C., burned by the British.
- 11, 1775—"Lexington Alarm" posted in Charleston, S. C.
- 11, 1779—Norfolk, Va., occupied by the British.
- 11, 1779—Engagement at Charleston Neck, S. C.
- 11, 1781—Engagement at Orangeburg, S. C.
- 12, 1775—Seth Warner takes Crown Point.
- 12, 1780—Surrender of Charleston, S. C.
- 12, 1781—Engagement at Fort Motte, S. C.
- 13, 1783—Organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, at the Verplanck House, near Fishkill, N. Y.
- 14, 1775—Engagement at Fort St. John, Canada.
- 14, 1781—Engagement at Croton River, N. Y.
- 14, 1781—Engagement at Nelson's Ferry, S. C.
- 15, 1776—Virginia directs her delegates to vote for Independence.
- 15, 1778—Congress passes the measure for instituting government by the people.
- 15, 1778—Congress votes half pay for seven years to officers serving until end of the war.
- 15, 1781—Engagement at Fort Granby, S. C.
- 17, 1772—Rhode Island proposes a general congress.
- 17, 1776—National fast.
- 18, 1778—The Mischianza at Philadelphia.
- 19, 1777—Engagement at Amelia Island, Fla.
- 19, 1776—Battle of the Cedars, Canada.
- 20, 1774—Charter of Massachusetts annulled, and people declared rebels by Parliament.
- 20, 1775—Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Declaration of Independence.
- 20, 1778—Unsuccessful attempt of British to surround Lafayette's troops at Barren Hill.
- 21, 1775—Engagement at Grape Island, Mass.
- 21, 1781—Engagement at Silver Bluff, S. C.
- 21, 1781—Engagement at Fort Galpin (Fort Dreadnaught), Ga.
- 21, 1782—Engagement at Ogechee Road, near Savannah, Ga.
- 22, 1780—Battle of Johnstown, N. Y.
- 22, 1780—Engagement at Caughnawaga, N. Y.
- 22 to June 19, 1781—Siege of Ninety-six, S. C.
- 22, 1783—Washington at Newburgh, N. Y., receives a letter from Col. Nicola (claiming to represent others), urging the founding of a monarchy.
- 23, 1777—Capture of Sag Harbor, on Long Island, by Americans.
- 24, 1781—Engagement at Augusta, Ga. (Fort Cornwallis and Fort Grierson).
- 24, 1782—Engagement near Sharon, Ga.
- 26, 1776—Engagement at Vaudreuil, Canada.
- 27, 1775—Engagement at Hogg Island, Mass.
- 27, 1775—Engagement at Noddie's Island, Mass.
- 29, 1780—Engagement at Waxhaws, S. C.
- 29, 1790—Rhode Island ratified the Constitution.

31, 1778—Engagement at Tiverton, N. J.

JUNE.

- 1, 1778—Engagement at Cobleskill, N. Y.
- 1, 1779—Engagement at Verplanck's Point, N. Y.
- 1, 1779—British capture Stony Point on the Hudson River.
- 5, 1781—Colonel Lee takes Augusta, Ga.
- 6, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
- 7, 1776—Resolutions that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," introduced in Congress.
- 7 to 23, 1780—Engagement at Connecticut Farms, N. J.
- 8, 1776—Engagement at Three Rivers, Canada.
- 10, 1772—British sloop "Gaspee" burned at Providence.
- 11, 1776—New York virtually declares for Independence.
- 12, 1775—The Margaretta seized at Machias, Me.
- 12, 1776—Virginia proclaims the rights of man.
- 14, 1776—Connecticut instructs her delegates for Independence.
- 14, 1777—National flag (stars and stripes) adopted.
- 15, 1775—Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief.
- 15, 1776—Delaware comes out for Independence.
- 15, 1776—New Hampshire declares for Independence.
- 16, 1776—Engagement at Chambly, Canada.
- 16, 1777—British retake Crown Point.
- 17, 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.
- 17, 1775, to March, 1776—Siege of Boston.
- 17, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
- 17, 1781—Congress votes medical officers half-pay for life.
- 18, 1778—British evacuate Philadelphia.
- 19, 1779—Battle at Greenwich, Conn.
- 20, 1779—Engagement at Stono Ferry, S. C.
- 20, 1780—Engagement at Ramsour's Mills, N. C.
- 21, 1788—New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution.
- 23, 1777—Act of Congress forming a "Corps of Invalids."
- 23, 1780—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
- 23, 1782—Engagement at Ebenezer, Ga.
- 24, 1776—Pennsylvania instructs for Independence.
- 24, 1776—Engagement at Isle aux Noix, Canada.
- 25, 1788—Virginia ratifies the Constitution.
- 26, 1777—Engagement at Short Hills, N. J.
- 26, 1781—Engagement at Rahway Meadow, N. J.
- 26, 1781—Engagement at Spencer's Tavern, Va.
- 27, 1788—New York ratifies the Constitution.
- 28, 1776—Maryland declares for Independence.
- 28, 1776—British repulsed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.
- 28 and 29, 1776—Battle at Fort Sullivan (Sullivan's Island), S. C.
- 28, 1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.
- 28, 1779—Engagement at Hickory Hill, Ga.
- 29, 1767—Act imposing duties on glass, paper, painters' colors and tea imported into the American Colonies.
- 30, 1777—Howe evacuates New Jersey.

JULY.

- 1 to 4, 1778—Battle at Wyoming, Pa.
- 2, 1776—Congress declares by vote for Independence.
- 2, 1779—Engagement at Bedford, N. Y.
- 2, 1779—Engagement at Poundridge, N. Y.
- 3, 1775—Washington takes command of the army at Cambridge.
- 3, 1778—Massacre at Wyoming, Pa.
- 3, 1781—Engagement at King's Bridge, N. Y.
- 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence first publicly announced.
- 5, 1778—Clark captures Kaskaskia, Ill., and the next day Cahokia, Ill.
- 5, 1777—Americans abandon Ticonderoga.
- 5, 1778—Battle at Vincennes, Ind.
- 5, 1779—Tryon's raid on New Haven.
- 6, 1775—Congress sets forth the necessity of taking up arms.
- 6, 1777—Crown Point, N. Y., evacuated by Americans.
- 6, 1777—British occupy Ticonderoga.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Jamestown Ford, Va.
- 6, 1781—Engagement at Green Springs, Va.
- 6, 1785—Standard of American dollar established.
- 7, 1777—Engagement at Skenesborough, N. Y.
- 7, 1777—Sharp fight near Lake George between the Americans and Burgoyne's advance—Battle of Hubbardtown, Vt.
- 8, 1779—Fairfield, Conn., burned by British.
- 8, 1775—Engagement at Roxbury, Mass.
- 8 to 10, 1776—Engagement at Gwyn's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
- 8, 1777—Engagement at Fort Anne, N. Y.
- 9, 1776—Leaden statue of King George in Bowling Green, New York City, pulled down by the people and afterward cast into 42,000 bullets.
- 9, 1776—By order of Washington, the Declaration of Independence read at the head of each brigade.
- 9, 1781—Battle at Currytown, N. Y.
- 10, 1777—Capture of British General Prescott near Bristol, R. I.
- 11, 1782—Savannah, Ga., evacuated by the British.
- 11, 1796—Detroit (and the Northwest) evacuated by the British.
- 12, 1776—Draft of Confederation brought into Congress.
- 12, 1779—Norwalk, Conn., burned.
- 12, 1780—Rochambeau, with French fleet, lands at Newport.
- 12, 1780—Battle at Williamson's Plantation (Battenville), S. C.
- 13, 1780—Battle at Cedar Springs, N. C.
- 13, 1781—Ninety-six, S. C., evacuated by the British.

14. 1780—Engagement at Pacolet River, N. C. gomery.
15. 1776—Engagement at Rayborn Creek, S. C.
15. 1779—Wayne recaptures Stony Point, about midnight and morning of 16th.
15. 1780—Engagement at Earle's Ford, N. C.
15. 1781—Engagement at Tarrytown, N. Y.
17. 1781—Engagement at Quinby's Bridge, S. C.
18. 1779—Americans capture Jersey City.
19. 1769—British armed sloop Liberty scuttled and sunk by the people of Newport, R. I.—the first overt act.
10. 1775—Provincial Congress of Massachusetts dissolved.
20. 1775—National fast day.
21. 1780—British fleet of 16 ships appear off Newport. Governor Heath asks Connecticut for 1,000 militia.
21. 1780—Battle at Bull's Ferry, N. J.
21. 1780—Engagement at Block House, Tom's River (Bergen), N. J.
21. 1781—Cornwallis receives orders to hold the Chesapeake.
22. 1776—Congress authorizes the exchanging of prisoners of war.
22. 1777—Americans abandon Fort Edward, N. Y.
22. 1779—Battle and massacre at Minisink, N. Y.
24. 1776—Engagement at Sorrel River, Canada.
25. 1777—Congress votes a sword to Lieut. Col. William Barton, for the capture of Prescott.
27. 1765—Merchants of Boston vote that a partial repeal of the stamp tax will not answer.
27. 1775—General Gage at Boston surrenders command of army to General Howe and becomes Civil Governor.
27. 1777—Assassination of Jane McCrea by the Indians.
29. 1778—D'Estaling arrives at Newport with French fleet, forcing English to destroy ten of their war vessels, 212 guns.
30. 1780—Engagement at Fort Anderson (Thicketty Fort), S. C.
30. 1780—Engagement at Rocky Mount, S. C.
31. 1777—Lafayette appointed a Major General.
31. 1790—First American patent issued.

AUGUST.

1. 1777—Engagement at Essenecca Town, S. C.
1. 1780—Battle of Green Springs, S. C.
2. 1776—Formal signing of Declaration of Independence on parchment by all except two who signed on Nov. 4, 1776 and in 1781.
2. 1777—Engagement at Dutch Island, R. I.
2. 1777—Engagement at Moses Kill, N. Y.
2. 1780—Battle of Mohawk Valley (Fort Plain), N. Y.
2. 1779—Chevalier de la Luzerne, French Minister, arrived in Boston, and was received with salutes, etc.
- 4-22. 1777—Battle at Fort Schuyler (Stanwix), N. Y.
4. 1781—Col. Isaac Hayne brutally hanged in Charleston by the British.
5. 1779—First battle at Morrisania, N. Y.
6. 1777—Engagement at Oriskany, N. Y.
6. 1778—French Minister presented to Congress.
6. 1780—British defeat at Hanging Rock, S. C. Andrew Jackson began his military career in this battle.
6. 1790—Congress grants pensions to those disabled by wounds.
7. 1776—Hancock, privateer, brought into Portsmouth, N. H., the Reward, a three-decker.
8. 1780—Engagement at Wofford's Iron Works, Cedar Springs, S. C.
10. 1776—Declaration of Independence read at Savannah, Ga.
10. 1778—British fleet of 34 sail, having appeared before Newport, the French fleet came out and gave chase; the English got away without a fight.
11. 1779—Resolutions of Congress granting half-pay for life to officers serving until the end of the war.
13. 1775—British naval attack on Gloucester, Mass., beaten off.
13. 1779—Massachusetts fleet of 37 small vessels, besieging British fort at mouth of Penobscot River, attacked and destroyed by enemy's fleet.
14. 1765—First opposition to ministerial plan for enslaving the Colonies.
15. 1780—Engagement at Ford of the Wateree, S. C.
16. 1777—Battle of Bennington.
16. 1780—First battle of Camden, S. C. Gates defeated.
16. 1780—Battle of Gum Swamp, S. C.
18. 1780—Engagement at Fishing Creek (Catawba Ford), S. C.
18. 1780—Engagement at Musgrove's Mills, S. C.
18. 1782—Battle of Blue Licks, Ky.
19. 1779—Major Lee captures the British garrison at Paulus Hook, Weehawken.
20. 1776—Flight in the Hudson River between American fire ships and British men-of-war; the latter forced to retire.
20. 1780—Engagement at Great Savannah (Nelson's Ferry), S. C.
- 21 and 22. 1777—American raid from Jersey into Staten Island.
- 22 and 23. 1776—Engagement at Flatbush, L. I.
22. 1777—British raise the siege at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
22. 1781—Engagement at Wawarsing, N. Y.
23. 1775—Citizens of New York City removed 21 cannon from the Battery, under fire of the Asla, British man-of-war.
17. 1775—Burning of Falmouth, Me.

25. 1777—British land at Elk River, Md.
26. 1776—Battle at Valley Grove, L. I.
27. 1776—Battle of Long Island.
27. 1783—Battle at Combahee Ferry, S. C. Last action of the War; 7 years, 4 months and 8 days after Lexington.
28. 1778—D'Estaling's fleet arrives in Boston.
29. 1775—Attack on New York.
- 29-30. 1776—Americans retreat from Long Island.
29. 1778—Engagement at Butts Hill, R. I.
29. 1778—Battle at Quaker Hill, R. I.
29. 1779—Tories and Indians defeated at Elmira, N. Y.
30. 1775—Schuyler invades Canada.
30. 1779—Battle at Tarrytown, N. Y.
30. 1781—Engagement at Parker's Ferry, S. C.
31. 1778—Engagement at Indian Field and Bridge, N. Y.
31. 1781—Washington, Rochambeau and Chastellux, with their staff officers, were received in Philadelphia with public rejoicings. Washington paid his respects to Congress.

SEPTEMBER.

1. 1775—Page's men cut down the Boston Liberty Tree.
1. 1777—Battle of Fort Henry, Wheeling, Va.
1. 1779—D'Estaling captures four British men-of-war.
1. 1781—Battle of West Haven, Conn.
3. 1777—Battle of Iron Hill, Del.
3. 1783—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris.
5. 1774—The first session of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia.
5. 1779—Battle of Lloyd's Neck, N. Y.
5. 1781—Naval fight in the Chesapeake between De Grasse and Graves.
6. 1781—Battle of Fort Griswold, Conn.
6. 1781—New London, Conn., burned by the British, under Benedict Arnold.
8. 1781—Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.
11. 1777—Battle of Brandywine, Pa.
12. 1780—Battle of Cane Creek, N. C.
13. 1776—British land in New York, on Hudson River side.
13. 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.
14. 1775—Engagement at Fort Johnson, S. C.
14. 1779—Battle of Genesee, N. Y.
14. 1780—Battle of Fort Grierson, Augusta, Ga.
15. 1776—British land in New York, East River side, at Kipp's Bay.
15. 1776—Putnam saved from capture, near New York City, by Mrs. Murray.
15. 1780—Battle of White House, Ga.
16. 1776—Battle of Harlem Plains, N. Y.
16. 1778—Battle of Westchester, N. Y.
17. 1787—U. S. Constitution adopted by Constitutional Convention.
18. 1775—Battle of St. Johns, Canada.
18. 1777—Battle of Lake George, N. Y.
19. 1777—First Battle of Bemis Heights, sometimes called Freeman's Farm, Stillwater or Saratoga.
20. 1777—Battle of Paoli, Pa.
21. 1776—Large part of New York City burned.
21. 1776—Capture of Nathan Hale in New York City by the British.
21. 1780—Battle of Wabab's Plantation, S. C.
22. 1776—Hanging of Nathan Hale in New York City.
23. 1779—Bon Homme Richard captures Serapis.
23. 1779—Siege of Savannah begun.
23. 1781—Capture of Major Andre.
24. 1776—Battle of Montross's Island, N. Y.
24. 1777—Battle of Diamond Island, N. Y.
25. 1775—Engagement near Montreal and capture of Ethan Allen.
25. 1780—Flight of Benedict Arnold to the British.
26. 1775—Capture of Montreal by Montgomery.
26. 1777—British enter Philadelphia.
26. 1778—Battle at Fort Henry, Wheeling, Va.
26. 1780—Battle at Charlotte, N. C.
28. 1778—Battle of Tappan, N. Y.
30. 1775—Skirmish at Stonington, Conn.
30. 1781—Siege of Yorktown begun.

OCTOBER.

1. 1768—Arrival of British troops at Boston.
2. 1780—Hanging of Major Andre, at Tappan, N. Y.
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.
6. 1778—Engagement at Chestnut Creek, N. J.
7. 1775—Engagement at Bristol, R. I.
7. 1777—Second battle of Bemis Heights, sometimes called Freeman's Farm, Saratoga or Stillwater.
7. 1780—Battle of King's Mountain, S. C.
9. 1779—Battle of Chemung at Elmira (Newton), N. Y.
9. 1779—Repulse of French and Americans at Savannah.
10. 1781—Engagement at Threadwell Neck, N. Y.
- 11-13. 1776—Naval battle near Valcour Island, Lake Champlain.
12. 1776—Throg's Neck, N. Y., skirmish.
13. 1777—British burn Kingston, N. Y.
14. 1781—Americans captured two redoubts at Yorktown, Va.
15. 1778—Engagement at Mincock Island, N. J.
15. 1778—Engagement at Egg Harbor, N. J.
15. 1780—Engagement at Middleburg, N. Y.
16. 1781—Engagement at Monk's Corner, N. Y.
17. 1777—Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y.

17. 1780—Engagement at Schoharie, N. Y.
18. 1775—Surrender of Fort Chambly, Canada.
18. 1776—Engagement at Pell's Point, N. Y.
18. 1776—Engagement at New Rochelle, N. Y.
18. 1783—Congress votes to disband army on Nov. 2.
18. 1800—Spain again ceded to France the territory of Louisiana.
19. 1774—Brig Peggy Stewart, loaded with tea, burned by patriots at Annapolis, Md.
19. 1779—End of siege of Savannah, Ga.
19. 1780—Engagement at Fort Keyser, N. Y.
19. 1780—Engagement at Stone Arabia, N. Y.
19. 1781—Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
21. 1780—Engagement at Klock's Field, N. Y.
22. 1777—Engagement at Fort Mercer, Red Bank, N. J.
23. 1777—Engagement at Fort Mifflin, Pa.
23. 1780—Engagement at Kanassoraga, N. Y.
24. 1781—Engagement at Johnson Hall, N. Y.
25. 1780—Engagement at Black River, S. C.
25. 1780—Engagement at Tarcoat Swamp, S. C.
26. 1775—Battle of Hampton, Va.
28. 1776—Battle of White Plains.
29. 1780—Engagement at German Flats, N. Y.
30. 1781—Engagement at Jerseyfield, N. Y.
30. 1781—Engagement at West Canada Creek, N. Y.
31. 1775—Carlton repulsed by Montgomery at crossing of St. Lawrence River.

NOVEMBER.

1. 1765—Stamp Act took effect.
2. 1776—Lieut. Wm. Demont deserts to British with plans of Fort Washington.
2. 1783—Washington's farewell address to army.
2. 1783—American army disbanded.
3. 1775—Montgomery captures fort at St. Johns, Canada.
3. 1776—British abandon Crown Point.
4. 1774—Declaration of Rights by Congress.
4. 1782—Engagement at John's Island, S. C.
7. 1775—Lord Dunmore proclaims martial law in Virginia.
7. 1779—Engagement at Jefferd's Neck, N. Y.
8. 1776—Fort Washington, N. Y.—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.
11. 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.
15. 1777—Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.
16. 1776—Engagement at Cock Hill Fort, N. Y.
16. 1776—British capture Fort Washington, New York City.
16. 1776—Battle at Fort Tryon, N. Y.
16. 1776—Engagement at Harlem Cove, N. Y.
16. 1776—Battle at Fort George, Manhattan Island.
18. 1776—Fort Lee, N. J., abandoned.
19. 1777—Fort Mifflin, Pa., abandoned by Americans.
19. 1778—Engagement at Spencer's Hill, Bulltown Swamp, Ga.
20. 1776—Engagement at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia.
20. 1780—Battle at Black Stock, Tyger River, S. C.
23. 1765—Court at Frederick, Md., decides stamped paper unnecessary.
23. 1780—Capture of Fort George, L. I., by Major Tallmadge.
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.

DECEMBER.

1. 1776—Battle of Brunswick.
3. 1787—Delaware ratified the Constitution.
4. 1780—Engagement at Long Cane, S. C.
4. 1783—Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern, New York City.
4. 1780—Engagement at Pugley's Mills, S. C.
5. 1777—Battle of Whitemarsh, Pa.
6. 1777—Battle of Chestnut Hill, Pa.
7. 1776—Benjamin Franklin reaches France.
7. 1777—Battle of Edge Hill, Pa.
8. 1775—Siege of Quebec begins.
8. 1776—British fleet takes possession of Newport.
8. 1777—Skirmish at Whitemarsh, Pa.
9. 1775—Battle of Great Bridge, Va., near Norfolk.
9. 1780—Engagement at Horseneck, Conn.
10. 1777—Americans raid in Long Island.
13. 1776—Capture of General Lee by the British.
13. 1787—Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution.
14. 1782—Charleston evacuated by the British.
16. 1773—Boston Tea Party.
17. 1776—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
17. 1778—British capture Vincennes, Ind.
19. 1777—Army goes into winter quarters at Valley Forge.
19. 1787—New Jersey ratifies the Constitution.
22. 1775—Engagement at Cane Brake, S. C.
23. 1783—Washington resigns his commission at Annapolis.
25. 1776—Washington crosses the Delaware.
25. 1778—Engagement at Young's House, Four Corners, N. Y.
26. 1776—Battle of Trenton.
29. 1776—Washington advances again into New Jersey.
29. 1778—British capture Savannah.
30. 1776—Commissioners sent to France.
31. 1775—Assault upon Quebec, and death of Mont-

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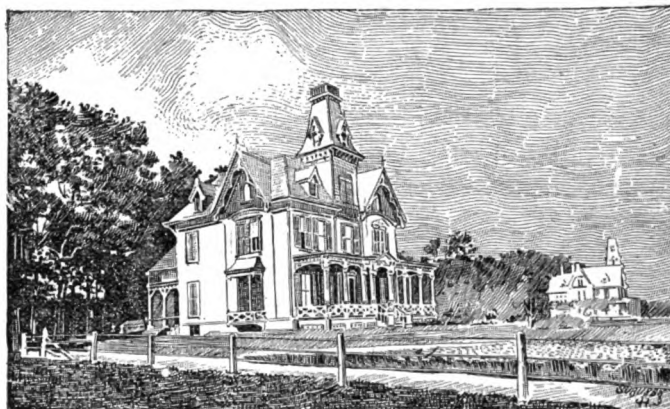
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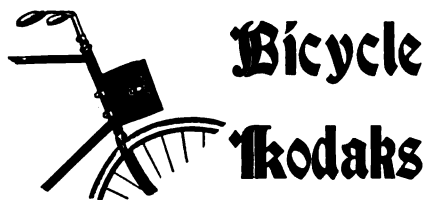
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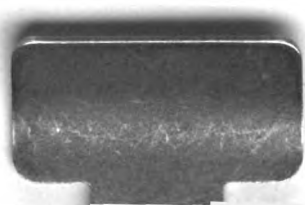
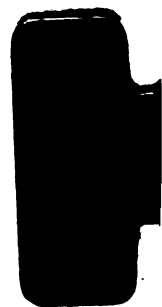
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