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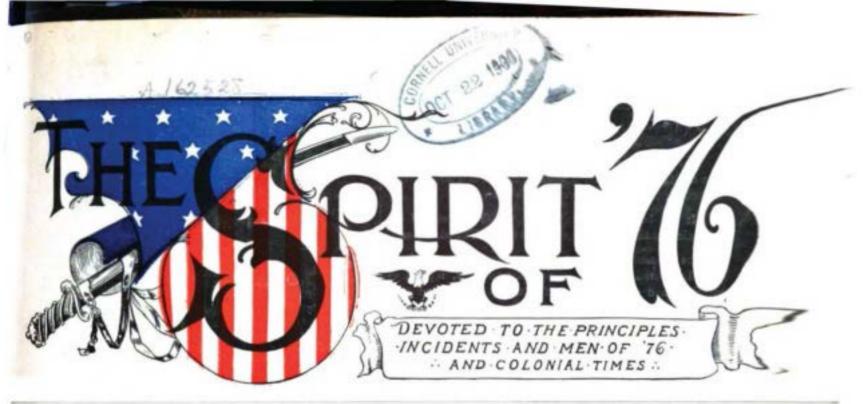
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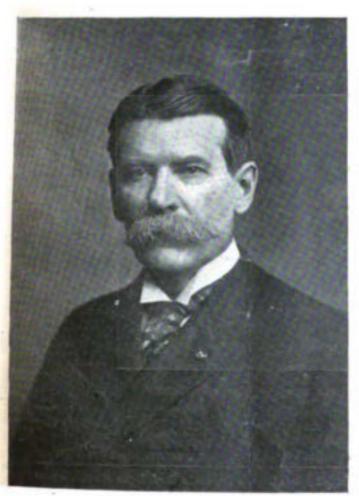




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GENERAL HORACE PORTER, EX.PRESIDENT GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

AMBASSADE DES ETATS-UNIS

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## The Patriotic Review.

On September 13, 1900, will appear the initial number of a monthly publication printed in Boston and issued from September to May, inclusive, of each year.

It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the patriotic and historical organizations of the United States.

Its contents will be varied in character, comprising signed editorials, articles on patriotic subjects, reports of meetings and conventions, and sketches of eminent men and women.

Its policy and aims will be impartial and conservative, its contributors capable, and its price reasonable (\$1.00 per annum, 15 cents per copy).

Secretaries of societies, chapters, etc. are asked to send items of interest, reports of meetings and conferences, articles of a patriotic character, notices of coming events to the publisher.

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Box 115, Back Bay P. O.

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The United States is the only country with a known birthday. All the rest began, they know not when, and grew into power, they know not how. If there had been no Independence Day, England and America combined would not be so great as each actually is. There is no "Republican," no "Democrat" on the Fourth of July, all are Americans. All feel that their country is greater than party. Major James Dawley Darden, a Confederate veteran, whose services in the battles of Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Bermuda Hundred, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Bridge and Gettysburg, were characterized by great bravery, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon of heart disease at his home in Washington, D. C. Major Darden had lived in Washington since 1881, and was 72 years of age.



## THE SPIRIT OF '76.

PRINTED, MONTHLY, BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,
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IN the death of the Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasurer under Abraham Lincoln, the Empire State Society, S. A. R., lost an ardent and esteemed member.

Mr. Chittenden was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and upon his retirement on account of ill-health about a year ago, he was made an honorary member and received at a public presentation the beautiful insignia of the Society. The president of the Society, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, appointed his fellow member, Louis H. Cornish, Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 Magazine to officially represent the Society at the funeral. Mr. Chittenden by virtue of his descent from an ancestor who came to this country between 1607 and 1657, as well as his Revolutionary ancestry, was a member of the Order of the Foun 'ers and Patriots of America and was for several years a councillor of the New York Society. The acting gover-nor, E. P. Cone, appointed Edward Hagaman Hall, an intinmate friend of Mr. Chittenden's to represent the Order at the funeral. These representatives attended the ceremonies at Lake View Cemetery in behalf of their respective organizations.

Your very kind letter written from the Van Ness House, received, and I wish to thank you most heartily for your presence at the funeral of Mr. Chittenden, which was a source of great comfort to his family. Permit me now, in their behalf, to thank you for taking so long and tedious a journey to show their respect, and please express to your Society their cordial appreciation of this kindness. The continued and manifold courtesies which Mr. Chittenden received from his Compatriots in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Founders and Patriots, were a constant delight to him during his last years and no associations were more cherished.

Very cordially yours, F. B. RICHARDS.

IF a party of forty people interested in Ancient Windsor can be gathered together, the Editor of this paper will arrange for a trip to the scenes of his lecture, visiting the various views he shows in his entertainment.

The trip can be made in one day, leaving Grand Central Depot at 9.04 A. M., reaching Windsor, Conn., at noon, where an old Thanksgiving dinner will be served, taking coaches a twenty mile ride will be made through Ancient Windsor Street, visiting its grave-yard and old Colonial houses, then over the hills to Old

Newgate Prison, the most picturesque Revolutionary relic in existence, returning to Windsor, where supper will be served and the train for New York taken at 7 P. M., reaching there at 10 P. M., it is proposed to go Saturday, October 13, or if unpleasant, the 20th. The autumn foliage at this season will delight the eye and the bracing air do you good.

THE November and December issues of this paper will contain articles and illustrations appropriate to the season and will be sent to special lists of the Hereditary and Patriotic Societies with special inducements for subscriptions.

Advertisers wishing to reach this class for the Holiday trade will do well to apply for space early, if preferred positions are desired, the regular rates will be charged as we hope by this means to induce the Advertiser, who has not yet been with us to give us a trial order.

I N view of the often demonstrated inefficiency of attempts by Americans on board ship to sing more than a line or two of our National songs, the chief officials of the Cunard and White Star Lines at Liverpool, have in response to many requests arranged to print the words of the English and American Anthems on the menus of the dinner just preceding the concert usually given on each vessel, when leaving port.

With such a spur to our lagging patriotism, let us

With such a spur to our lagging patriotism, let us hope that the standing reproach that we cannot sing our National Anthems, "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Our Country 'Tis of Thee," on ship board will be effectually done away with.

M ASSACHUSETTS follows in line with The Spirit of '76, and publishes a magazine devoted to Patriotic Societies, chiefly in New England. It is edited by Miss Marion Howard Brazier, founder and Regent of Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston. Its business manager is Miss Ethel Bingham, Registrar of same Chapter, member of the Massachusetts Society U. S. Daughters of 1812, and Librarian of the Military Historical Society. The initial number indicates much care and thought in the preparation. It is illustrated with wood cuts of insignias and handsome half-tone portraits of the two most prominent military men in the M. V. U., one of whom is President of the Boston Elevated Railway Co.

The cover is done in colonial buff, its simplicity and dignity being a marked characteristic. The publication is called *The Patriotic Review*, and deserves the support of the reading public.

THE True Value of a Pedigree," is eloquently and convincingly stated by Anne Hollingworth Wharton, writing to the New York Times, Saturday Review, in effect as follows:

"It has remained for the various patriotic societies, that have recently been formed, to demonstrate conclusively that genealogy is the proper study for the children of a republic. And this because the tendency of such a study is democratic rather than aristocratic, the chosen work of these societies being to honor what is good and great in the past, irrespective of wealth or social prestige, and to give it permanence by means of statue, tablet or printed page. Thus, despite all that is said in derision of the numerous patriotic organizations of to-day, their raison detre lies in the fact that they are preserving for the future much valuable historical material that would otherwise be lost to the world. In days when history is being made all too rapidly, these Dames, Daughters and Sons, Colonial and Revolutionary, are holding up for the emulation of men and women of to-day shining examples of what is noble and heroic in life and characted in the past.

Thanks to our numerous historic societies, many worthy old squires and dames who have performed good service in their day and generation are thus brought forward, while the happy descendants of those ancient worthies disport themselves in the various societies to which their ancestors have provided them with an

entrée, decorated with a long line of badges.

This glorifying of the deeds of the past and displaying ribbons and orders upon one's breast may appear to the superficial observer to be an aristocratic movement, while it in reality tends to the leveling of social distinctions. Many individuals, proudly intrenched behind ramparts of genealogy adorned with heraldic blazonings, who firmly believed in the divine rights of certain families, have been rudely awakened from their dreams by learning that certain "outer barbarians" also possessed the magic password to the circle of the elect. More than this, by means of the searchlights thrown today upon records of the past, it may even be proved that these less distinguished persons own a share, a sixteenth or twenty-fourth part, in the selfsame revered ancestor whom these ladies and gentlemen of high degree most delight to honor.

From such revelations as this, does it not appear that the true value of a pedigree is not to add lustre to the names of those who are already exalted in position and fortune, but rather to raise up those who have. through adverse fate, fallen behind in the race of life? A clever woman who had recently joined a patriotic society in one of our large cities, was asked by an acquaintance what she thought of it. "It is just like heaven!" was the enthusiastic rejoinder. "What do you mean?" asked her surprised and somewhat shocked "Why, I mean that there are so many interlocutor. persons in the Society whom I did not expect to find, and, on the other hand, I missed people who I thought

would certainly be there."

A Quaker woman of rare judgment, whose estimates of the values of the externals of life were as well balanced as the dovelike hues in her gown and bonnet, once said, in speaking of pride of birth: "It is pleasant to know that thee has come of good ancestry, but, after all, if thee does not live up to the notch thyself, it will do thee very little good." Words of truth and soberness were these, and in no way opposed to this aphorism is the theory that many an American boy or girl will, in a certain sense, live up to their ancestry, if the fact is clearly and unostentatiously set before them that much

is expected of them because they have come from an honorable line, from men who served their country as soldiers, statesmen, scientists, literateurs, and, above all, as good citizens, or from women who have been patriotic, public spirited and self-sacrificing.

Sic transit gloria mundi! cries the philosopher, but, fortunately, there are some things in life less perishable than the vain glory of the world, and among them is a nation's heritage of character and achievement; pr'celess and inalienable possessions of the race, which cannot be too jealously guarded or too strenuously emulated.

#### FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Independence week was eventful and one of deep significance to all Americans. The anxiety of the French Government and the press to obliterate the unfriendly feeling towards France, which was aroused in America by the statements that France was hostile to the United States during the Spanish-American war. and to endeavor by every means to re-establish friendly American relations. The French Government is satisfied with the success which has attended these efforts. The manner in which it participated in the Washington monument and the Fourth of July fetes, has given an unmistakable stamp to the direction in which France's foreign policy is tending. There is now little doubt that the French Government feels that it is a matter of great importance to their country to secure the good will of America, and lay the foundations of a more intimate understanding than has ever before existed between the two countries.

American officials here, by their contact with the political world, have come to share this conviction that France is sincerely desirous of working in co-operation with the United States. Ambassador Porter has missed no opportunity of furthering the cordial relations which have sprung up between the two countries, and whose growth is decidedly agreeable to him. The demonstrations of Independence week have been of immense value in strengthening this growing accord, and they have been interpreted by the French press as testimony that the bulk of the American people do not entertain any feeling of animosity towards France, but on the contrary are actuated only by the best spirit in their deal-

ings with the sister Republic.

The action taken by a member of the House of Deputies, Monsieur Greville-Reache, who was one of the pioneers of the Franco-Russian alliance, indicates that the good effect produced in France by the American sympathy displayed at these fetes may bring forth practical fruit. He published an article in the Eclair announcing that steps were being taken for the formation of a society to promote a Franco-American alliance. He proposed that M. Leon Bourgeois, who has been a member of several French cabinets, and who was the author of the resolution passed by Parliament a few days ago, thanking America for the Lafayette and Washington memorials, should be made president. The article attracted attention, and to the Associated Press, Gerville-Reache gave a fuller expression of his

"Even the mass of the French people," he said "has always been sympathetic to America, but the intellectual world appreciates that the many ties of history and the community of ideas, and especially of their material interests in many parts of the world link the two countries together, and it is felt that some practical step should be taken to draw them even more close to

one another. The erection of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, and that of Lafayette in the square that takes his name at Washington, together with the two great movements that have resulted in the gift to France this week of the monuments erected in Paris, have done much to spread this idea. A certain number of French Senators, Deputies and literary men have discussed the matter, and and deem the present an opportune moment to open a propaganda, having in view the formation of a Franco-American Association. It would be on the lines of the "Entente Cordiale" which was recently founded among Frenchmen and Englishmen. This is the present project, which it is hoped may eventually develop into a Franco-American understanding, perhaps as close as that that now exists diplomatically between France and Russia. Several informal meetings have been held and a committee will shortly be formed. Our first public action will be the convocation of a mass meeting in the Autumn, when Tout Paris returns to the metropolis from the country season. We should like to see a similar committee formed in America, with whom relations could be entered into."

Americans who were in Paris during the Spanish war state that the impression which obtained in the United States that France was anti-American was unjust, and that the French Government did not lend itself to any suggested concert of Powers for the purpose of interfering in the war, but on the contrary maintained an attitude of absolute neutrality, and assisted the

United States officials in every proper way.

#### IN MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE.

Unveiling of the Great Frenchman's Statue in Paris. Gift of School Children of America Accepted on Behalf of France by President Loubet.

In the presence of the President of the Republic, M. Loubet, the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, and a brilliant assemblage of representative Frenchmen and the most prominent members of the American colony here, the statue in honor of Lafayette, the gift of American school children to France, was presented to the nation by Ferdinand W. Peck, President of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, and was accepted by President Loubet in behalf of France. The monument was unveiled by two boys representing the school children of France and America -Gustave Hennocque, great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, and Paul Thompson, son of the projector of the monument.

American flags and trophies in French and American colors were displayed on numerous buildings and on or over American houses throughout Paris, and the Parisians on waking found the Stars and Stripes floating from the pinnacle of the Eiffel Tower, thus

dominating the whole city.

The location of the monument is within a small railed-in garden which henceforth will be known as Lafayette Square, and which lies in the centre of the quadrangular Place du Carrousel. The latter is surrounded on three sides by the Palace of the Louvre, and divides it from the Gardens of the Tuileries. A specially erected barrier cut off the Place du Carrouse! and only ticket-holders were allowed to pass. Within Lafavette Square itself, amid trees whose foliage formed a refreshing back-ground, was built a circular grand-stand, which was entirely draped with crimson cloth, and in a space in the middle rose the statue of Lafavette enveloped in the folds of the American flag. The whole square and the Louvre were profusely decorated with bunting, and detachments of Republican Guards, mounted and on foot, were stationed around and lined the entrance to the square. The entire body of American Exhibition Guards, in their white helmets, assisted

in maintaining order and acted as ushers.

The scene within the amphitheatre was most striking and picturesque. The rising tiers of seats were filled with about 2,000 invited guests, a large proportion of whom were women whose handsome costume greatly contributed to the color effect. A portion of the stand was reserved for President Loubet, the Cabinet Ministers and other leading French officials, Ambassador Porter, the Diplomatic Corps, Commissioner Peck, Assistant Commissioner Woodward, Major Brackett, Secretary of the Commission; the National Commissioners, Ambassador Draper, of Rome: Minister Bellamy Storer, of Madrid, Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, of St. Petersburg, and Minister Harris, of Vienna. President Loubet was given the seat of honor in the centre of the front row, having General Porter on his right and Commissioner Peck on his left. In the same row were the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Lorenzelli, and Archbishop Ireland. On the platform in front was a tribune for the speakers, draped with the American and French flags. Beneath it, standing on either side of the statue, were an American soldier and sailor, bearing the Stars and Stripes. To the left sat Sousa's band.

The American Military and Naval Attachés, Kerr, Heistand, Baker, Sims, Mott and Poundstone, entered just before the hour of opening, escorting Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Potter-Palmer. A moment later a fanfare of trumpets outside announced the arrival of the President of the Republic, who drove from the Elysée in a pair-horse landau, without an escort. As he entered the amphitheatre Sousa's band played the "Marseillaise." General Porter and Commissioner Peck met and escorted the President to the p'atform. The band then played "The Star Spangled Banner." The entire assembly uncovered while the national anthems were being played.

The ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington, the gift of an "Association of American women for the Presentation of a Statue of Washington to France," were presided over by the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, who delivered an address.

In front of the statue, which is situated on the Place d'Jéna was erected a covered stand, tastefully decorated with evergreens and the flags of the two nations. A police cordon was drawn around the centre of the square, inclosing the stand and site of the monument. A squadron of Republican Guards on horseback was stationed about the statue, their striking uniforms giving color to the scene. About a thousand invitations were issued, and practically every known member of the American colony was present.

The exercises were very simple and were conducted without ostentation. They opened with "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," which were cheered by the invited guests and the crowd which had gathered outside the police cordon.

General Porter delivered his speech, part in Eng'ish

and part in French. General Porter said:

First, let me extend a cordial greeting and an earnest welcome to all who have gathered here to participate in the impressive ceremonies which are to



follow. The occasion is fraught with peculiar interest. We come together to-day to dedicate a statue of Washington in the home of Lafayette. The patriotic ladies of America, in presenting this gift to our sister republic, could not perpetuate in enduring bronze a more exalted character. His name is the synonyme of unseifish patriotism, sublime heroism, unswerving virtue. When intrusted with the task of defending the liberties of his country, his towering genius brought order out of chaos, turned weaklings into giants and snatched victory from defeat. His modesty was equal to his courage. He never underrated himself in a battle; he never overrated himself in a report. He reached the highest pinnacle of human greatness and covered the earth with his renown. His name will stand immortal when epi-taphs have vanished utterly and monuments have crumbled into dust. His ashes were laid to rest in the bosom of the soil his efforts saved, but his true sepulchre is the hearts of his countrymen."

The following part of General Porter's address was

delivered in French:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor which has been assigned me of welcoming upon this occasion the high officials of I rance, the distinguished representatives of foreign Powers and the citizens, both French and American, who honor this ceremony by their presence.

Fifteen years ago a large number of the people of France, animated by their friendship for America, sent there the imposing statue executed by Bartholdi, which is at present the most conspicuous monument in the harbor of New York, "Liberty Enlightening the World." To-day, the women of America—we always find a woman wherever a noble task is to be accomp ishe !present to the former ally of the United States, a statue of him who was the highest personification of liberty, the immortal Washington. During the eight long years of sanguinary conflict, carried on at the cost of count-less sacrifices to assure our National independence, Washington was at once the sword and shield of the country and the disinterested champion of the secred right of self-government. Throughout his entire career he was content to leave the efforts to man, the results to God. When he could not control, he endured. Slow in deliberation, firm in decision, clear in judgment and vigorous in action, never allowing himself to be unduly elated by victory or depressed by defeat, he could convince when others could not advise; he could lead where others could only follow. He emerged from the struggle in which he had shown the prudence of a Fabius, the skill of a Hannibal, the courage of a Ney, crowned with the affection of his fellow countrymen and the admiration of the entire world. From the bitter seeds of war he reaped a harvest of enduring peace. He did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. History has not failed to render to him the tribute of its homage.

The founder of the American Republic was always the faithful friend of France. His heart was deeply touched by the sympathy she evinced for the Colonies which had arisen against an unendurable oppression, and his sense of gratitude to the generous nation which came to their aid at the most critical moment of the struggle for existence was never weakened. His body lies upon the banks of the Potomac; it is fitting that his statue should stand upon the banks of the Seine. This monument is an offering of peace and goodwill. It is to be inaugurated within the shadow of the three resplendent colors which are those of the national banners of the two great republics. These flags which blend so harmoniously upon this occasion are the symbols of

the traditional friendship by which the two countries are united. May they never fail to recall the early alliance, cemented upon the field of battle by the blood shed in common for the same cause."

September, 1900.

General Porter next introduced Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. John Jones, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, who were escorted from the stand to the foot of the statue, and at a given signal pulled the cord which unveiled the bronze statue. As the covering fell all present uncovered and the band struck up "Hands Across the Sea."

M. Delcassé then rose and delivered the speech ac-

cepting the monument.

The equestrian statue of Washington is in bronze, and is about fifteen feet in height to the top of the head of Washington and from twenty-two to twenty-three feet to the point of the uplifted sword. Washington is represented in full military costume, taking command of the American Army at Cambridge, (July 3, 1776,) and dedicating his sword to the service of his country. The pedestal was designed by Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead & White, and it is of Milford granite and Knoxville marble, and is about fourteen feet in height and classic in treatment. The statue was cast in bronze in New York, by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, and the pedestal was executed in the United States. The architect is an American, and the two sculptors-Daniel C. French, who modelled the figure of Washington, and Edward C. Potter, who made the horse-are both Americans. The whole monumen', therefore, is essentially American.



HENDRICK HUDSON.

The first New York Directory was compiled in 1786, by David Franks, and printed by Shephard Kloch, at the corner of Wall and Water Streets. Of this Directory containing in a little book of eighty-two pages, the "names of all the citizens, their occupations and places of abode," only five copies are certainly known to exist.





CHAPTER HOUSE, HENDRICK HUDSON CHAPTER, D. A. R. HUDSON, N. Y.

#### GIFT OF HISTORIC HOUSE

To the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., at Hudson, N. Y., by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley.

Mrs. Frances C. W. Hartley, wife of Marcellus Hartley, on the evening of May 15, at Hudson, N. Y., presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the old Colonial house in Warren Street in which she was born, and which was built in 1811, by her grandfather,

Robert Jenkins, this city's third Mayor.

Mrs. Hartley gave with the house the fine Colonial furniture it contains, and caused improvements to be made costing over \$25,000. The mansion will be usel as a chapter house and library by the Chapter henceforth. In no way has the plan of keeping it old-fashioned been departed from, says the Evening Post, and the structure from garret to cellar retains the colonial lines, coloring and furniture. The hall opens into a beautiful loyer, all of which is papered with a pattern of the original used nearly one hundred years ago. Facing the entrance is the tablet presented by Mrs. Hartley, and in memory of Seth and Robert Jenkins, the latter her grandfather. The brothers were the lounders of the town of Hudson. On the right of the entrance hall is the library containing about 4500 volumes, and account founders of the town of Hudson. On the right of the entrance hall is the library, containing about 4,500 volumes, and across from it the reading-room. The amusement hall on this floor is seventy-seven by forty feet, the stage being fifteen by forty. The stairway is colonial in design, with large landings, hand-somely furnished. On the second floor are the Chapter-room and the museum, the former decorated and furnished in the colors of the Society. In the museum are Colonial and Revolutionary relics, which have been presented to the Chapter. The house is one of the most attractive in Hudson, and now shelters the free one of the most attractive in Hudson, and now shelters the free library presented by the Chapter to the town. The money acquired by the Chapter will be devoted to carrying on patriotic work, the marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves, awarding cash prizes for essays on patriotic subjects written by school-children, and otherwise furthering the aims of the Society.

In response to her enthusiastic reception by the large audience, as she arose to make the presentation, Mrs. Hartley said in part:—

said in part:-

"It gives me much pleasure to meet a Society which was formed to commemorate the deeds of the makers of America and the founders of the American Republic. At the time of the breaking out of the War of the American Revolution, Nantucket, (the birth-place of two of these founders—Seth and Thomas Jenkins), was noted for its connection with the whale fishery,

and was at one time the largest whaling station in the world, and it is an interesting fact that at the close of the American Revolutionary War, the flag of the new Republic was first seen at a British port, flying from the masthead of a Nantucket

at a British port, flying from the masthead of a Nantucket whaling ship.

"In the Spring of 1783, these two brothers, Seth and Thomas Jenkins, left Providence, R. I., to reconnoitre the Hudson River for a new place of settlement,

"Having reconnoitered all the way up the Hudson River, they fixed on the unsettled spot at Claverack Landing for a town. At this point they found the river navigable for vessels of any depth. The place was bought, the money paid, Thomas Jenkins signing the deed.

"The two brothers then returned to Nantucket for their families, and influenced twenty other families to follow them. In the autumn of 1783, Seth Jenkins and John Alsop were the first to arrive at Claverack Landing. Seth's family consisted of his wife (Dinah Folger), four children, one (Robert) a boy of eleven years, and Dinah Coffin, the mother of Dinah Folger. Seth Jenkins' house was the first to be built, and during its erection his family lived on the ship.

"According to Winterbotham's History, published in 1796, the City of Hudson has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore, in Maryland.

"With this deed to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, through your Regent, passes this ancestral home, conveying with it these words from the Good Book: 'May length of days be in your right hand, and in your left hand riches and honor.'"

A tablet commemorating the history of the house has been placed in the building. On it is the following inscription:

#### This Tablet is erected to the Memory of SETH JENKINS.

who with his brother Thomas, founded the City of Hudson. He was appointed its first Mayor by Governor George Clinton, which distinction he enjoyed from April, 1785, to his death, 1793. Also to his son

#### ROBERT JENKINS,

who was appointed the third Mayor by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, serving a like period of 10 years, 1808 to 1813, and 1815 to 1819. Robert built

this house in the year 1811, where he resided until his death, November 11th, 1819.

Presented to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., by his grand-daughter, Frances Chester White Hartley, A. D. 1900.



MRS. MARCELLUS HARTLEY.



CAPTAIN JAMES AVERY.

The dedication of the Avery memorial took place a: G.oton, Ct., opposite New London, July 20, in the presence of a large assemblage of Avery descendants from different parts of the country and residents of New London and neighboring towns.

The memorial, says The Tribune, has been erected upon the site of the old Avery mansion, which was built by Capta n James Avery, who came as a lad from England in 1630 with h s tather, Christopher Avery, and who became the founder of the family now known as the Groton Averys. This homestead was occupied by eight successive generations of Averys, having passed by inheritance from father to son, and was one o. the show places of the State until its destruction by fire on the night of July 20, 1894.

Immediately after this occurrence, steps were taken to incorporate the Avery Memorial Association, to which the site of the old mansion passed by deed of gift from James Denison Avery, the last occupant, and steps were taken to erect a suit-able and lasting memorial to mark the spot.

The memorial services began with an opening address by the Rev. Dr. S. Le Roy Blake, of New London, who was followed by Charles A. Russell, of Connecticut, with a brief address of welcome, to which a response was made by Elroy McKendree Avery, of Ohio, the historian of the family. The oration was then delivered by Frank Montgomery Avery, of New York City, who was the principal speaker of the day.

Mr. Avery opened with a brief account of the history of the old house and its early occupants, referring to the character of the men by whom the Connecticut Colony was settled, and to the fact that it was distinguished by being Republican from the very earliest days, electing its own Governors and State officials, and commissioning its own military officers and the theory of the commissioning its own military officers. and commissioning its own military officers, and that the oath of office during Colonial days contained no mention of allegiance to the King, but only to the Commonwealth, and closed by referring to the destruction of the old house, which was the cradle of the family, and to the feeling of affection and veneration which must always exist on the part of the Avery descendants for the place where their forefathers made their home and for the scenes of their early struggles and sacrifices.

At the close of the oration a bust of James Avery was

unveiled, and the memorial ceremonies were brought to a close by an address delivered by Edgar M. Warner, of Conn.

#### GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

Movement to Erect a Monument to His Memory at Winchester. Some hundred yards from the western entrance to the

beautiful cemetery at winchester, Va., says the Baltimore Sun, there lies, as if thrown there carelessly, a low,y slab, which time and occasional tourists have almost destroyed. It once bore this inscription:

Major-General DANIEL MORGAN, Departed this life On July 6th, 1802, In the 67th year of his age. Patriotism and valor were the Prominent features of his character and

The honorable services he rendered To his country During the Revolutionary War Crowned him with glory and will Remain in the hearts of his Countrymen.

perpetual monument To his Memory.

The casual visitor to this city of the dead would pass the humble piece of stone without one thought that he was near the last resting place of one of the nation's truest heroes. It has been the tashion of late to speak and write boasting.y of Americanism. This man belonged to the most periect type of Americans, a day laborer in the valley of Virg.nia, an Indian fighter, marked for his shrewdness and courage, a Colonia, so user in the service of the king, the ranking American omcer after the death of Montgomery and wounding of Arno.d at the s.o.ming of Quebec, the most enterprising officer in Gates' army and selected to make the first attack at saratoga and finally routing the command of the viliainous Tarleton in the Carolinas.

One hundred and twenty-three years before the victory at Manila, a band of riflemen, obeying the characteritic order "A nee line for Boston," were hurrying through the forests of the rontier to the defence of their country—a defence which made Santiago and Maniia possible. Morgan's "bee sine" to Bo ton was a march of over 600 miles, but when these vigorous and athletic six-foot men, ciad in fringed hunting shirts and deerskin leggins, with their gigantic leader at their head, marched into that curious camp about Boston and presented themselves to Washington, we are told that great chiestain welcomed them with "glistening eyes.

From Quenec to Cowpens, on many a battlefield, the dauntless courage and amazing native ability of this product of the wilderness proved him equal to the tremendous responsibilities he shared with other heroes of the time. Morgan scized and held for hours, the only part of the fort carried in the assault upon Quebec, and surrendered only when he was hope.ess.y cut out from the retreating regulars. Two soldiers was marched with him from the Valley and shared his imprisonment in Canada, lie not many yards from the grave of him whose earthly fortunes it was their privilege to follow so long-Peter Lauck

and John Schultz.

We hear of him again at Saratoga, sent there by Washington to the support of the timid Gates, who but for him might have lost his chance of immortality and Burgoyne never have laid down his sword. It was Morgan who made the first attack and at Morgan's instance both flanks of the British were attacked at once by leading the attack on the right. But his crowning achievement was the rout and utter destruction of the forces under the butcher Tarleton, who for so long a time had ravaged the Carolinas and had by disgusting atrocides brought the name of England into hatred and contempt. When hard pressed Morgan turned at Cowpens and made his dispositions for death or victory, and retiring to a distance prayed to God for his army and his country. God gave him the victory. "Ah," he said long afterward, "people said old Morgan never feared, they thought old Morgan never prayed; they did not know old Morgan was often miserably afraid." After his prayer he re-turned and cheered his men; they answered bravely and their deadly aim resulted in one of the most awful carnages of the war.

An ungenerous Government has refused to erect a monu-ment of any kind over the grave of this old warrior. He can never be forgotten, for his fame is immortal; but there he lies, his ashes long mouldered into dust, the spot where he lies almost unmarked. More grateful is a volunteer organization of Winchester. The Friendship Fire Company has started a movement by which it is hoped to raise an amount sufficient to suitably mark the place where the staunch old man sleeps.



A tablet to the memory of Major-Gen. John Patterson, who was one of the most prominent of the Ya e graduates w.o. fought in the Revolution, has been placed in Baitel, Chapel, by his great-grandson, George Washington Egleston. General Patterson was a leader of the western Mas-achusetts tr.o.s throughout the Revolution. The story of his eventiul and honorable life is told in the following inscription on the tablet: In Memory of the

Hon. Major-General John Patterson, Born 1744, Died 1808.

He was the son of Major James Patterson, of Connecticut, in He was the son of Major James Patterson, of Connecticut, in the King's service, who fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and died of yellow fever at the siege of Havana, under Lord Albemarle, in 1762. John Patterson studied law. He was Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment called "The Flower of the Berkshires." On Friday, at sundown, he heard of the affray at Lexington and Saturday morning he marched with his regiment for Boston and served throughout the war. He was appointed Brigadier-General, he Congress and subsequently Major-General. He General by Congress and subsequently Major-General. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, spent the winter at Valley Forge, was at the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth. Valley Forge, was at the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth, and in the preceding battles which led to the surrender of Lord Burgoyne. General Patterson was thrice placed in command of West Point, and was one of the court-martial on Major André. He was one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati, also a prominent Free Mason. After the war he removed to the western part of the State of New York, was elected to the United States Congress, was appointed Chief Justice of Broome County and a member of the Convention which revised and amended the Constitution of the State of New York. He was a brave officer and a true patriot. a brave officer and a true patriot.

The State Controller's Department of New York City, The State Controller's Department of New York City, recently completed the purchase of a plot of twenty-five acres of land at Lake George, including the site of the old battlefield of Lake George on which took place one of the bioodiest conflicts of the French and Indian War. The property taken for the State is to be added to a plot in the same locality purchased by Ex-Controller Roberts, in 1898, for the purpose of establishing a State park on the historic property. The latter plot covers about ten acres and upon it stands a museum. about ten acres, and upon it stands a museum.

The Empire Historical Society of New York City, organized for the purpose of publishing and selling historical works pertaining to the State, was incorporated in Albany, September 8. The directors are Mitchell C. Harrison, E. J. Des Moineaux and Jacob C. Miller, of New York.

J. In the key to frontispiece for June, No. 30-is Dr. J. B. J. B. Thornton; No. 31-Chas. S. Parsons, Pres. Secretary respectively, of Boston Chapter, S. A. R., No. 34-L. S. Stowe, of Springfield, Mass., No. 82-S. D. Gilbert, of Sa em, Mass.

Dr. Packard, of Sturgis, Mich., a pioneer of Revolutionary stock, died last month in the town he had made h's home for 6x years, he was a man of broad and liberal views and he will be missed by those who knew him.

We invite the attention not only of the Sons and Daug'ters of the American Revolution, in their various bran hes and affiliations in this a d other parts of the country, but of all good citizens, as well, in whom the instinct of patriotism is still a ive, to the noble relief work now being done by the Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R., in Washington, D. C., a statement of which will be found in another column of this month's Spirit. In order to enable these patriotic women to maintain their work. successfully and to enlarge its sphere of usefu'ness, contribution of money, clothing, etc., are necessary to be sent directly to the "Women's Exchange," 734 17th St., or to the add es of the Secretary of the Chapter, Mrs. George A. Baird, 1310 Vermont Ave., Washington.

A bridge of bowlders gathered in and around Battle Pass has been recently built in Prospect Park, by direction of the Park Department in Brooklyn. The bridge will form one of the architectural attractions of the Park, but derives a s'i'l greater interest from the fact that it contains several hundred bow ders gathered from one of the scenes of the battle of Long Is'and deemed of sufficient importance to be marked with a memorial

The site of the bridge is but a short distance from Battle Pass, where took place one of the most stubbornly contested fights of the patriots, when resisting the advance of the British on New York.

LETTERS OF GENERAL WILLIAM HEATH.

Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden, writing to the New York Times, says: "Not long since, while sorting over a bag of pagers, I came upon a bundle of yellow, parchment-like copy, which proved to be a packet of journals, newspaper articles, and correspondence from the pen of General William He: th, or Revolutionary fame. One of the papers is the original of the actor sent by General Heath to General Knox, offering his resignation to the Society of the Cincinnati and explaining to General Knox his reasons for so doing.

"At the time these letters were written, General Heath was the "last surviving General of the First Congressional

Mrs. Margaret Macdonald, writing to the New York Tribune from Buxton, England, makes a timely and appropriate suggestion to our School Board and to the teachers in the public schools throughout the country, directly in line with the Spirit

OF '76.
Separated to-day, Mrs. Macdonald says, by the Atlantic Ocean from my native land, feelings of incere patriot sm and pride for America and her institutions fill my heart and mind. pride for America and her institutions fill my heart and mind. Several years ago, when crossing the Atlantic, an amateur concert was given—as is, I believe, usual—before reaching Queenstown. At the close of this impromptu entertainment, the chairman suggested that the whole company, composed largely of Americans, should sing "America," "My Country, "Its of Thee," etc. After several futile attempts it was given up. No one seemed to be able to render our natriotic song, and England's national anthem, "God Save the Queen," was substituted, which, although, but a few English people we e on board, was rendered in an inspiring and enjoyable manner.

This fact so impressed itself upon me that I have dec ded to ask—through the kind assistance of The Tribuse—all our school teachers in America, when schools shall reopen in the Autumn.

teachers in America, when schools shall reopen in the Autumn, to see to it that our children, committed to their care and instruction, shall be taught our National airs—"The S:ar Spangled Banner" and "My Country. 'Tis of Thee." These soul stirring words are worthy a first place in any school curriculum, and should be learned, and learned well, by every young American.

Our great, grand country deserves all the loyalty, all the praise we can bestow upon her, and the truest and best efforts can be attained only through our American youth of both seves. If our teachers in America but take up the "score," cur children from Maine to California will soon he the proud possessors of words and song worthy our zeal and love.

A case in print recently came under our own notice while taking part in a patriotic function held in New York where, to the speaker's request that the "Star Spang'ed Banner" he s ng, not more than half a dozen persons in the audience responded

It has been suggested to name that part of Seventh Ave., which lies north of Central Park, Know'ton Avenue, in honor of Colonel Thomas Knowlton and his brother, Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton. It would be more patriotic than to call it Central Avenue, as has been proposed.

Mrs. Betsey L. Newton, of whom we made mention on page 43, October, 1895, as the living daughter of a "Minute-man" and soldier of the Revolution, died in De Pere, Wisconsun, at the age of 90 years, 5 months and 8 days, May 14, 1900. She was a member of Milwaukee Chanter, D. A. R., and she joined the Society at the age of 86, February 7, 1805, her number being 11824. She had been able to read and enjoy "The Spirit of '76" from the first to and including No. 68, April, 1900.

Mrs. Mary (Sawyer) Peters, widow of the late John Peters, of Henniker, N. H., died in that town on December 1, 1870, aged 100 years, 11 months. She was a descendant in the seventh generation from William Sawyer, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., about 1637, and was a daughter of Mehita'ile (Morrill) and Lieutenant Edmund Sawyer, of Warner. Her father, in his eighteenth year, carried a musket in Captain Ebenezer Webster's Company at the Batt'e of Bennington, in 1777. Several other children of the same parents lived from 71 to 92 years, and one now survives in her ninetieth year.

The American Ornithologists Union have sent out a cir-cular making an appeal to hird lovers for their assistance in procuring for the Gulls and Terns. The efforts of the committee are to be commended, if for no other reason than sanitary grounds. All desiring to assist or obtain information, should address, Mr. William Dutcher, 525 Manhattan Ave., New York City.



## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

#### Patriotic and Hereditary Societies.

For additional information address the general secretaries.

AZTRC CLI B OF 1847. Frunded, Cct. 13, 1847. Members: Male descendants of officers of the Mexican War. General Secretary: Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, New York City.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN BEVOLUTION .- /seeporated, April 11 1801. Members: Descendants uninous of soldiers of the American Resolution. General Secretary: Mrs. Hardest J. Cromwell, 1505 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, & C.

CINCINNATI. - Instituted, May 13, 1384. Members: Eldest male descendants of officers of the war of the Revolution. Severtary General? Col. Asa Bira Gardiner, Criminal Court Building, New York City.

COLONIAL DAMEN OF A TERECA. 1890.—Organized. May 13.
1830. Members: Female descendants of citizens of distinction prior to 1776. Secretary: Mrs. Timethy M. Chersman, 100 University Place, New York City.
COLONIAL DAMEN OF A TERECA (National Society).—Organized, May 1891. Members: Women descended from ancestors who came to the American Colonies prior to 1750. General Secretary. Mrs. William Reed, 101 West M. nument 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 their en conginal States. Elected on accommission of members and recommendation of Committee on Admission. Knowler of New York Chapter: Silas Wodell, 2 Wall birect. New York City.

COLONIAL WARS, Instituted, 1842. Monthers: Lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers areas to 1775. General Secretary: Walter L. Saydam, 45 William Street, New York City.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Organized, October 11, 1830. Members, Worn a descended from soldiers of the American Revolution. General Secretary. Mrs. Kere Kearney Henry, 514 21nd Street, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI. - Jecorporated, December sy, 1894. Monters: Women descended from officers of the American Revolution. General Secretary: Mrs. Marris Patterson Ferris, Dubba Ferry, N. Y.

BACCHEF RES OF THE REVOLUTION — Openited, September 9, 184: Members: Lincal female descendants of soldiers, saiders and statement of the American Secondary MacChery, No. 196 Firth Accuse, New York City.

DENCENDANT'S OF COLONIAL GOVERNORS. Founded, Jacquere, 1905. Members: Descent ants of Colonial Governors. Secretary General: Miss Mary Cabell Richardson, Covington, Kv.

FOR NORTH SAND PARTITIONS OF AMERICA. Incorporated, March 16, 18,6. Member 2: Male descendants, in direct male line of father or mother, from actilers between trop and 1812, the intermediate ancester during Kevelmins laying here legisl to America. Miretary timerad: Chas. Marber Glatier, Hartford, Lonn.

HOLLAND .- Incorporatol, March 14, 1885. Members: Male descendants,

HOLLAND.—Inverporated, March 14, 1885. Monthers: Male descendants, in direct male line, of a Butchman vendent in America prior to 1875. Secretary: Theodore M. Banta, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

HUGURANT NOTIFITY OF AMERICA.—Organized, April 18, 1885. Members: Descendants of Houseway line who can in America prior to 1987. Secretary: Mrs. James M. Lawton, No. 105 East 22d 2treet, New York City.

JUNIOR AUXILIARY OF THE REVOLUTION. Organ-ized. April 25, 1847. Monders: Children whose pa ents are Sons or Daughters of the Revolution of of persons lineally descended from soldiers, sailors and statesmen of the American Revolution. Societary: Miss Sara Fairchild Platt, Englewood, N. J.

LEAGUR OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.—Organized, June 25, 1546. Members: I upils who have written from memory in the presence of a teacher certain patronic piecus. President and Francier: William S. mith, Public School 25, brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYPLOWER DESCENDANTS - Organized. December 40, 1894.

Members: Male and female descendants of the procenters on the Mayflower in 1804.

General Secretary: Edward L. Norton, No. 23th West 14th Street, New York City.

TRUAL OF HONOR LEGION -Organized, April 21, 1884 Members: United States solders of the Cevil War of 1884-1884, whose gallantry was recognized by vate of Cong 288, and their male and lentale descendants. Adjusters: John Tweedale, War Bejortment, Washington, B. C.; Commander, Geo'l L. G. Lates, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY ORDER OF PORRIGO WARS, Instituted, Dec. 17, 1816. Member of Officers and the lineal male descendants in the male line of officers of all the foreign wars of the United States. Gave of Six eta y: C.I. James Henry Morgan, St. Faul Building, New York City.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATE\*. - Instituted, July 4, 1890. Members: Officers of the United States may and their elitest make descendants. Give al Rownley | Leonard Chenery, U. S. N., University Clab, New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOTEN - Programmed, January 24, 1822. Into personal March 4, 1822. Newfort: Women of New England both, marriage or parentage, those of An eta y: Miss Relecca 24, John, Newhorgh, N. V.

John, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY
CHAPLAINS.— (bg. mix of, Aug. 51, 18ag. M moveship. Any person who is a
native, or has at some time been a resident of the State of New Hampshire, who
has served as a Chaplain under regn ar authorization or commission in the regular
army, navy or marines; the volunteers of any state, or of the United Lates in time
of war1 or the lastful Militia or National Guned of any state whether in time of
peace or war, and who has been horozolay discharged or is now continuing in service. Scretary: Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D. D., Concard, N. H.

ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD. - /scarperated, January 31, 1896.
Secretary: Geo. H. Horr, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ille

ORDER OF WASHINGTON, - I estimat d., 1805. M reders: Male descendants of those who held civil or military office betw on 1950 and 1983. Secretary: R. E. Wright, U. S. Steamer For tow of Modele, Ala.

SAINT NICHOLAS.—Organic d. February 18, 1835. M sub-rx: Male descendants climit d to 600 of natives of the State of New York prior to 1785. Secretary: Charles Isham, 1880 Hesadway, New York City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. - Indicated, October 22, 1872. Mand 21. I real male descendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. General Secretary. Capt. Sam I Electly Gross, 1514 Masonic Temple,

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. - Inditated. February 22, 1876.
M-mbe at Lineal male decendants of soldiers of the American Revolution. General Secretary: James Meetings Montgomery, 146 Browlessy, New York City.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTRUS OF 1812.—Instituted, January 3, 1851. Mathematy 3, 1851. Mathematy 5, 1851. Mathematy 6, 1851. Mathemat

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY (SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, -- New York) - Increpresent, January 8, 1890. Members; Male decendants of officers of the War of their. Howland Pell, Adjutant and S. cordary, 11 William Street, New Y. th City.

The movement to erect a memorial to Captain John Gallup was started by his descendant, Mrs. Annie B. Gallup McCracken, who has no fears as to the result, having received offers of assistance from Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed, Regent of Manhattan Chapter, D. A. R., of New York City, who proposes to call to their aid in this work delegates from the Manhattan Chapter, D. A. R., the Wyoming Chapter, D. A. R., the Society of Colonial Wars, the Founders and Patriots, the Colonia' Dames, and the Sons of the American Revolution, who all have members in their societies that are descendants of Captain John Gallup, the heroic soldier of colonial days, who assisted his father in the first naval battle fought in American waters. They have associated with them Mrs. Harriet A. Stan on a will known historian, who, though not a lineal descendant of Capt. Gallup, is in many ways connected with the family by marriage, being descended from nearly all of the oldest and most distinguished families of this section of country, and a direct descendant of Thomas Stanton, the famous "Indian Interpretor," and one of the founders of Harriord and Stonington. Mrs. Stanton is willing to work for this memorial to one of the most noted warriors of that day, in fact, she is willing to work for any movement of a patriotic nature.

Mrs. Reed is an able and accomplished woman, a connoisseur of memorial art, who has seen the best specimens of sculpture in the world, both classic and Christian, and who proposes to make the memorial something worthy of the country, the age and the hero who founded this distinguished family. Mrs. Reed's daughter, who married Francois Miles, a son of the great French painter, is now a resident of Paris, France, where she is now interested in founding a Society of Colonial Dames.

The promoters of this work hope to reach the many des-cendants of Captain John Gallun and his noble wife, Hannah Lake, throughout the world. Her descent is the most distinguished among our annals, being of royal lineage, and it is an honor to all to aid in any way towards the memorial of such

worthy ancestors who have so long lain unhonored by a stone.

The burial place, known as Whitehall, lies in a beautifu.

spot, near the banks of the Mystic River, and on the land granted to Captain Gallup. No better place than this can be found, the

to rest surrounded by a throng of descendants.

Promises of substantial aid has already been received from paraminent members of the Gallup family. All persons interested in aiding this work can address Mrs. Annie B. Gallup atcCracken, at Mystic, Conn., from whom they will receive aid necessary information. She will also act as Treasurer of the

Mrs. Sylvia Laugdon Dunham, of Southington, celebrated her one hundreth birthday, July 27. Mrs. Dunham, who is the only "true daughter of the Meriden Chapter, D. A. R., is living in the old Dunham home-tead, which was built one hundred and twelve years ago and formerly known as the Dunham tavern, where stage passengers from New Haven to Harrford stopped for refreshments. Mrs. Dunham takes a lively interest in the questions of the day. Her faculties are only slightly impaired and her health is better now than it has been for several previous years.

Boston, June 15, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH.

I enclose one dollar to renew my subscription to date, from the May number, I think. Long life to you and THE SPIRIT OF '76. I like it better every year, and with best wishes, I am, W. MIDWAY DALY.

Mr. Wm. E. Hale, who has been a subscriber to the SPIRIT or '76 from its first issue, died at Berkeley. July 11th, 1900.



#### NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General
General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Vice-Presidents-General,
General Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Hon. James H. Gilbert,
Of Illinois.
General Francis H. Appleton,
Of Massachusetts.
Hon. Howard De Haven Ross,
Of Delaware.
General E. S. Greely,
Of Connecticut.

Secretary-General Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Secretaries of State Societies Sons of the

#### American Revolution:

The following resolutions were discussed by the General Board of Managers of the National Society and by the Executive Committee at the recent meeting in Wilmington, De.aware, and the Secretary-General was requested to communicate them to the various State Societies through their State Secretaries, requesting an early consideration of their advisability by the respective State Societies and an early report upon them to the Secretary-General:

Resolved, That the favorable attention of our State Societies is invited to the proposition to erect a memorial at the National Capitol to our public men who attained eminence during the Revolutionary War; and it is suggested that such steps be taken by each State Society as will indicate its general interest, and impress upon Congress the wide-spread desire throughout our Country to have the services of the Rvolutionary forelathers suitably recognized as a mark of their constant and grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the due observance of June 4th annual y as the anniversary of the legal adoption of the Flag of the United States is commended to the attention of our State Societies, and to all who are in favor of maintaining it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee, in the name of the officers and members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, do humbly pray the Senate and House of Representatives for what may appear proper or needed action by the Congress of the United States to secure the Flag adopted June 14th, 1777, from any other than the use intended, or from any desecration; and we respectfully refer to the testimony offered from time to time by our fellow-citizens, that indicates a decorous regard for its sacred character as deserving of recognition and maintenance under the law as well as in the hearts of our fellow-countrymen, and to further this end we will ever priy.

Resolved, That a permanent fund be established by investing annually one-tenth of the gross income of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revo ution in safe, interest bearing bonds, or depositing in trust or savings institutions, as may be directed by the General Board of Managers; and none of the funds so invested shall be expended except upon the formal recommendat on of the General Board of Managers, and the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at the National Congre a of the Society, and not less than one month after the proposition for the definite expenditure has been duly circulated among the State Societies for their information.

WHEREAS, The National Society is about to place before the State Societies a circular letter to ascertain the desire for the publication of a National Register of the Sons of the American Revlution, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, assembled at Wilmington, Delaware, on Flag Day, June 14th, 1900, go on record as heartily favoring the publication, with the feeling that its early completion will be found generally helpful and useful to all the State Societies, should give the latter the necessary support to warrant the publication.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-General.



Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, 12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Registrar-General, Mr. A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

> Historian-General, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.

Chaplain-General
Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D.
Easton, Pa.
Chicago, June 28, 1900.

Chicago, July 18, 1900.

To members of Executive Committee and of the General Board of Managers of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in the City of Washington, on July 4th, 1900, the following resolution was adopted, and the Secretary-General was requested to communicate same to members of the Bord of General Managers and of the Executive Committee, with the additional request that they write the Secretary-General at as early a date as practicable, giving their views as to the advisability of such meetings as are indicated in the resolution, and as to how many of them, and what ones they could probably attend:

Resolved, That the Secretary-General is hereby instructed to inquire whether it is practicable to call the Executive Committee or Board of Managers, or both, to assemble bi-monthly or quarterly, at such place and time as he may select, say at Chicago, Ill., during week of August 27-31; at Boston, Mass., about October 19; at Richmond, Va., about January 8; and at San Francisco, Cal., in the month of March, or at such other times as may be most convenient, so that every section of our country shall be given an active interest in the administration of the affairs of our Society.

The date suggested for the meeting in Chicago, is at the same time as the G. A. R. National Encampment here, on account of which very many will wish to visit Chicago.

Awaiting the favor of an early reply, Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-General.

Chicago, August 30th, 1900.

To the Secretarics of State Societies

Sons of the American Revolution:

At a meeting of the General Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the office of the Secretary-General, Samuel Eberly Gross, Chicago, Illinois, on the 27th day of August, 1900, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer-General is authorized and directed to deposit two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars of the funds of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to the credit of that Society in the Seaman's Bank for Savings, of New York City, as a part of the permanent fund of the Society, provided for by action of the National Board of Managers and Executive Committee, at Wilmington, Delaware, on June 14th, 1900.

Resolved, That sufficient funds, not to exceed \$250, are herehy appropriated for the purchase of a banner for the National
Society, as adopted by the National Congress, which met in
New York City on April 30th, 1900; and that Hon, James M.
Richardson, former Chairman of the Committee on Banner of
the National Society, be appointed a committee of one for the
purchase of such a banner, and to arrange that State Societies
may be able to order similar hanners at some fixed price, as they
may wish and to advise the Sec'y-General regarding same, that
the latter may communicate said arrangements and terms to the
various State Societies; and the said committeeman is directed
to have the banner, to be ordered by him for the National
Society, delivered to the Registrar-General, A. Howard Clark,
by March 1st, 1901, in time for the meeting of the next
National Congress.

Resolved, That we commend to the consideration of the State Societies the establishment of National Parks on the battlefields of Yorktown, Virginia and such other Revolutionary battle-fields as may hereafter seem advisable, as memo.ials to the Revolutionary foreiathers; and, to promote the purposes of this resolution, that a National Committee on National Parks be appointed, with Vice-President General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., as its Chairman; and that the State Societies favoring this movement each appoint a local committee to aid in promoting it, and also that each State Society turnish a name to the Secretary-General of a compatriot to serve on the National Committee.

Resolved, That a National Committee on Advancement be appointed, to consist of seven members, Vice-President General Francis H. Appleton, of Massachusetts, Chairman, and six such others as the President-General shall appoint, of which committee three shall constitute a quorum; the purpose of such committee being the initiating and forwarding of such methods

of patriotic advancement as shall promote the welfare and the objects for which our Society is organized.

Retolved, That a National Committee on Legislation be appointed, of which committee Vice-President General James Harris Gilbert, of Illinois, shall be the Chairman; the purpose of this committee being the promotion of such forms of Congressional, State and Municipal Legislation as may seem desirable for the forwarding of the interests and projects of our organizations; and that each State Society be requested to send to the Secretary-General the name of a compatriot to serve as a member of this National Committee.

Resolved, That a National Committee on National Register Publication be appointed, with Vice-President G. Howard De Haven Ross as Chairman, to take under advisement the desirability and practicals ity of publishing a Decennial Register of all the members of the Sons of the American Revolution, together with short mention of the Revolutionary services of the ancestors of the members, and that each State Society javoring the publication of such a National Register send to the S.cretary-General the name of a compatriot to serve on the National Committee for this purpose, and that such committee report as soon as practicable to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee on Revolutionary Monuments

be appointed, to consist of seven members, Vice-President General Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut, Chairman, and such six others as the President-General shall appoint, of which committee three shall constitute a quorum; the purpose of this committee being the consideration of the erection in the City of Washington and elsewhere of suitable monuments, in commemoration of the services of the Revolutionary iorelathers, and to suggest plans for the promotion of such projects, should they

seem practicable and advisable. Resolved, That a National Press Committee be appoint d. with Col. Moulton Houck, of Ohio, Chairman, for the purpose of giving as wide publicity as possible, through the press of the country, to all proceedings of our National and State Soci-ties; and that we recommend to each State Soci-ty the arp intm nt of a local Press Committee, and that each State Society send to the Secretary-General the name of the Chairman of its local Press Committee, to serve as a member of the National Press

Committee for the purposes designated.

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-General,

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY. SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RECRUITING AND LOOKOUT COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. D. Riddis, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Wm. L. Marsh, Chairman. Mr. Sidney I. Besrelievre, Secretary, 315 E St., N. E.

Compatriot:-At the last meeting of the Recruiting and Lookout Committee, it was expressed as the sense of the meeting that the present year, exceptional efforts should be made to increase the membership of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, both as a mark of esteem for our distinguished compatriot, General J. C. Breckinridge, now President-General of the National Society, and as a token of appreciation for the honor thus bestowed by the National Congress upon the District of Columbia Society.

To this end, an active and energetic Recruiting and Look-

out Committee is essential, and it is honed that each mem'er will file at least two applications for membership before the Fall meeting of the Society. Application blanks may be o'tained from the Secretary of the Committee, to whom applications, in

duplicate, should be sent when completed.

Until further notice, the meetings of this Committee will be held in the office of Mr. Wm. H. Bayly, Chief Clerk, Pension Bureau, on the first Monday in each month, 4.15 sharp.

If for any reason you are unable to attend the next meeting of the Committee, at the above place and hour, on June 4, you will confer a favor by advising the Secretary of the Committee.

Fraternally yours. W. L. MARSH, Chairman.

SIDNEY I. BESSELIEVER. Secretary, 315 E St., N. E.

In a recent article published in this magazine concerning the Society of the Daugnters of the American Kevolu.ion, cer-tain remarks relating to the so-called "surly-minor.ty" led the present writer, who acknowledges herself a member of that apparently disreputable coalition, to speak a few words in its behalf before it is consigned to eternal obtivion by the generous majority of unsoliciting office-seekers.

Four or five years ago, a delegate from one of our large Chapters took her seat for the first time at our Continental Congress, unversed in parliamentary law, stupid and green, if you will, but with a fixed determination to vote on what her Chapter considered the right side of several important measures contained in the Revision of the Constitution. Day after day, hour after hour, slipped by, and still, by specious arguments and misleading motions, the matters to which meant much to so many were "hibustered" to one side. Finally, when the issue could be no longer delayed, at an afternoon session enough of the mentally exhausted delegates held together to demand a consideration of the Revision. But they reckoned without their host, for that even ng, by a ski liul manipulation of par i.m. ntary tactics, during which the bewildered delegates sat dazed and silent, the so-called majority worked its own sweet wil.

Up to this time our delegate, while she fest that the will of the real majority had not been expressed, but that the Congress had been manipulated by a few, still had no suspicion who that few might be. As she left the Congress, however, she passed a knot of women who, in the excitement of the moment, had thrown caution to the winds, and one of them triumphantly exclaimed. "They voted the way they wanted to this afternion, but to-night we mixed them up so they voted exactly the opposite way, and as we wanted them to vote." Evidently the "mixing up" was considered a matter of congratulation, and the vote of a poor, deluded, bewildered lot of women was quite as satisfactory as a square vote after a fair discussion would have been, and the mental photograph of this group of women, put aside for future reference, has never faded from the brain of the listener, so suddenly and so rudely awakened. Then and there was forged the first link of the chain which connects the writer

with the so-called minority.

'As Congress after Congress passes by, it has caused the writer but little surprise to find this same group of women complaining of the flood of amendments' brought in every year, for each good one adopted tends to obliterate the results of that "mixed up" vote, and slowly, but surely, covers the ground which might have been covered in one Congress had the Revision been fairly considered; for each important amendment offered and adonted since that time, if not copied word for word from the Revision, has its equivalent in that work. It also caused but a slight shock when, at a later Congress, after accidentally stumbling upon one of this generous majority in a remote corner of a little-frequented room in a prominent Washington Hotel in earnest conversation with a sister D. A. R., our delegate became, a little later, an intere ted spectator of a scene, where this same sister D. A. R., with a frankness wo thy of a better cause, withdrew her support from a woman to whom she had gratuitously offered it, because, as she herself calmly stated, she "had been promised an important office if she voted for another woman, and as she wanted the office, she was going to do it." This from a representative of the so-called majority, which believes the office should seek the woman! Is this the seeking they advocate?

Year by year the workings of this generous majority have become clearer to eyes and ears sharpend by hitter experience; and as each election draws near the same familiar warcries, uttered by the same plausible voices, slightly varied to suit the occasion, fall upon our ear. How well we know the old cry of "an official woman" for President-General! And also for "a woman with money enough to represent us as we should be represented!" The changes that are rung the hiographics that represented!" The changes that are rung, the biograph es that are printed of women with everything and anything to recomare printed of women with everything and anything to recom-mend them except the one thing needful, namely: experience in, and love for our work. That warery is turned over like a worth-less bone for the "surly minority" to growl over. It is beyond belief that our Society of 32,000 members, representing the best families from all over the United States, needs to be fastened to a government official, an architectural success, or a popular soap, to add lustre to its name, bridge it over any difficulty, or secure from our National Government any necessary oid. We were not formed to be an attache to anything. We should stand or fall on our own merits, and if our work and our numbers have not gained us a prestige of our own sufficient to honor any woman we may choose for our chief officer, it is quite time that we turned over a new leaf. We need a leader tried and true, with a firm hand and an eye trained by experience to recognize the right, and deal out justice to the majority and minori'y alike. No woman of a few years' membership can do justice to herself or the Society in the position of President, and did she appreciate the difficulties and responsibilities, would never attempt the

Our next election marks a crisis in our life, and it behooves every D. A. R. to inquire honestly into the condition of affairs; and whatever the decision may be, let her follow the dictates of conscience and common sense and not be influenced by

threats of dismemberment of the Society should any new departure be made. The so-called "minority" has already proved itself broad-minded enough to accept defeat cheerfully. Surely the "majority" would not be outdone should occasion require. The remarks in the article referred to relating to a state, which having had a petition granted by one Congr. ss, only asked justice from the next, needs no comment from me. That one of the most patriotic proposals ever made the N. S. D. A. R., met with no response from this majority, creates no surprise, and white every Daughter would rejoice to see the corner-stone of Continental Hall laid within the coming year, there are those who do object to the "camp meeting" which only arouses false enthusiasm, and uses up the time which should be devoted to important business; when, if the project could be placed on a business basis, every Chapter might assist according to its means, and Congress he spared the discomfort of listening each year to a long list of pledges, some of which, alas! have a strangely familiar sound, and others are with great difficulty fulfilled.

The writer has no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy; she has related only one or two of the many incidents which have led her to believe that the real majority of the members of our Society have as yet never expressed themselves, and it is now time for the Chapters to realize that they are the Society, and that they, and they alone, should make its laws and fill its offices, and not be "mixed up" by this small clique, powerful because its work is for the most part unseen and unsuspected, and the success of which, however unworthy its

methods, enables it to pose as the "majority."

Ellen Straw Thompson.

#### ANNUAL MEETING FLAG DAY, June 14, 1900, at 4 P. M.

The annual meeting of Faith Trumbull Chapter was appropriately observed Flag Day, June 14, at the beau iful home of the Misses Pope on Broadway. Their home is a fine specimen of one of the elegant old mansions of one hundred years ago, being preserved almost intact with the exception of such improvements as to adequately meet the necessities of the present time. It was built by Mr. Joseph Perkins and subsequently purchased by the late Jonathan Adams Pope, a fine portrait of whom was seen in one of the parlors. Not the least interesting feature of the place is its o'd lashioned well kept garden, remaining as it was originally laid out with its borders of green box. It is always a pleasure to the passer-by to see the wealth of bloom which this garden affords, and upon this occasion it furnished the floral decorations for the house which were in keeping with the sentiments of the day, red white and blue being in evidence everywhere.

The Misses Pope gracefully received the members as they

passed from under the American flags in the vestibule to the large hallway; and although the day was not a propitious one as to the weather a goodly company numbering about fifty, assembled in the parlors where the meeting was called to order

at four o'clock.

Our Regent, Mrs. Bela P. Learned, presided with her ac-

customed grace and dignity.

Mrs. M. E. Jensen played a few bars of "The Star Spangled Banner" and all joined heartily in the singing of one vers: of this soul stirring hymn additionally accompanied by Mr. Chas. T. Bard, with the cornet.

The salute to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all," was given by Mrs. Channing B. Huntington, followed by the roll-call conducted by the Regi trar, Miss Ellen Geer. This caused some degree of merriment from the fact that memory had treacherously betraved many of us into giving either the wrong numbers or in refusing to recall the figures at all. We were glad however, to be reminded again of the fact that we belong to a National Society numbering thousands, of which we form an integral part.

thousands, of which we form an integral part.

This exercise of memory was followed by two musical selections, "Parting Song" from "The Trumpeter" and "Love Token" rendered by Mr. Charles T. Bard, Cornetist, accompanied by Mrs. M. E. Jensen, on the piano.

The Secretary's report was then read, followed by that of the treasurer Mrs. B. W. Hyde, who for five years has faithfully cared for the finances of the Chapter; and her report covered that period of time, starting with but a small amount in the that period of time, starting with but a small amount in the treasury, (\$13,42), and few members to the present growing Society with its increasing members and benevolence. The Chapter closes the year with a balance in the treasury of \$162.67.

Both reports of Secretary and Treasurer were accepted. The report of Miss Ellen Geer, the Registrar, which followed gave statistics of the membership. Only two names have been added to the Chapter this year. Thirteen live in other states.

Nine reside in Connecticut, but in other cities and towns. The Chapter has two real daughters and a total membership of one hundred and eleven.

The historian's annual report by Mrs. B. P. Bishop, gave a sketch of the work done by the Chapter during the year, and also

valuable suggestions as to the work for the future.

The State Book of Chapter Heroines was referred to toward which Faith Trumbull Chapter has given generous y of subject material, our heroine being given the place of honor in the book. Forty dollars has been contributed by the Chapter towards the National home of the D. A. R's, and fifty dollars toward the fund raised for the purchase of the Nathan Hale School House in New London.

While the public spirited people of Norwich have reared monuments to Miantonomo, Mason, Uncas, Elder Brewster and others, and the Colonial Dames have marked the Chelsea Parade, there is a future work for Faith Trumbull Chapter to perform in helping restore other places of historic interest. The purchase of the Bliss place was suggested as a home for the local patriotic societies. This is the historical Lieut. Leffenwell house, situated on North Washington St., and has many associations of historic interest. It was thought that thi ty-five hundred dollars would be a sufficient sum to purchase the property, and the feasibility of owning it was urged, which, by united and enthusiastic effort might be accomplished.

We were also urged to remember the service of the twenty French soldiers who came to America with Lafayette to aid us in our struggle for liberty. Mr. Potter has located the spot where their bodies lie buried just beyond the entrance of the lane leading to the old cemetery at Norwich Towns and the

work of marking the graves was suggested by Mrs. Bishop.
Mrs. Jensen's rich contralto voice was then heard in a song
"Airly Beacon," with a cornet obligato by Mr. Bard. In reponse to a perisistent recall, the song was repeated to the

delight of all present.

Mrs. W. T. Brown offered a resolution of sympathy for a member of the Chapter, Mrs. D. J. Champlin, in her bereavement for the loss of her husband, and Miss Geer was appointed to write and convey to her the message. It was also vo.ed to make a record of the same in the books of the Chapter. Then Mrs. Learned, the retiring Regent, spoke briefly along certain lines suggested by a fragment of conversation overseard by chance, the question being asked "What is going to keep the children of the present and future straight?' to which the reply was given, "The Daughters of the American Revolution." "And what is going to keep the Daughters of the American Revolu-tion straight?" the reply being, "Remeniscences of their Revo-lutionary ancestry ought to keep them straight." This brought out the comment that it was feared that this would necessitate the daughter's going around with a perpetual chip on their shoulders ready to fight. Mrs. Learned then gave the advice to the Daughters, that they should always be ready to instant'y repel with sorrow every sneer or sarcasm against the sacred represent, "We can look forward," she added, "to a year of peace which can be filled with historical research and literary pleasures; but we should remember that this is no ordinary social or literary Society, but keep before our eyes like a grand picture hanging on our walls or a vivid dream, those scenes when grandfathers, fathers, brothers and sons, a sacred company, went cheerfully from their homes to give their lives for us."
And our Regent continued, "Our foremothers! Put yourse ves in their places, you who have sons, and let us all realize what they suffered. Let us be loyal and patriotic and do our duty to this Society as far as we are able."

A report of the nominating committee was then called for and Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins announced the following named officers as the unanimous wish of the Chapter for the ensuing

Honorable State Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Olcutt; Regent, Mrs. Channing B. Huntington; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bela P. Learned; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank A. Roath: Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sarah L. Tyler; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. L. Stearns; Registrar, Miss Ellen Geer; Historian, Mrs. B. P. Bishop; Chairman Literary Committee, Miss Marv D. Hou ton; Board of Management, Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins; Mrs. H. H. Osgood; Mrs. B. N. Hvde; Advisory Board, Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, Gen. Wm. A. Alken, Mr. Wm. M. Olcutt.

Following this announcement our retiring Regent extended congratulations to Mrs. Huntington, who took the chair. In a modest speech she thanked the Chapter who had given her the honor of this distinction and said that while she did not expect to fill the place of the retiring Regent, she hoped to fill her own place. She hoped for a successful year and that when the time came for her to retire she might feel that she had made a place for herself in our hearts.

The Hon. State Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Olcutt, presented for Mr. Olcutt the Year Book of the Sons of the American Revolution from 1897 to 1900; and a vote of thanks was extended to

the giver.
Miss Gilman proposed a rising vote of thanks to all who

had helped to make the afternoon one of delight.

Mrs. Perkins proposed a rising vote of thanks to the retiring Treasurer.

Mrs. B. P. Bishop proposed a rising vote of thanks to the retiring Regent, and as all felt in an appreciative mood there

was a very hearty response to these proposals.

The formal exercises closed with the singing of "The Saord of Bunker Hill," by Mrs. Jensen, accompanied by Mr. Bard. The Chapter was then invited to the dining-room which was beautifully decorated with "General Jack" roses, arranged by Mrs. Geo. W. Carroll. A large center-piece of these tich red flowers, together with blue and white china and dainty napery were a pleasing accessory to the dainty brands.

were a pleasing accessory to the dainty brands.

Mrs. B. W. Hyde and Mrs. Frank A. Roath, presided over
the tea cups, assisted by Miss Caro ine E. Holden, Miss Meech,
Miss Richards, Miss Elizabeth Huntington. At the close of the social hour a meeting of the Board of Management was called, and the afternoon closed with pleasant recollections of Flag Day

and our annual meeting.

Mrs. Frank A. Roath, Recording Secretary.

Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., Flag Day, June 14th, was celebrated by Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, Mass., in the Old South Meeting House in the afternoon. The historic edifice was filled with an enthusiastic audience. On the platform were seated, President Eliot, of Harvard Col.ege, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, Lieut.-Col. Curtis Guild, Miss Sarah Whittemore Daggett, the D. A. R. State Regent; Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, the D. R. State Regent; Col. Henry Clay Co.hrane, of the U. S. Marine Corps, (who were the speakers); Mayor Hart; Gen. Francis H. Appleton, President of the S. A. R.; Commander Gilman, of the G. A. R.; Rev. Edward A. Horton; Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Registrar-General of the D. A. R. the Chapter's real daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. Warden, and the Presiding officer, Mrs. Marion N. Brazier, founder and Regent of Paul Jones Chapter and State Historian of the Mass. D. A. R. The speakers stand was covered with the American "Union Jack," while "Old Glory" draped a portrait of Washington. Palms and flowers fringed the platform. The Marine Band from the Navy Yard occupied a position in the balcony and rendered patriotic music at intervals. A feature of the music was the

the Navy Yard occupied a position in the balcony and rendered patriotic music at intervals. A feature of the music was the rendering of "The New America," by the composer, Mr. Herbert Johnson, Boston's noted tenor, who has kept the original words by the late Dr. Smith. The entire audience arose in tribute to his achievement. Songs were rendered by Joseph L. White, ("A Knot of Blue and Gray,") and by Mr. Francis Lowell Pratt, ("The Flag of the Free.") A stirring recitation, "A Norman at the Harbor Gates," was given by Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, founder of the Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., of Waltham. of Waltham.

Miss Brazier briefly we'comed all and graciously introduced the various speakers and singers. The programs bore a cut of the "Union Jack" in blue, the words and music of Johnson's America and the famous resolutions by Congress, June 14, 1777.

on the adoption of the flag made by Betsy Ross and first carried by Paul Jones, on the "Ranger."

President Eliot spoke for "Our Cuban Guests," the teachers from Cuba and made a plea for the extension of hospitality.

Col. Guild spoke for Our Flag Defenders, and said in sub tance:

"Beside the Stars and Stripes there is but one flag that has

never gone down in defeat; that is Japan's. Japan and the United States, the one in the far east and the other in the far west, are against massacre and stand out for law an lorder. There is in China to-day, a woman who is driving the empire back into savagery, murder and anarchy; an American woman missionary has been killed and guns are trained on the American

embassy. It is an onslaught on the civilization of the world.

"What would be the result, for instance, if the Fourth
United States Infantry were withdrawn from the Philippires
and used to protect our interests in China? That body has no colonel, no lieutenant-colonel, and its quota of other officers is sadly depleted. There is barely one commissioned officer in each company, and one man has to do the work of three. How

efficient would they prove?
"Who are responsible? You and I. We are responsible for Congress, and they are responsible for legislation. We do not need so much to defend the flag as to defend the men who

defend the flag."

Mrs. Donald McLean received an ovation, she being widely known in Mass., and much admired. Her speech was eloquent, breezy and patriotic. She carried in her arms a cluster of lilies tied with blue ribbons, the gift of the presiding officer, also her Regent, she being an honorary member of the Chapter. Mrs. Edward Haskell, the Chapter Historian, presented an able report on the ten years work, disclosing the fact that while the Chapte: is small and has met with reverses, (several having desected the ship for personal reasons), it has nevertheless weathered the storm and accomplished many things. Its archives are especially valuable. Among the articles doosited in a sea chest are pieces of the Paul Jones flag and battle flag of the "Olympia," piece of wood from Admiral Dewey's cabin, piece of wood from ships in four wars, buttons worn on officers' coats, piece of the Charter Oak and Betsy Ross house in Phi ad lphia, piece of oakum from the frigate "Constitution," a Union Jack used by Mrs. McLean at the unveiling of the Key Monument,

brick from Faneuil Hall, etc., etc.

The Chapter has two real daughters, Miss Rachel M. Fernald, of Kittery Point, Maine, and Mrs. Sarah D. Warden, of Somerville, Mass., whose father served with Paul Jones on the "Bon Homme Richard." At the close of the exercises, Miss Brazier, who arranged all the details, was warmly congratulated. Mrs. McLean was tendered a banquet in the evening by the

Chapter officers

It was announced by the Historian that Dr. Florella Estes, a Chapter member, will, by vote of the Chapter, decorate the grave of Lafayette in Paris during her visit. A delegation of marines from the Navy Yard lent dignity to the scene.

> ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, National Society, of the D. A. R.

Numbers of women, prominent in the social functions of Washington, and members of this Chapter, have been, during the past year, ending May, 1900, devoting themselves to a pracfrom the report of the Regent. Mrs. Charotte Emerson Main. Since the destruction of the "Maine" in the Harbor of Havani, more than two years ago, their work for the wives, widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors has sleadly grown. All the money that could be spared at that time was distributed among the families in most pressing need, a sewing society was organized for making up clothing, and a Relief Committee to seek out and learn the wants of those, who, in the sudden call for troops, would be left without means of support.

This work has not been confined to those of this immediate vicinity, but has extended to every Fort and Army post in the United States where suffering women and children were found, and there is now a Philippine branch of the Relief Committee, with Mrs. Crosby Miller as its efficient chairman.

In addition to this good work accomplished by the women of this Chapter, they have in many instances assisted disabled soldiers and sailors, or their widows, to secure t'teir pensions, and have been instrumental in obtaining employment in several of the Government departments for their children, thus enabling

them to be self-supporting.

Entertainments given during the year in Washing on, and a benefit at the Empire Theatre in New York, making a handsome addition to their funds, it was decided in view of the many widows and children of officers in great need of assistance, to open a "Woman's Exchange," a principal feature of which was to be a luncheon and tea room, where those skilled in culinary art could bring their specialties for sa'e, and where fancy work could be disposed of. This was started in February last, and the success has far exceeded expectation, the restaurant proving success has far exceeded expectation, the restaurant proving one of the most popular, as it is one of the daintiest in Washington. Its increasing business has made necessary its removal from a small room on the ground floor, to the large house where it is now installed.

The members of the Chapter take a deep personal interest in the scheme, often going to the restourant to superintend the service and frequently supplying from their own homes

NORWALK CHAPTER

delicacies not sent in by the regular contributors.

NORWALK CHAPTER
Organized December 16, 1892.

Officers elected May 17, 1000.—Regent. Mrs. Samuel
Richards Weed, P. O. Address, Rowayton. Ct.; Vice-Regent.
Mrs. James L. Stevens: Registrar. Mrs. Robert Van Buren;
Recording Secretary. Mrs. Jabez Backus; Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Kate P. Hunter; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick Belden;
Historian, Miss Angeline Scott; Curator, Miss Mary P. Chichester, Advisory Committee.—Mrs. John H. Ferris, Mrs. E,
H. Gumbart, Mrs. Marian Olmstead, Mrs. G. H. Noxon, E. I.
Mary A. Cunningham, Honorary Vice-Regents.—Mrs. E. I.

Mary A. Cunningham. Honorary Vice-Regents,-Mrs. E. J. Hill; Mrs. Thomas K. Noble.

The Camden Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the Fourth of July last year, dedicated a monument to the memory of thirty-three Revolutionary so'd ers buried in that town. On the Fourth of July just passed, another assembly gathered around the spot made sacred by the memory of those who had fought for our Country's freedom.



A flagpole had been erected and we had come to join in the ceremony of raising to its top the dear flag of our Country. As the flag was unfurled to the breeze, the "Star Spangled As the flag was unfurled to the breeze, the 'Star Spangled Banner' was sung. A very able address was given by one of our clergymen upon our Nation's emblem—honored at home and in all lands, and which has never le' to defeat.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was the attendance of the veterans of the civil war, who, after the close of the exercises, gave three cheers for the dear old flag, and another round.

of cheers for the members of our Chapter. As we left the place, love of country and gratitude to those who secured to us this dear land was, I am sure, awakened in all hearts.

Moved by a just pride in the achievements of their ancestors, a company of ladies have organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Big Rapids, Mich. The first meeting was held July 23, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. M. L. Griswold. At the close of an interesting session of the Chapter the ladies were invited into the dining-room, where a very dainty luncheon was served, during the progress of which the High School Mandolin Club discoursed sweet music. Much credit is due Mrs. Griswold for her untiring efforts in organizing the Chapter, and all who attended the first meeting will remember the event with great pleasure. Following is a list of the members as it appears on the charter:

of the members as it appears on the charter:

Mrs. Mattie Liston-Griswold, Regent; Mrs. Emma L. DoreDarrah, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Sarah Smith Robinson-Ward, Rec.
Secretary; Mrs. Jessie Wales-Wiseman, Cor. Secretary; Mrs.
Mary Alice Osburn-Brown, Register; Mrs. Josephine Eunice
Gore-Moon, Treasurer; Mrs. Ida May Cock Markham, Historian; Miss Clara A. Osburn, Reporter; Mrs. A. Laurette
Jenks Clark, Mrs. Flora Osburn-Coffin, Mrs. Stella BennettRoben, Mrs. Effie Belle Gore-Gunton, Miss Grace E. Dirrah.

The Chicago Chapter-the "Banner" Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is agitated. It is proposed by a number of Chicago women to form a new Chapter.

The trouble is a repetition of the New York affa'r that convulsed the D. A. R. of that city a few years ago. The Chicago Chapter, it is said, argues, as did the New York City Chapter, that its name necessarily precludes the formation of another Chapter in the city: consequently, that Chicagons when desironapter in the city; consequently, that Chicagons when desiring to become members of the Society, must join that Chapter
or none local. This view the would-be founders of the contemplated Chapter oppose, claiming, with some show of reason,
that neither trade-mark nor copyright law gives a right to monopoly of business or publication, and that the elder Daughters arrogate more than any law allows on any subject.

It is hinted that the difficulties arise from the fear of the existing Chapter that a new one might menace the position that it holds as "Banner Chapter" through having about eight bundred members. It is rumored that Mrs. Warren Soringer will be the Regent of the possible Chapter, to form which, applicabe the Regent of the possible Chapter, to form which, applica-tion for permission has been made at the headquarters of the National Society in Washington. The National managers took the ground in the case of the New York City Chapter that the name conferred no exclusive right of organization, but that any body of women eligible to membership might form a Chapter in any place when the requisite number was secured. It is not doubted that they will follow the precedent they have thus established and grant the desired permission.

The Fort Stanwix Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Rome, N. Y., was organized for the purpose of procuring a suitable monument for old Fort Stanwis. "the fort that never surrendered." and which was defended by Colonels Gansevoort and Willett. After the retirement of the enemy a flag of the Union improvised from a white shirt, a red flannel skirt and Colonel Abraham Swartout's blue cloak was raised over four captured Brivish standards.

Although the site of the fort is now a residential quarter of the town, the members of the Chapter have secured four cannons and expect during the summer, to place them on gun-carriages and station them at the four corners to mark the bastions. Four bronze tablets with suitable inscriptions will also be given by the Daughters.

This Chapter has been actively engaged, instituting courses of lectures on patriotic subjects, the awarding of prizes for essays on historical subjects to the children attending the public schools and in Red Cross work during the war with Spain.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Nantucket. Mass., on September 3, dedicated a granite fruntain to the memory of Abiah Folger, mother of Benjamin Franklin, in their town. The local Chapter had the co-operation of the O'd Colony Commission and the D. A. R. in this State and in Pennsylvania. The fountain is of Quincy granite, rough finished, and

rests upon a pedestal three feet high and three feet wide. Above the fountain proper, is a granite slab, four feet high, in which is set the bronze tablet presented by the State, with this inscription in raised Gothic characters: "This tablet is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in commemoration of Abiah Folger Franklin, daughter of Peter Folger, wife of Joseph Franklin, and mother of Benjamin Franklin. She was born August 15, 1667, in a house which stood near this spot, and died in Boston in 1752."

On June 9th, a large number of members of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., spent the day at the old Avery mansion near Tarrytown, N. Y., and erected a tablet there in memory of Captain and Mrs. John Avery, ancestors of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, a former Regent of the Chapter.

Owing largely to the wise counsels and inspiring influence of Mrs. William Gerry Slade and the corps of matrons assisting of Mrs. William Gerry Slade and the corps of matrons assisting her, the General Society of the Daughters of 1812 his prospered more this year, probably than in any previous year of its existence. Certificates have been given to representative women in a large number of States authorizing them to organize branch societies. Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, of Portland, Me., has organized one in Maine; Mrs. F. L. A. Grebe, of Cincinnati in Ohio; Mrs. Robert C. Barry, of Baltimore, in Maryland; Mrs. John A. Richardson, of New Orleans, in Louisiana; Mrs. E. Case Ledward Goddard in Colorado and Mrs. Oliver, P. Dieke John A. Richardson, of New Orleans, in Louisiana; Mrs. E. Cass Ledyard Goddard, in Colorado, and Mrs. Oliver P. Dickinson, in Illinois. Mrs. Dyer has been appointed third vice-preisdent of the general Society with a seat in the Executive Board, and the position of Historian-General has been offered to Mrs. Grebe. Mrs. Bertram Cecil Whitney, of Detroit, was delegated to represent the Society at the meeting of the patriotic societies to be held during the summer at the Paris Exposition. Exposition.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Among other notable additions to our New England Ancestral literature recently appearing or in course of preparation,

Francis Olcott Allen's "History of Enfield, Conn.," volume t, of which has just been published, to be followed shortly by volumes II and III; Frederick P. Wells's "History of Newbury, Vt.," than which perhaps no town in Vermont possesses more interesting records of warfare, settlement and family history; and John Montague Smith's "History of Sunderland, Mass.," which originally included the present towns of Montague and Everett.

Dr. Abiel Holmes, father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, was the pastor from 1785 to 1791, of the Old Midway Church, in Liberty County, Ga., which is still standing. When President Washington made his famous visit to Georgia, in 1790, Dr. Holmes was appointed by the congregation of the church to greet him. Among other distinguished men who were products of Old Midway Church is our Governor Theodore Roosevelt, deriving his connection with it through his mother, who was born in Liberty County and whose progenitors were prominent and influential members of this church.

#### STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the New York State Historical Society was held July 31, at the Fort William Henry Hotel, on Lake George. The house stands on historic ground, some of the earthworks of the old fort being still visib'e, and to the south and west are the plains where the battle of Lake

George was fought 145 years ago.

George was fought 145 years ago.

Papers were read by James A. Holden, of Glens Falls, on "Colonel Ephraim Williams;" William L. Stone, of Mount Vernon, on "King Hendrick;" the Rev. William O. Stearns, of Glens Falls, on "Major-General Phineas Lyman;" Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, on "Baron Dieskau." and State Historian Hugh Hastings, of Albany, on "General Sir William Johnson." At the afternoon session, President Roberts, of Buffalo, delivered the annual address, followed by an address on "A Century of Struggle for the Rights of Man," by Prof. John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, who in graphic and picturesque style, sketched the progress made in acquiring civil, religious and political freedom from the end in acquiring civil, religious and political freedom from the end of the colonial period to the present time.

At the business session the following trustees were elected: Elmer West, of Caldwell; Morris P. Ferris, of Dobhs Ferry: William L. Stone, of Mount Vernon; W. S. Ostrander, of Schuylerville: A. R. Wing, of Fort Edward: Grenville M. Ingalesbee, of Sandy Hill; Hugh Hastings, of Albany, and the Rev.

Dr. G. R. Vanderwater, of New York.

#### Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 120 Tribune Building, New York City.

#### ODE.

Sung at Christ's Church, New York, on the Fourth of July, 1795. Published in Weekly Monitor, of Litchfiel ', Conn., July 20, 1796.

> Nations rejoice, Jehovah reigns, Tyrannic pow'r decays, See manhood bursting slav'ry's chains, And Freedom's banner raise. The human race their rights avow, All nations catch the sound: See crowns and sceptres tumbling low, And kings appear confound.

Columbia first the voice obey'd, Of the celestial word, Each haughty foe appear'd dismay'd And drew the murd'rous sword; Her vengeful foes their strength unite, To blast the precious seed; But He, who all creation rules Pronounced Our Country-Free'd.

The wand'ring nations saw her rise To grandeur and renown, And own'd the hand that made the skies Had crush'd Oppression down, Ye patriots, who your country's good Through carnage did pursue, Give glory to the power that brought Your arms successful through.

Bright Liberty her influence spreads, The nation's view her charms:
Each haughty tyrant sees and dreads
The power of her arms.
Dumb superstition flies apace. And knowledge soon succeeds. Man understands his natural rights And for his Freedom bleeds.

Great Spirit, source of all our joys, To Thee the appeal was made: Thou didst unhold our feeble hand While on Thine arm we stay'd: Unite it firm, preserve our peace, And hail Immanuel's reign And all our rights maintain, Teach Man to love his fellow man,

WHO PATRIOTS ARE.

By CHARLES F. DOLE.

Who are the natriots in America? No doubt many would answer at once, "The patriots are the men who fight for their country; the men who stood with Warren on Bunker Hill, and with Sumter and Marion and Morgan in the Carolinas; the men who made Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown; the sailors who fought alongside of Paul Jones; the sailors on the good ship "Constitution;" the soldiers who followed Grant to Richmond; the men in Farragut's fleet.

"Yes," some would say, "the men who rode with Custer on the plains of the far West, Dewey and his men at Marila, Roosevelt and Hobson at Santiago—all these were patriots. They were the same kind of patriots as the famous Spartins, who died ages ago at the pass of Thermopylae over in Greece, of

died ages ago at the pass of Thermopylae over in Greece, of whom the orators and poets have spoken and sung ever since.

There is something wrong in thinking that patrio's must be soldiers and sailors. What shall we say of the women who do not fight? What shall we call Martha Washington, who had to stay at home while her husband was at Valley Forge? What shall we call thousands of women who sent their brothers and sons to help Washington and Grant? Were not these women as good patriots as their husbands and brothers? Indeed, the women often had the hardest time. They had to carry on the farms, while the men were away: they suffered from anxiety and loneliness. For many a brave woman it would have been easier to die herself, than to send her hoy away to die with wounds or with fever. We must surely call all brave women natriots who love their country well enough to let their husbands and sons go to war for the sake of the flag.

We must not forget a multitude of men who, even in the War of the Revolution and in the great Civil War, were never soldiers or sailors, and yet were patriots. There was Benjamin Franklin, for instance. He did not fight, but who loved America better than he? If it had not been for his services at the French King's Court, no one knows how many weary years the

French King's Court, no one knows how many weary years the war of Independence might have lasted.

There was Samuel Adams—who ever heard of his fighting a battle? But he was as brave and sturdy a patriot as any soldier could be. There was Washington's friend, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, who helped get money to pay the soldiers. Where, indeed, in the time of war would all the wheat and beef come from to feed the army, and the clothing to keep the men warm, if there were no patriots hard at work on their farms and in their shops? Who shall say that the men at home do not love their country as well as the men who fight in the field? Why is it not good patriotism to work for the country and pay taxes cheeffully for the needs of the governcountry and pay taxes cheerfully for the needs of the government?

We must not forget another set of good patriots in the times of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge. They were the patriot children who were not yet old enough to fight for their country. but who were, nevertheless, perfectly willing to do so if they had been wanted. These patriot boys and girls, all the way from Portland to Savannah, rushed out, you may be sure, whenever a horseman came riding into the village bearing news of the war. They helped their mothers and sisters while their fathers were away. They were full of gladness, too, when at last the long war was over, and by and by they told to their children the stories that their fathers had told to them—about the troublous and dreadful years of the war, and the heavy cost that had purchased our liberties.

Were there no patriot boys and girls also on the side that was beaten in the Revolution? Were none of the men patriots who believed in their duty to go into exile rather than to fight against their own mother country? Was not Governor Hutchinson in Massachusetts a patriot as well as John Adams and Hancock? Suppose a man is mistaken or is on the loving side, cannot he still he a patriot, if he truly loves his country?

We are on the right track now to find out who patriots are. It was quite a mistake to suppose that patriots must be fighters. or that they must live in a time of war. Through all the hi-tory of our country, from the Declaration of Independence to the present, we have lived most of the time without war. Most of the time we have had only a few soldiers, and we have had very little for them to do. The fact is, we are not a fighting people. Why should any one want to go to war, and burn towns and kill men? That is what barbarous people do, but we in America mean to live like civilized men. We do not believe in fighting, onless duty compels us to fight. Who knows but that they are right who say that there is always a nobler way than to fight?

Do you think now that the millions of Americans who have lived in the times when there was no war, were not just as good patriots as ever lived or fought? To be a patriot is to love one's country; it is to be ready and willing, if need comes, to die for the country, as a good seaman would die to save his ship and his crew. We think that the seaman should he willing to die, but we do not wish him to die. We wish him to be enough to keep clear of the dangerous ledges, and to live, and to bring his ship safely into port, voyage after voyage. So we do not wish the good citizens to die for their country, but to be just and fair and wise, and to treat the people of other nations as their friends, and so to live nobly for their country. We think that Washington and Grant were as true patriots when the country was at peace as when it was at war.

Yes! To love our country, to work so as to make it strong and rich, to support its government, to obey its laws, to pay fair taxes into its treasury, to treat our fellow-citizens as we like to he treated ourselves-this is to be good American patriots.

"Ah!" some one may sav, "did not the men and women have to be braver in the war times than in time of peace?" Let us stamp that as false. What a terrible thing it would be to be brave, if bravery requires us to hint and kill! Is it not brave to try to save life? Thousands of brave men are risking their lives every day to help men and to save us all from harm. doctors and nurses go where deadly disease is, and are not afraid to help the sick. Brave students are trying perilous exneriments, so as to find out better knowledge for us all. Prave engineers on thousands of locomotives are not afraid of sudden death if they can save their passengers from harmful accidents. Brave sailors are always facing the sea and the storm. Brave firemen stand ready to die to bring little children safely out of burning buildings. Brave boys every summer risk their lives to save their comrades from drowning. Brave fellows hold in check maddened horses and prevent them from running away with women and children. Brave women risk their own lives daily for the sake of others.

Wherever we see a brave man, or woman, or child, there we look for a natriot. Whoever is brave to help others will be brave also for the sake of his country. Never forget it: it is better to be brave to help men than to be brave to harm them. From The Young Citizen, D. C. HEATH & Co., Publisher.

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#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WANTED:-The parents of Artimus Potter, and of Eunice Hill, who were married and had Zephia Hill Potter, who was born May 27, 1820. She, Zilphia Hill Potter, married Richard

Ferriss, November 3, 1830.

WANTED:—Parents of Gilbert J. Ferriss, who was born at New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 17, 1779, who married Olive Griswold, March 3, 1800, at New Milford. She was born at Woodbury, New Haven Co., Conn. Their children were: (1), Maria Ferriss; (2), Edwin J. Ferriss; (3), F.rst Richard Ferriss; (4), First Henrietta Ferriss; (5), Second Henrietta Ferriss; (6), Second Richard Ferriss; (7), Maryann; and (8), Esther Ferriss. Esther Ferriss.

WANTED:-Parents and ancestors of Catherine Weaver, who married John Welty, March 10, 1789, and located at Gettys-

burg, Pennsylvania.

WANTED:—Ancestry of John Jacob Welty, who married Christian Braeff, March 28, 1757, and had (1), Anna Eizibeth; (2), John; (3), Christina; (4), John Henry; (5), Frederick; and (6), Margreate.

I also desire information in regard to the Radford's, who

lived in Derbyshire, England, about and before 1760. HOWARD VAN WERT WELTV.

Wood—Silsay. Wanted, the parents of Simon Wood, who married Mary Silsby, at Scotland, Windham Co., Conn., March 5, 1752, and the address of some descendant of this

marriage.

2. PALMER—SILSBY. Wanted, the parents of Samuel Palmer who married Lidia Silsby, at Scotland, Windham Co., Conn., January 18, 1739, and the address of some descendant

of this marriage
3. Weed—Silsber. Wanted, the parents of Timothy
Weed, who married Sarah Silsby, at Ridgefield, Fairfield Co.,
Conn., December 1, 1777, and the address of some descendant of this marriage.

of this marriage.

4. RANDALL—SILSRY. Wanted, the parents of Abigsil Randall, who married Jonathan Silsby, at Colchester, New London Co., Conn., April 26, 1733, and the address of some descendant of this marriage. Did this Jonathan belong to the Windham, Conn., family of Silsby?

5. BENEDICT—SILSRY. Wanted, the parents of Mary Benedict, who married Abijah Silsby, at Stamford. New Canaan, Fairfield Co., Conn., in summer of 1792, and the address of some descendant of this marriage was Abijah, one of the Windham.

Conn., Silsby's.

Conn., Silsby's.

6. Cady—Silsby. Wanted, the address of some descendant of Emery Cady, of Woodstock, Conn., who married at Woodstock, 1st, January 1, 1843. Sophia Silsby; 2d, August 22, 1855. Emeline Silsby, sisters, by Sophia, he had one (1) son James, born at Woodstock, present residence unknown.

7. Stevens, the address of some descendant of Silsby Stevens, son of Simon and Lydia (Silsby), Stevens of Acworth, N. H., and Springfield, Vt., who married Abigail Weatherhee, at Acworth, N. H., March 21, 1803, supposed to have settled in Southern Ohio, on the Ohio River.

8. Silsbee.—Trowbridge. Information wanted about Joshua Silsbee, an actor and delineator of Yankee charac'er, 1840 to 1855, and his wife Mrs. Trowbridge, an English actress, who after the death of Silsbee. Dreember 22, 1855, married William A. Chapman. Want date and place of marriage, also give name and parents of Mrs. Trowbridge with dates of her birth and death. of her birth and death.

ALLEN—SILSBY. Wanted, parents and also date and place of the birth of Lydia Allen, who married Jonathan Si'sby.

of Windham, Conn., March 1, 1715.

10. Silsay—Silsage. Everyone of this name or any whose uncestors bore it are requested to correspond with George H. Silsby, Concord, N. H., who is collecting data for a Silsby— Silsbee Genealogy.

GEORGE H. SILSBY, Concord, N. H.

To which family of Lawrence did John Lawrence belong: who married Anna Hathaway, daughter of Melitish Hathaway? He resided in or near New Bedford, Mass., previous to year 1789, later in Pen-Yan, New York, Address,
W. H. H. Tainter, Kansas City, Mo.

CORRECTION.—Devotion: Edward Devotion, of Rox-bury, had Mary, (and not Edward), "February 25, 1649, bap-tized four days old: the same day with his wife Mary," Mary, the daughter, married February 5, 1667, John Davis, born Oct. 1, 1643. He died March 16, 1705. She died February 15, 1683. Was the mother of at least three sons and two daughters. (See Gen. of Samuel Davis, of Oxford, page 5, and Broovline Historical Publication No. 14, page 36, which latter claims "eleven children." I can give you more correcting Dinsmore Densmore, if you wish.

B. A. LEONARD, De Pere, Wisconsin.

WANTED:-Information regarding the ancestors of Jno.

WANTED:—Information regarding the ancestors of Juo. Vinton, of Lynn, Mass, and Ann, his wife. Juo. died at New Haven in 1663, his wife, one year later.

ALSO:—Information regarding the ancestors of Daniel Clyde and Esther Ranken, his wife. The former was born in Clydesdale, Scotland, 1683, and his wife in 1706, dying in Windham, New Hampshire, June 4th, 1753, and February 16th, 1779, respondence solicited. Address, respectively. They emigrated to this country about 1730. Cor-

O. B. SNELL, Toledo, Ohio.

May I inquire through your paper of the ancestors of a Southern family? In 1802, this family lived near Welden, N. C., Wm. Downs, father of daughter Jensey, born November 14th, 1778; daughter Sarah, born February 4th, 1781; son David, born February 22, 1783.

Richard Downs, grandson of William, born Weldon, N. C.,

May 8, 1800. William, born August 12th, 1802.

The maiden name of the wife of William Downs, Sr., is wanted and name of his parents, also any information of David, his son, no revolutionary record known, though doubtless there is one. I read your paper with much interest but seldom see any communication from the South, or names of Southern families given, which, of course, would interest me especially. Respectfully,

ANN SMITH, 220 N. Vine St., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED:-Information as to the birth-place and ancestry of Abel Hill, who came to Maryland in 1669, on the "Nightingale," which sailed from Hull, England. He settled in Ann Arundell County, Md., and he or his immediate descendants married into the Gott and Goldsborough families. Address, Mrs. H. M. Hill, 8 Avenue Marceau, Paris, France.

Who were the parents of Philip Owen, mentioned as a Revolutionary soldier in July number of the Spirit of '76? Was he any relation to Jesse Owen, born January, 1740, a private in Captain George Loomis' Company; Col. Henry Ludington's Regiment? Answer through Spirit of '76.

M. A. Taylor, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Can you inform me how I can obtain the Eddy Family Tree—as I see it given in the Genealogical references in the July number of the Spirit of '76? My husband's grandmother was Mary Eddy, who married Zalten Panie, of Smithfield, R. L. somewhere about 1785 or 90. I am anxious to find out if her father or grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. If you father or grandfather served in the keyong on all was can direct me in any way, I shall be very grateful. At present I do not know her father's name. If I could find that out it might pave the way for more.

Respectfully, might pave the way for more. Respectfully,
Mrs. Free L. Panie, 1219 Story St., Boone, Iowa.

In 1685, MacLELLAN, of Barmagachan, Parish of Borgue, In 1685, MACLELLAN, of Barmagachan, Parish of Borgue, Kirkeudbrightshire, Scotland, bought a plantation at Woodbridge, N. J., and returned to Scotland in 1689, leaving three children at Woodbridge. The deed to this plantation ran to Robert Maclellan, and he was known in Scotland and in New Jersey as Larro Maclellan. Information wanted as to full names and descendants of these three children.

names and descendants of these three children.

About 1720, one Robert McClellan, or Maclellan, born in 1698, married Elizabeth Ewing, at Hopewill Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and about 1727, moved to Chester Co., Pa., with James and Margaret Ewing, her parents. Wanted to know the relationship between Robert McClellan, who settled in Woodbridge, in 1685, and returned to Scot'and, in 1689, and this Robert Maclellan, who married Elizabeth Ewing in 1720. EWING, in 1720.

THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 417 Superior St., Chicago.

Who were the parents of Joanna Colegrove, daughter of William. She married Stenhen Fisk, of Scituate, R. I. She was born May. 1792; died March 20, 1838, resided in Scituate, R. I. Address.

SUSAN J. S. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.

Can any of the readers of the SPIRIT OF '76 give me any information in regard to the ancestors of "Job Fish," born July 9th, 1766, and "Rachel Lounsbury." born July 26, 1771. They were married probably at Schaghticole, Rensalact Co., N. Y. as they later removed from there to Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. Also the ancestors of "William Jones," who was born Sept. 11, 1783, probably in Oswego Co., N. Y. He had a brother Samuel and a sister who married a Cole, William married first Eva Failing, after her death, Elizabeth Fish, of Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. Any information by mail, or through the pages of this paper, will be most gratefully read. paper, will be most gratefully read.

Mrs. J. S. THATCHER, 281 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Cincinnati, O., August 16, 1900.

My Dear Sir:-Enclosed check for \$2.00. You may mail me a photo of the group of the delegates to the Convention of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and ten copies of the June number SPIRIT OF '75, for distribution among friends.

At Detroit, I took a position not thinking I would come first on the picture, and made the same mistake in New York. There were other men more prominent and handsome that

should have had that place,

The Congress was a success, and the New York Society is entitled to great credit. The speeches as a rule were very fine indeed. While our Ex-President General Murphy was very happy in his remarks, he mis-quoted the Declaration of Independence. That immortal document does not say that all men are created "free and equal" but that all men are "created equal," and endowed with certain inalienable rights is indisputably and pre-eminently true, and should be accepted by every American and especially by Sons of the American Revolution whose fathers fought and struggled on many bloody battlefields, through long years, to perpetuate that in piration, Withe kind regards, I remain,

Yours truly, JOHN W. HARPER.

Cardenas Barracks, Cuba, July 2, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

My Dear Sir and Compatriot:-The flag sent by you from the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, arrived safely, and has been delivered to the Children's Asylum and will be flown for the first time July 4th, this year.

I assure you the manager of the Asylum fully appreciates your kindness and will, I trust, preserve it with kind recollections of the donators. I, myself, wish to thank you, and through you the Society, for their kindness. I think that these people do have some slight love for the Americans, certainly they should have, as there has been a great deal done for them, and this particular asylum brought from a pig pen up to an institution to be quite proud of. Yours sincerely,

WM. PAULDING, U. S. A.

Oneonta, N. Y., April 11th, 1900.

Mr. L. H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:-Enclosed please find \$1.00 for renewal of my subscription for one year. As long as the SPIRIT OF '76 is kept up to its present high standard, I shall be a subscriber, and be-As long as the SPIRIT OF '76 is kept lieve that it should be taken and supported by every one who is

a member of a Patriotic Society.

Your editorial in the March number as to the "Clique" I was glad to find, as heretofore I had heard only one side of

the controversy.

Sincerely yours, ALLEN H. WATTLES.

New York, March 27, 1900.

Dear Mr. CORNISH:-

Enclosed is copy of letter sent by the Architectural League Mr. Holohan. If this action has to-day, been endorsed by to Mr. Holohan. If this action has to-day, been endorsed by the Sculpture Society and notice to that effect sent him, I suppose you may make any use you choose of this letter, in the press or your own paper.

Very truly yours, H. K. BUSH-BROWN, Sculptor, 107 East 27th St.

Detroit, September 7th, 1900.

I. H. CORNISH, Esq.

Dear Sir:—We enclose \$1.00 to insure a continuance of your paper. We trust the Spirit will continue to flourish, as it would certainly be a disgrace for the Association not to have an official organ. Yours respectfully, DUDLEY W. SMITH.

Springfield, Ohio, June 21, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

Pardon me for not at once thanking you for the facts you so kindly sent me, the delay was unavoidable. I have received so kindly sent me, the delay was unavoidable. I have received three other replies to my query of December, all from different parts of our Country, showing what an extensive circulation your valuable magazine has. Enclosed please find Postal Order for one dollar (1.00), my subscription for the following year, beginning with July, I believe. With thanks again, I am, Yours truly,

Mrs. A. P. Louis Cochran.

The Pacific Coast Kimballs will hold their Fourth Annual Reunion, Saturday, October 6th, 1900, on the summit of Mt. Tamalpais, which is just across the Golden Gate from this city. These Reunions are very enjoyable affairs, and we hope this coming one will be the best yet. Mr. F. W. K. is taking an active interest in it; he and his brother, John Albion Kim! ali, an active interest in it; he and his brother, John Albion Kim' ali, attorneys, have only recently come from San Luis Obispo, to this city, they being of the Maine Kimball tribe, as my tather, the late Charles Bradbury Kimball, (page 810, Kimball History), was also. Last year there were about 60 Kimball cousins at the Reunion. A gentleman here, Mr. F. G. Sanborn, whose wife is a Moore, says they intend going East the latter part of September, to be at the Moore Family Reunion, and that there were 4000 there last year. The "Spirit of '76" is being kept alive at these Reunions as well as in the various patriotic societies. Very truly yours,
SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL societies.

Count de Lafayette, a lineal descendant of the General Marquis de Lafayette, was the guest of honor of the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, at Albany, N. Y., July 17th. A dinner was given him at the Ten Eyck, the next day he was escorted around the city.

#### OLD ENGLISH RECORDS.

In 1896 and 1897, I obtained from Brannton, England, 8t records of baptisms, weddings and burials of the Allens and Allins, recorded in that parish from 1538 to 1638. Among them is the marriage of "Richard Allen and Margaret Wyott, in 1583, The same records give the baptisms of five chi dren of "Richard Allen and Margaret," which have heretofore all been claimed to have been the issue of this marriage. There is no question about the reliability of the Braunton records. They are true as recorded, nevertheless, on explanation of the Aliyn records that I have lately found, in three parishes near Braunton, I am satisfied that Richard's children, baptized before 1591, are the issue of this Margaret (Wyott) Allen, but that all baptized after 1590, are not her children.

After considering all of these records and the will of this Richard, proved May 10th, 1652, it is my opinion that Richard's 2018, Thomas, Richard, Matthew, and two children, not recorded in the Braunton records, are the offspring of a later marriage of "Richard Allyn" with a second "Margaret."

This marriage and the haptisms of the two other children

are recorded in another parish, with dates that do not conflict with the Braunton records.

A bride was generally married in her home parish, but the bridegroom was very likely to be from another parish. This shows the importance of searching more parishes for the record of baptism of Richard Allyn, which would give his father's name and focation.

I have connecting records of two parishes relating to the English wives and children of this Thomas Allyn. These valuable records have been collected in a search for the ancestry of Hon. Matthew Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., 1636, and of his

brother Thomas, of Barnstable, Mass.

This outline of my investigations is given with the hope that some of their descendants will be sufficiently interested to help continue the search for the records and wills of Kichard Allyn's ancestors, which are desired.

JEREMIAH ALLYN, Conneaut, Ohio.

A barn in Frederick township, near Pottsville, Pa., that was built in 1740, was recently struck by lightning. The farm on which it was located was owned by Colonel Frederick Antes, and General Washington had his headquarters there during the encampment at Pottsgrove.

Mrs. Caroline Catlin Hungerford, who died recently in Hartford, Conn., was the descendant of Captain Joseph Wads-worth, who concealed the Connecticut charter in the famous Charter Oak.

The annual meeting of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, was held July 4th, at the Metropolitan Club. resolution was passed appropriating \$250 toward the erection of resolution was passed appropriating \$250 toward the erection of a monument over the graves of the prison ship martyrs. The monument is being erected under the auspices of the Prison Martyrs' Monument Association. The following officers were elected:—President, William Greene Ward: Vice-President, Nicholas Fish: Secretary, Talbot Olyphant: Treasurer, Charles Albert Hoyt; Assistant Treasurer, John Alexander Rutherfurd; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Manci's Holmes Hutton; Surgeon, Thomas M. Chrystie; Standing Committee:—William Linn Keese. McDougall Hawkes and Daniel Winslow.



The Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America will not be published as a part of the "Spirit of '76" hereafter, but if enough subscriptions are received to warrant its publication as a quarterly of fifty pages it will be continued until finished. The price, including "The Spirit of '76," will be two dollars a year until completed.

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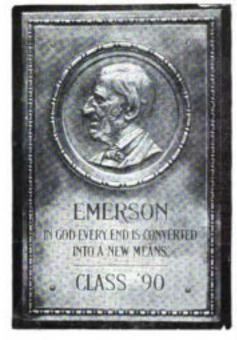
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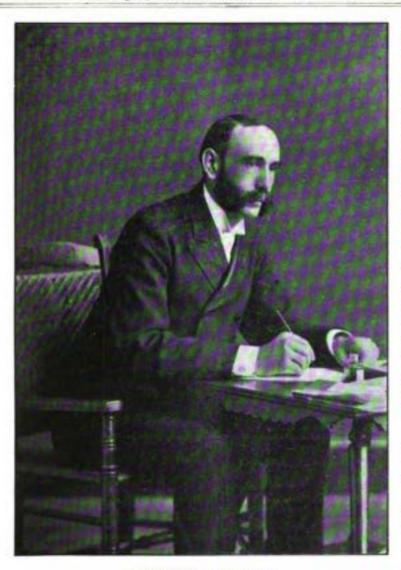
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CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY,

Treasurer General, National Society S. A. R.

Running for Congress.

ORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY, of Peckskill, was born on the homestead farm on Locust Avenue, near Peckskill, in the town of Cortland, on July 17th, 1850. He comes of a family that have resided in the county since 1680, when two brothers, James and Matthew Pugsley, came from England and settled in the manor of Pelham. The great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a son of that patriotic sire was an active participant in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was the father of Gilbert T. Pugsley, who is the respected father of Cornelius A. Pugsley, who is the seventh in the line from the original settlers of two hundred and twenty odd years ago. The family is an honored one throughout Westchester county, and Cornelius A. Pugsley has added new honor and lustre to it, by his business ability, his rise from the lowest round in the ladder of business life to the top round as the President of one of the soundest financial institutions in the state of New York.

Mr. Pugsley received his early education in the public schools, and later enjoyed private instruction. In 1870 he entered the Westchester County National Bank, of Peekskill, in a clerical capacity. With that old and noted institution he has ever since been identified, devoted to its best energies, and for many years he has been its leading spirit. During his clerkship he was appointed to the position of teller of the bank; in 1879 he became its cashier, in the spring of 1897 its Vice President, and in the fall of the same year was elected President of the institution that twenty-nine years before he had entered as a clerk.

During the past ten years of his administration the bank has risen from the bottom of the ladder until to-day it is one of the strongest and staunchest national banks in the state of New York.

The marvelous success and growth of the bank is almost entirely due to Mr. Pugsley's indefatigable efforts in behalf of the institution.

As a public speaker Mr. Pugsley enjoys a high reputation, which in the last few years especially has been steadily extending. His addresses delivered on commemorative and other important occasions are of the oratorical order marked by wide information, strong sympathy and sensibility, and great felicity of expression and arrangement.

Mr. Pugsley is a member and Treasurer-General for the United States of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is also one of the leading members and officers of the Empire

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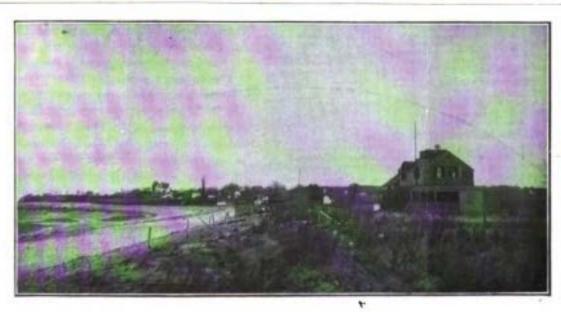
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The original bell of the Alamo is now in the possession of Miss Adina De Zavalia, of San Antonio, President of the Texas Daughters of the Republic. It was discovered three months ago at Goliad when offered for sale as old from by Moses Opp. n-heimer. Reports of the discovery appeared in the new-papers, and correspondence was at once opened with Mr. Oppenheimer by Miss De Zavalia. The result was that the bell was delivered to her. It is 18 inches high, 14 inches in diameter, and weight about thirty-five pounds. The date "1772" diameter, and weight about thirty-five pounds. The date "1772" is engraved on it, together with the words "San Antonio" and the Spanish coat-of-arms. The bell will be placed in the Alamo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller Horton have arrived home from Europe, and Mrs. Horton, who, in addition to being on the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Board of Women Managers, is chairman of the committee on entertainments and ceremonies, will very soon call her committee together to formulate plans for next year.

The general desire has been met in assigning the chairmanship of this important committee to Mrs. Horton, and no woman in New York State is better able to fulfill its duties through position, leisure and those charming qualities of heart and tact which go to make up the qualities of a leader, than is she.

## THE SPIRIT OF 76.

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Vol. VII.

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T HE Executive Committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, are apparently trying to rouse the apathy that has fallen over that organization.

The National Society has always been hampered by a lack of support from the State Societies and does not receive revenue enough to make any radical reform.

The publishing of a Decennial Register, by the National Society, would be a good thing, were it not that the State Societies had published books of a similar nature at great expense in many instances and were surfeited with this matter.

The Desecration of the flag is another subject that should be pushed after election is over. There are too many desecrated flags flying at this time to make legislation in favor of the flag popular.

General U. S. Grant, said: "There is no name so great that it should be placed upon the flag of our Country." But, then, General Grant is dead and behind the time anyhow.

T HE State Societies believe very much in the Democratic doctrine of states' rights which prevailed before the Civil War and run their organizations as a separate government. This necessitates extra expenses that, if turned into a central body, could be materially reduced and results obtained from a National body that the separate action of the states could not hope for.

That there is more interest taken in the National Society is shown from the attendance at the last two Congresses at Detroit and New York—there were 80 outside delegates at Detroit. The Spirit of '76 told such glowing tales of the treatment received there, that when the Convention was called in New York City, one hundred and sixty were present.

If the states would only take an interest in the National body and send their best men to deliberate with Compatriots from all sections of our country, results would obtain that would make us proud of our membership.

T HERE is another thing that has been suggested by resignations from the State Societies, as many a good man in his zeal to keep things moving in his Society has given offence or been offended and severs his connection with the Society.

If there was an arrangement made by which he could retain a membership in the National Society, he could be saved to the cause and the National Society would be benefited by his dues.

A NOTHER thing that the National Society are agitating, is the Insignia; there is very little demand for it, and the price asked for it is at least ten dollars more than it is worth. This extra ten dollars goes for the name of the manufacturer, and there is no reason why it should, there are other firms as reliable, who can do as good work and, if a change in design is made they should have a chance to figure on the making of it.

There is a demand for a less conspicuous decoration than that we now have and many have suggested the small ones that were first used, but cannot now be purchased.

It is hoped that the societies will take some action on this matter at the next Congress, to be held in Pittsburgh, April 30 and May 1st, next.

THE November issue of the SPIRIT OF '76, will contain the speech made by Rufus Choate, b: fore the New England Society in New York City, on the Pilgrim Fathers, and that was so eloquent, that it made Dan'el Webster weep, and other interesting articles on the early Thanksgiving day with appropriate illustrations will make this a specially interesting number.

DECEMBER will bring out No. 76, of the SPIRIT OF
'76, and it is hoped that our friends who have so
long had it in mind to do something to help it along,
will take advantage of the fact, that it is Christmas and
send in their donations. They may come in as checks,
money, produce, railroad passes, Advertising Contracts,
subscriptions, or any way that you may think proper to
assist the dissemination of patriotic literature.

There have been enormous political funds to which you have contributed.

There has been a constant call for funds to do missionary work among the heathen both of which you have responded to nobly.

There is a chance for you to respond to this quiet hint, that patriotism and Americanism should be fostered at home.

T HE lecture "Colonial Life Among the Puritans" will be given in Hartford, Conn., December 12th, at 4 P. M., before the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in aid of the Groton Memorial.

#### TO FOSTER PATRIOTISM.

From Journal and Courier, Little Falls, N. Y.

Allusion has frequently been made to the fact, that chiefest among the objects of the two kindred organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, are the fostering of a spirit of patriotism in the rising generationthe marking of too long neglected historic spots-and the celebration of anniversaries of the important events in our national history. If it be true that the future welfare of our beloved land rests upon the boys and girls of to-day, if it be true that the lessons learned in childbood, in filial obedience, unswerving integrity, and courteous behavior, are those which growing with his growth, develop the boy into the truest type of manhood-if the girl carry with her the early taught belief that her example should ever stand for all that is highest and best, developing into the noblest type of womanhood,-does it not follow that daily lessons from the first school days, in the highest principles of patriotism, would be so impressed upon the minds of the rising generation, that with its maturity would come the realization of the great truth, that "Pure Citizenship is not made by grandiloquent orators,-neither is true patriotism manufactured by martial music,-but they are founded upon the eternal principles of right."

In the forceful words of Gen. A. D. Shaw, if: "In the opening exercises of our schools a proper recognition of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes and fealty to the Union be daily given," thus fostering patriotism by Increasing reverence for that flag which stand for country, ready obedience to that country's laws, and respect for its highest representatives, and with the examples of truest patriots daily given as incentive to highest action, would not this indeed aid in developing that "pure citizenship," in whose hands the future of this great

republic might safely rest?

In the interests of a Chapter of the D. A. R., the impetus to the organization of which was first given by the lamented Mrs. Frank A. Willard, the schools of this city were visited for the purpose of introducing patriotic exercises, and the courteous reception and interest manifested by those then in charge are pleasantly recalled, This was several years ago, and it is believed had the matter been again brought to notice, the patriotism and courtesy of those now in charge might have aided in bringing about most gratifying results. Such indeed would be the case if the beautiful flag salute was now a part of the daily exercise, and if there was allusion to the historic event of which each day is an anniversary; for by study of the historic calendar, one finds there is hardly a day which might not be commemorated in memory of some event worthy of record in that great and terrible struggle of our ancestors for justice and liberty. Washington's birthday, his inauguration as first President of the United States, his farewell to the army, to his officers in Fraunces Tavern, N. Y. City, the battle of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Yorktown, beautiful Flag Day, might all be made the occasion of short but most inspiring exercises, while to the scenes of historic interest in this famous and picturesque Mohawk Valley, there might be made at fitting time by teachers and scholars, "patriotic pilgrimages," as they are called, and which are often conducted under guidance of the societies mentioned, resulting in great and lasting benefit. Few valleys are as beautiful as the Mohawk, and few can boast of an Oriskany and a Herkimer.

The first church service ever held in Little Falls, on Washington's Birthday, was that in Emmanuel church, in 1897, and services were also held in this

church on July 4th, '97 and '98, with eloquent sermons by the rector, Rev. C. E. S. Rasay, these services under the auspices of Astenrogen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Seems it not very fitting that such services should, from year to year, be held in the different churches of this city, with appropriate sermons by the rectors whose courtesy and co-operation is ever ready to aid in all that tends to elevate, strengthen and enlighten, and these days thus patriotically observed, would they not benefit the youthful and adult public? These gatherings might be made of such interest they could not fail to attract, and young America, as illustrated by the nine year old boy's, forcibly if not very elegantly expressed approbation of the same, who when questioned as to his opinion of the service promptly and emphatically responded, "It was boss," and when further interrogated as to his presence at a similar service the following year, answered with equal promptitude and increasing ardor, "But you just bet I'd come!"

The patriotic societies have certainly endeavored to be faithful to their trust. The offering of prizes for best historical essays in the schools, the putting on file for the past two years in the school library of the two official organs of the D. A. R. and S. A. R., viz., the "American Monthly Magazine" and "The Spirit of '76," the presentation of Washington's picture by a representative of the Sons to the city schools,—all these are attempts to interest, and exemplify the true principles

for which these great organizations stand.

The flag, our beloved "Old Glory," floats now from school buildings, an inspiration to every beholder, and in passing, might it not be suggested that these flags be fashioned of material impervious to nature's tearful mood, so that the stars continue undimmed, the stripes unfading,—and with the inspiring "salute to the flag," each scholar daily pledging thereto "loyalty and life," the strains of our national anthems ringing and swelling through class-rooms and corridors, at beginning and close of school, would not all this, it may be repeated, serve "to promote the growth of patriotism, and America through her noble type of citizenship thus become indeed the true leader among the great nations of the earth?"

C. L. H. RAWD IN.

#### WHO MAY BEAR A COAT-OF-ARMS IN AMERICA.

This question has been already answered by the Heraldry Committee of the N. E. H. G. Society: "No one." Now, a member of that committee has an article in the Mayflower Descendant saying that "none of the Mayflower passengers were arms-bearers. As there are two sides to this question, as well as to others, and as a committee of this voluntary society can have no earthly authority to decide the matter, I may be pardoned for taking the opposite stand and saying: "Everyone." And, since people all over this country, whose means and tastes permit them to have fine private carriages, emblazon them and the harnesses with arms or crests, it may interest some to learn what there is to be said on that side.

In support of my assertion, I must first call attention to the fact that heraldry, the world over, had its rise in arms of assumption. Not for a long time did the crown attempt to control or regulate such matters in certain nations or in certain parts of such nations. Since then, a system has grown up under the officers to whom the monarch delegated authority, which some enthusiasts have denominated the "Science of Heraldry." As the rules adopted in the several countries radically

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differ from each other in very essential things and are frequently revised, this code of expressing by symbols certain alliances and descents, should hardly be dignified by classification with the sciences. In England, which our Anglo-maniae friends are constantly quoting as the only guide, to the body of heralds, known as the College of Arms, was given the charge of these matters. Their jurisdiction was limited to England alone. In Scotland, the Lyon king of arms was the authority and his power never reached beyond the Scotch boundaries. In Ireland, there was Ulster King of arms, with like powers to those of Lyon, but limited to Ireland alone. Never was a herald given jurisdiction in the American Colonies, nor was any attempt ever made by the Crown to regulate the bearing of arms here. A great deal has been said and written about grants of arms to certain colonists in the eighteenth century, the period when arms-bearing first assumed noticeable proportions on this side of the ocean, but nearly all of these statements are pure fiction. It was beyond the power of any herald to make a grant to an American colonist, as such, and only upon the evidence or representation of his descent from a family of England, Ireland or Scotland, was it possible to stretch the authority of these officers to the point of treating such applications as within the scope of their respective districts. It is safe to assert that the number of such was exceedingly small. In France, a series of "visitations" were made by the heralds, and arms were by them recorded where satisfactory evidence was given of use extending back for a period of years. In the latest visitation use in a family for one hundred years was sufficient proof. The heralds did not demand to know who first assumed the arms. England followed the example of France, and the visitations were made at intervals-the later ones after the settlement of the colonies, and any arms-bearers here were, therefore, debarred from any opportunity to show their evidences. In England, the rule was not unlike that of France, and use for about three generations was wholly sufficient in most cases. Since the discontinuance of the vititations a man in England has found no difficulty at any time in obtaining a grant of arms from the college, upon payment of the fees exacted for such grant. If the possession of arms (as many claim for England) is evidence of a petty nobility, it is now a very simple and inexpensive matter to rise above the common herd.

This theory is very much encouraged by the heralds and their followers, but it has very little to rest upon. The crown does not create peers fast enough to satisfy the great mass of prosperous ones there, so this theory finds ready acquiescence in certain quarters. The possession, however, of landed estates, with or without coat-armor, will be still found to give a man a standing in England as a "gentleman" which the arms without property can never confer. There are great land-owners there who look with contempt upon arms who will not display them nor seek from the college any grant. An authority there whose defense of the college as the only source of authentic arms, won for him an honorary degree from Oxford University, Joseph Foster, assures us not only that there are landed gentry without arms, but knights and baronets and peers of the realm. In England, the descent of arms is to all sons of a bearer and to all male line branches forever. This is not questioned by any, yet the college refuses to certify to any man's right, no matter how perfect the evidences of his descent, unless fees have been paid to enter that descent in the records of the college. For three generations they will accept (upon payment of the fees) a man's statement on oath, i. e. himself, his father and grand-

father, but if he neglects to pay the fee, even though his own father was an arms-bearer by their own records and though as his son he has inherited his landed property, the heralds refuse to certify. The right to bear arms exists in thousands and thousands of cases, but as fees were never paid to record the descent with the heralds, no certificate will issue of such right, and, therefore, in the technical sense in which the term is employed in heraldry such arms are not "authorized" to be borne. In 1891, the N. E. H. G. Society permitted a man to gratify his vanity by printing in its magazine what he calls the "Authorized Arms of New England," naming his own and twenty-eight other families as the aristocracy of the first century here. Not content with the implied claim to aristocracy through arms-bearing, made in the magazine, he adds in the pamphlet reprint this claim in explicit terms. By the very evidence he there cites more than three-fourths of the twenty-nine, including his own family, who are not authorized. This man is not ignorant of the laws of the English heralds whom he never tires of quoting as the true source of authority and he knows his emigrantancestor never "established his right in the college of arms." Does he presume upon the ignorance of his readers to force his claim to exclusive heraldic distinction. He knows as well as I do that no man in the American Colonies was "authorized" to bear arms unless his individual name was entered in the heralds' records. Anyone here may satisfy himself that he has found evidence that his own and certain other families could be authentically traced back to some one whom the heralds had recognized. That is precisely what the compiler of this list has done, but the evidence has satisfied no one but himself, and least of all the heralds. If his ancestor ever made a pretence to armorial rights or to be better than his neighbors, no evidence of either now remains. The only marks to be found of heraldic pretensions in the family before the Revolution are upon the tombstone of one of the third American generation, in Ipswich, who died in 1725, and the arms thereon are not the arms he now claims for his ancestors! Is it not possible this man of the first quarter of the eighteenth century knew as much of the subject as his industrious descendant? It is no evidence of fraud in the earlier bearings that the like arms are now assigned by some one to a family with a slightly dissimilar name-surnames in centuries undergo many modifications in different locations. It is doubtful if the majority of those emigrants in his roll ever heard of the arms he has attributed to them. list is a libel upon the heraldry of America. The assumption of arms in colonial times, in the absence of any restriction or regulation by the Crown, was a right, and so understood by those here and by them very freely availed of, as it had been by the people of England at an earlier period. Arms thus assumed, are found upon old gravestones in our ancient cemeteries, are borne by descendants to-day and constitute in an important degree the real heraldry of America, resting upon as firm a basis as that of other lands.

The heir-looms of Colonial days, the emblazoned silverware, the arms carved upon furniture, engraved in book-plates and seals, wrought in needle-work or painted by the artist of long ago, are precious evidences of this heraldry. In Virginia, a record of all such relics has been compiled and the arms of the several families printed in one of the historical magazines there. Here, in New England, we are treated to the extraordinary spectacle of an antiquarian society devoting all its energies to discrediting the antiquities of the very section it claims as its special field. Had it seen fit to

follow the example of Virginia, we should have had a worthy chronicle of our New England heraldry, longer by far, than that of all the other original colonies combined. Many of the families first settling in Virginia, and those in New England, bear the same surnames. In some instances, the founders of Virginia and Massachusetts are known to have been of the same family. \*

 Lineage of George Ruggles, a member of the Virginia Company. William and Mary College Historical Magazine, vol. 3.

The rulings of the N. E. H. G. Society, touching heraldry, contain so much that is untrue, or that is only half the truth, that they are here given, that their errors and mis-statements may be more clearly pointed out:

"As there is no person and no institution in the "United States with authority to regulate the use of the "coat-of-arms, your committee discourages their dis-

" play in any way or form.

"Prior to the Revolution, as subjects of a gov"ernment recognizing heraldry, certain of the inhabi"tants were entitled to bear coats-of-arms, but only
"such as were grantees of arms, or who could prove
"descent in the male line from an ancestor to whom
"arms were granted or confirmed by the heralds.

"Females did not regularly bear arms, but the "daughter of an arms-bearing father could use the "paternal coat in a lozenge. When she married such "arms did not descend to her children (except by spec-"ial authority), unless she was an heiress marryi g an "armiger, and then only as quarterings of her husband's "arms."

"The mere fact that an individual possessed a painting of a coat-of-arms, used it upon plate or as a bookplate or seal or had it put upon his gravestone, is not
proof that he had a right to it.

"Proof of right must either be found in the heralds" records or be established by authentic pedigree direct

" from an armiger.

"A coat-of-arms did not belong with a family name but only to the particular family bearing the name to "whose progenitor it had been granted or confirmed, and it was as purely individual a piece of property as a homestead. Hence, it was as ridiculous to assume arms without being able to prove the right as it would now be to make use of a representation of the "Washington mansion at Mt. Vernon and claim it as having been the original property of one's family, unless bearing the name of Washington, and being of the line of those who owned it."

The first paragraph states that there is no person and no institution in this country to regulate the use of arms, which is very true, and that being the case, it seems entirely absurd for the members of this committee to presume to do so by "discouraging their display in

any form."

In the second paragraph, we are told that certain subjects were entitled to bear arms, but only such as were grantees or "who could prove descent" from a grantee. Now, as there was then "no person and no institution with authority to regulate the use of arms" in these colonies, the Crown never having exercised any control here, these restrictions had no application whatever. As a matter of fact, there were no such regulations in England either. A man "who could prove descent" from a grantee was never entitled to bear arms in the ruling of the heralds. He must have that descent entered in the records of the college, and have paid the fees to place it there to be an authorized bearer of arms.

The third paragraph says that "females" did not bear arms, but could "use" paternal arms in a lozenge, but they did not descend to children unless she was an "heiress." This is simply the modern English heralds' ruling for England. It has no application in the colonies. In Scotland, an entirely different rule obtains, where all arms through females descend as quarterings, and such is the rule in most continental countries. The latter is the only rational system—that of England is narrow, unjust and unworthy imitation. Why our local society quotes England in these matters to the exclusion of all other places is not apparent, except on the theory that New England was exclusively settled by English-men, which is very far from true. In the Suffolk files, in Massachusetts, is the will of Michael Martin, bearing his arms upon its seal, and this will is of the seventeenth century. Can there be a doubt in any fair-minded person that Michael was an American gentleman and his ancestors of the gentry of Ireland? A great deal has been said first and last by amateur heralds here regarding the bearing of arms by women and as to arms inherited through females and mostly in the strain of that quoted above. The fact is, that, in this, as in all else, there are no laws that can regulate the custom in America. It is true that many prominent peop'e, north and south, before the Revolution, adopted as their own the arms of a mother's family or those of an earlier female ancestor. Old book-plates still preserved in collections, show this to have been a common practice, These precedents are sufficient to warrant the bearing of such arms by any who so prefer. There are no fixed laws as to heraldry of universal application. Each nation or section makes such as are desirable for local uses. (And this rubbish is called " "science" by its votaries!) In the absence of any laws, now, as before the day when royalty first assumed supervisi n anywhere, each one may elect as to the plan he will adopt. I know the Anglo-maniaes will scoff at this, but it is not at all unprecedented. The duplication of arms in England in different families, which heralds in modern days have been at great pains to change by making slight distinguishing alterations of charges or tinctures, had its origin largely from the use of maternal arms. times, the sale of a coat-of-arms to a man of different family name was permissible and legal and was duly recorded. In war a victor seized and bore the crest of his vanquished and renounced his own. The bearing of crests is confined to men it is said, always excepting the reigning queen. As the American woman is a queen in her own right the may do the same; and notwithstanding all that is said of the impropriety of a woman's displaying a crest and the sneer that only "ignorant Americans" do this, the fact remains that women of noble birth in England and on the continent defy the authority of the heralds in this matter and crests very often appear upon their book-plates. The usual custom there, however, is as follows: (and I will try to be exact, for all I have ever seen printed on this point has been at fault in some particular, and more confusion exists as to the practice regarding woman's arms than on any other branch of heraldry): A married woman during the lifetime of her husband bears his arms upon a shield. If she has inherited arms she impales them on the same shield with those of her husband. Should she become a widow, she bearr the same, but, upon a lozenge. If she again marries, she renounces all right to the arms of her former husband. A maiden bears on a lovenge the arms of her father. However European heralds may rule, these are the regulations of custom there.

The fourth paragraph warns us that arms painted,

graven on plate, etc., among our heir-looms are not proof. I rather think they are. Such evidences were acceptable to the heralds in the visitations in those countries where visitations were made, they will be accepted by the Ulster King of Arms in Ireland to this day. If such evidences were good enough for the heralds of France and England and Scotland, in former days, if they still are good enough for title to an ancient family arms for an Irish gentieman, they are good also for the authenticity of the arms of an American citizen here. In much higher esteem should we hold these precious relies than the certificate of any herald as to a record eight or ten generations ago paid for by some ancestor, lineal or otherwise.

The fifth paragraph recites that, "either" proof it must be found in their records. If our local society is ticated pedigree." Lither will not do! The heraids say, must be found in their records. If our local society is to adopt the heraids' rules, let it be honestly done. This is the key to this whole subject. Arms-bearers in England two hundred years ago, were quite numerous and in the usual increase of families the number of descendants justly entitled to arms is legion. The heraids know this as well as anyone. Very few lines are recorded beyond one or two generations and we all know that younger branches, though as lawfully arms-bearers as their more fortunate kinsmen, are prone to descend in the social scale through adversity which is apt to be their lot, so that the "lineal male descendants" of gentry and nobility and of royalty, too, are found after a time among the peasants and the slums. \*

\* "A poor ditcher by the roadside may carry in "his veins as good blood as the Lord of the Manor." Who shall deny that the beggar at his door may not "descend from kings."—The Story of the British Race,

—Munro.

Paragraph sixth wisely enlightens us with the information that a coat-of-arms is "as purely individual a

piece of property as a homestead."

IS IT? Let us see. With all the efforts of the heralds to correct the duplication of arms in their own section, never has any attempt been made to avoid the repetition in other countries, and numberless cases exist where the same arms are borne in several countries by families having no connection whatever. In at least two nations of Europe any citizen is allowed to assume a coat-of-arms at will, and, if he files a proper description of it, it will be recorded and thereafter be regarded

as hereditary.

Think of that! And our se'f-appointed hera'ds of New England would deny to American citizens the privileges accorded by the emporers of Germany and Austria to their citizens! Arms-bearing in those lands very plainly implies no petty nobility. It is not the arms that stamp the nobleman there-it is the coronet above the shield, just as the coronet over the arms of the Englishman distinguishes the real nobleman from the arms-bearing commoner. We know the safeguards that protect the title deeds and possession of a homestead. Let us compare them with those that English law throws around the devices of heraldry. Any man to-day, in England, without any record with the heralds, upon the payment of the "Inland Revenue License" tax of two pounds and two shillings, can obtain the right for one year of displaying arms in the usual ways including his private carriages. He is not required to make any statement of his title to the arms he will use and he may and very often does, display the very arms that the

heralds have recorded as the "individual piece of property" of another man, and all their power cannot prevent him from using these same arms year after year. On the other hand, no grant of arms or confirmation by the heralds can confer the right to display them. Their "authorized" bearers must pay the same yearly license as the others for that privilege.

At a time when heraldry is but lightly estremed in Europe, a few Anglo-maniacs in Bosson are striving to impress the uninformed with its deep importance. It is in our time a harmless vanity or sentiment on y and in this country never marked social distinction in any way. Our immigrants whose lines were from cadets of the proudest houses were often mechanics, servants or farmers, while the newly fledged gendeman among them made up what he lacked in imeage in the amount of his earthly possessions. He usually had no aims but he figured, as the well-to-do always did in the custom of the times, as a "gentleman" or "esquire" in the records, deeds and other papers of the day. The use of arms in the first century of colonial life, even with those who had brought seals and other evidences with them, was very limited or absent entirely. In the second century when accumulation of property had come to the fortunate ones, a leisure class was developed and in touch with the impetus of European interest in heraldry in that period arms came into common use. Those whose ancestors had borne them at home revived those bearings in the different colonies and those who had them not, north and south alike, assumed them at pleasure, as they had a perfect right to do. All were assumptions in the heralds' sense of the term since no records of the descent of American branches were made in Europe. The arms of Washington and Adams and Frank in and Hancock and Paul Revere and all the rest were arms of assumption. Those of Revere bore the bend sinister, which our amateur heralds declare is never used in legitimate arms, showing that they err in many ways in treating of heraldry. The arms of John Adams, second President of the United States, were arms who ly of his own creation and bear not the remotest resemblance to any European pearings. His book-plate is in Boston's old State House. Can anyone ask for a better precedent, and can anyone doubt that from the day of the settlement of Jamestown, to the present hour a man has had a perfect, legal and moral right here to assume and bear arms, whether inherited or not?

DEMOCRAT.

Mrs. S. D. Whaley, Riverhead, N. Y., is preparing to publish a complete Whaley History, dating back to William the Conqueror.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1825, is the most important society of the kind in the United States. Its centre building was formerly the palatial residence of Gen, Robert Patterson, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wara. To the east, two fire-proof buildings have been added, the Gilpin Library and Jordan Annex, in which are located the valuable collection of early imprints, manuscripts, portraits and relics. On the west is the large Assembly room, its walls decorated with the portraits of Colonial Governors, Admiral Penn, father of the Founder of Pennsylvania, John and Richard Penn, his grandsons, Gustavus, Adolphus and Queen Christina, of Sweden, Pennsylvania Generals of the Revolution, Rittenhouse Dickinson, and thus equally well known. It was in this attractive Hall a picture of which appeared in the August issue, that the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Lociety Sons of the American Revolution and the Historical Society was held. From the cases were suspended the flags and banners of the Society.



OLD MONUMENT ON GREEN, LEXINGTON, MASS.

In spite of our stormy day, the family gathering of our "Bowmans" was a most delightful occasion, the home of the old Hancock house, in which Rev. Jonathan Bowman and Elizabeth Hancock were married about 1725, were well filled, some of the lineal descendants of the couple were present. Rev. Jonathan Bowman was Pastor of the First Church in Dorchester, 44 years, Elizabeth Hancock was daughter of Rev. John (or Bishop as he was usually called) Hancock, the grandfather of Gov. Hancock, of Revolutionary fame. After words of welcome a board of officers was elected, consisting of President. Hon. Charles C. Bowman, Pittston, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Selwyn Z. Bowman, Somerville, Mass.; Mr. Henry Words, Mt. Vernon St., Boston; Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, "Fieldstone," East

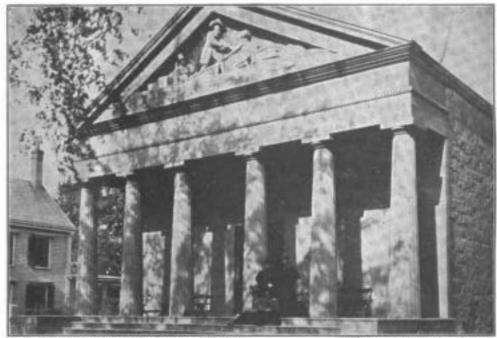
Lexington, Mass.: Mr. John A. Bowman, Sharon, Mass.: Mrs. Ella Bowman Lord, Brookline, Mass.: Treasurer, William Francis Bowman, 45 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; Secretary, Rev. J. Barinard Thrall, Pepperell, Mass.

Barinard Thrall, Pepperell, Mass.

A committee was appointed to prepare a Genealogy of the family for publication; also a committee was chosen to raise funds for a "Bowman" Memorial. After an appetizing luncheon a drive was taken to the old Bowman homestead, and a call was made at "Fieldstone," the home of Sarah Bowman Van N ss built on the site of the home of Captain Thaddeus Bowman, Chairman of the committee of Correspondence in the Revolution, and his five sons gave efficient service during the war.



OLD BOWMAN HOMESTEAD.



From "The Century Book of the American Colonies." PILGRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH.

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#### THE MAYFLOWER CONGRESS.

Descendants Celebrated Two Hundreth and Eightieth Anniversary of Her Sailing.

The triennial Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants was the largest in the history of the organization. Held at Plymouth, Mass., on September 15, the headquarters of the New York Society were at the Samoset House. The committee in charge of the Congress were Richard Henry Greene, William Milne Grinnell and James Le Baron Willard.

The Board of Assistants of the General Society met at the

office in this city of Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, on August 15, and a charter was granted to the Society formed in New Jersey and was represented at the General Congress by the Rev. Dr. Daniel F. Warren, Charles Arthur Greene and Ars. James Henry Oglesby.

The Congress ordered proceedings published in the Mayflower Descendant, and sent to every member. The Congress
elected for three years:—Hon. Henry E. Howland, Gov. Gen.;
Deputy-Governor Generals, Chas. Dudley Warner, Conn.;
Winslow Warren, Mass.; Francis O. Allen, Penna.; Josiah L.
Lombard, Ills.; Wm. L. Marsh, D. C.; Herbert Jenney, Ohio,
and Rev. D. F. Warren, D.D., N. J.; Richard Henry Greene,
Secretary-General; (Historian-General bold over), J. M.
Rhodes, Treasurer-General; Myles Standish, Captain-General;
Dr. Orlando Brown, Surgeon-General; Rev. E. Z. Clark, Mass.,
Elder-General, Assistants:—Howland Davis and Rev. Roderick
Terry, D.D., N. Y.; Wm. Waldo Hyde, Conn.; Geo. E. Bowman, Mass.; J. Granville Leach, Penn.; Prof. Victor C. Alderson, Ills.; and Harry W. Van Dyke, D. C.

A new committee on year book was chosen and the former
committee discharged. Meetings hereafter on 6th September.
The trips were to Winslow cemetery, Marshfield, on the
14th, to Alden and Standish cemetery and houses Duxbury,
18th. There was a service in Samoset, Sunday p. m., and service in evening, at Church of Pilgrimage, sermon by Rev. Jas.
Gibson Johnson, Conn.; Dr. Warren and the Rev. Mr. James,
took part in the service, and Secretary-General made an address,
Mayflower song written and composed for the occasion was rendered at this service, also in the aftermoon, and at dedication The Congress ordered proceedings published in the May-

Mayflower song written and composed for the occasion was rendered at this service, also in the afternoon, and at dedication of the Bradford monument, Kingston, 17th, when Wm. T. Davis made presentation speech, and R. H. Greene, N. Y., Davis made presentation speech, and R. H. Greene, R. A., received. The reception at Samoset, Saturday evening was a grand success, and the progressive euchre Monday evening, ditto. In other words, every moment was occupied and every one had a good time.

R. H. Greene.

The Sixth Annual Dinner of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York Cify,

on Wednesday evening, November 21st, after the regular annual

meeting, which takes place at 7.30 o'clock.

The price of tickets will be five dollars each. The tables will seat eight each, and members desiring to secure an entire table, or wishing to be seated together, will please so state in their application. It is urgently requested that prompt replies be given, to facilitate the work of the committee and that the names may be printed in the list. Members may secure tickets for themselves and their guests, whose names they will please give, by personal or written application to
JAMES LE BARON WILLARD, Chairman.

43 Leonard St., New York City.

Committee on Entertainment:—James Le Baron Willard, Mrs. William Allen Bütler, Jr., Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Stephen Van Culen White, Samuel Dwight Brewster.

William White, one of the little "handful of God's own wheat," an "old comer" and "the Desideratum of the Old Colony Stock" (son of Bishop John White) and of the May-Colony Stock" (son of Bishop John White) and of the May-flower, 1620, died March 14, 1621, was married by Rev. John Robinson, July 181, 1612, at Leyden, Holland, Ann Fuller, (called Susanna), the sister of Dr. Samuel Fuller, "she was our foremother, whom it is meet we should rise up and call blessed." One of the original Puritan Company that signed the compact on board the Mayflower, 1620, before the landing at Plymouth,

Their son Resolved, came in the Mayflower, born 1614, at Leyden, was "one of the original twenty-six purchasers of the first precinct of Middleboro, Mass., March, 1662, from the

first precanct of Middleboro, Mass., March, 1002, from the Indian chief, Wampatuck."

His wife Judith (Vassal) "rebuked the persecutors of the Quakers and had much influence with her husband's half-brother Gov. Josiah Winslow, and the Court."

Their son Peregrine, born December 19, 1620, (see the old Puritan Bible), on board the "Mayflower," 1620 the name signifies "a Pilgrim in a strange land." He was Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain, Representative to General Court, and died July 20,

His wife Sarah (Bassett) came in the "Fortune," 1621, with her parents, Wm. and Elizabeth (Oldham) Bassett, and settled at Duxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Susanna White (widow of Wm. White), married May 12, 1621, Gov. Edward Winslow, an "old Comer," of the May-

flower, 1620, (see Winslow Genealogy).

Their son Josiah Winslow, born 1620, at Marshfield, was Gov. of Plymouth Colony, 1673 to 1680. Satary 50 pounds sterling, per annum. "He died December 12, 1680, at Marshfield, and the General Court conducted the funeral with official ceremony, as a testimony of the Colony's endeared love and affection for him, and among the mourners were Peregrine (White) the Colony's first born, and Resolved (White) the boy

in the "Mayflower," and John Alden with Priscilla on his arm."

He was "Commander-in-chief of the forces in the King Philip" Indian war, involving their existence, "a man or great courage and conduct."

Ars. Susanna died October, 1680, and was buried in the Winslow burial grounds, at Marshfield, Masa, where was the

family estate called "Careswell,"

Her son Peregrine White, died 1704, "having even at three score years been most attentive and loving to his mother." From the foregoing I find "Susanna" was the first mother, the first widow, the first bride, and the mother of Governor Josiah Winslow, the first native born Governor of Plymouth Colony and of a North American commonwealth.

Truly yours,

H. H. CRAPO SMITH, Detroit, Mich.

#### GRANT REUNION. FIRST MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY BRANCH,

About 150 of the descendants of Matthew Grant assembled on the shores of the beautiful little lake at CompounceSept. 12, and enjoyed what was advertised as a picnic but proved a banquet. The invitation read: "Bring enough in your baskets for your family and one more." Evidently everyone understood it enough for one more lamily, for there was an over-adundance or good things on the long tables arranged under the efficient direction of Mrs. Roswell Grant and Mrs. E. G. Clark.

The feast of material things was more than equaled by the post-prantial feast. Judge Raiph M. Grant of Hartford presided and in a particularly felicitous vein introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Arthur H. Grant, of Monteiair, N. J., who is recorder of the Grant Family Association and author of the Grant genealogy. He held the mirror up to the family and showed them was manuer of men they were recordered the held the mirror of the family and showed them was manuer of men they were recorded. showed them waat manner of men they were, reviewing the history of the family for its three hundred years in this country, its strongly marked characteristics and its influence in the state and nation.

He incidentally called upon the venerable Deacon J. A. Collins, of Wapping, who gave an interesting bit of history of a

family relic in his possession.

The next speaker F. E. Grant, the wit of the family and an active member of the Metropolitan Branch of the G. F. A., aided the digestion by a pleasant characterization of the family in a lighter vein, and hoped that at the final and great reunion every Grant "would find his halo a satisfactory ht."

Dr. Roland Grant, who was to speak, was taken suddenly ill and unable to do so. F. E. Grant was followed by Roswell Grant, of East Windsor Hill, who assured his hearers he couldn't make a speech and disproved his statement by making a very bright one. Frank Grant, the secretary-treasurer of the associa-tion, closed the speech-making, reporting the association in

healthy and prosperous condition.

Arter dinner everybody enjoyed a sail or row upon the lake, about which there is a tradition not familiar to all. Compounce, an Indian chief of the Tunxis Tribe, received a present or a copper tea kettle from a neighboring tribe. On reaching the lake, in an attempt to swim across to his wigwam, the kettle which was tied about his neck, filled, dragging him to the bottom. The legend is that on the anniversary of his drowning, his spirit comes to the top and sails about in a birchen c.n e. Yesterday was the anniversary of the occasion, and that the bold warrior and beautiful canoe were seen speeding across the lake was vouched for by George D. Clark, a member of the comn.ittee on entertainment.

Every person present registered, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange for a meeting of the local branch next year which, however, may be omitted at its discretion, in view of the fact that the biennial pathering of the national association comes in October of next year, which is the three-hundreth anniversary of the birth of Matthew Grant. As the exact date ialls on Sunday, it is proposed to extend the celebration over three days. Saturday, Sunday and Monday. This will give opportunity for visiting local points of interest to a larger degree than was found feasible at the one-day celebration last fall. The names of next year's committee for the local branch are: Frank Grant of Rock-ville, S. E. Hurlbut of Manchester, Mrs. A. C. Bill of Hartford, Mrs. Watkins of South Manchester and Mrs. Ernest Grant of Hartford.

The first reunion in its American history of the Pike family was held at Saliebury, Mass., September 12 and 13, with the view among other things, to commemorate the life and deeds of the "Great English Commoner, Major Robert Pike, of Salisbury.

This family has been settled in New England for nearly three hundred years, and has given to the country such promin-ent characters as General Z. M. Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak in Colorado, who was killed while commanding the assault on York (Toronto), Canada, and Albert Pike, American lawyer and poet, who commanded a squadron of Arkansas volunteer cavalry during the Mexican War. 4. permanent association will he formed 'uring the reunion to give assistance in the work of compiling the genealogy of the family begun some time since by Dr. C. L. Pike, of Saco, Me.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

Miss Fannie B. Fry was stricken with a fatal disease. She entered into rest, August 11th, 1900, in early womanhood, full of hopes for the future. She was a native of Jacksonville, Ill., where her exemplary Christian life had, and it is confidently

hoped will continue to have, its influences.

She was the youngest daughter of the late D. C. Fry, who faithfully served the people of his vicinity in various paths of honor. The Fry ancestors came early to America from England, were very patriotic, and in Colonial and Revolutionary times they took an active part in favor of freedom and the Independence of this country. Their descendants have been prominent in the civil or military history of their particular localities. Fryburg, Maine, was founded by Major-General Joseph Fry who served through the French and Indian war, he also served in the Revolutionary war. Colonel James Fry and some others of this family served with distinction in both of

those contests.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the James Ca'dwel! Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desiring to g ve expres sion to our sorrow, in the loss of a be oved charter member, and our first treasurer, who served twice on the Board of Managers. The memory of her many sterling qualities of mind and heart will be fondly cherished by all who knew her. The remaining members feel that our personal loss is mi.ig.ted by a symmetrical life and character. Capability, fidelity, genuineners and sincerity were her's by inheritance and were emphasized by her daily life:

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved sister, brother other relatives and friends, our heartfelt sympathy, in this sad

Resolved. That a copy of this tribute be sent the sister and brother of the deceased; entered upon the records of the Chapter and published in the American Monthly Magazine, also in THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Mrs. S. E. F. BARNES, Mrs. FRANK DOON,

Committee.

Mrs. Hannah Philips Eaches, died in Phoenixville, Pa., March 17, 1900, being within a few days of her ninety-eighth birthday anniversary. She was born in Chester County, Pa., April 6, 1892. Her paternal grandfather was Joseph Billings who came South Wales, in 1755, and settled in the vicinity of West Chester. Her maternal grandfather was Rev. Owen Thomas, himself also of Welsh stock, and first pastor at Vincent for about fifty years. Among her surviving children is Rev. Owen Philips Eaches, D. D., pastor of the church at Hight-town, N. Mrs. Eaches was the oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being connected with the Chester County Chapter; and for this distinction she received an elaborately engraved token from the National Chapter.

Lewis G. Morris died September 19 at his home on the old Morris estate on Fordham Heights, ag d ninety-th-e- ye ri. He was a descendant of Richard Morris, one of Cromwell's officers, who came to New York a' out 1650, and purcha ed from the Indians a tract of three thousand acres, upon a part of which the town of Morrisania has been built. Mr. Morris was one of the few remaining links uniting the old New York of half a century ago to its great off-pring of to-day, in which the elder mother city would have difficulty in recognizing any of her own scatures. He retained to the last the manners and dr. ss of that now remote past, was well read in colonial history and familiar with the social history of New York for three-quarters of a century. The old homestead was full of relics of the Morris family, among them the portrait of the Dutch ance-tress of the Morrises, and one of Governeur Morris, under which was placed the sword which he broke when he forswore allegiance to Great Britain, and cast in his lot with the new Republic. Mr. Morris married a Miss Lorillard, daughter of Jacob Lorillard, who lived in the old mansion in Bronx Park.



#### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Vice-Presidents-General, General Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A. Hon. James H. Gilbert, Of Illinois. General Francis H. Appleton, Of Massachusetts. Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, Of Delaware. General E. S. Greely, Of Connecticut.

Secretary-General Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Treasurer-General Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, 12 W. 122nd St., New York City,

Registrar-General, Mr. A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Historian-General, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.

Chaplain-General Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D. Easton, Pa. Chicago, June 28, 1900.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATION \* 1. SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Held at Oakdale, near Baltimore, Maryland, September 26, 19 0. A meeting of the National Board of Annagers and Execu-tive Committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was leld at Oakdale, near Baltimore, Maryland, the country home of Hon. Edwin Warfield, President of the Fid. Liy and Deposit Company of Maryland, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the S. A. R. The m. c.ing was called to order at 10 A. M., September 26, 1900, with President General Breckenridge in the chair and Vice-President General General Breckenridge in the chair and Vice-President General Ross, of Delaware, cting as Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee present were Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; Gen. Edwin S. Greelev of Conn.; Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, of Delaware; Hon. Edwin Warfield, of Maryland and Dr. J. W. Bayne, of Washington, D. C. The members of the National Board of Managers present were: Gen. Joseph C. Breckenridge, U. S. A.. President-General; Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., Vice-President; Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, Vice-President General; Gen. E. S. Greeley, Vice-President General; Mr. Cornelius Amory Pug-ley, Treasurer-General; Col. Wm. Ridgely Griffith, President Maryland Society; Hon. Ira H. Evans, President Texas Society; Capt. Charles U. Williams, President Virginia Society; Col. Albert J. Logan, Acting President of the Pennsylvania Society.

The Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the National

The Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the National Board of Managers and Executive Committee held at Cnicago, August 27th, 1900, was taken up in the order adopted at the Chicago meeting, and amended as follows:

(Resolution 1.) RESOLVED: That the Treasurer-General is authorized and directed to deposit two hundred and fifty dollars of the funds of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to the credit of that Society ir. the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City, at four per cent interest, in place of the Scaman's Bank of Savings of New York City, as ordered at the meeting of the General Boars, of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society, held in Chicago, August 27, 1900, the aloresaid sum to be a part of the permanent fund of the National Society provided for by action of the National Board of Managers and Executive Committee, at Wil-

mington, Delaware, on June 14, 1900.
On motion of Gen. Greeley, the Treasurer-General was instructed to deposit the funds of the Lafayette Memorial contributed by the State Societies, at four per cent interest in the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York City, under a separate account from the permanent fund, until the State Societies should

direct otherwise.

(Resolution 2.) Approved as originally adopted.
On motion of Hon, Ira H. Evans, the Treasurer-General
was instructed to request Hon. Jas. M. Richardson, who has in
hand the purchasing of the National Banner for the National
Society, to confer with Col. Harper, of the Empire State S wiety,
at the request of the Executive Committee and Board of Mangers assembled.

Capt. Charles U. Williams was directed to prepare res-lutions to be engrossed in the Log Book of our Host, Mr. War-

field, to be reported later in the meeting.
(Resolution 3.) On motion of Col. Griffith. Resolution 3 was amended by striking out the words "favoring this movement," so as to read as follows:

RESOLVED: That we commend the consideration of the State Societies the establishment of National Parks on the bat;lefields of Yorktown, Va., and such other Revolutionary battlefulds as may hereafter seem advisable, as memorials to the Revolutionary Foreiathers; and, to promote the purposes of this Resol. tion that a National Committee on National Parks be appointed with Vice-President General Thomas M. And. rson, U. S. A., as its Chairman; and that the State Societies each appoint a local committee to aid in promoting it, and also that each State Soc.e.y furnish a name to the Secretary-General of a Compatriot to serve on the National Committee.

(Resolution 4.) Approved as originally adopted.
(Resolution 5.) Approved as originally adopted.
(Resolution 6.) On motion of Col. Logan Resolution 6 was amended by striking out the words "favoring this movement," so as to read as follows:

Resolution 1. National Community on National Projects

RESOLVED: That a National Commottee on National Register Publication be appointed, with Vice-President General Howard De Haven Ross as Chairman, to take under advisement the desirability and practicability of publishing a Decennial Register of all the members of the Sons of the American Revoluti n, together with short mention of the Revolutionary services or the ancestors, and that each State Society send to the Secretary-General the name of a Compatriot to serve on the National Committee for this purpose, and that such Committee report as soon as practicable to the Executive Committee.

(Resolution 7.) The following resolution was offered by Col. Griffith as a substitute: RESOLVED: That a Committee on Revolutionary Monuments be appointed with Vice-President General Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut, Chairman, for the purpose of considering the erection in the City of Washington and elsewhere of suitable monuments, in commemoration of the services of the Revolutionary Foreiathers, and to suggest plans for the promotion of such projects, should they seem practicable and advisable; and, that each State Society send to the Secretary-General the name of a Compatriot to serve on the National Committee for this purpose, and that such committee report as soon as practicable to the executive committee; and that we recommend to e ch State Society the appointment of a local committee on R.volutionary Monuments, and that the local committees report to the National Committee as soon as expedient.

(Resolution 8.) Approved as originally adopted. Dr. Bayne moved the adoption of the following Resolution

prepared by Gen. Vincent, of the District of Columbia Society: RESOLVED: That the respective State Societies adopt spec ific measures for receiving accessions to their m m'arsh p. To promote the object of this Resolution it is suggested that, for each State Society satisfactory results may be reached through a Recruiting and Lookout Committee of large mem'ersh p. each member thereof to strive to secure at least one desirable new member annually. At the same time every member should exert his hest efforts to gain the best accessions. It is requested that the Chairman of these Committees report monthly to the National Committee and aid in keeping the work of the whole National Society in close touch and good accord.

On second of Hon. Edwin Warfi.ld the mo i in was carried. On motion of Dr. Bayne, the following Resolution was

adopted:

RESOLVED: That the question of the best form for the Certificate of Membership of the National Society, S. A. R., so as to give the name of the Revolutionary Ancestors from whom eligibility was gained, and the change in the present certificate necessary for this, be referred to the Committee on National Register Publication, with full power to take such action as they may deem proper; and this change is hereby authorized and directed and the sum necessary to effect it, not to exceed fitty dollars, is hereby appropriated for this purpose.

On motion of Dr. Bayne, the following resolution was

adopted:

RESOLVED: That the Secretary-General is authorized and directed to request the Secretaries of the State Societies to inform their members who have not received the June number of the Spirit of '76, containing the proceedings of the New York Congress of the National Society, that a copy will be mailed to them by the Publisher, Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Morse Building, New York City, upon apolication,

On motion of Col. Griffith, the following Resolution was

adopted>

RESOLVED: That the National Committee on Revolutionary Monuments shall first take in consideration the monument of the Maryland Society, the National Society being pledged to such

Captain Charles U. Williams presented the following resolutions to be engrossed in the Log Book of our Host, Mr.

Warfield:

Oakdale, Howard Co., Md., Sept. 26th, 1900. At a meeting of the Board of Management and Executive Committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held at the home of the Hon, Edwin Warfield, at Oakstale, Howard County, Md., a committee of three, consisting of Gen. T. M. Anderson, Col. Wm. R. Griffith and Capt. Chas. U. Williams, was appointed by the President-General to draft a suitable acknowledgment on behalf of the Board of Managemen; and Executive Committee to the Hon. Edwin Warfield, for his courtesy in entertaining them, whereupon the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That the thanks of this meeting are cordially extended to the Hon. Edwin Warfield, for his genial hospitality graciously conferred upon its members. It is eminently appropriate that this meeting of our patriotic society should be held at the home of a Revolutionary Patriot-an ancestor of our hostfrom whom descended the beautiful estate which is the scene of

this meeting:

RESOLVED, further, That the Board of Management and Executive Committee acknowledge with pleasure the courteous reception which they have received at the hands of the ladies of the household of our host, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting as an enduring testimonial of

our appreciation.

(Sgil.) J. C. Breckinridge, President General, Thomas M. Anderson, Vice-President General, E. S. Greeley, Vice-President General, Howard De Haven Ross, Vice-President General, Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Treasurer-General, Wm. Rigley Griffith, President Maryland Society. Ira H. Evans, President Texas Society, Charles U. Williams, President Virginia Society, W. Bayne, Member of Executive Committee, Albert J. Logan, Actg. President Pennsylvania Society.

Unanimously adopted amid cheers for our Host and Hostess and a recess taken to permit the members present to sign the Resolution in the Log Book. During the recess the members

were entertained most hospitably by Mr. Warfield.
Following the recess, on motion of Col. Logan and second of Capt. Williams, the Treasurer-General was instructed to send monthly statements to the State Societies to cover any indebtedness from certificates or back dues.

Dr. Bayne read a letter from Registrar-General Clark, and presented the following resolution covering the subject:

RESOLVED: That a Committee of three, of which Mr. A. Howard Clark, Registrar-General, shall be Chairman, be appointed by the President General, for the purpose of submitting an appropriate design of a solid silver or gilt badge, with a report on cost and the form for necessary action before our Congress, for consideration at the next meeting of the National Board of Managers or Executive Committee of the Society, to be recommended if approved to the National Society to replace, or in addition to, the present insignia.

On motion, the Resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Gen. Greeley, seconded by Col. Logan, the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee at Wilmington, Delaware, June 14, 1900, and at Washington, D. C., July 4, 1900, were approved and referred to their respective Committees.

Col. Logan extended an invitation from the Pennsylvania State Society to hold the next Congress of the National Society in Pittsburg.

On motion of General Anderson, and second of Col. Griffith,

it was unanimously voted that the invitation be accepted and the hour set for meeting of the next Congress at 10 A. M., April 30,

On motion of Capt. Williams and second by Col. Logan, it was decided that all Compatriots not having the list of ancestors on their Certificate of Membership might have them inserted on their old Certificate on presentation of same to the Registrar-General of the National Society, nad that hereaster, all Certificates of Membership shall contain the names of the ancestors

through whom the Compatriot claims descent.
On motion of Col. Griffith, the Board of Managers and Executive Committee adjourned to meet at Boston, Mass., Oct. 19th next, after the signing of the Log Book of our Host as an official act of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee

of the National Society.
(Signed:) HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS,

Acting Secretary.

War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1900.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY. SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

In compliance with a resolution, introduced at the National Society, held at Detroit, Michigan, May 1st, 1893; authorizing that medals should be struck from the metal of a Spanish ship or gun, and presented to those of our order, who served in the war with Spain.

Our Society assembled at Rauscher's, Wednesday evening, March 21st, at 8 P. M., for this purpose. The President, Gen. Vincent, in the chair. After the routine business had been transacted, the orator of the occasion, Hon. Henry Cahot Lodge, vice-President of the Massachusetts State Society, Sons of the American Revolution was introduced, and spoke as follows:

The war with Spain, which this celebration commemorated, was a brief but momentuous struggle. It might have come later, it perhaps ought to have come earlier, but it came in 1898. It was a just and necessary war; just, because of the interests of humanity involved; necessary, because in no other way was it possible to put an end to Spanish dominion in this hemisphere. Charles Summer said thirty years ago that Spanish colonial dominion in America was a hideous anachronism. It was more hideous the

"As I conceive it," said Senator Lodge, "we give these medals to mark the approval of this Society of the conduct of the men who went into this war. These men represented in 1898, the spirit of those who carried this country to independence in 1776. It is well to mark our approval by something as enduring as bronze.

He said war is a quick solvent, but, great as are the triumphs of war, we must not allow them to overshadow our sense

of the triumphs of peace.

Senator Lodge said he had often thought that Washington, on that September afternoon in 1787, when he meditated on the convention whose work he had brought to a conclusion, and later when he signed the Jay treaty, in the midst of unpopularity, was a greater figure than on that December night when he crossed at Trenton. Without that the work of the Revolution would have gone for naught.

"We must continue the work which follows the Spanish war. We must take up the new responsibilities and meet them. Great were our victories, but we will be prouder still if we draw

out of the war the greater results which are possible.
"The year 1898 and the events which followed are epoch making. It means the departure of the United States from its old position. (Applause.) We have passed out into a new sphere. Some people think it is for woe. I think it is for weal. (Loud applause.)

"We have done a great work on our own continent. I think we can do it on another continent, and we can take the part to the affairs of mankind which I believe in my soul has been as-

signed to us by an overruling Providence.

Upon the conclusion of Senator Lodge's address, he presented the medals and certificates from the National Society. The list of those entitled to medals was as follows: Francis

J. Adams, Harry R. Anderson, John B. Babcock, Albert S. Baker, John W. Bayne, Frank M. Bennett, Henry V. Boynton, Joseph C. Breckinridge, Wm. C. Brown, Pernard A. Byrne, Charles Byrne, Constantine Chase, Colby M. Chester, Calvin D. Cowles, Cleland Davis, Francis W. Dickens, Arthur I. Flagg. Jas, M. Flint, Adolphus W. Greely, Chas. R. Greenleaf, John C. Gresbam, John P. Hains, Philip Hichborn, Walter Howe, Al red F. Hunt, Lyman W. V. Kennon, Loren B. Johnson, Theo. F. John H. Moore, Warren P. Newcomb, Oskaloosa N. Smith, David S. Stanley, Jr.; Edgar Z. Steever, Geo. M. Sternberg, Wm. K. Van Reypen, Joseph Wheeler and Arthur W. Yates.

When Gen. Joe Wheeler advanced to get his, the audience broke into cheers and a storm of applause greeted the valorous



SPIRIT OF '76.

Alabamian. The names of two medalists, now deceased, Arthur I. Flagg and Alfred E. Hunt, were read, the audience standing as a mark of respect.

On motion of General Wheeler, Senator Lodge was given

a vote of thanks.

The certificate presented to Gen. Wheeler, read as follows: The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, hereby presents a medal of honor, to Compatriot Joseph Wheeler, in recognition of his patriotic services, during the war with Spain, in 1808. By resolution of the Annual Congress of the Society, at Letroit, Michigan, May 1st, 1890.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, President-General SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary-Gen.

Mr. Henry W. Samson introduced the following resolution: RESOLVED: That the Hon, Henry Cabot Lodge, Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the members of State Societies, Sons of the American Revolution, now resident in Washington, Le made associate members of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. E. Meyers then rendered a vocal selection.

Then Gen. Vincent called upon Gen. Wheeler for a speech. Gen. Wheeler said it was crue, to ask a person who has no pretensions to oratory to speak after a man who is, as all agree, the most accomplished orator and scho ar in the Senate. He said that Senator Lodge had apologized for his unpreparedness. But a life of study and research made him always prepared, as he had shown in his speech. So with our country. For the past hundred years there had been here the best kind of preparation For a century we have been building up a martial spirit for war. among the people. The patriotic training of the children is the preparation which makes a nation great and will make it always victorious in war.

"I was glad to hear Senator Lodge say that the blessings of liberty we enjoy can be carried under the flag of our country to another hemisphere," said Gen. Wheeler in conclusion.

Gen. A. W. Greeley, in response to a call from Gen. Vincent spoke briefly of the work of the signal corps of the army. He said it had been the task of the corps to bring the south coast of Cuba within five minutes of the White House. It was the signal corps of the army which gave the news of the entrance of Cer-vera's fleet at Santiago. He said he thought everyone would admit that the Santiago campaign had shortened the war.

"At no time was Gen. Shafter's army in the trenches more than twenty minutes from the President of the United States,

said Gen. Greely.

He told of the work of the signal corps in the Phillippines, and said the proportionate mortality of the corps was greater than in the line of the army. He said the corps was handling

160,000 military messages a month.

Capt. Jewell, of the Navy, was next called upon for a speech. He said his part in the war was very inconspicuous. He had commanded one of the fast cruisers, which was supposed to be a lookout ship, but, owing to the work of Gen, Greely's

cables, he had very little independent action,
"All my movements were directed from Washington," said Capt. Jewell, "and, consequently, I accomplished but little.

(Laughter.)

Lieut. Breckinridge, who was with Gen. Lawton in the Philippines, was called upon, and made a few brief, but happy

His father, Gen. Breckinridge, followed, and took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to Gen. Lawton, and upheld the policy of this government with respect to the Philippines

Rear Admirals Hichborn and Barker were called upon for

speeches, but begged to be excused.

Surgeon-General Sternberg gave statistical data in reference to the mortality in the Philippines, quoting from the report of Colonel A. A. Woodhull, Chiei Surgeon Department of the Pacific.

"From July 1st, 1808, to December 3, 1809, (18 months). The total number of officers killed in action or who died of wounds, was 3f: other deaths by violence 6: died of disease 16: total 58. The total number of enlisted men killed in action or died of wounds was 439; other deaths by violence, 131; died of disease 693, total 1263. The number of wounded without fatal results, 1767; one officer died of disease to 43 enlisted men."

When we consider the number of troops in the Philiopines, and the hardships connected with the service required of them, it is evident that the mortality due to climatic influences has

been remarkably small.

"Finally, I would call attention to the fact that although we have an army of 60,000 men in the Philippines, the total number of deaths during the period of eighteen months, is not greater than such an army would be likely to suffer in a single battle, if called upon to face an enemy with which it was fairly matched, by reason of numbers or defensive position."

Col. H. V. Boynton then spoke, after which the members partook of a collation.

The following are a list of the new officers, delegates and alternates to the National Society, New York, and members of

diternates to the National Society, New York, and members of committees for the ensuing year.

President, Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. William J. Rhees, Mr. Wm. Hamblon Bayly, Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg; Recording Secretary, Mr. Wallace Donald McLean; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Pearce; Treasurer, Mr. H. P. R. Holt; Registrar, Dr. Ira W. Dennison; Ass't, Registrar, Dr. Albert C. Peale; Historian, Prof. John W. Chickering; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D.D.

Board of Management; consisting of the officers, ex-officio

and the following compatriots

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Mr. Albert D. Spangler, Mr. Wm. Wheeler Hubbell, Mr. John B. Thompson, Col. Chas. W. Coombs, Mr. Wm. L. Marsh, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, Mr. Francis F. Grice, Hon. John B. Wight, Dr. John W. Bayne, Hon. Noble D. Larner, Mr. John Paul Earnest, Mr. Bearnard R. Green, Mr. Wm. A. DeCaindry, Mr. Francis H. Parsons.

#### OHIO SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 6th, 1900.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq.,
My Dear Sir:—Your circular letter announcing your entertainment and lecture on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans,"
has been received, and I have forwarded the same to Hon. J. G.
W. Cowles, President of the Western Reserve Society, for his attention.

I have no doubt, the entertainment is very interesting and instructive, and I should be very glad if the Western Reserve Society should make some arrangement for utilizing the matter

this Winter in northern Ohio.

I take this opportunity of enclosing you the amount of my subscription for The Select of 76. It seems impossible for a Son of the American Revolution to keep in touch with the Society at large, without some such medium as your valuable

and interesting magazine.

I have noticed in its columns the discussion regarding a general Register of the National Society, proposed by General Breckenridge, to be issued during this closing year of the nineteenth century. I am not hopeful that the State Societies will subscribe for such a Register to the extent that will make it possible for the National Society to publish it. I wish the movement would meet with readier response. I believe a more feasible plan would be to secure the co-opration of the State Board of Managers in making a special per capita assessment of the State Societies for defraying the expense of publishing the Register, and issuing a copy to every member in good standing. and supplying the Historical Associations and other Libraries of the country.

By whatsoever plan, I should be glad to see a Register published under the auspices of the National Society. It might lead to a more favorable consideration by the State Societies, of the matter of increasing the per capita tax, which has always been too small to provide for more than the bare existence of the

Very truly yours. National Society.

JAMES M. RICHARDSON.

#### CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.

#### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

San Francisco, September 10, 1900.

Compatriot:At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing, compiling and publishing a register showing the genealogy of all the members of our Society, giving the history of its institution and a record of its past proceedings, together with such other historical matter, cuts and data as will be of interest not only to us

all but to our children.

In accordance with their instructions, the committee has obtained figures and a sample copy of the proposed book. book will contain about three hundred and fifty pages; will be printed upon decolle paper of the finest quality and handsomely bound with a leather back. It will, in all respects, be a book so artisticinappearance as to form an ornament for the parlor table, and can be put in the hands of the members at \$3.50 per volume. This sum will hardly repay the entire cost of the necessary four hundred volumes, but as some of them will be needed as exchanges to be forwarded to other state soci-ties, who have sent us complimentary copies of their own books, the additional cost can be taken from the society's treasury

Each copy will contain a certificate of membership of the

subscribing compatriot, showing the date of his admission, also his state and national number. It will also contain an historical sketch of his Revolutionary sire and service he rendered for his country during our struggle for independence.

As the society is destined to survive many generations, the publication will become an heirloom and valuable historical relication. Every member should deem it an honor to have his name appear

therein, for the benefit of his children's children.

In the course of a few days Col. A. S. Hubbard, Registrar of the Society, will communicate with you for the purpose of obtaining your subscription to the book. These subscriptions will not be called for until the book is delivered which will not be for some six months to come.

Trusting that you will encourage the management by affording them your subscription to this important work, believe me

Yours fraternally,

WM. H. JORDAN, Senior Vice-Pres.

Edwin Bonnell, Secretary.

A local Chapter, S. A. R., was established April 5th, at New Castle, Pa., to be called "The New Castle Chapter," There is also a Chapter at Erie, beside the State Society in Pittsburg.

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

A THIRD ADDRESS TO THE WESTERN CHAPTERS.

It is to be hoped that the SPIRIT OF '76 and its readers are not yet tired of "Addresses to Western Chapters." The first was published in the SPIRIT OF '76, for November, 1899, the second in the SPIRIT OF '76, for August, 1900. But the su jects therein treated are so tremendous, so far-reaching, so certain to grow upon the mind, the heart and the conscience, that they cannot be exhausted in a second address any more than they could in a first.

Those who have read the two addresses mentioned above, are ready to concede that our Colonial and Revolutionary history includes the whole North American Continent; and that it is the duty of the American people to accept this fact, and act accordingly. At least, I shall assume that they do, in order that I may feel able to proceed in an intelligent manner,

It is quite safe to say that we understand some parts of our Revolutionary history; while there are other parts that we do not fully understand. This statement applies quite as well to

Eastern people as Western.
For instance:—We know that Maine is not included in the list of Original States. We know that it was at one time part of North Virginia, and was afterwards claimed by Massachusetts. And we know, also, that Maine has a genuine Revolu-tionary history, inasmuch as through Maine extended the route of Arnold's expedition into Canada. Furthermore, we know that Vermont is not considered an Original State, being at the time of the Revolutionary War a strip of disputed territory between New York and New Hampshire. Yet, Vermont has a Revolutionary record in the exploits of the Green Mountain Boys.

But, do we ever think of making similar statements in regard to Florida, or any state west of the Allegheny mountainchain? Persons living in Pittsburg have been heard to declare that they had no Revolutionary localities, evidently knowing nothing whatever of General McIntosh.

Again:-We are all familiar with the Massacre of Wyoming, and its attendant horrors. We are well aware that it was the work of Indians, aided by Tories, and instigated by the British. We all know that it is recognized as an event of the Revolutionary War. But how many of us think in the same way of any

Indian massacre in Ohio or Kentucky?

The fact is, the British Government knew that English supre macy on the whole Continent was threatened; and, as a meas ure of precaution, or a means of defence, sent agents to Canada and Florida, to enlist all the Indians east of the Mississippi, It is fashion now-a-days to sympathize with the Indians. Our foretathers had an opinion quite different from ours. And those of us who have come across old documents describing the Indian atrocities of that early period, cannot blame our brave ancestors for believing as they did. It is easy to say what might have been, one hundred and twenty-three years after something else actually happened; it is not so easy to say what ought to be, when a tomahawk is held over your child's head, and when your home is a smoking ruin. Our forefathers believed that exter-minating the Indians of the frontier, was defeating the British and defending their own country. And the results have proved that it was.

I should like to lay before our readers the following extracts:-

"Expedition of Captain Willing, Pittsburg, was made the

headquarters of a western military department, and with it communication had been opened with New Orleans. From that city, with the countenance, if not the aid of the Spanish Governor, Captain Willing, commanding the post of Pitisburg, had obtained a supply of arms and ammunition. While in the Southwest, he had invited the English settlers in West Florida, to join the American Union, but without success; and when, early in 1778, he descended the Ohio and Mississippi for another supply of arms and munitions, obtaining crews to low his boats back to Pittsburg, he remained behind with his followers, seized an English vessel on the river, and proceeding to Baton Rouge and Natchez, burned the houses and abducted the slaves of English planters. He was captured by a British force some from Pensacola, who built forts at Manshae, Baton Rouge and Natchez." From Harper's Cyclopedia of United States History, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1893. See vol. 1, page 461.

"Expedition of George Rogers Clarke (1778). It was assertioned in the spring of 1878.

certained in the spring of 1778, that the English governor of Detroit (Hamilton) was inciting the Western Indians to make war on the American frontiers. Under the authority of the State of Virginia, and with some aid from it in money and supplies, George Rogers Clarke, a pioneer, enlisted two hundred men for three months, with whom he embarked at Pit.s-burg, and descended to the site of Louisville, where thir.cen families following in his train, seated themselves on an island in the Ohio (June, 1778). There Clarke was joined by some Kentuckians, and descending the river some distance in ther, hid his boats and marched to attack Kaskaskia (now in Illino 5), one of the old French settlements near the Mississipps, expeditionists were nearly starved when they reached the town, Taken entirely by surprise, the inhabitants submitted (July 4, 1778) without resistance. Cahokia and two other posts near, also submitted. In the possession of the commandant of Kaskaskia, were found letters directing him to stimulate the Indians to hostilities. Clarke established friendly relations with the Spanish commander at St. Louis, across the Mississippi. The French inhabitants in that region, being told of the alliance between France and the United States, became triendly to the Americans. The Kaskaskians, and also those of Vinconnes, on the Wabash, took an oath of allegiance to Virginia, and Clarke built a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, the germ or Louisville. The Virginia Assembly erected the conquered country, emoracing all the territory north of the Ohio claimed as within their limits, into the country of Illinois, and ordered five hundred men to be raised for its defense." See same volume and page.

"Commissioned a Colonel, he successfully labored for the pacification of the Indian tribes. Learning that Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, had captured Vincennes, he led an expedition against him, (February, 1770.) and re-captured it (February 29). He also intercepted a convoy of goods worth ten thousand dollars, and afterwards built Fort Jenerson on the west side of the Mississippi. The Indians from north of the Ohio, with some British, raided in Kentucky, in June, 1780, when Clarke led a force against the Shawnoese on the Grand Miami, and defeated them with heavy loss at Pickaway. He served in Virginia during its invasion by Arnold and Cornwallis, and in 1;82, he led one thousand mounted riflemen from the mouth of the Licking, and invaded the Scioto Valley, burning five Indian villages and laying waste their plantations. The savages were so awed that no formidable war party ever afterwards appeared in Kentucky. His great services to his country, in maxing the frontier a safe dwelling place, were overlooked by his country-men, and he died in poverty and obscurity." Same volume and

page 254.

"Spain Secretly Gives Aid to the Americans. Under the wise administration of Grimaldi, Spain trod eautiously in the lootsteps of France, and gave money to the American insurgents but only on condition that the act should be kept a most pro-See vol. II, page 1326.

"Spanish Conquests in West Florida (1779). Galvez, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans, promptly took measures to establish the claim of Spain to the territory east of the Mississ-He invaded West Florida with fourteen hundred men, Spanish regulars, American volunteers, and colored peo; le. He took Fort Bute, at Pass Manshac, (September, 1779), and then he went against Baton Rouge, where the British had four hundred regulars and one hundred militia. The post speedily surrendered, as did also Fort Panmure, recently built at Natchez, A few months later, he captured Mobile, leaving Pensacola the only port of West Florida in possession of the British." volume, page 1327.

"He (Brigadier-General Lachlin McIntosh) now applied through his friend, Colonel Laurens, for a place in the Conti-nental Army, and with his staff, was invited to join the Commander-in-chief. He arrived at the camp soon after the battle



of Brandywine, and was for a considerable time employed in watching the motions of General Howe, in Philadelphia.

"While the army was in winter quarters at Valley Forge the attention of the Government was frequently called to the exposed condition of the western frontier, upon which the British were constantly exciting the Indians to the most terrible atrocities; and though a single company could be spared with difficulty from the army, for such a purpose, it was determined to send an expedition against the tribes on the Ohio, and Washington selected General McIntosh to command it. In a letter to the President of Congress, dated the 12th day of May, 1778, he remarks: 'I part with this gentleman, with much reluctance, as I esteem him an officer of great worth and merit, and know his services here are, and will be materially wanted. His firm disposition and equal justice, his assiduity and good understanding, added to his being a stranger, to all parties in that quarter, pointed him out as a proper person; and I trust ex-tensive advantages, will be derived from his command, which I wish were more agreeable. General McIntosh marched with re-inforcement of five hundred men to Fort Pitt, of which he assumed the command, and in a short time he succeeded in giving repose to all western Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the Spring of 1779, he completed arrangements for an expedition against Detroit, but in April he was recalled by Washington to take part in operations proposed for the south, where his knowledge of the country, added to his other good qualities, promised to make him eminently useful." From "Washington and the Generals of the American Revolu-tion," J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1866. See volume Washington and the Generals of the American Revolu-

t, page 302.

The above extracts were copied somewhat at random. But sufficient material has been quoted to show that there are numerous Revolutinary localities in states not generally considered parts of the Original Thirteen. And I believe it to be the positive duty of persons living in or near those localities, both Daughters of the American Revolution and others, to mark their own historic spots, and gather up all records relating to these spots, in preference to giving all their time, thought,

money and effort to places at a distance.

Following is a list of States containing genuine Revolutionary localities. Not all are Western States. Although these articles were addressed primarily to Western Daughters, it is hoped that these same articles may interest all true Americans.

Florida. The northern part was claimed by the English as a part of Virginia. During the Revolutionary war, British and Tories made expeditions from Florida into Georgia. The old Spanish fort at St. Augustine was used by the British to confine their southern prisoners. Florida was invaded by the Americans under Screven, Elbert, Howe, Baker and others. The Americans captured Fort Tonyn, near the St. Mary's River. Galvez, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, sympathized with

the Colonists, and captured Tampa.

Alabama. Northern part belonged to Georgia during the Revolutionary period; southern, to West Florida. Old fort at Mobile, captured by Galvez, assisted by Americans.

Mississippi. Part of Georgia and Florida. Natchez, at-tacked by Captain Willing, afterwards captured by Galvez.

Louisiana. Baton Rouge, attacked by Captain Willing,

captured by Galvez.

New Orleans. Base of supplies for Americans at Pitts-burg; seat of the friendly governor, Galvez. (I am unable to locate Fort Bute, or Manshac.)

Arkansas. Bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, part of the route of Captain Willing. Somewhere on the river,

he captured the English vessel.

Tennessee. The scene of numerous battles between the
Americans and the Indians. Among these enegagements may be mentioned that of Fort Watanga, in 1776, and Nashville in 1779.

Famous for exploits of Sevier and others.

Missouri. In 1780, St. Louis was attacked by the British from Canada, but it was saved from capture by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. In Missouri some stirring events occurred, for the Spanish took the part of the Americans, and drove out the English. Gen. Clarke built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi.

Kentucky. Scene of numerous battles, among them those at Boonesboro, Bryan's Station and Blue Licks. Famous for the exploits of Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, George Rogers Clarke and others. Louisville was founded by Gen. Clarke.

Clarke and others. Louisville was founded by Gen. Clarke. West Virginia. During the Revolutionary period, it was uncertain whether this belonged to Pennsylvania or Virginia. Several forts were erected along the Ohio by the Pennsylvania militia. The best known of these is Fort Henry, near what is now Wheeling. Here encamped Col. Archibald Lochry, from Westmooreland Co., Pa., August 8 and 9, 1781. He also encamped at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, and several

intermediate points. For account of Col. Lochry's ill-fated expedition against the Indians, see Pennsylvania Archives, ad Series, vol. XIV, page 681. Some of the exploits of Gen. Clarke, also extended into what is now West Virginia.

Ohio, This State is literally dotted with Revolutionary localities. It is the scene of the brive deeds of Clarke, Boone, Kenton, McIntosh, Crawford, Williamson and others, who interpoped the puschoon as a living wall of defense between

. . . .

interposed themselvegs as a living wall of defense between Canada and the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The valleys of the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami and Sandusky Rivers are all historic. Some of the best-known spots are Pickaway, Chillicothe and Upper Sandusky. At the Shawnce town, the brave Col. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, and his son and son-inlaw, were tortured and burned to death, June 11, 1782. For an account of Crawford's Expedition against Sandusky, see Penn. Archives, 2d Series, vol. XIV, page 690. For account of Williamson's Expedition, see same volume, page 753. These, and Lochry's Expedition, constituted part of the Revolutionary history of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania, militia. The exploits of General McIntosh, properly belong to the history of the Continental Line.

Indiana. Scene of the exploits of General Clarke. Vin-cennes and the Valley of the Wabash, are among the Revolutionary localities. Col. Lochry, of the Pennsylvania Militia, was killed by the Indians under Joseph Brandt, near the present town of Aurora, Dearborn Co., August 24, 1781. The expedition had landed at the mouth of what has since been

called Lochry's Creek.

Ulinois. Scene of numerous exploits of General Clarke. Principal Revolutionary localities, Kaskaskia and Cahokia.

Michigan. Detroit was the residence of the British Gover-

nor. Hamilton, who continually excited the Indians to hos-tilities against the Americans, during the whole Revolutionary period. It was also the base of supplies furni-hed from Canala to the Indians and Tories of the frontiers. The survivors of Crawford's and Lochry's Expeditions, captured as prisoners, were taken to Detroit. Several expeditions against the place were planned by McIntosh and others, but never carried out. Detroit was one of the towns surrendered by the British, in

If we ever annex Canada, we shall find that it contains some genuine Revolutionary localities, in Montreal, Quebec, the Lawrence, Richelieu and Chandiere Rivers. And, if we ever annex the West Indies, we shall find that some of these islands

were friendly to the American cause.

When we consider that there were no railroads nor telegraphs in those days, and means of communications and transportation were slow and difficult, it is astonishing that the Revolutionary upheaval extended over so vast an erea as it actually did. We have never fully realized it. And we could not believe it now, were it not for the fact that we are able to cite names and dates.

Galvez, the Spanish Governor, ruled over the whole of Louisiana territory, the same that was afterwards explored by Merriwether Lewis and William Clarke, General George Rogers Clarke actually crossed the Mississippi and so did the the British. These facts bring the territory west of the Mise as-inoi into the Revolutionary area. The chances are that Captain Willing also landed somewhere on the westside of the river. We already know that it was not many years before the pioneers began to carry the American flag westward. Daniel Boone himself, the founder of Kentucky, and one of the bravest war-riors in the Ohio region, pushed into Missouri, and set led on Osage Woman's River. He died at Charette, Mo., in 1820, aged 85. His remains were removed to Frankfort, Ky. He was a native of Berks Co., Pa., and in early life he had lived in North Carolina and Virginia.

Since writing my last "Address," I have received a copy of a booklet entitled. "Wonderland," published by the Northern Pacific Railway, Minneapolis, Minn., 1900. In this little volume the route of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition is minutely traced. This should interest all Daughters of the American Revolution living within the limits of the Louisiana Purchase, (Every stopping-place is recorded and many names and dates are given. Mention is made of a larger work, entitled, "Cones' History of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition," Francis P. Harper, New York 1801 York, 1893.

Supposing all this to be true-that our Colonial and Revolutionary area is much larger than generally believed-what follows? It follows that there is a corresponding duty laid upon the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends. By "Daughters," I do not mean only those who belong to Western Chapters, but also the National Society at large. The National Society must not expect the distant Chapters to come to them always; the National Society must go out to the distant Chapters.



If the Chapters remote from Washington, D. C., take up the work of gathering their own records and marking their own historic spots, the National Society ought to aid them with advice and encouragement, and in any other way possible. And thus will the National Society become even a greater power in the land than it is already. Speed the day! MARGARET B. HARVEY, 1712 N. 52d St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

#### SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER, D. A. R., MEDFORD, MASS.

During the past year the Chapter has held regular meetings each month, at which topics of historical interest have been taken up the members having been assigned parts previously. Few original papers have been presented, the subject matter being taken from standard works. As usual, arrangements were made for a public observance of Washington's hirthday, but the extremely rainy weather was the cause of a very small audience being present. The Chapter was represented in the National Congress by its delegate Mrs. Annie M. Page, and donated five

dollars to the Continental Hall building fund.

Its greatest work has been the erection of a tablet to the memory of Sarah Bradlee Fulton. This took place in the Salem Street burying ground, which is located in the centre of the city, on May 26, and was an occasion of great public interest. Members of D. A. R. Chapters, of the Medford Historical Society, descendants of Mrs. Fulton and citizens of the place Society, descendants of Mrs. Fulton and citizens of the piace present, and listened with great interest to the various numbers of the program. After the singing of the hymn, "Great God of Nations," and an invocation by Rev. Henry C. De Long, Pastor of the First Parish Church (Unitarian,) of which church Mrs. Fulton was a member, the Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, made an address. Miss Sara W. Daggett, the State Regent, followed with an address in which she vividly recounted the acts in Mrs. Fulton's life, which to-day make it fetting to honor her memory. Fulton's life, which to-day make it fitting to honor her memory by the erection of the tablet. Remarks touching upon family history were made by William Cushing Wait, one of the many descendants of Mrs. Fulton present at the exercises, which were closed by the singing of "America," and a benediction pronounced by Rev. Millard F. Johnson. Pastor of the First Baptist Church. The guests then assembled in the rooms of the Historical Society where a social hour was passed and light refreshments were served.

In anticipation of Memorial day, the graves of the Revolumonary patriots in three burying grounds in the city were decorated with laurel wreath and flags. This has been the Chapters

custom since its formation.

Meetings were resumed in October. The last of the month a whist party will be given at the house of one of the members. ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

Mediord, Mass., October, 1900.

### LINCOLN CHAPTER, D. A. R.

It has twenty-five members and one life member. Regular monthly meetings are held from October to July of each year. The special days have been appropriately celebrated, and many social meetings have been held. The practical work has not been left undone. The Chapter, sent \$87.00 to the Hospital work during the Spanish war; \$25.00 to the Lalayette Fund; \$25.00 to the Continental Hall, and \$25.00 to be applied towards a special fund to be used in jurnishing a room in the new Hospital in our town. Lastly, the Chapter has so interested the public, that a Logan County Historical Society has been organized. With best wishes for your excellent paper. I am very truly,

Mrs. DAVID GILLESPIE, Historian D. A. R.

#### A CORRECTION.

In the report of the Conference given in the last issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, of the Daughters of American Revolution of the Empire State, held in Brooklyn in April, it was erroneously stated that Mrs. Verplanck, State Regent, gave the response to the address of welcome, Mrs. W. B. Sylvester Regent of Monroe Chapter, Brockport, N. Y., had the honor of representing the State in this address. Western New York and especially our local Chapter would be glad to see the correction made.

HARRIET A. METCALF, Corr. Secy. Monroe Chapter.



TABLET IN MEMORY OF SARAH BRADLEE FULTON, MEDFORD, MASS.

## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, Rooms 27 & 28 Morse Building, New York City.

THE STORMING OF STONY POINT.

By Mad. Anthony Wayne.

July 15th, A. D., 1779.

The sunset saw the British flag Wave o'er the fortress high, Where rugged steep, and and jutting crag, Stood clear against the sky.

Anon the British sentries kept Watch o'er six hundred men, Who, heedless of the Robels, slept Within the Lion's den.

The silent stars smiled on our band Of Patriots true and tried, As, from the shelt'ring wooded land, We waded through the tide.

The causeway crossed, the sentry gagged, And all was silent still; With empty guns, and bayonets fixed, We scrambled up the hill.

At midnight came a clash of arms, A flash, a startled cry. That filled the fortress with alarms, And wakened men to die.

The cannon resared; the lonely spot Was lighted up with flame; And, like the hail, the crashing shot, And showers of bullets came.

But swift our silent columns pressed On tow'rd each blazing gun, Through both stockades, up to the crest, On, 'till the walls were won.

"Twas then our gallant leader fell;
"But bear me on!" he said,
"And let me die inside the fort,
"Still at the column's head!"

Still gallant Fleury led the way. On through the leaden showers, And Posey, on the rampart, cried "Come on! the fort is ours!"

And then the shout of triumph rose
From every manly breast;
And o'er the walls, and through our ioes,
The Patriot bayonets pressed.

There, 'mid the darkness blows were dealt Until the Briton's broke: But, ere then, many a Briton felt The bayonet's deadly stroke.

And then they yielded, then they begged For quarter at car hands; We spared them, those who had spared not Pulaski's men, or Bland's.

Well had the daring work been done! Wayne kept his promise well. The promise made to Washington, That he "would carry Hell!"

At morning light. O glorious sight!
The British flag was gone;
And on the height our banners bright
Waved o'er the fort we won.

Henry H. Harrison.

#### AN OLD DUTCH FARM HOUSE. By ENMA ALVA BLIVEN, aged 13 years,

Many years ago, near that broad part of the Hudson now known as the Tappan Zee, stood an old Dutch farm house. This long stone dwelling consisted of one story with an attic. Its steep roof sloped down and projected over the house. On the top was perched a weathercock. Extending from the back was the kitchen built of brick from the neighboring kiln. In the front of the house were two massive doors, only one being used by the family. The other was larger, and consisted of two halves, the upper having two bulls-eye panes of glass, which let the light into the front hall. On the lower half was a large knocker in the shape of a lion's head. This was polished daily, for it was the pride of the Dutch housewife to keep it bright. In the house were many windows filled in with small panes of glass. The shutters were fastened by heavy iron hinges. Extending around the dwelling was a wide piazza, where many a night the family gathered. In the front yard was a large flower garden, consisting of many of those lovely old-fashioned flowers some of which are fast failing out of existence.

Let us imagine ourselves standing on the edge of the porch underneath the shade of a large elm. As far as your eye can reach we see fields of corn and buckwheat. (What thoughts these would bring to Ichahod!) Towards the south are the barns, and as Longfellow expresses it, they seem to be "bursting with hay." There are the dove cots and the bird houses. The turkey gallantly strutting up and down, the chickens and hens walking wildly about, and the loud crowing of the cock, and the splashing of the ducks in the pond nearby. Then looking towards the West, we see the golden san going down behind the Palisades, leaving the sky tinted with purple and gold. On the Hudson we can imagine a row oost managed by Dutch oarsmen.

Leaving all this, we step inside of the door into the hall or living room. Not inside of the big door though, for if we did the little housewife would be very much surprised. In one corner of the hall is a large open fire-place, fourteen feet in diameter. Around it are blue and white tiles representing scripture scenes. Up above, on the mantle-piece, are shells and two painted Dutch family portraits. In another corner is a spinning wheel and a musical instrument. Then there is a large dining table, whose leaves fold down. In the front of the room is a dresser, containing many pieces of shining pewter, and in another corner is a cupboard. A door leads into the kitchen, and as we hurriedly glance in we see the pans and other utensils hanging around on the walls; and the old-fashioned fire-place. Off of the hall is another door leading into the parlor, this room is sacred, being used only on important occasions. The floor is covered with sand and marked into various designs. The furniture is of highly nolished mahogany, consisting of claw-footed chairs and round tables. In the front of the room is the big fire-place and around the walls are strung colored eggs. Another door leads from the hall into a bed-room. Here was a big four-posted hed, with a canopy over the top. A chintz cover decorated with painted flowers was spread over the bed. There were also several old-fashioned chairs, and a table in the room.

room.

This old house no longer stands to-day. It has gone out of existence with many others. Probably rotted away by the weather, or perhaps chopped down by some later inha'sitant. But although they cannot be seen, the memory of them will never be lost, from the fact that if it was not for the Dutch, New York State might not now be what it is. Ah! how little do some people appreciate these old relies. But these people are not true Americans.

#### HYMN TO OUR COUNTRY'S MAKERS.

To thee, brave fathers of heroic days.

And noble mothers full of noble deeds,
To thee, thy children send a song of praise
Attuned to love and loyalty it speeds.

Thy blood 't was, oh fathers strong in hope.
Thy sacrifice, oh mothers strong in love.
Which hought for us that gift of grandest scope,
A country blest all other lands above.

With grateful hearts we take the noble gift,
We hold it as a sacred trust until
Our children shall in turn their land uplift
To heights more lofty, yet securer still.

—Alice Croscite Hall.

#### READING FOR OCTOBER.

"In the Hands of the Red Coats," by Everett T. Tomlinson. "Children of the Revolution," by Mabel and Mand Humphrey.

"A Prisoner in Buff," by Everett T. Tomlinson. Memorize:--"Discovery Day," by Hezekiah Butterworth.



#### Founders and Patriots of America.

Respectfully dedicated to the Connecticut Society of Founders and Patriots of America.

Ye patriots sons of ancient line, With hearts that beat as one, Rejoice! the stars of Freedom shine, Dark oppression storms are done. Thy Patriot sires did'st fight The nation for to save, For freedom's holy light, The stars and stripes to wave.

Their life blood watered our land, The home of sweet Liberty, Alf hail that noble land, Who welcomed death, or victory. When tyrants oppressed they were firm With sword they scorned the decree. With blood they nourished Liberty's germ. And proclaimed the nation free.

They took the sword but not for fame, Heroes, now passed from earth. For God and Country in freedom's name, The Nation shall honor their birth. Independence is yours, Freedom sons, It is echoed from sea to sea. May rapture thrill thy heart and tongue, As ye honor those heroes of Liberty. -Caroline Hitchcock Lupton

The Society of Founders and Patriots of Connecticut, held their mid-summer meeting on Thursday, September 20th, at the Connecticut Colonial Building, at West Haven,

Connecticut Colonial Building, at West Haven,
Many of the members from all over the State with friends
were in attendance and after dinner at the Colonial Inn, the company went back to the Connecticut Building where speeches
were made by several of the distinguished members of the
Society. Col. Edward Everitt Sill, of this city, depu y-governor
of the Society, read an able paper entitled "A Forgotten Patriot
of the Revolution—Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Lyme," which was
listened to with the closest attention. Aside from the marked
literary value of the paper it showed deep reascarch into Revolutiomary history, and a special conversance on the part of the
writer with the facts of those days.
Following this. Senator Joseph R. Hawley spoke very entertainingly on historical matters.

tainingly on historical matters.

tainingly on historical matters.

Eight new members were added to the Society who were:
Capt. George Emerson Albee, of New Haven, Frank Woodruff Skiff, of West Haven. James Borden Estee, of Milwankee,
Frederick Burton Street, of East Haven. William Edward Halligan, of Bridgeport, Charles Lewis Nichols Camp. of New
Haven, Henry Whiting Lupton, of Stratford, and Henry Russell Hovey of Hartford. Of these, Mr. Lupton and Mr. Camp
were the only ones present. were the only ones present.

These meetings each Summer prove most delightful to the members of the society and their friends, and the one of Sept. 20, was greatly enjoyed by all those who attended.

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

I would like to obtain information regarding the ancestry of Richard Dusenbury, born 1758, married March 8, 1800 and died 1830; and Fannie Dusenbury, died 1825. Yours

C. F. CLARK, Geneva, Ill.

Wanted to know where and when Christopher Aoxlaine, who came from Prussia prior to 1800, landed. How many child-ren he had and who they married, also date of death and where buried. Or any word pertaining to his descendants.

C. Burns Axline, West Carlisle, Ohio.

Can anyone tell me what military service Lieut. Abiel Frye, (son of Capt. Abiel Frye), of the French and Indian War rendered in the Revolution? He was born in Andover, Mass., and in 1763 came to the then Province of Pennsylvania, and married Abigail Farnam Owen, in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., daughter of Capt. Eliab Farnam, (called Capt. Eliab Varnum in Miner's History of Wyoming). She was the young widow of Eleazer Owen, who fell in the Minisink battle, July, 1779, acceptate of which is found in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution. Revolution.

In 1759, Samuel McClellan inherited the family bible of his

In 1759, Samuel McClellan inherited the family bible of his parents. Robert and Elizabeth (Ewing) McClellan, of Chester Co., Pa. Robert McClellan, married Elizabeth Ewing, about 1727, at Hopewell Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., in which year they and James and Margaret Ewing, the parents of Elizabeth, settled in Chester Co., Pa. Who owns that old bible? What relation was this Robert McClellan, who died in 1741, to Robert McClellan, 5th Laird of Barmagachen, Scoiland, exiled to Woodbridge, N. J., in 1685, for his participation in Covenanter, Mass., and who returned to Scotland, where he ded in 1703? Who were parents of Robert McClellan, who died in 1741?

INEZ McCLELLAND, 417 Superior St., Chicago.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Publisher SPIRIT OF '76, New York City. Dear Sir:—I think I sent you \$1.00 to renew my subscription to your esteemed Magazine, but I have been and am at present suffering from "hay fever," (I am glad to say it is in no way connected with the administration Hay), and I may have neglected it. Anyway, I enclose one dollar in currency to apply

upon my subscription, be it for the current or next year.

Looking over the report of the S. A. R. Congress, it seems to me that the descent of the greater portion of the delegates from their Revolutionary Fathers was with such momentum as to jar the Spirit of '76 out of them. It seems pitiable that there was so little sympathy expressed for the struggling patriots of other lands. My recollection is that you did not drop so hard.

T. G. C.

In the Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America, published in the October number of your paper, under the name of "Conant," you state that Christopher Conant, of Plymouth, 1623, was the Governor of Cape Ann Colony, in 1625, etc., etc. You are in error in stating the given name as Christopher. It should be Roger. Christopher was a brother of Roger, but we not the Governor. On page 32, of the same issue of The Spirit, you will observe that the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors gives Roger Conant, Governor of the Dorchester Colony at Cape, as the first Governor in Massachusetts. If consistent, please investigate and correct the published record If consistent, please investigate and correct the published record in your next issue.

I have the honor to be seventh in descent from Governor Roger Conant and naturally have some pride in having due credit given him. The error was perhaps a clerical and in copy

ing from the records.

ORLANDO POWERS BLOCH.



AS THE MAYFLOWER WOULD HAVE APPEARED, HAD EVERY-THING THAT IS AUTHENTIC BEEN BROUGHT OVER IN HER.



The Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America will not be published as a part of the "Spirit of '76" hereafter, but if enough subscriptions are received to warrant its publication as a quarterly of fifty pages it will be continued until finished. The price, including "The Spirit of '76," will be two dollars a year until completed.

Any one sending five dollars will receive the balance of the work as published.

Address THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Rooms 27 and 28 Morse Building,

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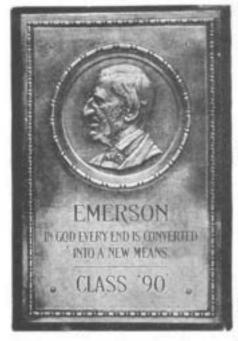
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At St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, Trinity Parish, New York City, it was received with many expressions of delight.

It has been given before the EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATROTS, New York City Chapter D. A. R., SHERRYS, Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, New York City, and before the SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCEND-ANTS at DELMONICO'S.

Arrangements for its production should be made at once for the fall and winter circuit.

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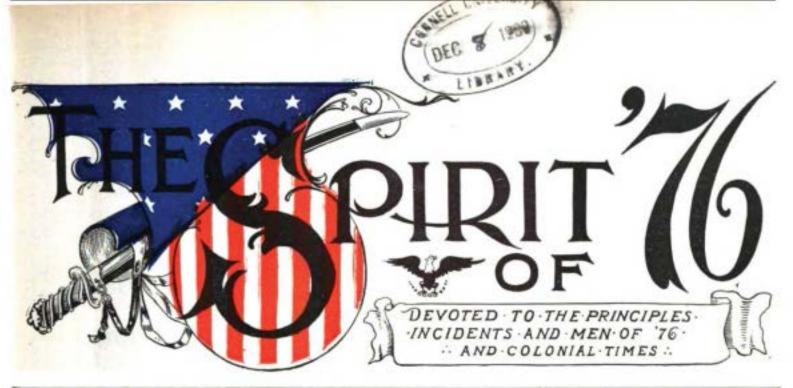
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From "The Century Lo & of the American Colonies.
JOHN HANCOCK'S MANSION.

#### WHAT BOSTON LOST.

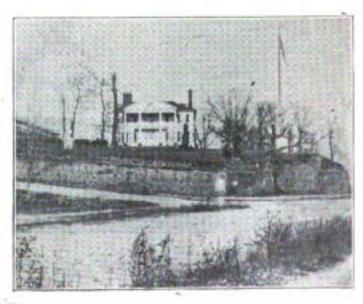
A SHORT time ago the writer was conversing with a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, who is interested in Old houses standing to-day that are over one hundred and fifty years old. And among other things mention was made of the Morris House on Washington Heights, New York and also of the John Hancock house of Boston.

She said that when a child her father took her to where they were tearing down the Hancock house and said to her. "These vandals will live to regret the day that they destroyed this historic spot," and they have. Boston would give to-day her gilded domed state house and her sacred codfish for the John Hancock house.

#### WHAT NEW YORK HAS SAVED.

NEW YORK has a similar relic that the SPIRIT OF '76 has preserved to the generations yet to come. The people at large whether imbubed with patriotism or not are too busy to trouble themselves about these things and they are gone, and then regret.

After the city has acquired this property for a park, the house will be decorated in Colonial style and furnished as in olden times. It is hoped that ultimately a fireproof building will be erected on the grounds back of the house in which the members of the Patriotic and Hereditary Societies may loan their colonial keepsakes or present them to the city for exhibition in this Historical Museum.



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THE REGULAR ARMY, by GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.

Few invented stories of adventure contain more deeds of personal heroism or more incidents of thrilling interest than the actual history of the career of

the American Army during the hundred years of its existence. It is a story that has long needed telling, and a better narrator could hardly be found than General Greene, one of the army's foremost representatives in military and civil life, and a writer of known brilliancy. The story will be covered in several arti-

cles, and it will be richly illustrated by F. C. Yohn, H. C. Christy, and others especially fitted for the work.



MRS. GILBERT'S STAGE REMINISCENCES. Mr. Daly, James Lewis and many other figures of yesterday appear in Mrs. Gilbert's entertaining pages, while of the older

leaders of the stage there is a fund of anecdote. The articles are among the most vivacious and interesting of their kind, and will contain a wealth of illustrations.

WALTER A. WYCKOFF, author of "Marriery"
The Workers," will have several new articles in the same field, giving an account of "A Day With a Tramp," "On an Iowa Farm" and other experi-

THEODORE ROOSEVELT will, from time to time during 1901, contribute to Scribner's articles on public topics.



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, in " The Diary of a Goose Girl," has written the most charming of her stories, and it will appear in Scribner's in three parts, with very attractive illustrations.

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THE AMATEUR
CRACKSMAN. A new series of Cracksman stories, by E. W. Hornung, of baffling ingenuity in plot and thrilling interest. The incomparable Raffles is reintro-

duced to his many reader admirers in a wonderful succession of adventores and hair-breadth escapes. The stories will be illustrated.

SHORTER FICTION. ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON will contribute several of his charming animal stories, illustrated by himself; there will also be short stories by Octave Thanet, Frank R. Stockton,

Henry James, Thomas Nelson Page, F. J. Stimson, Henry van Dyke, A. T. Quiller-Couch, and other wellknown writers.



RUSSIA OF TO HENRY DAY, by HE NORMAN, M.P. DAY.

This notable and timely series of articles, begun in October, will be continued. They are the result of a journey and investigations made especially on behalf of Scrib-



mer's, and Mr. Norman's comments on present conditions in Russia and her probable future are made in the light of the latest events. The many illustrations from the author's photographs and other sources are a noteworthy feature of the articles.

EVENTS IN CHINA AND THE EAST will be covered in articles by special correspondents.

> J. M. BARRIE'S NEW STORY. The magazine will later in the year make an important announcement concerning a new story by J. M. Barrie.

THE SOUTHERN
MOUNTAINEER, by
JOHN FOX, Jr. Several articles in the

early part of 1901 will portray this romantic and fast-diminishing type of American character. Mr. Fox knows his subject by experience and special observation, and illustrates his articles

from photographs.

NEW YORK LIFE AND SCENES. The studies of New York, which have proved so attractive in the magazine, are to be resumed at intervals during the year.

> RICHARD HARDING DAVIS will contribute several articles and stories, the first, to appear during the winter, being a travel sketch in a new field to him

and one of the best of his vivid narratives.

ART FEATURES will include, beside the notable illustrations for "The Regular Army" and other pictorial plans of special importance,

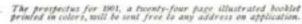
noteworthy papers on art subjects by John La Farge, W. C. Brownell, and other distinguished writers, while the Field of Art will continue to be the most important

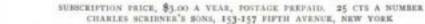
critical department of its kind, edited by Mr. Rossell Sturgis, and contributed to by leading authorities in art matters.

A list of the illustrators for next year includes Walter Appleton Clark, F. C. Yohn, H. C. Christy, Maxfield Parrish, Henry McCarter, A. I. Keller, A. B. Frost, E. C. Peixotto, W. Glackens, Henry Hutt, and There will be many others.

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PERSISTENCY, thou art a jewel," or some such quotation as that has been a factor in saving the Morris House from the vandal hand of modern improvement and left intact this relic of the Colonial Era for future generations to venerate.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 takes the credit of seeing th's movement consumated. It thanks the many friends who endorsed the motive presented them, and by their presence and written requests, gave strength to the arguments presented to the Board of Public Improvements.

Many times has it been brought before this Board

and put off for future action, many times the Spirit was willing, but the mortal was weak enough to want to wash his hands of the whole affair, but the tenacity that has kept alive the Spirit through adverse times,

impelled the mortal to keep up the fight.

November 14th, at 2 o'clock, the resolution to condemn the property for Park purposes was brought up and defeated, this was unexpected and discouraging, but after interviewing some of the Commissioners who did not seem to know what they had voted on, it was agreed that it would be reconsidered at the meeting of November 28th, when it passed and the Persistency strain had won.

This is one thing that THE SPIRIT OF '76 has done,

is it worth your dollar for a year?

Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President, Board of Public Improvements,

21 Park Row, City.

Dear Sir:-I am directed by President Clausen, Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, to acknowledge and reply to your favor of August 6th, and other communications supplemental thereto, in reference to the purchase by the city of the Jumel Mansion and grounds.

The matter has received careful attention from President Clausen, and has been reported upon by the Landscape Architect and the Landscape Gardener of this Department. Upon their reports, and the results of his own observation, the President heartily approves and endorses the project to acquire the property for the City and place it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks.

The report of the Landscape Gardener, Borough of Manhattan, Mr. N. Jonsson Rose, was as follows:-

"The property is located directly west of High Bridge Park and Edgecombe Road, on a high bluff over-looking the Harlem River. It appears to be a desirable piece of property aside from its value as an historical site."

The Landscape Architect of this Department for the City of New York, Mr. John DeWolf, reported as

"I have to say in answer to your request to examine and report upon the advisability of the City's acquiring the Jumel property, that I have carefully done so, and most strongly advise that it be acquired by the

"While it is to be regretted that no more of the land remains in a condition to be restored as in Colonial times, enough remains to make it the most interesting

historical site in the City.

"The changes that have been made in the house have not materially altered its character, and it can be restored to its original condition and appearance, both

inside and out, at a most reasonable outlay.

"New York is so lacking in objects that inspire patriotism or awaken enthusiasm for things American, that I think this historic spot should be cherished to counteract as much as possible the un-American tendency of the age.

"It will also be an object of great interest to people visiting the City from other parts of the country and add to the attractions of our City as a resort for

travellers.

"The grounds should be restored in conformity with the style prevailing when the house was built and planted in the fashion of those days.

"The preservation by the City of this historical re'ic will undoubtedly meet with popular approval and be

appreciated by the people as long as it exists.'

Very respectfully yours, WILLIS HOLLY, Secretary, Park Board.

This issue will be widely distributed throughout the New England Societies, and we expect that those who receive this sample copy will see a dollar's worth in getting twelve monthly copies for the coming year.

The Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers will be published as a quarterly, as soon as one hundred subscriptions have been secured. There seems to be a lack of interest in the subject by our readers and an expression from them would help the publisher in his conduct of the paper. Do you prefer the paper as it is with its illustrations, or would you rather that the Guide be published as heretofore?

If you want an entertainment of any kind to raise funds for your Society, consult the amusement Bureau

of THE SPIRIT OF '76, care this office.

#### THE AGE OF THE PILGRIMS THE HEROIC PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY:

An Address Delivered in New York before the New England Association, December, 1843.

### By RUFUS CHOATE.

We meet again, the children of the Pilgrims, to remember our fathers. Away from the scenes with which the American portions of their history are associated forever, and in all men's minds,—scenes so unadorned, yet clothed to the moral eye with a charm above the sphere of taste: the uncrumbled rock, the hill from whose side those "delicate springs" are still gushing, the wide, brown, low woods, the sheltered harbor, the little island that welcomed them in their frozen garments from the sea, and witnessed the rest and worship of that Sabbath-day before their landing,-away from all those scenes,-without the limits of the fond old colony that keeps their graves, without the limits of the New England which is their wider burial place and fitter monument,-in the heart of this chief city of the nation into which the feeble land has grown,-we meet again, to repeat their names one by one, to retrace the lines of their character, to recall the lineaments and forms over which the grave has no power, to appreciate their virtues, to recount the course of their life full of heroic deeds, varied by sharpest trials, crowned by transcendent consequences, to assert the directness of our descent from such an ancestry of goodness and greatness, to erect, refresh and touch our spirits by coming for an hour into their more immediate presence, such as they were in the days of their human "agony of glory." The two centuries which interpose to hide them from our eye, centuries so brilliant with progress, so crowded by incidents, so fertile in accumulations, dissolve away for the moment as a curtain of clouds, and we are once more by their side. The grand and pathetic series of their story unrolls itself around us, vivid as if with the life of yesterday. All the stages, all the agents, of the process by which they and the extraordinary class they belonged to were slowly formed from the general min! and character of England; the influence of the age of the Reformation, with which the whole Christian world was astir to its profoundest depths and outermost limits, but which was poured out unbounded and peculiar on them, its children, its impersonation; that various persecution prolonged through two hundred years and twelve reigns, from the time of the preaching of Wickliffe, to the accession of James I., from which they gathered sadly so many precious fruits,-a large measure of tenderness of conscience, the sense of duty, force of will, trust in God, the love of truth, and the spirit of liberty; the successive development and growth of opinions and traits and determinations and fortunes by which they were advanced from Protestants to Republicans, from Englishmen to Pilgrims, from Pilgrims to the founders of a free Church, and the fathers of a free people in a new world; the retirement to Holland; the resolution to seek the sphere of their duties and the asylum of their rights beyond the sea; the embarkation at Delft Haven,-that scene of interest unrivalled, on which a pencil of your own has just enabled us to look back with tears, praise and sympathy, and the fond pride of children; that scene of few and simple incidents, just the setting out of a handful of not then very famous persons on a voyage,-quite the commonest of occurrences,-but which dilates as you

gaze on it, and speaks to you as with the voices of an immortal song; which becomes idealized into the auspicious going forth of a colony, whose planting has changed the history of the world,-a noble colony of devout Christians, educated and firm men, valiant soldiers, and honorable women; a colony on the commencement of whose heroic enterprise the selected influences of religion seemed to be descending visibly and beyond whose perilous path are hung the rainbow and the westward star of empire; the voyage of The Mayflower; the landing; the slow winter's night of disease and famine in which so many, the good, the beautiful, the brave, sunk down and died, giving place at last to the spring-dawn of health and plenty; the meeting with the old red race on the hill beyond the brook; the treaty of peace unbroken for half a century; the organization of a republican government in The Mayflower cabin; the planting of these kindred and coeval and auxiliar institutions without which such a government can no more live than the uprooted tree can put forth leaf or flower, -institutions to diffuse pure religion; good learning; austere morality; the practical arts of administration; labor, patience, obedience; "plain living and high-thinking;" the securities of conservatism; the germs of progress; the laying deep and sure, far down on the rock of ages, of the foundation stones of the imperial structure, whose dome now swells towards heaven; the timely death at last, one after another, of the first generation of the original Pilgrims, not unvisited, as the final hour drew nigh, by visions of the more visible glory of a latter day,-all these high, holy and beautiful things come thronging fresh on all our memories, beneath the influence of the hour. Such as we heard them from our mothers' lips, such as we read them in the histories of kings, of religions, and of liberty, they gather themselves about us; familiar, certainly, but of an interest that can never die,-an interest intrinsical in themselves, yet heightened inexpressibly by their relations to that eventful future into which they have expanded, and through whose lights they show.

And yet, with all this procession of events and persons moving before us, and solicited this way and that by the innumerable trains of speculation and of feeling which such a sight inspires, we can think of nothing and of nobody, here and now, but the Pilgrims themselves. I cannot, and do not, wish for a moment to forget that it is their festival we have come to keep. It is their tabernacles we have come to build. It is not the Reformation, it is not colonization, it is not ourselves, our present or our future, it is not political economy or political philosophy of which to-day you would have me say a word. have a specific and single duty to perform. We would speak of certain valiant, good, and peculiar men, our fathers. We would wipe the dust from a few old, plain, noble urns. We would shun husky disquisitions, irrelevant novelties, and small display; and would recall rather and merely the forms and lineaments of the heroic dead,-forms and features which the grave has not changed, over which the grave has no power.

The Pilgrims, then, of the first generation, just as they landed on the rock, are the topic of the hour. And in order to insure some degree of unity, and of definiteness of aim, and of impression, let me still more precisely propound as the subject of our thoughts, the Pilgrims, their age and their acts, as constituting a real and a true heroic period; one heroic period in the history of this Republic.

I regard it as a great thing for a nation to be able, as it passes through one sign after another of its zodiac pathway, in prosperity, in adversity, and at all times,to be able to look to an authentic race of founders, and a historical principle of institution, in which it may rationally admire the realized idea of true heroism. Whether it looks back in the morning or evening of i.s day; whether it looks back as now we do, in the emulous fervor of its youth, or in the full strength of manhood, its breasts full of milk, its bones moistened with marrow; or in dotage and faintness, the silver cord of union loosened, the golden bowl of fame and power broken at the fountain; from the era of Pericles or the era of Plutarch,—it is a great and precious thing to be able to ascend to, and to repose its strenuous or its wearied virtue upon, a heroic age and a heroic race, which it may not falsely call its own. I mean by a heroic age and race, not exclusively or necessarily the earliest national age and race, but one, the course of whose history and the traits of whose character, an l the extent and permanence of whose influences, are of a kind and power not merely to be recognized in after time as respectable or useful, but of a kind and a power to kindle and feed the moral imagination, move the capacious heart, and justify the intelligent wonder of the world. I mean by a nation's heroic age a time distinguished above others, not by chronological relation alone, but by a concurrence of grand and impressive agencies with large results,-by some splendid and remarkable triumph of man over some great enemy, some great evil, some great labor, some great danger, -by uncommon examples of the rarer virtues and qualities, tried by an exigency that occurs only at the beginning of new epochs, the ascension of new dynasties of dominion or liberty, when the great bell of time sounds out another hour. I mean an age when extraordinary traits are seen, an age performing memorable deeds whereby a whole people, whole generations, are made different and made better. I mean an age and race to which the arts may go back, and find real historical forms and groups, wearing the port and grace, and going on the errand of demi-gods,-an age far off, on whose moral landscape the poet's eye may light, and reproduce a grandeur and beauty stately and eternal, transcending that of ocean in storm or at peace, or of mountains, staying as with a charm the morning starin his steep course, or the twilight of a summer's day, or voice of solemn bird,-an age "doctrinal and exemplary," from whose personages, and from whose actions the orator may bring away an incident or a thought that shall kindle a fire in ten thousand hearts, as on altars to their country's glory; and to which the discouraged teachers of patriotism and morality to cor-rupted and expiring States may resort for examples how to live and how to die.

You see, then, that certain peculiar conditions and elements must meet to make a heroic period and a heroic race. You might call, without violence, the men who brought on and went through the war of Independence, or fell on the high places of its fields,—you might call them and their times heroic. But you would not so describe the half-dozen years from the peace to the Constitution, nor the wise men who framed that writing, nor the particular generation that had the sagacity and the tone to adopt it. Yet was this a grander achievement than many a Yorktown, many a Saratoga, many a Eutaw Springs; and this, too, in some just sense was the beginning of a national experience. To justify the application of this epithet, there must be in it somewhat in the general character of a

period, and the character and fortunes of its actors, to warm the imagination and to touch the heart. There must, therefore, be some of the impressive forms of danger there; there must be the reality of suffering, borne with the dignity of an unvanquished soul; there must be pity and terror in the epic, as in the tragic volume; there must be a great cause, acting on a conspicuous stage, or swelling towards an imperial consummation; some great interest of humanity must be pleading there on fields of battle, or in the desert, or on the sea!

When these constituents, or such as these, concur, there is a heroic time and race. Other things are of small account. It may be an age of rude manners. Prominent men may cook their own suppers, like Achilles, yet how many millions of imaginations, besides Alexander's, have trembled at his anger, shuddered at his revenge, sorrowed with his griefs, kindled with his passion of glory, meked as he turns gently and kindly from the tears of Priam, childless, or bereaved of his dearest and bravest by his unmatched arm!divine faces, like that of Rose Standish in the picture, may look out, as hers there does, not from the worst possible head-dress; men may have worn steeple-crowned hats, and long, peculiar beards; they may have been austere, formal, intolerant; they may have themselves possessed not one ray of fancy, not one emotion of taste, not one susceptibility to the grace and sublimity that there are in nature and genius; yet may their own lives and deaths have been a whole Iliad in action, grander, sweeter, of more mournful pathos, of more purifying influences, than anything yet sung by old or modern bard, in hall or bower. See, then, if we can find any of the constituents of such a period in the character, time, and fortunes of the Pilgrims.

"Plantations," says Lord Bacon, "are amongst ancient, primitive, and heroical works." But he is thinking of plantations as they are the king's works, like parks or palaces, or solemn temples, or steadfast pyramids, as they show forth the royal mind, and heighten the royal glory. We are to seek the heroical ingredient in the planter himself, in the ends for which he set forth, the difficulties with which he contended, the triumphs which he won, the teeming harvest sprung from seed sown with his tears. And we shall find it

It would be interesting, if it were possible, which it is not, to pause for a moment first, and survey the old English Puritan character, of which the Pilgrims were a variety. Turn to the class of which they were part, and consider it well for a minute in all its aspects. I see in it an extraordinary mental and moral phenomenon. Many more graceful and more winning forms of the human nature there have been, and are, and shall be. Many men, many races, there are, have been, and shall be, of more genial dispositions, more tasteful accomplishment, a quicker eye for the beautiful of art and nature; less disagreeably absorbed, less gloomily careful and troubled about the mighty interests of the spiritual being or of the commonwealth; wearing a more decorated armor in battle; contributing more wit, more song, and heartier potations to the garland feast of life. But where, in the long series of ages that furnish the matter of history, was there ever one-where one-better fitted by the possession of the highest traits of man to do the noblest work of man,-better fitted to consummate and establish the Reformation, save the English constitution at its last gasp from the fate of all other European constitutions, and prepare, on the

granite and iced mountain-summits of the New World, a still safer rest, for a still better liberty?

I can still less pause to trace the history of these men as a body,or even to enumerate the succession of influences-the spirit of the Reformation within, two hundred years of civil and spiritual tyranny without -which, between the preaching of Wickliffe and the accession of James I., had elaborated them out of the general mind of England; had attracted to their ranks so much of what was wisest and best of their nation and time; had cut and burned, as it were, into their natures the iron quality of the higher heroism,-and so accomplished them for their great work there and here, The whole story of the cause and the effect is told in one of their own illustrations a little expanded: "Puritanism was planted in the region of storms, and there it grew. Swayed this way and that by a whirlw'n I of blasts all adverse, it sent down its roots below frost, or drought, or the bed of the avalanche; its trunk went up, erect, gnarled, seamed, not riven by the bolt; the evergreen enfolded its branches; its blossom was like to that 'ensanguined flower inscribed with woe.'

One influence there was, however, I would mark, whose permanent and various agency on the doctrines, the character, and the destinies of Puritanism, is among the most striking things in the whole history of opinion. I mean its contact with the republican reformers of the continent, and particularly with those of Geneva.

In all its stages, certainly down to the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, all the disciples of the Reformation, wherever they lived, were in some sense a single brotherhood, whom diversity of speech, hostility of governments, and remoteness of place, could not whilly keep apart. Local persecutions drew the tie closer: In the reign of Mary, from 1553 to 1558, a thousand learned Englishmen fled from the stake at home, to the happier states of continental Protestantism. Of these, great numbers (I know not how many) came to Geneva. There they awaited the death of the Queen; and then, sooner or later, but in the time of Elizabeth, went back to England.

I ascribe to that five years in Geneva an influence which has changed the history of the world. I seem to myself to trace to it, as an influence on the English race, a new theology; new politics; another tone of character; the opening of another era of time and of liberty. I seem to myself to trace to it the great civil war of England; the Republican Constitution framed in the cabin of The Mayflower; the divinity of Jonathan Edwards; the battle of Bunker Hill; the Independence of America. In that brief season, English Puritanism was changed fundamentally, and forever. Why should we think this extraordinary? There are times when whole years pass over the head of a man, and work no change of mind at all. There are others again, when, in an hour, old things pass away, and all things be ome new! A verse of the Bible; a glorious line of some old poet, dead a thousand years before; the new-made grave of a child; a friend killed by a thunder-bolt; some single. more intolerable pang of despised love; some more intolerable act of "the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely;" a gleam of rarer beauty on a lake, or in the sky; something slighter than the fall of a leaf, or a bird's song on the shore,-transforms him as in t'e twinkling of an eve. When, before or since, in the history of the world, was the human character subjected to an accumulation of agents so fitted to create it all anew as those which encompassed the English exiles at Geneva?

I do not make much account in this of the material grandeur and beauty which burst on their astonished senses there, as around the solitude of Patmo>, -although I cannot say that I know, or that anybody knows, that these mountain summits, ascending, "from their silent sea of pines," higher than the thunder cloud, reposing among their encircling stars, while the storm sweeps by below, before which navies, fores s, the cathedral tombs of kings, go down, all on fire with the rising and descending glory of the sun, wearing his rays as a crown, unchange I, uns. a'ed; the contrasted lake; the arrowy Rhone and all his kindre! torrents; the embosomed city,-I cannot say that these things have no power to touch and fashion the nature of man. I cannot say that in the leisure of exi'e a cultivated and pious mind, opened, softened, tinged with a long sorrow, haunted by a brooding apprehension, perplexed by mysterious providences, waiting for the unravelling of the awful drama in England .- a mind, if such there were, like Luther's, like Milton's, like Zwingle's,-might not find itself stayed and so thed, and carried upward, at some evening hour, by these great symbols of a duration without an end, and a throne above the sky. I cannot say that such an impression might not be deepened by a renewed view, until the outward glory reproduced itself in the inward strength; or until

> "The dilating soul, enwrapt, transfused, Into the mighty vision passing there, As in her natural form, swelled vast to heaven."

Nobosly can say that.

It is of the moral agents of change that I would speak. I pass over the theology which they learned there, to remark on the politics which they learned. The asylum into which they had been admitted, the city which had opened its arms to pious, learned men, banished by the tyranny of an English throne and an English hierarchy, was a republic. In the giant hand of guardian mountains, on the banks of a lake lovelier than a dream of the Fairy Land, in a valley which might seem hollowed out to enclose the last home of liberty, there smiled an independent, peaceful, law-abiding, well-governed, and prosperous commonwealth. There was a state without king or nobles; there was a church without a bishop; there was a people governed by grave magistrates which it had selected, and equal laws which it had framed. And to the eye of these exiles, bruised and pierced through by the accumulated oppressions of a civil and spiritual tyranny, to whom there came tidings every day from England that another victim had been struck down, on whose still dear home in the sea every day a gloomier shadow seemed to fall from the frowning heights of power, was not that republic the brightest image in the whole transcendent s ene? Do you doubt that they turned from Alpine beauty and Alpine grandeur, to look with a loftier emotion, for the first time in their lives, on the serene, unveiled statue of classical Liberty? Do you not think that this spectacle, in these circumstances, prompted in such minds pregnant doubts, daring hopes, new ideas, thoughts, that wake to perish never doubts, hopes, i leas, thoughts of which a new age is born? Was it not then and there that the dream of republican liberty-a dream to be realized somewhere, perhaps in England, perhaps in some region of the Western sun-first mingled itself with the general impulses, the garnered hopes, of the Reformation? Was that dream ever let go, down to the morning of that day when the Pilgrims



met in the cabin of their shattered bark, and there, as she rose full on the stern New England sea, and the voices of the November forest rang through her torn topmast rigging, subscribed the first republican constitution of the New World? I confess myself of the opinion of those who trace to this spot and that time the Republicanism of the Puritans. I do not suppose, of course, that they went back with the formal design to change the government of England. The contests and the progress of seventy years more were required to mature and realize so vast a conception as that. do not suppose, either, that learned men-students of antiquity, the readers of Aristotle and Thucyd des and Cicero, the contemporaries of Buchanan, the friends of his friend, John Knox-needed to go to Geneva to acquire the idea of a commonwealth. But there they saw the problem solved. Popular government was possible. The ancient prudence and the modern, the noble and free genius of the old Paganism and the Christianity of the Reformation, law and liberty, might be harmoni-ously blended in living systems. This experience they never forgot.

I confess, too, that I love to trace the pedigree of our transatlantic liberty, thus backwards through Switzerland, to its native land of Greece. I think this the true line of succession, down which it has been transmitted. There was a liberty which the Puritans found, kept, and improved in England. They would have changed it, and were not able. But that was a kind which admitted and demanded an inequality of many; a subordination of ranks; a favored eldest son; the ascending orders of a hierarchy; the vast and coustant pressure of a superincumbent crown. It was the liberty of feudalism. It was the liberty of a limited monarchy, overhung and shaded by the imposing architecture of great antagonistic elements of the state. Such was not the form of liberty which our fathers brought with them. Allowing, of course, for that anomalous tie which connected them with the English crown three thousand miles off, it was republican freedom, as perfect the moment they stepped on the rock as it is to-day. It had not been all born in the woods of Germany; by the Elbe or Eyder; or the plains of Runnymede. It was the child of other climes and days. It sprang to life in Greece. It gilded next the early and the middle age of Italy. It then reposed in the hallowed breast of the Alps. It descended at length on the iron-bound coast of New England, and set the stars of glory there. At every stage of its course, at every reappearance, it was guarded by some new security; it was embodied in some new element of order; it was fertile in some larger good; it glowed with a more exceeding beauty. Speed its way; perfect its nature!

"Take, Freedom! take thy radiant round, When dimmed revive, when lost return, Till not a shrine through earth be found On which thy glories shall not burn."

Thus were laid the foundations of the mind and character of Puritanism. Thus, slowly, by the breath of the spirit of the age, by the influence of undefiled religion, by freedom of the soul, by much tribulation, by a wider survey of man, nature, and human life, it was trained to its work of securing and improving the liberty of England, and giving to America a better liberty of her own. Its day over and its duty done, it was resolved into its elements, and disappeared among the common forms of humanity, apart from which it had acted and suffered, above which it had to move, out of which by a long process it had been elaborated. Of this stock

were the Pilgrim Fathers. They came of heroical companionship. Were their works heroical?

The planting of a colony in a new world, which may grow, and which does grow, to a great nation, where there was none before, is intrinsically, and in the judgment of the world, of the largest order of human achievement. Of the chief of men are the conditores imperiorum. To found a state upon a waste earth, wherein great numbers of human beings may live together and in successive generations, socially and in peace, knit to one another by the innumerous ties, light as air, stronger than links of iron, which compose the national existence,-wherein they may help each other, and be helped in bearing the various lot of life,-wherein they may enjoy and improve, and impart and heighten enjoyment and improvement,-wherein they may together perform the great social labors, may reclaim and decorate the earth, may disinter the treasures that grow beneath its surface, may invent and polish the arts of usefulness and beauty, may perfect the loftier arts of virtue and empire, open and work the richer mines of the universal youthful heart and intellect, and spread out a dwelling for the Muse on the glittering summits of Freedom,-to found such a state is first of heroical labors and heroical glories. To build a pyramid or a harbor, to write an epic poem, to construct a system of the universe, to take a city, are great, or may be, but far less than this.

He, then, who sets a colony on foot, designs a great work. He designs all the good, and all the glory, of which, in the series of ages, it may be the means; and he shall be judged more by the lofty ultimate aim and result than by the actual instant motive. You may well admire, therefore, the solemn and adorned plausibilities of the colonizing of Rome from Troy, in the Aeneid; though the leader had been burned out of house and home, and could not choose but go. You may find in the flight of the female founder of the gloomy greatness of Carthage a certain epic interest; yet was she running from the madness of her husband, to save her life. Emigrations from our stocked communities of undeified men and women,-emigrations for conquest, for gold, for very restlessness of spirit,if they grow towards an imperial issue, have all thus a prescriptive and recognized ingredient of heroism. But when the immediate motive is as grand as the ultimate hope was lofty, and the ultimate success splendid, then, to use an expression of Bacon's, "the music is fuller."

I distinguish, then, this enterprise of our fathers, in the first place, by the character of the immediate motive.

And that was, first, a sense of religious duty. They had adopted opinions in religion which they fully believed they ought to profess, and a mode of public worship and ordinances which they fully believed they ought to observe. They could not do so in England; and they went forth—man, woman, the infant at the breast—across an ocean in winter, to find a wilderness where they could. To the extent of this motive, therefore, they went forth to glorify God, and by obeying his written will, and his will unwritten, but uttered in the voice of conscience concerning the chief end of man.

It was next a thirst for freedom from unnecessary restraint, which is tyranny,—freedom of the soul, freedom of thought, a larger measure of freedom of life,—a thirst which two centuries had been kindling, a thirst which must be slaked, though but from the mountain torrent, though but from drops falling from the thunder cloud, though but from fountains lone and far, and guarded as the diamond of the desert.

These were the motives,-the sense of duty, and the spirit of liberty. Great sentiments, great in man, in nations, "pregnant with celestial fire!"-wherewithan could you fashion a people for the contentions and honors and uses of the imperial state so well as by exactly these? To what, rather than these, would you wish to trace up the first beatings of the nation's heart? If, from the whole field of occasion and motive, you could have selected the very passion, the very chance, which should begin your history, the very texture and pattern and hue of the glory which should rest on its first days, could you have chosen so well? The sense of duty, the spirit of liberty, not prompting to vanity or luxury or dishonest fame, to glare or clamor or hollow circumstance of being, silent, intense, earnest, of force to walk through the furnace of fire, yea, the valley of the shadow of death, to open a path amid the sea, to make the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose, to turn back half a world in arms, to fill the amplest measure of a nation's praise!

I am glad, then, that one of our own poets could

truly say,-

"Nor lure of conquest's meteor beam, Nor dazzling mines of fancy's dream, Nor wild adventure's love to roam, Brought from their fathers' ancient home, O'er the wide sea, the Pilgrim host!

I should be glad of it, if I were looking back to the past of our history merely for the moral picturesque, -if I were looking back merely to find splendid moral scenery, mountain elevations, falls of water watched by the rainbow of sunlight and moonlight, colossal forms, memorable deeds, renown and grace that could not die,-if I were looking merely to fin.l materials for sculpture, for picture, for romance,subjects for the ballad by which childhood shall be sung to sleep, subjects for the higher minstrelsy that may fill the eye of beauty and swell the bosom of manhood, -if I were looking back for these alone, I should be glad that the praise is true. Even to such an eye, the embarkation of the Pilgrims and the lone path of The Mayflower upon the "astonished sea" were a grander sight than navies of mightiest admirals seen beneath the lifted clouds of battle; grander than the serried ranks of armed men moving by tens of thousands to the music of an unjust glory. If you take to pieces and carefully inspect all the efforts, all the situations, of that moral sublime which gleams forth, here and there, in the true or the feigned narrative or human things,-deaths of martyrs, or martyred patriots, or heroes in the hour of victory, revolutions, reformations, self-sacrifices, fields lost or won,-you will find nothing nobler at their source than the motives and the hopes of that ever-memorable voyage. These motives and these hopes-the sacred sentiments of duty, obedience to the will of God, religious trust, and the spirit of liberty-have inspired, indeed, all the beautiful and all the grand in the history of man. The rest is commonplace. "The rest is vanity; the rest is crime."

I distinguished this enterprise of our fathers, next, by certain peculiarities of trial which it encountered and vanquished on the shores of the New World. You have seen the noble spring of character and motive from which the current of our national fortunes has issued forth. You can look around you to-day, and see into how broad and deep a stream that current has expanded; what beams of the sun, still climbing the eastern sky, play on its surface;

what accumulations of costly and beautiful things it bears along; through what valley of happiness and rest it rolls towards some mightier sea. But turn for a moment to its earlier course.

The first generation of the Pilgrims arrived in 1620. I suppose that within fifty years more that generation had wholly passed away. Certainly its term of active labor and responsible care had been accomplished. Looking to its actual achievements, our first, perhaps our final, impulse is, not to pity, but to congratulate, these ancient dead on the felicity and the glory of their lot on earth. In that brief time, not the full age of man,-in the years of nations, in the larger cycles of the race, less than a moment,the New England which to-day we love, to which our hearts untravelled go back, even from this throne of the American commercial world,-that New England, in her groundwork and essential nature, was established for ever between her giant mountains and her espoused sea. There already-ay, in The Mayflower's cabin, before they set foot on shore-was representative republican government. There were the congenial institutions and sentiments from which such government imbibes its power of life. already, side by side, were the securities of conservatism and the germs of progress. There already were the congregational church and the free school; the trial by jury; the statutes of distributions; just so much of the written and unwritten reason of England as might fitly compose the jurisprudence of liberty. By a happy accident, or instinct, there already was the legalized and organized town, that seminary and central point, and exemplification of elementary democracy. Silently adopted, everywhere and in all things assumed, penetrating and tingeing every thing,-the church, the government, law, education, the very structure of the mind itse'f,was the grand doctrine, that all men are born equal and born free, that they are born to the same inheritance exactly of chances and of hopes; that every child, on every bosom, of right ought to be, equally with every other, invited and stimulated, by every social and every political influence, to strive for the happiest life, the largest future, the most conspicuous virtue, the fullest mind, the brightest wreath.

There already were all, or the chief and higher influences, by which comes the heart of a nation. There was reverence of law,-"Our guardian angel, and our avenging friend." There was the councils of the still venerated age. There was the open Bible. There were marriage, baptism, the burial of the dead, the keeping of the Sabbath-day, the purity of a sister's love, a mother's tears, a father's careful brow. All these there had been provided and garnered up. With how much practical sagacity they had been devised; how skilfully adapted to the nature of things and the needs of men; how well the principle of permanence had been harmonized with the principle of progression; what diffusiveness and immortality of fame they will insure,-we have lived late enough to know. On these works, legible afar off, cut deep beyond the tooth of time, the long procession of the generations shall read their names.

But we should miss the grandest and most salutary lesson of our heroic age, we should miss the best proof and illustration of its heroic claims, if we should permit the wisdom with which that generation acted to hide from our view the intensity and dignity with which they suffered. It was therefore that I was about to distinguish this enterprise, in the second place, by certain peculiarities of its trials.

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The general fact and the mournful details of that extremity of suffering which marked the first few years from the arrival, you all know. It is not these I design to repeat. We have heard from our mothers' lips, that, although no man or woman or child perished by the arrow, mightier enemies encompassed them at the very water's edge. Of the whole number of one hundred, one half landed to die within a year,-almost one half in the first three months,to die of disease brought on by the privations and confinement of the voyage, by wading to the land, by insufficient and unfit food and dress and habitation,-brought on thus, but rendered mortal by want of that indispensable and easy provision which Christianity, which Civilization everywhere makes for all their sick. Once seven only were left in health and strength to attend on the others. There and thus they died. "In a battle," said the admirable Robinson, writing from Leyden to the survivors in the June after they landed,—"in a battle it is not looked for but that divers should die; it is thought well for a side, if it get the victory, though with the loss of divers, if not too many or too great." But how sore a mortality in less than a year, almost within a fourth of that time, of fifty in one hun red!

In a late visit to Plymouth, I sought the spot where these earlier dead were buried. It was on a bank, somewhat elevated, near, fronting, and looking upon the waves,—symbol of what life had been to them,—ascending inland behind and above the rock,—symbol also of that Rock of Ages on which the dying had rested in the final hour. As the Pilgrims found these localities, you might stand on that bank and hear the restless waters chafe and melt against that steadfast base; the unquiet of the world composing itself at the portals of the grave. There certainly were buried the first governor, and Rose, the wife of Miles Standish. "You will go to them," wrote Robinson in the same letter from which I have quoted; "but they shall not return to you."

When this sharp calamity had abated, and before, came famine. "I have seen," said Edward Winslow, "strong men staggering through faimness for want of food." And after this, and during all this, and for years, there brooded in every mind, not a weak fear, but an intelligent apprehension, that at any instant—at midnight, at noonday, at the baptism, at the burial, in the hour of prayer—a foe more cruel than the grave might blast in an hour that which disease and want had so hardly let live. How they bore all this, you also know. One fact suffices. When in April The Mayflower sailed for England, not one Pilgrim was found to go.

The peculiarity which has seemed to me to distinguish these trials of the Pilgrim Age from those, from the chief of those, which the general voice of literature has concurred to glorify as the trials of heroism; the peculiarity which gives to these, and such as these, the attributes of a truer heroism, is this,-that they had to meet them on what was then an humble, obscure. and distant stage; with no numerous audience to look on and applaud, and cast its wreaths on the fainting brow of him whose life was rushing with his blood, and unsustained by a single one of those stronger and more stimulating and impulsive passions and aims and sentiments, which carry a soldier to his grave of honor as joyfully as to the bridal bed. Where were the Pilgrims while in this furnace of affliction? Who saw and cared for them? A hundred persons, understood to be Lollards, or Precisians, or Puritans, or Brownists, had sailed away some three thousand miles, to arrive on a winter's

coast, in order to be where they could hear a man preach without a surplice! That was just about all, England, or the whole world of civilization, at first knew, or troubled itself to believe, about the matter. If every one had died of lung fever, or starved to death, or fallen by the tomahawk, that first winter, and The Mayflower had carried the news, I wonder how many of even the best in England-the accomplished, the beautiful, the distinguished, the wise-would have heard of it. heart, or more than one, in Leyden, would have broken; and that had been all. I wonder if King James would have cried as heartily as in the "Fortunes of Nigel" he does in anticipation of his own death and the sorrow of his subjects! I wonder what in a later day the author of "Hudibras" and the author of the "Hind and Panther" would have found to say about it, for the wits of Charles the Second's court. What did anybody even in Puritan England, know of these Pilgrims? They had been fourteen year: in Holland; English Puritanism was taking care of itself! They were alone on the earth; and there they stood directly, and only, in their great Taskmaster's eye. Unlike even the martyrs, around whose scending chariot-wheels and horses of fire, congregations might come to sympathize, and bold blasphemers to be defied and stricken with awe,-these were all alone. Those two ranges of small houses, not over ten in all, with oil paper for windows; that ship, The Mayflower, riding at the distance of a mile,-these were every memorial and trace of friendly civilization in New England. Primeval forests, a winter sea, a winter sky, enclosed them about, and shut out every approving and every sympathizing eye of man! To play the part of heroism on its high places is not difficult. To do it alone, as seeing Him who is invisible, was the gigantic achievement of our age and our race of heroism.

I have said, too, that a peculiarity in their trial was, that they were unsustained altogether by every one of the passions, aims, stimulants, and excitations,-the anger, the revenge, the hate, the pride, the awakened dreadful thirst of blood, the consuming love of glory, that burn, as in volcanic isles, in the heart of a mere secularized heroism. Not one of all these aids did, or could, come in use for them at all. Their character and their situation, both, excluded them. Their enemies were disease, walking in darkness and wasting at noonday; famine which, more than all other calamity, bows the spirit of man, and teaches him what he is; the wilderness; spiritual foes in the high places of the unseen world. Even when the first Indian was killed,-in presence of which enemy, let me say, not one ever quai ed, -the exclamation of Robinson was, "Oh, that you had converted some, before you had killed any!"

Now, I say, the heroism which in a great cause can look all the more terrible ills that flesh is heir to calmly in the face, and can tread them out as sparks under its feet without these aids, is at least as lofty a quality as that which cannot. To my eye, as I look back, it looms on the shores of the past with a more towering grandeur. It seems to me to speak from our far ancestral life, a higher lesson, to a nobler nature; certainly it is the rarer and more difficult species. If one were called on to select the more glittering of the instances of military heroism to which the admiration of the world has been most attracted, he would make choice, I imagine, of the instance of that desperate valor, with which, in obedience to the laws, Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, cast themselves headlong at the passes of Greece on the myriads of their Persian invaders. From the simple page of Herodotus, longer than from the

Amphictyonic monument, or the games of the commemoration, that act speaks still to the tears and praise of all the world. Yet I agree with a late brilliant writer in his speculation on the probable feelings of that devoted band, left alone, or waiting, till day should break, the approach of a certain death in that solitary "Their enthusiasm, and that rigid and Spartan spirit which had made all ties subservient to obedience to the law, all excitement tame to that of battle, all pleasures dull to the anticipation of glory, probably rendered the hour preceding death the most enviable of their lives. They might have exulted in the same elevating fanaticism which distinguished afterwards thefallowers of Mahomet, and have seen that opening paradise in immortality below, which the Moslemin beheld in anticipation above." Judge if it were not so. Judge if a more decorated and conspicuous stage was ever erected for the transaction of a deed of fame. Every eye in Greece; every eye throughout the world of civilizati n; throughout even the civilized and barbaric East,-was felt to be turned directly on the playing of that brief part. There passed round that narrow circle in the tent, the stern, warning image of Sparta, pointing to their shields and saying, "With these to-morrow, or upon them!" Consider that the one concentrated and comprehensivesentiment, graven on their souls as by fire and by steel; by all the influences of the whole life; by the mother's lips; by the father's example; by the law; by venerated religious rights; by public opinion strong enough to change the moral qualities of things; by the whole fashion and nature of Spartan culture, was this; seek first, seek last, seek always, the glory of conquering or falling on a well-fought field. Judge if that night, as they watched the dawn of the last morning their eyes could ever see; as they heard with every passing hour the hum of the invading host, his dusky lines stretched out without end, and now almost encirching them are un l as they remembered their unprofaned home, city of heroes and of the mothers of heroes; judge if watching there in the gateway of Greece; this sentiment did not grow to the nature of madness; it ti did not run in torrentsofliteralfire to and from the laboring heart. When morning came and passed, and they had dressed their long locks, and when at noon the countless and glittering throng was seen at last to move, was it not with rapture, as if all the enjoyment at all the sensations of life was in that one moment that they cast themselves, with the fierce gladness of mountain torrents, on that brief revelry of glory?

I acknowledge the splendor of that transaction in all its aspects. I admit its morality, too, and its useful influence on every Grecian heart, in that her great crisis. And yet do you not think, that whose could by adequate description bring before you that first winter of the Pilgrims; its brief sunshine; the nights of storms s'ow waning; its damp or icy breath felt on the pillow of the dying; its destitution; its contrasts with all their former experience of life; its insulation and utter lone iness; its death-beds and burials; its memories; its apprehensions; its hopes; the consultations of the prudent; the p. ayers of the pious; the occasional hymn which may have snothed the spirit of Luther, in which the strong heart threw off its burthen and asserted its unvan mished nature; do you not think that whose could describe them calmly waiting in that defile, lonelier and darker than Thermopylae, for a morning that might never dawn, or might show them when it did, a mightier arm than the Persian, raised as in act to strike, would be not sketch a scene, of more difficult and rarer heroism, -a scene, as Wordsforth has said, "Melancholy, yea, dismal, yet consolatory and full of joy,"—
a scene even better fitted than that to succor, to exalt,
to lead the forlorn hopes of all great causes till time
shall be no more?

I can seem to see, as that hard and dark season was passing away, a diminished procession of these Pilgrims following another, dearly loved and newly dead, to that bank of graves, and pausing sadly there before they shall turn away to see that face no more. In full view from that spot is The Mayflower still it sing at her anchor, but to sail in a few days more for England, leaving them alone, the living and the dead, to the weal or woe of their new home. I cannot say what was the entire emotion of that moment and that scene; but the tones of the venerated elder's voice, as they gathered round him, were full of cheerful trust, and they went to hearts as noble as his own. "This spot," he might say, "this line of shore, yea, this whole land, grows dearer daily, were it only for the precious dust which we have committed to its bosom. I would sleep here and have my own hour come, rather than elsewhere, with those who shared with us in our exceeding labors, whose burdens are now unloosed forever. I would be near them in the last day, and have a part in their resurrection. And now," he proceeded, "let us go from the side of the grave to work with all our might that which we have to do. It is on my mind that our night of sorrow is well nigh ended, and that the joy of our morning is at hand. The breath of the pleasant south-west is here, and the singing of birds. The sore sickness is stayed; somewhat more than half our number still remain; and among these some of our best and wisest, though others are fallen on sleep. Matter of joy and thanksgiving it is, that among you all, the living and the dead, I know not one, even when disease had touched him, and sharp grief had made his heart as a little child's, who desired, yea, who could have been entreated, to go back to England by yonder ship. Plainly is it God's will that we stand or fall here. All His provinces these hundred years declare it as with beams of the sun. Did He not set His bow in the clouds in that bitterest hour of our embarking, and build His glorious ark upon the sea for us to sail through hither-Wherefore, let us stand in our lot! If He prosper us, we shall found a church against which the gates of hell shall not prevail; and a colony, yea, a nation, by which all other nations shall be healed. Millions shall spring from our loins, and trace back with lineal love their blood to ours. Centuries hereafter, in great cities, the capitals of mighty States, from the tribes of a common Israel, shall come together the good, the eminent, the beautiful, to remember our dark day of small things; yea, generations shall call us blessed!"

Without a sigh, calmly, with triumph, they sent The Mayflower away, and went back, these stern, strong men, all, all, to their imperial labors.

I have said that I deemed it a great thing for a nation, in all the periods of its fortunes, to be able to look back to a race of founders and a principle of institution in which it might seem to see the realized idea of true heroism. That felicity, that pride, that help, is ours. Our past—both its great eras, that of settlement and that of independence—should announce, should compel, should spontaneously evolve as from a germ, a wise, moral and glorious future. These heroic men and women should not look down on a dwindled posterity. It should seem to be almost of course, too easy to be glorious, that they who keep the graves, bear the name, and boast the blood, of men in whom

the loftiest sense of duty blended itself with the fiercest spirit if liberty, should add to their freedom, justice, justice to all men, to all nations, justice, that ven rable virtue, without which freedom, valor, and power, are

but vulgar things.

And yet is the past nothing, even our past, but as you, quickened by its examples, instructed by its experience, warned by its voices, assisted by its accumulated instrumentality, shall reproduce it in the life of to-day. Its once busy existence, various sensations, fiery trials, dear-bought triumphs; its dynasty of heroes, all its pulses of joy and anguish, and hope and fear, and love and praise, are with the years beyond the flood. "The sleeping and the dead are but as pictures." Yet, gaing on these, long and intently and often, we may pass into the likeness of the departed,—may emulate their lab rs, and partake of their immortality.

### THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1768.

By His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Efq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majefty's Province of the Maffachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the fame.

#### A PROCLAMATION

For a Public Thanksgiving.

S the Bufiness of the Year is now drawing towards a Conclusion, we are reminded, according to the laudable Ufage of this Province, to join together in a grateful Acknowledgment of the manifold Mercies of the Divine Providence conferred upon us in the paff ng Year: Wherefore, I have thought fit to appoint, an l I do, with the Advice of his Majefty's Council, appoint Thursday the First Day of December next to be a Day of public Thankfgiving, that We may thereupon, with one Heart and Voice, return our most humble Thanks to Almighty GOD for the gracious Difpensation of his Providence fince the laft religious Anniverfary of this Kind: and especially for .... that He had been pleated to preferve and maintain our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE in Health and Wealth, in Peace and Honour, and to extend the Bleffings of his Government to the remotest Part of his Dominions; ..... that He hath been pleafed to blefs and preferve our gracious Queen CHARLOTTE, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princels Dowager of Wales, and by the Prefervation of the Royal Iffue to affure to us the Continuation of the Bleffings which we derive from tha illustrious House;.....that He hath been pleased to prosper the whole British Empire by the Preservation o' Peace, and the Improvement of the fources of Nationa' Wealth;.....and more particularly that he hath been pleafed to favour the People of this Province with healthy and kindly Seafons, and to blefs the Labour of their Hands with a Sufficiency of the Produce of the Earth and of the Sea. And I do exhort all Ministers of the Gofpel, with their feveral Congregations, within this Province, that they affemble on the faid Day, in a folemn Manner to return their most humble Thanks unto Almighty GOD for thefe and all other his Mercies vouchfafed unto us, and to befeech Him, notwithstanding our Unworthiness, to continue his gracious Providence oveus. And I command and enjoin all Magistrates and Civil Officers to fee that the faid day be observed as a Day fet apart for religious Worfhip, and that no fervile Labour be permitted thereon.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in Bofton, the Third Day of November, 1768, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

FRA. BERNARD.

By his Excellency's Command, A. OLIVER, Secr'y. GOD Save the KING.

-Essex Gazette, Nov. 1 8, 1768.

#### ANCESTRAL THANKSGIVING.

Pilgrim and Puritan.

The Pilgrims, who formed one of the congregations of Separatists, as they were called in England, and who were subjected there for many years to persecutions which finally became intolerable, resolved at last to seek an asylum and a place of refuge elsewhere. They removed in the year 1608 to Holland and settled at Leyden, where, in a land of toleration and in the free exercise of their religion, they hoped to find a permanent abiding-place. But Holland was then in a very disturbed state, and owing to the distrust and suspicion that grew up around them, the Pilgrims had great difficulty in getting the means of livelihood. Loving peace, as they did, and poor in this world's substance, the thought, like a grain of mustard seed, entered the minds of their leading men, that a new home ought to be found in the new world beyond the waters, of which, strange to say, though more than a century had passed since its discovery, so little was known,

Learning that the Plymouth Company of Merchants in England, who had obtained from the Crown a grant of the land between Long Island and Nova Scotia, were anxious to establish a fur trade there, and had offered to help them with money and ships, the Pilgrims decided to emigrate to America. The story of how this was accomplished, and of the hardships and privation endured with so much heroism by those devoted men and women, epic in its quality, and in its significance to the coming generations, is indelibly inscribed on one of the broadest pages of the world's history, and possessing an undying interest to every American, should be made in its minutest details familiar as "household words" to all the school-children in

our land

Setting sail, in the summer of 1620, in the "May-flower," this band of Pilgrims, about one hundred in number, after many delays and a stormy voyage lasting nearly four months, dropped anchor at length in the harbor of Provincetown, on Cape Cod. Making but a short stay there, they removed to Plymouth, across the Bay, which afforded a more eligible site for their, settlement, and there they brought their "pilgrimage" to an end. The Pilgrims are often confounded, even among intelligent people, with the Puritans, who at first did not separate from the English church, which they dear y loved, and left at last reluctantly, and who did not emigrate to America in any large body until nine years later, that is, in 1629. The name of "Pilgrim" was given exclusively to those who sailed in the "Mayflower," and who settled at Plymouth.

The winter of 1621 proved a disastrous one to the little colony, and the suffering and mortality among them, deprived of their usual means of sustenance, and dependent for food almost entirely upon the fish in adjacent streams, and shell-fish snatched at low ii 'e from the sea, were consequently very great. But the spring opened early, and with its sunshine their drooping spirits revived and their resolution to "do and dare" to the utmost was strengthened. Even in their dire extremity they seemed to have a presentiment of

the far-reaching results of the struggle for existence they were then making, and of the grandeur of the nation, whose foundations they were laying there on

Plymouth Rock.

Among the many precious legacies of the Pilgrims, to us not the last, has been their Thanksgiving Day. The idea of a day set apart for thanksgiving did not, however, originate with the Pilgrims. There was an annual Thanksgiving Day in Holland, on October 3, when all the Dutch people went to church to thank God for his mercies and then returned home to eat their favorite dish,—a stew of meat and vegetables, Spanish "hutch-putch," as they called it,—in memory of their fathers. This festival he Pilgrims had seen celebrated for ten years during their residence in Leyden. Days appointed for this purpose were in frequent use in Europe before the Reformation, and by Protestants afterwards, particularly in the church of England.

One day in this spring of 1621, an Indian suddenly appeared in the Pilgrim settlement, and said to them in their mother tongue, "Welcome, Englishman," in that spirit of hospitality, characteristic of Nature's gentlemen,-the thoroughbreds-the world over, whether they be Indian sachems, Montana ranchmen, Arab sheiks, or Bedouins of the desert. This was Samoset who had learned the little English he knew at Pemaqui-I near what is now Bristol, Me., where Gorges's colony had landed and built a town, fifteen years before the arrival of the Pilgrims. He was treated kindly, and on a second visit, he brought another Indian with him, Squante, who had been kidnapped and sold into slavery by a Captain Hunt, an English vagabond and s'ave trader some years before, and who while living in London, had acquired a good knowledge of the language. Not long after, Massasoit, chief of the Indians in that region, was announced, and escorted by Captain Miles Standish and six men-at-arms, was received in state by Governor Carver, "the drummer beating his drum, the trumpeter blowing the trumpet, attended by all the soldiers with their muskets." So much was this typical "son of the forest" pleased by his reception, that he then and there made a treaty of peace and amity with the white men, by which the two races, savage and Christian, were mutually pledged to be friends and allies in times of peace and war. This pledge remained unbroken by either party as long as Massasoit lived. Squanto had taught the Pilgrims how to plant the corn, dropping the kernels into hills, in which "alewives" or herring had been placed, as a fertilizer. Their corn and barley ripened, the brooks and rivers about them were full of fish, ducks and geese were found in abundance in the marshes, and the woods were alive with deer and wild turkeys.

And so in the autumn, at the end of their harvest, a season of thanksgiving was decreed, the first New England Thanksgiving, as far as the Pilgrims were concerned, which was not a day of religious observance, but a time of recreation, lasting in fact, nearly a week. Edward Winslow writing to friends in England, said: "Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manmer, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. These four killed as much fowl as with a little help served the company about a week, at which time, among other recreation, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their king, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted."

These recreations were doubtless contests in running, jumping and target practice, bows and arrows, against muskets and ball, like one of the Doelen or target festivals, which the Pilgrims had often witnessed in Holland as well as in England. The story of this friendly encounter of English brawn and muscle with the bone and sinew of the Indian, reads like one of the episodes in the Odyssey. It affords a striking illustration of how history repeats itself, that we are now commemorating this first Thanksgiving in a way almost identical with that of its celebration by the Pilgrim Fathers (and mothers) considerably more than two centuries ago. In the spring of 1623, a drought "scorched the corn and stunted the beans," but in July, after a day of fasting and prayer, lasting nine hours, an abundance of rain fell, (Providentially, as these plous folk considered it), that revived their "withered corn and drooping affections." Lest they should "show great ingratitude if they smothered up the same," the second

Pilgrim Thanksgiving was observed.

For many years, when the Pilgrims were eating their bitter bread of adversity, their days for "Gyving God thanks," were of infrequent intervals, not always on the same day in the week, or in the same season of the year, and it is not easy to state just when it became a fixed annual observance. The first public thanksgiving of the Bay Colony was held in Boston, on February 22, 1630, a day destined to be made otherwise illustrious and memorable a century later. Again, on November 4, 1631, Thanksgiving Day was kept in Boston. During the next fifty years, until 1684, twentytwo public thanksgiving days were appointed in Massachusetts, about one in two years. In 1675, during a period of deep gloom pervading the settlements, no pubhe thanksgiving was celebrated in either Massachusetts or Connecticut. In 1713, it was appointed in January, in 1716, in August; in 1718, in December; and in 1719, in October. Thursday, as being "lecture-day," was finally chosen for the day, and the autumn was made the customary season, in view of the many appoin:ments in gratitude for bountiful harvests. In 1677, the first regular thanksgiving proclamation was printed. Days of thanksgiving were observed for victories over the Indians, for the discovery of conspiracy, for the "healing of breaches," the "dissipation of the Pirates," and the safe arrival of "persons of spetiall use and quality."

Rhode Island paid little heed for many years to Thanksgiving. Governor Andros ordered the prosecution of numbers of them who were found at work on the day appointed for giving thanks, and in Boston, William Veazie was set in the pillory for ploughing on Thanksgiving Day of June 18, 1696. In Connecticut, there was no regular observance of the day until 1716. During the first years of the Plymouth Colony, tea, coffee and the wares of China and Japan were scarce'y heard of, and not until 1691, when Governor Phips arrived with authority from the Dutch King of England, William III, to combine all the settlements on Massachusetts Bay into one British province, did they come intouseandwere then only enjoyed as luxuries by a few. Their table ware was of the simplest description. Most of the dishes were of wood or of pewter, and while knives were common, forks were unknown, as indeed

they were in England at this time.

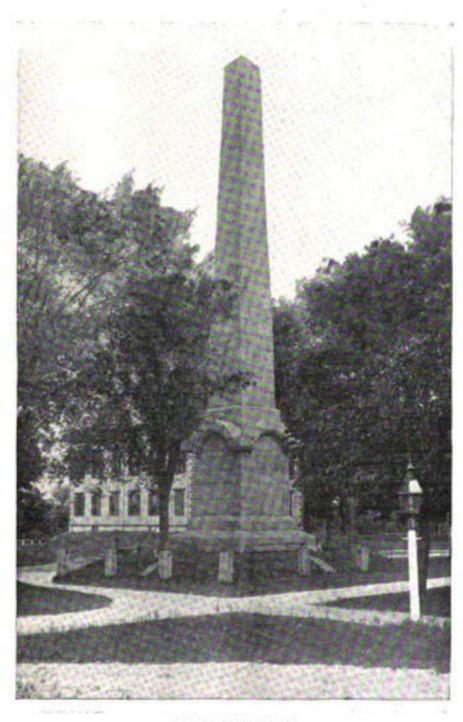
Gradually, with the advancing years, the conditions of their domestic life were improved, and many notable additions were made to their spare dietary. They always had plenty of fish, fresh and salt water, of which over 200 varieties are enumerated, among them oysters, clams, lobsters and eels, and which the Pilgrims soon acquired skill in taking. A number of foods from the maize or Indian corn, were prepared in the Indian fashion, many often retaining the Indian names, such



as hominy, samp, pone, suppawn and succotash. Pumpkins or "pompions" as they called them, grew in great
profusion, from which pumpkin sauce was made, and
pumpkin bread, as it is in Connecticut to-day, and last,
though not least, the pumpkin pie, without which now
no Thanksgiving dinner is considered complete. The
New England housewives became cunning in the proparation of many dainty and appetizing dishes, apple
tarts and pies, marmalades and preserves of quinces,
cherries, plums, oranges, lemons, etc., recipes for which
they had brought with them or obtained from their
"faire English homes." As garnish to these Thanksgiving feasts, there were in addition to their homemade liquors and "temperance drinks," spirits and

cordials imported from Holland, and wines from Spain, Portugal and the Canaries.

The work wrought by our fore-fathers and foremothers in Plymouth, a mere handful of feeble folk, it may safely be said, in view of its small beginnings, and its stupendous results, remains unparalleled in the record of human effort and sacrifice. Was it not their right and their privilege thus, with each returning year, to gather in these scenes of festivity with their children and grand-children about them, to recite to them the marvelous story of their deliverance, and to commit to their hands the ark of God, which they had borne in triumph through the wilderness and in which reposed the charter of the liberties we are enjoying to-day?



ACTON MONUMENT,

NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Office of the Chairman of the Committee. Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, Vice-Pres. General, S. A. R. Wilmington, Delaware.

Wilmington, Delaware, October 31, 19.0.

To the New York Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

The Registrar-General having been requested to submit a

statement showing the form and estimated costs of a National Register for the Sons of the American Revulution, h.rewith submits such statement for the information of the State Societies.

The book is to be of octavo size and will contain one thousand or more pages, depending upon the amount of data given for each member. The two forms suggested are as follows:

JOHN GOODE, Washington City, (D. C. 2147).

Son of John Goode and Ann M. (Leftwith Goode; grands n of Edmund Goode and Sarah (Branch) Goode; grandson of John Leftwich and Sally (Walton) Leftwicity great-grandson of Joel Breckinridge Leftwica and Nancy (Turner) Leftwich. Edmund Goode (1730-1812), of Bedford Co., Va., private Virginia Milita; Joel Breckinridge Leftwich (1759-1846), of Bedford Co., Va., non-commissioned officer, Captain 1781, pen-ioned.

II.

JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, U.S. A., (D.C. 1855). Grandson of Hon. John Breckinridge (1760-1806), Subaltern of Virginia Militia, great-grandson of Col. Joseph Cabell (1732-1798), of Virginia House of Burge ses, Surgeon Continental Army, Colonel Virginia Militia; great-grandson of Col. William Preston (1729-1783), Committee of Safety; Colonel of Virginia troops: g eagrandson of Gen. William Campbell (1745-1781), of Washington Co., Virginia, Captain. Colonel of Riflemen Brigadier-General Virginia Militia. men, Brigadier-General Virginia Militia.

If form "I" be adopted, giving the pedigree of members and record of service of ancestors, it will certainly be most complete, but will make a book of not less than fifteen hundred pages. It form "II" be giving ancestors' service only, the book will make about one thousand pages. It is proposed to set the work by the "Linotype P. ocess."

which is economical and permits of the holding of the lines of type as long as may be desired for the printing of future editions, in which may be inserted new matter, or from which may he printed separate editions of the portions pertaining to each State Society at the cost of press work and paper, or the tame type and data may be used in the year books of the several State Societies at a very considerable saving over what each would have to pay for the same composition at home.

have to pay for the same composition at home.

The work can be arranged in alphabetical order throu; hout, or can be arranged by States, though the latter form would render a general index very desirable.

It is estimated that the work will cost 50 cents per page for preparation and incidental expenses of proof-reading; \$1.50 per page for type-setting; \$1.00 per page for press work and paper, for an edition of 2,000 copies; and 15 to 25 cents per volume for binding. For a book of 1,000 pages the co t would. volume for binding. For a book of 1,000 pages the co t would, therefore, be about \$1.75 per copy for 2,000 copies; \$1.25 eac's for 5,000 copies and \$1.00 each for 10,000 copies.

On this basis each State Society would, therefore, subscribe

\$1.00 per capita for the full membership; or, \$1.25 per capita for one-half the membership; or, \$1.75 per copy for one-fifth

the membership.

To enable the State Societies, therefore, to arrive at a but er understanding in the premises and exchange their vi.ws on the subject pro and cow and one with another, it is most urgent that each State Society name a member of the Committee as soon as practicable and submit said name to the Secretary General of the National Society and to the Chairman of the Committee as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HOWARD CLARK, Registrar-General, Secre ary. HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS, Vice-President General, Chairman.

#### MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Fall Field Day at Acton, September 26th, 1900 The Twelfth Annual Field Day was held at Acton on W.d-nesday, September 26th, 1900. On arrival at South Acton, the Society and their guests

assembled at the old Fankner house. Barges were then taken for a visit to several houses once the homes of Acton Patriots.

The town of Acton was one of the earliest, if not the first town, to pass resolutions favoring the formation of an Amer-

ican republic.

The resolution, adopted June 14, 1776, contained these words:—"The many injuries and unheard-of-barbarities which the Colonies have received from Great Britain confirm us in the opinion that the present age will be deficient in their duty to God, their posterity, and themselves, if they do not establish an American republic. This is the only form of government we wish to see established."

Abram English Brown's book, entitled "Beneath Old R sof Trees," says: "Acton was one of the first towns to respond to the Lexington alarm. It affords no more fitting place to-day from which to tell its story than the old Faulkner residence, where glowed the watch-fires of patriotism long before the Revolution. The ancient house of the Faulkner family was once a garrison, or strong house, erected for the protection of the scattered settlers, to which they could fice when attacked by the Indians. It was built nearly 200 years ago by Amm raham-mah Faulkner, the first settler of Acton. The house was for many years the home of Colonel Francis Faulkner, who during the Revolution was the leader of the town in military affa rs as well as in legal and civic.

On the morning of April 19, 1775, he was aroused by a horseman shouting, "Rouse your minute men, Mr. Faulkner, the British are marching on Concord!"

Without stopping to dress, the Colonel fired three times as fast as he could load and fire the old musket. The alarm sent out from Concord through the timely notice of Dr. Prescott was early circulated throughout Acton.

A horseman galloped to the house of Captain John Robbins, and, without dismounting, banged on the corner of the house and cried out, "Captain Robbins! Up! Up! The regulars have come to Concord." His son, John, was soon on his father's old mare, headed for the house of Captain Isaac Davis, who com-manded the minute men, and thence on to Captain Simon Hunt's, who commanded the West Company of Militia

A visit to their former homes, and also those of David For-bush, who was at Captain Davis's side when the latter was killed at the North Bridge, April 19, 1775; the homes of Aaron Jones, John Hunt, James Faulkner, Benjamin Hayward (bro her of James, Filled April 19, 1775). Birthplaces of James Hayward and Captain Isaac Davis. Here a memorial tablet, erected by Hon. George C. Wright, was unveiled; the farm of Jonathan Hosmer (marked by a bowlder and tablet), from which Calvin and Luther Blanchard went to Concord Fight and Bunker H II: the home of Captain Davis from this place he and his company marched to Concord Bridge on that memorable 19th of Apri , The Acton minute men proved the truth of the words of their captain, "I haven't a man that's afraid to go.

The Monument, at Acton, was erected by the State and Town, to the memory of Davis, Hosmer and Hayward; here was unveiled the stone, taken from Concord Bridge, on which Capt. Davis fell when shot.

At the Wilde Memorial Library are many interesting relics of the Revolution. Among them is the powder-horn with the hole made by the bullet that caused James Hayward's death Captain Davis's shoe-buckles and his musket. The Acton cemetery, where the American flag waves over the graves of 200 soldiers of different wars of the country. Here the first idea of placing some mark by the graves of soldiers of the Revolution had expression in a wooden marker which was used before the adoption of those now used.

At the conclusion of the tour the Society and its guests proceeded to the Town Hall, where dinner was served at 1.30 P. M. by the proprietor of the Monument House. After dinner short speaches from Lieutenant-Governor Bates; Hon. Wm. M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Wm. A. Wilde; Hon. Luther Conant and others.

Tickets for the excursion, which included railroad, barge ride and dinner, \$2.00.

Committee:—Francis H. Appleton, Rev. C. A. Staples, Charles E. Stearns, Frank C. Hayward, Nathan Warren, Willis C. Hardy.

## "CORNWALLIS DAY."

On the evening of October 19th, the Society celebrated the 119th anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis with a dinner at Hotel Somerset, Commonwealth Avenue, corner of Charles-gate, Boston, President-General J. C. Breckenridge, of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, and Judge John Goode, of Virginia, were guests of the Society. Dinner at 7 o'clock. Tickets, \$3.00 each.

Committee:—Francis H. Appleton, Dr. James B. Thornton, Charles E. Stearns, Edwin S. Crandon, George H. Marston.



#### Daughters of the American Revolution.

#### COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES ON THE CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

Under the Auspices of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

JOHN FISKE says of the Connecticut Constitution of

1639:"It was the first written constitution known to his ory that created a government, and it marked the beginnings of American democracy, of which Thomas Hooker deserves, more than any other man, to be called the father. The government of the United States to-day is in lineal descent more nearly re'a:cd to that of Connecticut than to that of any other of the thirteen Dr. LEONARD BACON also says:-

"That sermon by Thomas Hooker, from the pulpi: of the First Church in Hartford, is the earliest known suggestion of a fundamental law, enacted not by royal charter nor by concession from any previously existing government, but by the people themselves

PROF. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON declares of this

sermon:"Here is the first practical assertion of the right of the people not only to choose, but to limit the powers of their rulers, an assertion which lies at the foundation of the Ameri an The whole contains the germ of the idea of the commonwealth, and it was developed by his hearers into the Constitution of 1639.
"It is on the banks of the Connecticut, under the weighty

preaching of Thomas Hooker, and in the Constitution to which he gave life, if not form, that we have the first breath of that

atmosphere which is now so familiar to us."

PROGRAMME.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Connecticut's Part in the Federal Constitution," by John Fiske; Friday, November 9th, at 4.15 P. M.

2. "Alexander Hamilton," by John Fiske; Friday, November 16th, at 4.15 P. M. Framer of the Constitution.

3. "James Madison," by Prof. Williston Walker; Friday, November 23d, at 4.15 P. M. Framer of the Constitution.

4. "Benjamin Franklin," by Rev. Harold Pattison: Fr'day. December 7th, at 4.15 P. M. Framer of the Constitution.

5. "George Washington," by Rev. Rockwell H. Potter; Friday, January 4th, at 4.15 P. M. The First Executor of the Constitution. Constitution.

6. "John Marshall and Oliver Ellsworth," by Mr. Art'u: L. Shipman; Friday, January 11th, at 4.15 P. M. Expounder of

the Constitution.

7. "Daniel Webster," by Mr. Wilber F. Gordy: Friday, January 18th, at 4.15 P. M. Expounder of the Constitution.
In between this flow of reason, the editor of the SPIRIT CR

76, will give his illustrated and musical entertainment "Co'onial

Life Among the Puritans of New England."
Friday afternoon and evening, December 14th, at U ity
Hall. The proceeds to be used for the Groton Memorial Fund.

There are six real Daughters in the Moltawk valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ilion, N. Y. One of these, Mrs. Adeline Jones Whitney, is now one hundred years old, her birthday occurring last April. When asked recently to what she attributed her length of years, she rel if d. "To the great care that has been bestowed upon me by my

210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, June 11, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish:

loving family.

Dear Sir:-When I opened my last number of Spirit or '76. I was shocked to read on page 154, the very unjus' article concerning the "Daughters of the American Revo'u ion." "Th's article is unsigned and therefore I must believe the Editor responsible. I was a member of the Nin'h Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I protest against such a record of its proceedings. I have been a staunch friend of the Spirit or '76. I would like to continue to be its friend, but I cannot patronize a paper that gives ear to 8 me disgruntled member and lends its columns to such unfair renresentation as is given in this report. Let the writer of it come forward and sign her name and face those of vs who voted for the measures she deprecates. I appeal to all fair minded "Daughters" to demand a retraction of these unjust charges, and protest against the whole spirit of this member who did not get her way and therefore decides that all of us were abused and disatisfied.

Our officers are nominated and elected in all fairness. Our Congress is composed of Regents and Delegates from the Chapters. Their votes decide all matters brought before the Congress and we, as good citizens and loyal women, should abide by them.

Very Earnestly Yours, ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE, Founder Ft. Greene Chapter, D. A. R.

Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:-The article by Mrs. Walworth, in the July number of your admirable paper has just come to my attention, and I most earnestly beg of you to grant me space for the repudiation of the narrow and unrighteous assertions made

It is not fair to the thousands of women in the Society who are not in a position to make themselves heard, and most unfair to the "ambitious women," whose aspirations are so scornfully mocked.

I have no personal interest whatever in the matter, but the SPIRIT OF '76 is strong within me, and this subversion of great principles arouses my indignation.

Yours truly.

JOSEPHINE A. WILLIAMS.

I have just read with the utmost amazement, an art'cle published not long since in THE SPIRIT OF '76, which calls for more than passing comment, and though I am but on: of the rank and file, I most earnestly desire to repudiate with all my little might the "broad platform" laid down by the writer for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This "broad platform," stripped of its verbiage, resolves itself into a declaration that no woman, whatever may be her

inherent qualities, may aspire to the position of President of that Society, unless she be the wife or relative of a widely known statesman, and unless she moves in what the writer cills "high society." These qualifications, she confidently declares. necessarily imply education, refinement, a knowledge of the conventionalities, and carry with them moral, religious and gentle virtues. It is unnecessary to discuss the correctness or incorrectness of this statement. The refinements and g ntle virtues of "high society" are fully revealed in the daily papers, but it is painful to find it necessary to call attention to the fact, that the average American woman possesses all these graces, and very little preparation is needed, to fit her for any position to which she may be called. Witness the number of women who have been called from comparative obscurity to fill the highest position in the land, and have adapted themselves to it with grace and propriety. In a country like this, when the rulers of Society to-day, were the nobodies of yes erday, when the man of reputation to-day, was absolutely unknown yesterday, such assertions are worse than unbecoming, they are silly and contemptible, and they make the Society appear a collection of pushing self-seekers, rather than a body of serious women, gathered together for a great and glorlous purpose, which should preclude such perty distinctions.

When such doctrines are openly promulgated, it is high time that the women of the D. A. R. should show themselves worthy daughters of their sires, and prove that social prestige and connection with those in high places does not constitute eligibility to any office in their gift, high or low. There is no boy or man in the United States, however lowly his rosi in in life, who is forbidden to aspire to the highest position in the

gift of the people.

But the "ambitious woman" who has within herself every qualification fitting her to be leader of women, and to preside with grace and dignity over ever so notable a body of women as the D. A. R., who may ever have proved her fitness on num-erous occasions, by her administration of important affairs. but who, alas! happened to be the wife of a nobody in-particular, and who may not have gained admission to the sacred precincts of Society,-what of her?

Who is that, that dares draw a line and say, "thus far and no father, "to raise a barrier that she may not overleap, in a Society devoted and "pledged to the perpetuation of the first great principles of the Founders of Independence," whose first and greatest principle was "Equal Rights for All."

JOSEPHINE A. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Louis H. Corntsii, "Spirit of '76, New York.

Dear Sir:—I think I must owe to you one dollar, for your

valuable publication has been coming regularly. The same is enclosed, and if I have been remiss, please at ribute it to interest in the dead and gone and a partial forgetfulness of the living Yours sincerely, George S. Porter.

Digitized by Google

## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winshesser Adams, Rooms 27 & 21 Mores Building, New York City.

#### THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day is the one national festival that turns on home life. It is not a day of ecclesiastical saints. It is not a national anniversary. It is not a day celebrating a religious event. It is a day of Nature. It is a day of thanksgiving for the year's history. And it must pivot on the household. It is the one great festival of our American life that pivots on the household. Like a true Jewish festival it spreads a bounteous table; for the Jews knew how near to the stomach lay all the moral virtues.

A typical Thanksgiving dinner represents everything that has grown in all the s immer fit to make "lad the heart of man. It is not a riotous feast. It is a table piled high, among the group of rollicking young and the sober joy of the old, with the treasures of the growing year, accepted and rejoicings and interchange of many festivities: a token of gratitude to Almighty God.

Remember God's bounty in the year. String the pearls of His favor. Hide the dark parts, except so far as they are breaking out in right! Give this one day to thanks, to joy, to gratitude!—Henry Ward Beccher.

#### STORY OF THE PILGRIM.

Children, do you know the story Of the first Thanksgiving Day, Founded by our Pilgrim Fathers In that time so far away?

They had given for religion Wealth and comfort, yes, and r.ore, Left their homes and friends and kindred, For a bleak and barren shore.

On New England's rugged headlands, Now where peaceful Plymouth lies; There they built their rude log-cabins, 'Neath the cold, forbidding skies,

And too often e'en the bravest, Felt his blood run cold with dread; Lest the wild and savage red man Burn the roof above his head.

Want and sickness, death and sorrow, Met their eye on every hand; And before the spring time reached them, They had buried half their band.

But their noble brave endurance, Was not exercised in vain; Summer brought them brighter prospects, Ripening seed and waving grain.

And the patient Pilgrim mothers, As the harvest time drew near; Looked with happy, thankful faces, At the full corn in the ear.

So the governor, William Bradford, In the gladness of his heart, To praise God for all His mercies, Set a special day apart.

This was in the autumn, children, Sixteen hundred twenty-one; Scarce a year from when they landed, -And the colony begun.

And now when in late November, Our Thanksgiving feast is spread, Tis the same time honored custom, Of those Pilgrims long since dead.

We shall never know the terrors That they braved, years, years ago; But for all their struggles gave us, We, our gratitude can show.

-Selected.

THANKSGIVING.

Of course, every American boy and girl has read the President's proclamation setting apart November 20, as our national Thanksgiving day for 1900. In it President McKinley says:—

"It has pleased Almighty God to bring our Nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country, through all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests. La or all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests. La' or and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities; and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston, made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Chris inn charity by virtue of which we are one united people."

As we come together to give thanks for all the blessings of the year, as the President recommends, we cannot help thinking of the first real proclamation which was issued by Governor Bradford, November 19, 1621, in which he proclaimed that December 13, of that year be observed as a day of thanksgiving. That Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in a little settlement of That Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in a little settlement of log huts by our far away grand-parents, who had come over the sea in a frail ship, and had suffered every hardship of a long hard winter. They could not go to visit their grand-mothers as we do to-day, neither could they have their aunties and cousins come to see them. There were only fifty-five English people at the first Thanksgiving to give thanks for the abundant crops of "corn, barley and peas," and the "water foule, deer and wild turkeys in plenty in our forests." The guests at this feast were ninety social Indians and their great guests at this feast were ninety social Indians and their great chief Massasoit.

Elder Brewster had a strange looking congregation in the little meeting-house. The Indian guests wrapped in their blankets listened for the first time to a sermon, singing and prayers. After the meeting, the Indians were greatly in erested in watching the Puritan housekeepers in their cooking. The dinner of wild turkey, fresh game, vegetables and fruit was so good that they declared they would eat enough to last a week, and so pleased were they with our far away grandmothers cooking, that they stayed three days to enjoy it, and Massasoit had such a good opinion of the least, that he "aid on departing: "the Great Spirit loved the English best."

A form of Thanksgiving proclamation was reported to the Continental Congress, November 1, 1777, by Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, but each President writes his proclamation as his judgment may deem best for the events that have transpired during the year past.

The first national celebration came in 1789, when George Washington appointed the last Thursday in November for the Republic's first Thanksgiving. It was first proposed to have a hig procession headed by Washington on horseback, but this was strongly opposed by Jefferson, and after much controversy it was finally decided that Thanksgiving day was a domestic holiday and should be observed at home in good old New England fashion. This decision greatly pleased Mrs. Washington, who immediately made plans for her Thanksgiving least. Everyone of prominence in the new government was invited and they all came. All over the Union arrangements were made for family re-unions and to-day we still carry out this plan. As at the first celebration two hundred and seventy-nine years ago, turkey was the principle feature of the feast, and again in 1780. Alexander Hamilton said: "no citizen of the United States of America should abstain from turkey on Thanksgiving Day"-so our guests of to-day partake of turkey at the Thanksgiving dinner. As we enjoy our many blessings, let us remember:-

"We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore, And the measure is full and brimming o'er. Then lift up the head with a song! And lift up the hand with a gift! To the ancient Giver of all, The sprit in gratitude lift! For the joy and the promise of spring, For the hay and the clover sweet, The barley, the rye and the oats, The rice and the corn and the wheat, The cotton and sugar and fruit, The flowers and the fine honey-comb, The country, so fair and so free, The blessings and glory of home."

-M. W. A.

#### THE NATION'S HISTORICAL FLAG.

#### Largest Flag in the World.

Which is to be presented to the Nation by the People of the United States, in Honor of our Victorious Army and Navy.

This Flag was designed and entirely hand-made by Miss Josephine Mulford, of Madison, New Jersey, during the late war between the United States and Spain. Each stitch represents a soldier in the Army and Navy of this war, the Flag containing three hundred and twenty-five thousand stitches counted by Miss Mulford while sewing them.

The Flag measures one hundred feet fly, by sixty-five feet hoist. The blue Field is forty by thirty-five feet. Each star measures two feet eight inches across. The stripes are five feet wide. The bunting extra width and quality, was manufactured especially for the flag. It is sewed with the best made silk.

The forty-five Stars are embroidered with the names of the States which they represent, also the date of their admission into the Union, and arranged upon the Field in the order they were admitted.

On the halyard canvas Miss Muliord has embroidered the following letter:

TO OUR VICTORIOUS ARMY AND NAVY.

While maki g this Flag I have followed you with my thoughts and needle all through this late war and taken a stitch for each one of you. I felt confident from the beginning that you would overcome all difficulties and return, a you have, still under the glorious Stars and Stripes, for which I am truly grateful; and I would like the people of our country to present this flag to the Nation which you have so nobly preserved, as a Thankse ving to you all. as a Thanksg.ving to you all.

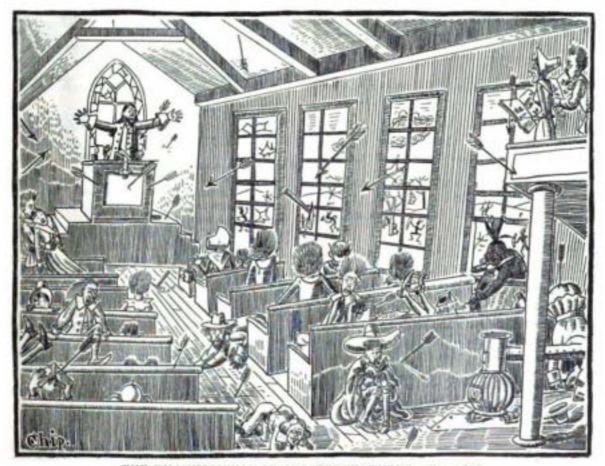
#### JOSEPHINE MULFORD.

Miss Mulford gave up her life for the work, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are raising a fund to purchase the flag and present it to the Nation. All patrio ic citizens are invited to contribute, the following have done so.

### SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NATION'S HISTORICAL FLAG

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THE THANKSGIVING OF OUR FOREFATHERS .- From Life



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From "PAUL JONES."

By Augustus C. Buell.

The life of John Paul Jones has been enveloped in a good deal of mystery and not a little obloquy had settled undeservedly upon his name, which Mr. Augustus C. Buell's recently published and admirable biography of him has gone far to dissipate. The name and fame of Paul Jones "the Founder of the American Navy," as Mr. Buell styles him, are indisolubly linked with the first Amserican flag. It was made by a number of girls of Poetsmouth, N. H., at a quilting party, from specifications furnished by Jones himself and presented to him to hoist on the "Ranger," July 4, 1777. On relinquishing command of the "Ranger," in 1778, he kept this flag with his and used it at l'Orient when he broke his penant' to commission the old Richard. The thirteen stars in the 'new constellation' were cut from the bridal dress in which Helen Seavey had be:n wedded in May, 1777, to a young officer of the New Hampshire line. Of the 'quilting party' who made that flag we can find but five names—Mary Langdon, Caroline Chandler, Helen Seavey, Augusta Peirce and Dorothy Hall (niece of Elijah Hall, second lieutenant of the Ranger). This was the 'first edition' of the Stars and Stripes that Europe ever saw; the first to be saluted by the guns of a European naval power; the first an' the last flag that ever went down or ever will go down flying on the ship that conquered and captured the ship that sunk her.

Jones, in his journal, describes in graphic style the final dramatic scene in his desperate and victorious engagement with the British vessel the Sempis, which resulted in the a andonment and destruction of the "Bon Homme Richard:"

"No one was now left aboard the Richard but our dead. To them I gave the good old ship for their coffin, and in ler they found a sublime sepulchre. She rolled heavily in the long swell, her gun-deck awash to the port-sails, settled slowly by the head, and sank peacefully in about forty fathoms. The ensign-gaff, shot away in the action, had been fished up a d · ut in place soon after firing ceased, and our torn and tattered flug was left flying when we abandoned her. As she plunged down by the head at the last, her taffrail momentarily rose in the air; so the very last vestige mortal ever saw of the Boa Homme Richard was the defiant waving of her unconquered an I unstricken flag as she went down. And, as I had given them the good old ship for their sepulchre, I now bequeathed to my immortal dead the flag they had so desperately defended for their winding sheet!"

# The Patriotic Review.

On September 13, 1900, will appear the initial number of a monthly publication printed in Boston and issued from September to May, inclusive, of each year.

It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the patriotic and historical organizations of the United States.

Its contents will be varied in character, comprising signed editorials, articles on patriotic subjects, reports of meetings and conventions, and sketches of eminent men and women.

Its policy and aims will be impartial and conservative, its contributors capable, and its price reasonable (\$1.00 per annum, 15 cents per copy).

Secretaries of societies, chapters, etc. are asked to send items of interest, reports of meetings and conferences, articles of a patriotic character, notices of coming events to the publisher.

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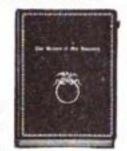


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A talk on the manners and social customs of our forbears. Attractive colored dissolving views of ancient Windsor, Conn., showing old mansions and country scenes, accompanied by old time melodies, enliven the subject.

At St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, Trinity Parish, New York City, it was received with many expressions of delight.

It has been given before the EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATROTS, New York City Chapter D. A. R., SHERRYS, Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, New York City, and before the SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCEND-ANTS at DELMONICO'S.

Arrangements for its production should be made at once for the fall and winter circuit.

A tour through the East in November and December, and through the West in January and February is contemplated. Address the Editor of The Spirit of '76, Rooms 27 & 28 Morse Building, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, D. C. Official Organ of the Society.

Price, \$1.00 per Year,

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Editor.

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Vol. VII.

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### "THE SPIRIT OF '76." No. 76.

W ISHES its readers a Merry Christmas, and many of them.

It is to the persistent subscribers to this magazine that the thanks of the publisher are due, and this persistence has made possible No. 76 of the Sperior '76.

76 numbers without a break is a record to be proud of, and those of you who have made it possible, are entitled to credit, as well as the publisher, who is not over diffident in expressing himself.

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   A dish of succotash (corn and beans), Indian dish.
- 3. A dish of clams.
- 4. A dish of oysters and a dish of codfish.
- A haunch of venison, roasted by the first jack brought to the Colony.
- A dish of roasted sea-fowl.
   A dish of fresh fish and eels.
- 8. An apple pie.
- A course of cramberry tarts and cheese made in the Old Colony.

### TOASTS FOLLOWING THE FEAST.

- To memory of our brave and pious ancestors, the first settlers of the Old Colony.
- To the memory of Governor Carver, and all the other Governors of the Old Colony.
- To the memory of that pious man, and faithful Mr. Secretary Morton.
- To the memory of that brave and good officer, Captain Miles Standish.
- To the memory of Massasoit, our first and best friend.
- To the memory of Mr. Robert Cushman, who preached the first sermon in New England.
- The Union of the Old Colony and Massachusetts.
- May every person be professed of the same noble sentiments against arbitrary power. that our worthy ancestors were endowed

From "Truro-Cape Cod," by SHEBNAH RICH. OQ C



HON, JOHN GOODE OF VIRGINIA

Address given before Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. President and Compatriots:-

I am here this evening to bear greetings from Jamestown to Plymouth Rock; from Yorktown to Bunker Hill; from Mount Vernon to Boston; from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It is indeed a great privilege to meet on this occasion so many members of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution—a Society that has been organized for the purpose of strengthening the bonds of the American Union, of cultivating a broad, catholic spirit of American patriotism, and of keeping alive in the hearts of the people the hallowed

memories of the past.

During our Colonial and Revolutionary periods, Massachusetts and Virginia were not only bound together by the strongest and closest ties of interest and affection, but their sons and daughters were animated by a lofty spirit of generous rivalry in the assertion of the rights of the Colonies, and in the achievement of liberty and independence. If Virginia gave her Patrick Henry; Massachusetts contributed her James Otis to kindle by his heaven-born eloquence the flame of liberty in the hearts of the people, and incite them to revolution by the proclamation of the eternal truth that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." If Virginia gave her George Mason, the immortal author of the Bill of Rights and of the first written constitution

for a free and independent commonwealth; Massachusetts contributed her Samuel Adams, who became so conspicuous as the leader of the Boston Tea Party, and as the organizer of revolution, that he was honored by the British Ministry in an order for his arrest and transportation to London to be tried for high treason. If the Declaration of American Independence was penned by Thomas Jefferson, a son of Virginia; John Adams, a son of Massachusetts, was recognized as the colossus of the debate that led to its adoption by the Continental Congress. If Richard Henry Lee, a son of Virginia. first moved in the Continental Congress that "these Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States"; Benjamin Franklin, the Great Bostonian, will live in history, not only as philosopher, philanthropist and patriot, but as the successful negotiator of the Treaty of alliance with France, without which, in all probability, there would have been no surrender at Yorktown to be commemorated here this evening. In the language of a French historian, "his virtues and his renown negotiated for him; and before the second year of his mission had expired, no one conceived it possible to refuse fleets and an army to the compatriots of Franklin." If Virginia gave her George Washington to lead the armies of the Revolution, that illustrious son of whom it may be justly said:

> All discord ceases at his name, All ranks contend to swell his fame;

Massachusetts contributed her gallant Joseph Warren, who as volunteer aide at Bunker Hill, was among the first to pour out his life's blood as a free libation to liberty.

As a native born son of Virginia, proud of her great names, and loving every inch of her soil from her blue mountains to her blue waves. I yield to no man in sincere admiration for the Revolutionary heroes and sages of Massachusetts. Their undying fame is the common property of the country, and of the whole country. No encomium can possibly be passed upon them that I am not ready most cordially to endorse. On this occasion, however, I am expected to respond to a sentiment in honor of Virginia, and to speak of her Colonial and Revolutionary History.

In 1606, King James chartered the London Company, and granted to it the southern portion of that vast domain known as Virginia. This Company sent out three vessels with 105 colonists on board. On the 26th of April, 1607, they entered the Chesapeake Bay, and sailing up the river Powhatan, which they called the James, they landed on the 13th of May, 1607, upon a peninsula about fifty miles above the mouth of the river, and commenced to build a town, to which they gave the name of Jamestown. Who can adequately describe the effect upon the history of mankind of the planting of that colony. It was not only the commencement of the English system of colonization which has made Great Britain one of the foremost powers of the globe, but it resulted in the almost exclusive possession of North America by the Anglo-Saxon race.

The charter of the London Company guaranteed to the colonists all the rights of Englishmen, and when they landed at Jamestown they brought with them those free institutions which have been enlarged and improved from generation to generation, and are now zealously guarded and cherished as the noblest inheritance that belongs to man. Jamestown was the crad'e of the American Republic. In the language of a great orator, "it was there the white man first made with the red man settiement and civilization. There the white man first wielded the axe to cut the first tree for the first

log cabin. There the first log cabin was built for the first village. There the first village rose to be the first State Capital. There was the first Capital of our Empire of States. There was the very foundation of a nation of freemen, which has stretched its dominion and its millions across the continent to the shores of anther ocean."

Jamestown should be held in everlasting remembrance, and should be preserved with jealous care, because it was there that the first representative legislative assembly was ever held in America. It was there that the House of Burgesses met on the 30th day of July, 1619, more than a year before the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton. This House of Burgesses was composed of members elected by the people, thus promulgating that immortal principle of free government, that all lawful authority emanates from the people, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. From the Colonial records of Virginia, we find that this first legislative assembly was opened with prayer, and that in its deliberations, the Church of England was recognized as the Church of Virginia. It was there that the church spire was first raised towards the heavens, and the sound of the first church-going bell was heard to awake the echoes of the primeval forest. From that day to this, very nearly three hundred years, the Church, like the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, has led the people through the wilderness of sin, and laid broad and deep the foundations of Christian civilization and liberty.

From the earliest days of the settlement at Jamestown, the Virginians have been distinguished for their strong love of liberty and their sturdy spirit of independence. In 1624, their House of Burgesses declared that "the Governor shall not lay any taxes or imposts on the Colony, their lands and commodities, otherwise than by authority of the General Assembly, to be levied and employed as said Assembly shall appoint."

In 1651, Cromwell sent Commissioners, accompanied by a fleet, and clothed with full power to bring Virginia into subjection to the Commonwealth. But she was prepared to resist until articles of agreement were entered into which provided among other things, "that the General Assembly, as formerly, shall convene and transact the affairs of Virginia, and Virginia shall be free from all taxes, customs and imposts whatsoever and none to be imposed without the consent of the General Assembly."

In 1676, a volunteer organization of Virginians under the leadership of Nathaniel Bacon, defied the royal authority on account of the manner in which Governor Berkelev abused it in his commercial relations with the Indians. Bacon, having been proclaimed a rebel, drove Berkeley out of the Capital, and burned Jamestown. Such was the tyrranical and overbearing spirit manifested by Berkeley toward the colonists, that he was cordially hated and despised by them. He wreaked his vengeance upon those who had driven him from the Capital. In the language of an ancient Burgess, "he would have hanged half the country if he had been let alone;" and Charles II, declared: "that old fool has hanged more men in that naked country than I have done here for the murder of my father." An insight into his real character may be had from an examination of his official correspondence. In 1671, he wrote to the Lords Commissioners of Foreign Plantations as follows: "We have 48 parishes, and our ministers are we'l paid. and by my consent should be better if they would pray oftener and preach less. I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God help us from both!"

In striking contrast with the character of Berkelev was that of Alexander Spotswood, confessedly the ablest Governor of Virginia during her colonial period. Such was his administrative ability that he at once inaugurated a new era of prosperity. He established schools for the instruction of the Indian children in the Christian religion. He put into operation the first iron furnace in Virginia. He improved the iron furnace in Virginia. He improved the culture of her great staple, tobacco. He explored her territory to the summit of the Blue Ridge mountains, and opened up her beautiful valley, afterwards inhabited by that remarkable race of Scotch-Irish, who, by their patriotism and valor so impressed themselves upon Washington, that in the darkest hour of the Revolution, when his army had been almost destroyed by privation and hunger, he exclaimed, "Leave me but a banner to place upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

It was upon that famous expedition of Governor Spotswood that he instituted the knightly order of the Golden Horse-shoe—an order around which has been thrown such a glamour of poetry and romance. We are told that the golden horse-shoes were studded with valuable stones, resembling heads of nails with this inscription on the one side—"Sic juvat transcendere montes." They were given to his gay and gallant companions by the Governor in commemoration of their success, and the horse-shoe was selected as a symbol, because of its being an unusual requirement in the lower part of the country; whereas, for this mountain exploration, a large quantity was needed.

It appears from historical accounts of this expedition that the company consisted of about fifty persons, and that they had a large number of riding and pack horses, an abundant supply of provisions, and an extraordinary variety of liquors. From the Journal of John Fontaine, a member of this expedition, who records their proceedings after crossing the mountains, I make the following extract:—

"The Governor buried a bottle with a paper enclosed, on which he writ that he took possession of this place in the name of and for King George 1, of England. We had a good dinner, and after it, we got the men together and loaded all the arms, and we drank the King's health in champagne, and fired a volley; the prince's health in burgundy, and fired a volley, and all the rest of the royal family in claret, and a volley. We drank the Governor's health, and fired another volley."

"They had several sorts of liquors, namely: Virginia red wine and white wine, Irish Usquebaugn, brandy, shrub, two sorts of rum, champagne, canary, cherry punch, cider, etc. As it is not recorded that anybody's health was drunk in cider, I fear that beverage was somewhat neglected on the occasion."

What must have been the feelings of Governor Spotswood as he stood at Swift Run Gap, now a historic pass in the Blue Ridge mountains and looked upon the magnificent panorama stretched out before him! If it had been vouchsafed him to lift the veil that concea'ed the future from his view, he would have seen that valley rich in the elements of material greatness, and inhabited by a strong, hardy and independent race. He would have seen Virginia transformed from a weak and dependent colony into a sovereign, co-equal member of a

Confederacy embracing forty-five free, powerful and prosperous States. But like the Patriarch Moses on Mount Nebo, he was only permitted to get a glimpse of the promised land. He died not long afterwards at Annapolis, and was buried at his country seat near Yorktown, known as Temple Farm, which afterwards became famous as the place where Lord Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation, when he surrendered to the allied armies of America and France.

Notwithstanding Virginia was principally settled by Englishmen, and was the most loyal of all the American colonies, she was among the foremost in resisting the exercise of arbitrary power by the mother country, and

in inaugurating the American Revolution.

On the 29th of May, 1765, her house of Burgesses adopted the memorable resolutions offered by Patrick Henry, which claimed for the General Assembly the exclusive power to lay taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of the colony, and denounced the Stamp Act, which had just been passed by Parliament, as illegal, unconstitutional, unjust, and having a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty.

In 1769, Virginia induced the other colonies to stand by Massachusetts when she was singled out for punishment on account of her assertion of the rights of the colonies. The historian Bancrott, in referring to her resolutions adopted on that occasion and her address to the King, says of them: "They were calm in manner, concise, simple, effective; so perfect in substance and in form, that time finds no omission to regret, no improve

ment to suggest."

The Bri.ish Ministry having refused to abandon their oppressive measures notwithstanding the dignified and earnest remonstrance of Virginia, her House of Burgesses, on the 12th day of March, 1773, recommended committees of correspondence for the purpose of bringing about a closer union between the several colonies and securing concert of action in their resistance to the wrongs and oppressions of the mother-country. This was a most important step in the direction of that more perfect union which was afterwards formed, and the manifold blessings of which we now enjoy.

When the British occupied Boston in 1774, with an armed force and closed her port, the Virginia House of Burgesses adopted resolutions of sympathy, and strongly recommended that all the colonies should meet in a general Congress to deliberate, and take such action as the exigencies of the situation might seem to require. These resolutions of Virginia led to the meeting of the Continental Congress of 1774, to which she sent as her delegates, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, and George Washington.

In March, 1775, the Virginia Convention resolved to prepare the colony for the impending conflict. Early in May following, Patrick Henry, at the head of volunteers from Hanover and other counties, marched against Governor Dunmore, and compelled him to pay for the gunpowder he had taken from the magazine at

Williamsburg.

The Congress that met in 1775, unanimously appointed George Washington, commander-in-chief of all the continental forces raised, or to be raised, in defense of American liberty.

The Virginia Convention of May, 1776, declared the independence of Virginia, and instructed her delepates in the general Congress to move that body to declare the united colonies free and independent States, and to adopt measures for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the States. Richard Henry Lee, the Cicero of the Revolution, made the motion on the 7th day of June, 1776, and the immortal Declaration of Independence was adopted on the 4th day of July, 1776.

In January, 1778, George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle County, led an expedition which acquired for Virginia that vast north-western territory between the Ohio river and the lakes afterwards generously ceded by her to the United States, and out of which five great States and a part of another nave since been formed. This princely gift was made u; her to sustain the waning credit of the Government, to allay the jealousy of some of her sister States, and to cement the bonds of that union, which was in great part the creation of her hands.

In discussing the colonial history of Virginia, it would be unpardonable to omit mention of her great educational institution. In 1692, the English Sovereigns, William and Mary, endowed the college which has over since home their names, and the preamble to whose charter :ta -s that 'to the end that the Church of Virginia may be furnished with a Seminary for ministers of the Gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and good manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated among the western Indian: to the glory of Almighty God, etc." The history of the College of William and Mary, is the history of the Commonwealth or Virginia, and, to some extent at least, the history of our common country. What grand and glorious and precious memories cluster around that venerable Institution! Founded, as I have said, in 1692, she points to-day with maternal pride to a long line of illustrious alumni, who for more than two centuries have illustrated the glory of American institutions, and shed enduring luster upon the American name. George Washington in early youth went forth from her halls into the wilderness of the West with a surveyor's staff in his hands: Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute for religious freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia; Benjamin Harrison; Carter Braxton; Thomas Nelson and George Wythe, sioners of the Declaration; James Monroe, the pure and in-orruptible patriot, whose administration was distinguished for having restored the era of good feeling: John Tyler, the brilliant orator and fearless statesman, to whom the credit of the Ashburton Treaty and the annexation of Texas justly belongs; Peyton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress, John Marshall, the able, learned upright judge; Winfield Scott, who bore the banner of his country in triumph to the Halls of the Montezumas; all these and more than two hundred others who have been preeminently distinguished as scholars, divines, soldiers and statesmen, drank at her fountains of learning, and carried with them from her halls those influences which rendered their names immortal, and made their lives an ornament and a blessing to their country. Where e'se upon this continent will you find such memorials of the mighty past? Where else will you find such associations to quicken the pulse and inspire the hearts of the young with all those elevated principles and lofty desires which make ambition virtue!

Virginia acted a most conspicuous part in calling the Convention which assembled at Philadelphia in 1787, and framed the Federal Constitution. Her delegates, among whom were George Washington, Jas. Madison, George Mason and Edmund Rando'ph, were recognized leaders in the deliberations of the Convention which resulted in the adoption of the most remarkable instrument ever devised by the wission and genius of man. By order of her convention that met in 1788, to ratify

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the Federal Constitution, Mr. Madison moved the adoption in Congress of the first ten amendments that have been so potential in limiting the exercise of federal power and restraining its encroachments upon the rights and ilberues of the individual cluzen. Without detracting from the just claims of others, it is no vain-glottous boast to say that the American Umon was in great part the creation of Virginia. Her Wasnington, Jefferson, madison and momoe, directed the amairs of the Republic as its Chief Magistrates during thirty-two out of the first thirty-six years of its existence. Her Marshail, who was called to the Supreme Court by John Adams, of Massachusetts, presided over that august tribunal from 1801 to 1830, biazed the way for his successors in the interpretation of the Constitution, and furnished the best model the world has ever known of the abie, upright incorruptible judge.

Ancient of days, august Virginia, Where are thy men of might, Thy grand in soul? Gone gammering through The dream of things that were.

In conclusion, permit me to add a word as to the event you celebrate this evening,-the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, It might be interesting if time allowed to recount the thrilling incidents of the siege and to dwell upon the heroism of those who fought under the stars and stripes and of those who fought under the lilies of France. But you are all doubtiess familiar with the story. You know how Cornwallis was hemmed in by an army that stretched its lines around him with both wings resting on the river, while in the river itself was anchored the French fleet. You all know, how, after the fate of Cornwallis had been sealed by the capture of his redoubts, he made a futile attempt to escape by crossing the river to Gloucester, but was prevented by a providential storm of wind and rain. You all know, how, after a siege of 19 days, by 5,500 Americans, 7,000 French troops of the line, 3,500 Virginia militia, and 36 French ships of war, Cornwaliis surrendered his army of 7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen, 244 cannon and 24 standards. There is a tradition that when the army of Cornwallis marched between the two lines of the altied forces for the purpose of surrendering their standards and grounding their arms, the English pands played an old English air, "The World is Turned Upside Down," while the American fifes and drums struck up Yankee Doodle. It is a matter of record that on the day after the surrender, Washington issued a general order congratulating the army on the glorious event, and recommending that divine service be held in the several brigades and divisions. Colonel Tighlman, of Washington's staff, after a constant ride of four days and nights, reached Philadelphia at midnight, on the 23rd of October. As soon as he arrived, the glad tidings he bore spread through the city, and all the bells rang out their joyous peals. The intelligence was formally communicated to Congress the next morning, when resolutions were passed, on motion of Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, the first of which reads as follows. "Resolved, That Congress will at 2 o'clock, this day, go in procession to the Dutch Lutheran Church, and return thanks to Almighty God for crowning the allied armies of the United States and France with success by the surrender of the whole British army under the command of the Earl Cornwallis." Everywhere throughout the land, the Te deum was sung in the churches, and the welkin was made to ring with the glad hosannas of the people, their transports of triumph and raptures of hope.

This is the second celebration of the surrender at Yorktown, which I have had the honor to attend. The first was the Centennial Celebration which took place on the 19th of October, 1881. As a member of the House of Representatives from the second Virginia district in which Yorktown is situated, I had the honor to introduce the bill, which afterwards became a law, to carry into effect the resolution of Congress adopted on the 29th day of October, 1781, in regard to a monumental column, and providing for such a Centennal Celebration by the American people as should bent the historical significance of the event. The monument was erected in accordance with the Act of Congress, and it is universally conceded to be most appropriate and beautiful in designing and execution. On the four sides of the base and carrying out the original design of the Continental Congress are emblems of the amance between the United States and France, and a succinct narrative of the surrender. Thirteen female figures, representing the thirteen colonies hand in hand, seem to support upon their shoulders a column adorned with 38 beautiful stars, typical of 38 States, and culminating with Liberty, herself, star-crowned and wescoming the people of all nations to share with us the blessings of tree government. Beneath the feet of the thirteen female figures are inscribed the words, "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny." The monument as it lifts its summit towards the skies, overlooks York river, perhaps one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, and may be seen from the steamers passing on the Chesapeake Bay. The corner-stone of the monument was laid by the Masonic Grand-master of Virginia, assisted by the Grand-masters of the thirteen original states according to the imposing ceremonies of that ancient and honorable order, of which Washington, La Fayette and all the foremost characters of the Revolution were conspicuous members.

The Celebration was attended by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Governors and Commissioners of States, the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Society of the Cincinnati, and other distinguished guests. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Robert Nelson, Grandson of Governor Thomas Nelson, who commanded the Virginia militia at the Siege of Yorktown, and who pointed the first gun at his own dweiling house supposed to be occupied by Cornwallis or some of his objects, and offered a reward of five guineas for every shell that should be fired into it. President Arthur, the successor of the lamented Garfield, who nad just been stricken down by the assassin's hand, made an appropriate address of welcome to the representatives of our gallant allies from across the waters. It was responded to in fitting terms by the Minister Plenipotentiary of France as the representative of that country and of La Fayette, our noble ally and friend; by the Marquis of Rochambeau; and by Colonel Von Steuben, of the German army, and a lineal descendant of that Von Steuben, the brave old German soldier, once an Aide-de-Camp of Frederick the Great, who left his Fatherland to give his sword to the cause of American freedom, joined the American army in the darkest hours of its history at Valley Forge, and as Inspector-General, so thoroughly reorganized it, that a short time afterwards the bare-footed, ragged militia would so into battle with all the nerve and steadiness of veterans. The Centennial Ode prepared by Paul H. Hayne, of South Carolina, was rendered by a full chorus, assisted by the Marine Band. The Cen-

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tennial Oration was delivered by Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, the scholarly gentleman, incorruptible patriot, and accomplished orator. It is sufficient to say that it was worthy of the man and of the occasion. The Centennial Poem was delivered by James Barron Hope, the poet laureate of Virginia. It was : magnificent epic, and electrified the entire country. The regular army and the citizen soldiery of the United States, under the command of that superb soldier, Winfield Scott Hancock were there; the American Navy, under the command of Admiral Wyman, was there; the American people were there, and their glad anthems mingled with the inspiring music of the Marseillaise and The Star Spangled Banner were borne on the wings of the wind across the broad waters and echoed back from the jubilant hills.

Let us resolve, my countrymen, that by the help of Almighty God, the Constitutional Union of 1789, created by our fathers, shall be preserved in its integrity, that the priceless heritage of liberty and independence bequeathed to us shall be transmitted unimpaired to our children. Give us back the ties of Lexington, of Concord, of Bunker Hill, and of Yorktown! These precious memories must not, and shall not, be allowed to perish forever from the earth. Let our children be taught in the nurseries and in the schools the romantic story of the Revolution. It is very well-for them to know all about Athens and Rome; but they should not





From "The Century Book of the American Colonics."
RUINS OF THE CHURCH TOWER, JAMESTOWN.

be altogether ignorant of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. It is very well for them to know all about Marathon and Thermopylae, but they should at least know something of Yorktown and Bunker Hill. It is very well for them to read the orations of Cicero and Demosthenes, but they should not be indifferent to the burning eloquence of Otis and Henry, the masterly disquisitions of Adams and Mason and the Farewell Address of Washington.

It has been beautifully said, "that a land without

memories is a land without liberty."

"Give me the land that hath legends and lays Enshrining the memories of long vanished days; Give me the land that hath story and song, To te's of the strife of the right with the wrong; Give me the land with a grave in each spot, And names in the graves that shall not be forgot."

THE PRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

By W. M. Phillips, before the California Society,

Sons of the American Revolution.

If we, the Sons of the American Revolution, should be forced for any reason to content ourselves for even one day with the mental pabulum served to our ancestors by the editors of the "mighty days of old," I very much fear that we would "kick"—and not only "kick," but be inclined to deal summarily with the newspaper proprietor who would attempt in such bold fashion, to rob us. We insist—and vigorously—on having all the news of not only our home town and nation, but of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. We want that news prepared for us in easily digestible, strictly fresh packages for our evening's refreshment or as an adjunct to our breakfast, and further, we want our own par-

ticular political brand of newspaper.

In the days of the Revolution, the people were well satisfied if they got the news at all-no matter how much behind time it might be. The papers were supposed to come out once a week, but often the British, lack of paper or other causes, prevented this. The first mention of the immortal Declaration of Independence outside of Philadelphia was made in the "Maryland Gazette," two weeks after it was promulgated and it was first published in full in Virginia, the "home of Presidents,"-no less than a month after it was signed and sealed. As for the New England states, its enactment was first announced to the people by drum beats in the towns. Some parts of Maine and South Carolina and Georgia did not learn of it for over a year and it is highly probable that in the mountain regions of the thirteen original states, many a man died long after the Revolution had ended without ever having even read its first paragraph. The first information our New England ancestors had of the surrender of Cornwallis was nearly three weeks after it had occurred, and it was a month or more ere all of the people learned of that glorious triumph of American arms. News from Europe was often from six months to a year old, even in the largest towns of those days.

In those days when freedom's history was started, there were no presses turning out 35,000 papers an hour; no dailies with staffs of employees running into the hundreds; no typesetting machines; no special cables. The editor pulled his hand press himself over often wretched paper after he had gathered up what news he could, and thankfully received the voluntary contributions of patriots, and had laboriously set these articles in poor rough type. The voluntary contributors of those days, however, included such immortals as John Adams, John Hncock, Gourvenour Morris, Otis and Warren and in that respect, at least, the old

time editors were not behind those of to-day.



At the beginning of the Revolution, there were only 34 weekly papers in the colonies. Now, in the United States, there are over 1,100 dailies and 12,000 weeklies-a more remarkable family growth than was recorded of even the most prolific of ancient patriarchs. First and foremost of the papers of the Revolution was the "Massachusetts," later the "Worcester Spy," under the able editorship of immortal Isaiah Thomas, a fighter of fighters, to whom belongs the honor of establishing the now popular cartoon system. His portrayal of Great Britain as a dragon and the colonies as a divided snake with the motto: "Join or die," will live in history as the first American newspaper art work. The British made Boston too hot for even him and on the day we celebrate, he was forced to flee with his meagre supply of type to Worcester, where he did yeoman's service throughout the war though lack of news and "ads" caused him to publish whole books in order to fill up his limited space. Next to the Spy in note in New England was the "Boston Gazette," among the writers for which were Otis, John and Samuel Adams and Hancock. A third paper of mark was the "New Hampshire Gazette," which still lives-the patriarch of the New England press. New York had three papers. One of them, as might be expected from the Anglo-mania of a

#### NEW YORK'S ANCESTRAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. Barr Ferree, writing to the Evening Post, furnishes some interesting particulars of the organization, equipment and purposes of the ancestral societies of New York City, in which membership depends on descent that may be traced back at least until the previous century, and in some cases much further. They differ from the strictly "patriotic" societies, such as the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the many similar organizations which require of their membership ancestors who were early settlers in America or who took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. These likewise are ancestral societies, since the genealogy of the member forms the basis of his participation in them; but they are better classed as "patriotic."

The oldest of the New York Societies, and American because composed exclusively of American citizens, descendants of colonists of New York, is the St. Nicholas Society of the city of New York. It was organized at a meeting held in the Washington Hotel on February 21, 1835, and was incorporated in 1841. Washington Irving was very active in organizing it, and was its Secretary before the adoption of the Constitution; he afterwards became Vice-President of the Society. Its membership is confined to persons who are descendants of natives or residents of the City of New York prior to 1785, and is limited to 650. It has long had a waiting list, and the larger part of the members now elected are descendants of former members, the Society having become hereditary to a large extent. It is a New York Society, composed of descendants of early settlers of every nationality though Dutch traditions are preserved in it.

The anniversary dinner, held on St. Nicholas Day, December 6, and the "Paas iestival," held on Thursday in Easter week, have continued to be the chief celebrations of the Society. The dinners are conducted with much pomp and ceremony. The President presides in his cocked hat and richly embroidered collar, from which depends the large medal of his office. A procession is formed, led by six colored servitors, dressed in the livery of the Society, a picturesque costume in the Nassau colors of orange and black. They stand behind the table of honor during the dinner. When the time for the speeches arrives, one of the most precious possessions of the Society is brought into the hall this is the weather-cock which formerly surmounted the Stadt Huys of 1650, and which had come into the possession of Washington Irving and was presented by him to the Society. Eggs form a special feature of the Paas festival. For many years they were broken and consumed at the dinner, but they are now preserved, richly decorated, and are highly prized as souvenirs. The Society's permanent fund now amounts to more than \$60,000. Unlike many of the older societies, it has preserved all its earliest records, and the original copy of the Constitution, which was drafted by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, and signed by the first members of the organization, is still used for the signatures of its members. The roll is a remarkable one, containing many of the famous names of New York from the origin of the Society.

large portion of its innabitants, even to-day, was a Royalist paper,—the Gazette which boasted the largest circulation of any colonial paper and which boldly flaunted the royal arms until treedem was proclaimed. In direct contrast to this disgrace to early American journalism was the glorious Journal, the proprietor of which, John Peter Zenger, was prosecuted for sedition and defended in masterly fashion by Alexander Hamilton, the trial being declared by Gourvenour Morris, the germ of American freedom. Pennsylvania had eight papers, none of them of historic mark. New Jersey had one mug-wump weekly; Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, two each; South Carolina, three; Georgia, one. The Maryland Gazette, which still lives, was founded in 1745, by Jonas Green, and is the patriarch of American journals. These, with the thirteen papers of New England, made up the sum total of the press of the Revolution.

Few in numbers, limited in power, small in circulation and anything but gold mines to their owners were the papers of the Revolution, but in their day and their modest way certainly as great powers for good as the most gigantic of their children of to-day. All honor to the press of the Revolution, their sturdy editors and their patriotic contributors and readers!

The Holland Society of New York, as might be expected from the Dutch origin of the city, is a large and intiuential organization, though its origin is as recent as 1885. Its membership is composed of descendants in the direct line of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675, but including also descendants of persons of other nationalities who found a refuge in Holland. It practically requires its members to show a pedigree of two and a quarter centuries, and is thus one of the strictest of the ancestral societies. The society has undertaken some important public enterprises, such as raising funds for a statue of William the Silent, to be erected in this city, and arranging for courses of lectures on Dutch literature at Columbia University. On the occasion of the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, the society presented her Majesty with an engrossed address, encased in a handsome cabinet, and it was repressive deducted as the Hague, in September, 1898. The Society has also placed a number of memorial tablets on the sites of buildings famous in the early history of the city. It has 812 members, and is thus one of the largest organizations of its kind in New York. It has copied and translated most of the records of the Dutch churches in America antedating 1800, and has printed a considerable quantity of them, partly in its "Collections," of which three volumes have been published, and partly in its Year Book. It has also begun the publication of a digest of Dutch records in the County Clerk's office, the series beginning with the calendar of the Orphans' Court cases and a synopsis of the items in the books of Notaries Public Solomon Le Chair and Walewyn Vander Veen.

Another organization in which Dutch traditions predominate is the St. Nicholas Club, founded in 1875, which has a club-house in West Forty-fourth Street. Its purpose is to collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of New York city and State, and to promote social intercourse. Its membership is limited to 400, each of whom must be a descendant of a person who was a native or a resident of

be a descendant of a person who was a native or a resident of the city or State prior to 1785.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, was organized in 1894, on a call issued by Capt. Richard H. Greene, the historian of the society. Other State societies elsewhere followed the formation of the Nw York Society and in 1897 a national society was formed, with which all the State Societies are affiliated, and membership in which is a necessary preliminary to membership in the State societies. The members, as the name of the society indicates, are persons lineally descended from passengers on the first trip of the Mayflower to this continent, or signers of the compact made on board that historic vessel. The annual meeting and dinner of the society are held on Compact Day, November 21, the anniversary of the day on which the compact was signed on the Mayflower. The Society has been active in marking historical spots and in acquiring historical sites. It has erected the Bradford Montument at Kingston, Mass., on the ste of the house of Deputy Governor Bradford, and has acquired title to the land surrounding Pilgrim foring at Plymouth, where the Pilgrims first tasted

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New England water, as well as a part of Corn Hill, where they discovered the first corn found in the Indian graves, and which saved them from starvation. It has also placed in the old church at Plymouth a memorial window which was brought over from Leyden, Holland, on the Mayflower. The Society also made a contribution to the restoration of the church at Austerfield, England. The New York Society publishes a handsome Year Book and the Massachusetts Society a magazine entitled The Mayflower Descendant, which are doing valuable work in reprinting old records with every possible accuracy. The national society has a convention every three years, to which members come from all parts of the country, and at which the national officers are chosen.

The Huguenot Society of America is a national organization with neadquarters in New York, founded in 1883, by the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer. Its object is to perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots. The membership is confined to descendants in the direct male lines or through female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated from France prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787, and, unlike other societies of this kind, to writers who have distinguished themselves in research in Huguenot history. The society has rooms in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second street, where its library is housed, together with many valuable historical collections and records. In April, 1898, the society celebrated the tercentenary of the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598, with a festival that lasted a week, and which was attended by delegates from the Huguenot Society of London, the Society of History of French Protestanism, the Commission of the History of French Protestanism, the Commission of the History of the Walloon Church, Leyden, the Vaudois Society and by delegates from Huguenot centres in America. At the anniversary banquet in 1900, an interesting feature was introduced borrowed from a ceremonial used at the dinner of the directors of the French Hospital of London, dating from 1718. Before the toasts were called the stewards of the dinner entered the banqueting hall bearing two silver loving cups, and followed by other stewards carrying flags, the white Bourbon flag of France, the American, French, English and Dutc's flags, representing countries to which the Huguenots made notable emigrations. The Secretary joined the group before the President's chair, and a ritual was recited, which has now been adopted as a regular feature of the Huguenot dinners in New York.

#### WASHINGTON MASONIC MEDAL.

We herewith present two historical engravings of an averse and reverse Medal of General George Washington and he was initiated into the Brotherhood of Free Masons, and as there are iew studies of more importance to history than that of medals; the sole evidence we can have at the veracity of historian being only such collateral documents as are evident

to everybody and cannot be falsified.

In modern times, these Meda:s are found in public memoirs and museums, in collections of those who gather or collect such souvenirs, they are however, subject to various changes and accidents and generally remain in the country where they are engraved and struck, unless they are numerous-when they wander abroad and are gathered for the fame they bear like this medal of George Washington, so that this medal of Masonic fame will always remain as an infallible document of truth, capable of being diffused over all countries in the world and of remaining through the latest ages. This Masonic medal was designed by Wood and engraved by Lovett, in commemoration or Masonic degrees that were conterred to Brother and Worshipful Master George Washington, by Fredericksburg Lodge, or Free and Accepted Masons, showing that "He was a brother of the Mystic tie," and the dates when Brother Washington received the three degrees of Masonry described with the different emblems, of the craft on the reverse of the medal. These dies have been lying in a remote place tor years and have come into the possession of Messrs. Robert Sneider Co., Medal-18ts, 145 Folton Street, New York-who have kindly loaned us Photograph of this original medal of the Free Masons. This medal is struck in bronze of a deep color, and a limited number have been struck and can be had on application, and those who seek a Memento of true value of the days of Colonial doings and a Free Mason's Souvenir of years past, should not fail to make an early application for this George Washington Medal.

The Mayflower after her memorable trip across the Atlantic with the Pilgrim fathers of New England, went into the West Indian cotton trade and was lost in a cyclone.

Bronx River, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronx, who settled in that region in 1639.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Frederick Elsworth Mather died lately at his home, 213
East Eighteenth street. He was born in Windsor, Conn., on
May 23, 1809. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard
Mather, a non-conformist who fled from England and settled
in Boston, in 1635. Richard Mather was the father of the Rev.
Dr. Increase Mather and grandiather of the Rev. Dr. Cotton
Mather. In 1831, Frederick Elsworth Mather was admitted to
the second tefm of Yale's sophomore class, completing the
course in 1833. At the time of his death he was the sole survivor of the fourteen charter members of the Society popularly
known as the Skull and Bones. Mr. Mather came to New York
in 1835, and entered the office of a Wall street law firm as
clerk. He was commissioned counselor of law in 1837 and attorney at law the following year. He served as member of
Assembly in 1845. In 1854, he was elected to the Common
Council of this city and served until 1857. In 1837, he accepted
a commission in the 264th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and in
1842 was commissioned a Brigadier-General. Public charities
received much of his attention and for years he was a member
of the Prison Association and of the association for improving
the condition of the poor. He was the originator of the
DeMilt Dispensary, and for twenty-five years its President. He
was a member of the American Geographical Society, a life
member of the New York State Agricultural Society, a life
member of the New York Mercantile Library Association and
the New England Society, Mr. Mather married Ellen P.
Goodrich of Hartford, who died in 1871. His second wife was
Charlotte Foster, an Englishwoman, who died in 1884. Six
daughters survive him.

Major Enoch George Adams, of Berwick, Me., is dead. He was a descendant of Hamelin Plantagenet, uncle of Richard. the Lion Hearted, and of the Rev. John Adams, uncle of President John Adams. Major Adams was born in Bow, N. H., and after graduating from Yale University, spent several years teaching in the public schools of his native State. He joined a New Hampshire regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War and distinguished himself in a number of battles. In 1864, his regiment was transferred to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, and from May 10 until September 1, 1865, he commanded that fort. During that period, Major Adams met and vanquished the famous Sitting Bull and 10,000 warriors, killing with his own hands two of the most noted chiefs of the Minnesota massacre—Red Dog and Big Thunder. He was brevetted Major on the 13th of March, 1865, and was mustered out of service in Leavenworth, Kan., November 27, 1855. In 1830, Major Adams started the Columbian, a weekly paper in Major.

Major on the 13th of March, 1805, and was mistered out of service in Leavenworth, Kan., November 27, 1805. In 1830, Major Adams started the Columbian, a weekly paper in Maine.

Died at Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Frances Dear Ashmore, aged 9t years. She was the granddaughter of Col. David Chambers of the Revolutionary period. She was the last survivor of a chorus which welcomed Lafayette to Trenton when he visited this country. Twenty-four young women represented the States of the Union, and Mrs. Ashmore represented the State of Maine. She had occupied the same pew in the First Presby-

terian Church for sixty years.

A BOSTON WOMAN HONORED.

Many citizens of South Dakota recall the visit of Mrs Ellen A. Richardson and the interest she inspired in the George Washington Memorial Association, of which she was founder and president. That she is exceptionally remembered is evidenced by a beautiful ceremony held in Wind Cave not long ago in her honor. One of the most notable chambers in that cave of wonders was dedicated the "Richardson Washington Memorial" chamber. Wind Cave is one of our western treasures, and to possess an inheritance there is to be particularly favored. Present at the ceremony were one of the state officers of the association, several charter members, and a distinguished party from the east and south.

The ceremonies consisted of the reading of a poem written for the occasion by Philip Kellar, a short address by one of the charter members, emphasizing Washington's life-long hope of a national university and delineating the exalted purpose of Mrs. Richardson in the George Washington Memorial association. Her friends and co-workers were fortunate in securing this most majestic room in the vast underground temple. The group of enthusiastic men and women stood in solemn sanctuary entranced by the gleaming minerals, carved walls, decorated ceilings and wonderfully colored frieze. Opening into the Richardson room on one side is that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the other the magnificent hall of the Tahernaele.

This dedication gives to Mrs. Richardson and her work, a chamber not less splendid than was the great cave of Ahou Simbel built to honor Ramesis the Second. This is but one of many tributes bestowed on this noble woman for her faithful service. In the Arctic ocean is a beautiful island named by the geographical survey of the Smithsonian Institute,

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Richardson island. Her work is now of national fame. She breathed life into the century-dead bequest of Washington. She taught little children, college youths and their parents one fact in history of which many people are lamentably ignorant—that Washington left a bequest to this nation for the building of a national university. A Boston woman, she made the work national and brought to it all the forceful, magnetic attributes she so abundantly possessed. She inspired every section of the country with devotion to the noblest enterprise of the age, and after three years of untiring effort was unanimously elected first honorary president of the association she founded. Her organization of the states was a supreme triumph over difficulties. Her methods were the refined, honorable methods of the distinctly thoroughbred woman. Her trustworthy hands guided the work over the difficult up-hill path of meeption, leaving to her successors the smooth road to completion. This dedication in the great western cave unites the name of Washington and his national university plan with that of the woman who has indelibly impressed that plan and hope on the American people. The fact is emphasized in one verse of the dedicatory poem:

A memorial to his wisdom, A remembrance of his dream Which a woman's love and working, Has made less than idle seem.

Sent by Mrs. A. J. Kellar, from the Deadwood, Dakota,

#### PURITAN COLONIAL LIFE.

Interesting Illustrated Lecture by Louis H. Cornish.
Louis H. Cornish, of New York, Editor of The Spirit of 76, lectured twice in Unity Hall, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening, on "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," under the auspices of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. The attendance at each lecture was small. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea, which took very well, was that several times when a view of an old church was placed upon the screen, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light gradually so as to bring on night, with a full moon casting its shadow upon the white church, and then a phonograph behind the screen produced the singing of a hymn by a congregation, accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic, Mr. Cornish was introduced by Principal Gordy of the Second North School, who said that the citizens of Hartford ought to feel proud of their city, not only for the excellent improvements that are being made in it each year, but for the men and women it has given up who have done so much for the country. He praised Ruth Wyllys Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery and also for bringing to Hartford such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish, whom Mr. Gordy then introduced.

Mr. Cornish first showed views of Center Church, the old burying ground on it, Gold street as it was before Ruth Wyllys Chapter collected money to improve it and the street as it is now. These were followed by pictures of Windsor. He said the first house in the state was creeted in Windsor, in 1633, as a trading post with the Indians. Windsor in early times was a business rival to Hartford. He showed a picture of the old Congregational Church in Windsor, creeted by the oldest Congregational Society in America, and with one exception, the oldest in the world. The members were called to worship by oldest in the world. The members were called to worship by the beating of a drum and they carried guns with them for protection from the Indians. Mr. Cornish then showed a view of the old burying ground adjoining this church, where are buried the ancestors of General Dewey, General Grant and of other great persons in our history. He read some epitaphs from tombstones which are very quaint and humorous. The tombstone of Ephraim Hult in that cemetery is the oldest tombstone in Connecticut. Mr. Cornish said that the early settlers are of excellent English families, some of them stone in Connecticut. Mr. Cornish said that the early settlers of Connecticut came of excellent English families, some of them even having family coats-of-arms of Great Britain. He then showed Rev. Mr. Williams's home which was built in 1753; the Styles' house, also built 1753; Dr. Chaffee's house, which was a tavern where Washington and Lafayette are supposed to have stayed. These houses show different styles of architecture. Mr. Cornish said that dish-washing was sometimes unknown then. There was an oak board with round impressions on it where food was placed and, after the meal, the board was taken off its fastenings and washed.

Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth's house was next shown, The first potatoes that came to Windsor were from New Haven, It was believed that if a man ate potatoes every day he could not live longer than seven years. Tea was not much in use and when it was first introduced, many mistakes were made. Some boiled the tea leaves in hot water, after which they spilled

. .. .

out the water and ate the cooked leaves, but that not having a very good taste, some flavored the leaves with butter and salt. Mr. Cornish showed another old grave yard there. One epitaph in the cemetery reads: "The winter's snow congealed his form, but now we know our uncle is warm."

Mr. Cornish then showed views of Simsbury, the first view being of St. Andrew's Church, which was built in 1744. He showed the house and tomb of Captain Abel Adams, a soldier of the Revolution, who fought at Lexington and was promoted from lieutenant to captain. Mr. Cornish said that the authorities have him inscribed as a deserter, but that is not to be depended upon, since they had a good many men as such. The day before his company was discharged, Captain Adams and another one left the company, and therefore were put down as deserters. He also showed views of the old Phelps house in Simsbury and other places of colonial interest there, and also the mountain views, as well as Tariffville Copper Hill, where copper was mined for many years. In 1772, the mine was sold and the famous old Newgate Prison was erected there. Mr. Cornish has some excellent views of both the outside and the inside of the prison. He showed a good picture of the Bacon home, which he said was the oldest in Simsbury. He paid an excellent tribute to that town by saying that in 1775, Simsbury sent a company of 100 men to serve in the war, later it sen: other companies and it sent more enlisted men to the war than any other town in Connecticut according to its population. last picture thrown upon the sheet was of a chasm near Sims-bury, which is called "Satan's Kingdom." The lights were turned up; two flags went down over the screen, the phonograph played patriotic music and after loud applause, the people went out pleased with the evening's entertainment.

-Hartford Daily Courant, Dec. 15, 1900.

In one of the most prominent parts of the Calton Cemetery in the central part of the city of Edinburgh, has been erected a beautiful monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. This monument was erected a lew years ago during the term of Mr. Wallace Bruce as American Consul, and is composed of a solid granite base 7 feet in height, surmounted by a life size bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln. On the pedestal at his feet is a life size figure of a slave, also in bronze, with hands uplifted, thus making one of the most striking statues in the city. The plot of ground was the gift of the statues in the city. The plot of ground was the gift of the city. The cost of erecting was delrayed not only by American citizens, but by a great many Scotch as well. The city in giving the plot of ground, which is much larger than is needed for the purpose, thoughtfully and generously offered it as a burial place for any soldiers of the American Civil War, in either the North or Southern armies—who may die in Sco.land.

On July 4th, a large party of American tourists arrived in Edinburgh, under the direction of Rev. H. A. Todd of New

On July 4th, a large party of American tourists arrived in Edinburgh, under the direction of Rev. H. A. Todd, of New York, and proceeded to Darling's Regent Temperance Hotel, where a banquet was prepared and was followed by some appropriate speeches. Mr. W. M. Crane, of New York, occupied the chair. A toast to Queen Victoria was spoken to by Rev. Henry A. Todd, of New York, and that of the President of the United States by Mr. G. A. Barclay, Edinburgh. After stirring speeches, the national hymns "America" and "God Save the Queen" were sung. The party then formed in line and proceeded by twos, carrying the American and British flags, along Waterloo Place and through the Carlton Cemetery to the monument, decorating it with a magnificent floral wr. ath and large ument, decorating it with a magnificent floral wr. ath and large bow of red, white and blue rinbon. The bat le hymn of the Republic was sung, and then Mr. F. J. Louden (co.oured), the leader of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, who happened to be at the hotel, made a very eloquent and impressive speech.

There is a grave in the little cemeteryy at Greensburg, Penn., with this inscription: "The early remains of Major-G.neral Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country." General St. Clair was a lineal descendant of a noble line of ancestors. His devoted admirer and historian, William Henry Smith, in "The St. Clair Papers," says: "Such services as he rendered this country during the struggle for independence would, in the Grecian and Roman world, have earned wreaths of honor and gratitude." earned wreaths of honor and gratitude."

Boston, in the old Colonial days had an "intelligence office." which was also a slave market, as appears from a notice pro-lished in February, 1770: "The intelligence office opposite the Golden Ball, lately kept by Benjamin Leigh, is now kept by Grant Webster. There is to be sold at said office, Wes: India and New England rum, wines of several sorts, male and female negroes, several second hand chairs," etc.

### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

ABIGAIL PHELPS CHAPTER, SIMSBURY.

The Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been having gala times since the return of their Regent, Mrs. Antoinette hao Wood, from Europe, about the middle of October. During her absence the Chapter arrived at the unanimous conclusion that, as she has done so much for them, giving money in the name of the Chapter and otherwise advancing their interest and reputation as a Chapter by every means in her power, it seemed only fitting to make some little demonstration of their sentiments on her return. Accordingly, she was welcomed with a most enthusiastic reception wisch was held October 18th, at the Simsbury Casino, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, palms, potted plants and a profusion of flowers.

The ladies spared no efforts to make the occasion a success and the music by the Beeman & Hatch Orchestra, the reireshments and other accessories were eminently satisfactory to thim and their guests among whom were many distinguished Daughters from out-oi-town, including the State Regent, Mrs. Lara T. Kinney. Mrs. Wood received a handsome avoing cup which was presented to her by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. George C. Eno, in behalf of the Chapter. In acknowledging the girt, Mrs. Wood said that it was a complete surprise and that the occasion would always be one of her pleasantest memories.

Mrs. Wood arranged for four afternoon entertainments which followed closely after the Reception. They were announced under the auspices of the Absgail Phelps Chapter D.

A. R., and a general invitation was given.

The first was a lecture by Dr. E. P. Parker, of Hartford, and the publicit was "Oberammergau" and "The Passion Play" which he saw the past summer for the second time. To the many who are familiar with the graphic power of Dr. Parker, this lecture needs no comment.

The second was a lecture entitled "Colonial Life Among the Puritans," by Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit or '76. This lecture was illustrated by original views with a stere-entiren.

The third was a lecture by William Webster Ellsworth; Subject: "Arnold and Andre," also accompanied by stereoopticon views. Both of these lectures were bright and instructive charmingly given and beautifully illustrated.

tive, charmingly given and beautifully illustrated.

The fourth and last entertainment was a concert by the Asylum Hill Church Quartet, Hartiord, under the direction of Mr. S. Clarke Lord. They gave Nevin's Song Cycle "Captive Memoirs," also numbers by each of the singers. The entire concert was delightful and was received with great enthusiasm.

After each of these four most excellent and long to be remembered entertainments, tea was served in the Casino parlors and a pleasant social time followed. The many who availed themselves of Mrs. Woods' kind invitation are now correspondingly grateful.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76 gave his illustrated lecture as one of a series of entertainments given under the auspices of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, D. A. R., of Simsbury. This unique and most charming lecture was highly appreciated here where every old home, each ancient church and every spot among the hills was familiar ground to the audience.

The Daughters of the American Revolution all over the State are actively engaged in reviving and maintaining the spirit of patriotism and love of country in the growing generation, and in familiarizing them with places of historic interest. The Philip Schuyler Chapter of Troy, offers prizes every year to the higher grades in the public schools of that city for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects. This Chapter, although small in membership, recently contributed \$50 to the Continental Hall fund.

The Seneca Chapter, with only about fifteen members at present, is one of the most generous contributors to patriotic projects in the State. Among its donations are \$50 to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, besides clothing for patients and nurses; \$50 to the Woman's National War Relief Association, and \$100 for the Geneva Company at Camp Alger; six large boxes of hospital supplies and literature to Manila; contributions to the Continental Hall fund, to the Washington and Lafayette monuments, and to the Rulina Hyde Walworth memorial. Every year the Chapter awards cash and gold-medal prizes for patriotic essays.

A series of lectures on patriotic themes for school-children by well-known speakers was given last winter, under the auspices of the Chemung Chapter, in Elmira, which has sixty members. It has given also pecuniary relief to the families of men called to war.

The Oneonta Chapter gives prizes yearly to the public school pupils writing the best historical essays, and aids the

parent society in all its projects.

The Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, has a relief fund, still growing, for the wives and children or the men who belonged to local regiments and were killed in the war. This Chapter a so contributed over \$1,000 to the Continental Hall rund, bessues additional sums for the Lafayette and Washington statues. It expended \$500 towards the restoration of old Fort Crailo, in which building, when fully restored, the Chapter will have a room for the preservation of its collection of relies. The Chapter is now about to place a tablet to the memory of Lord Howe in old St. Peter's Church in Albany. The frame around the charter of this Chapter is valuable and unique. It is composed of thir.y-tive pieces of wood, stone and metal, each piece being of great historic value.

Swe-Kat-Si Chapter of Ogdensburg, last year, marked suitably the site of Fort La Presentation, one of the last sorts to be relinquished by the British after the Jay treaty had dennitely settled the boundary between the United States and Canada. This Chapter is interested also in the enlargement of the public library, and it is constantly bringing to a higher standard the

department of American history.

The local Chapter of the Society D. A. R., of Johnstown, so richinhistoric associations, is making a strong effort to preserve from further decay some of its old buildings, and to mark sites whereon memorable events took place. The organization was formed only a little over a year ago, but its membership has grown from twenty-two to fifty-five. The special object of the Chapter is the care of the battlefield, where was fought, Oct. 28, 1781, the battle of Johnstown, said to be the last but le of the Revolutionary war. Funds for the large bronze tablet and a fingstaff are now being raised, and these will mark the place. Johnstown possesses one of the oldest court houses in the United States. It was built by Sir William Johnson, in 1772. Opposite this building is the site of the first tree school in the State of New York, established also by Sir William Johnson, in 1764. Sir William's own house, known as Johnson Hall, is still standing, and an object of interest to the Chapter. The house was guarded by two forts, one of which is still standing. The stair-railing and newel bear the marks of Brant's tomuhawk, made as a sign to the Indians not to burn the house. The row of blac trees within which were held so many councils with the Indians are still growing in front of the house.

Mrs. Henry Hardwicke, Regent of the local Chapter made the address of welcome to which the State Regent, Miss Batchelles responded. Mrs. Thomas read so delightful a hi tory of Somerset Co., that it was resolved to have it printed in pain-phlet form. Miss Forsythe spoke on the First Decade of D. A. R. work. Mrs. Roebling followed her theme, being "A ter Ten Years of Organization." Mrs. Crossman read a very clever paper, these three ladies are Vice-President Generals. Mrs. Verplanck, State Regent of New York, commenced loity and noble ideals. Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delawire Mrs. Bedle, who told us of the "Paris Exposition." Mrs. Terry, of Fort Greene Chapter. Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Meed. Regents Greenwich, Conn., all added much to the degnity of the occassion. A substantial luncheon was served and an outline for inture work was given. At present, the purchase of the "Trenton Barracks" is under consideration. A condial vote of thanks was extended to all, especially to the General of Frelinghuysen Chapter, who had charge of all arrangements.

The sixth anniversary of the Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was celebrated recently at Sing Sing, N. Y. A reception was held in the morning at the home of Mrs. C. Townsend Young, and was followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. Henry S. Bowrot, the newly electer Regent of the Chapter. Other speakers were Mrs. Samuel her planck, Regent of the State of New York; J. ha Winaeld Scott, Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Batten. Musical selections were contributed by Mrs. S. H. Alexander and Florence Mulford, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George W. Ferguson, Chaplain of the Chapter. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation of a loving cup from the Chapter to the retiring Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Reusselaer Wells, who has held that office since the formation of the Chapter. The loving cup, which was wrought of eller, was decorated with the insignia of the Society. Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, who delivered the presentation address, paid a warm tribute to the retiring Regent, who was made an Honorary Regent of the Chapter.

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The Fall Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of N. J., was held in Somerville, October 25th. About two hundred ladies representing twenty-seven Chapters assembled at twelve o'clock, in the Chapel and parlors of the First Reformed Church, the first ecclesistical organization in the Raritan Valley, March 7, 1677. As is well known, the church was burned by the Queen's Rangers under Col. Simcoe, standing there on the North side of the Raritan, then a church and court house and mill were built, the latter located at Millstone, having also been burned during this raid, and now from the ashes has risen this noble edifice.

The beautiful rose window over the pulpit, and the fine Flemish oak pulpit with the coat of arms of the Dutch Church, handsomely carved thereon, were given as a memorial to the first pastor of this church and bears this inscription: "Rev. Jacobus Theodorus Frelinghuysen, the first pastor, from 1720 to 1747, given by Dumont Fredinghuysen and the children of Frederick Fredinghuysen"

At Dallas, Texas, October 12, there was a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revoltuion at the Auditorium of baginers of the American Revolution at the Additional of the Texas State Fair, in answer to a call for a State Conference by State Regent, Mrs. Sidney T. Fontaine, of Galveston. Delegates were present from three Chapters—the George Washington, of Galveston; Jane Douglas, of Dallas, and Mary Isham Keith, of Fort Worth; also Mrs. Wm. B. Harrison, of Fort Worth, State Director of National Society of the Children of the American Resolution. of the American Revolution.

In absence of the State Regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter, presided. Mrs. W. B. Harrison acting as Secretary. Mrs. Fontaine's report was read by Mrs. Thos. J. Groce, Regent of George Washington Chapter. Mrs. Fontaine stated that her report would be meager on account of the working season just beginning. There are five Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution in the

Two other Regents have been appointed and appointments confirmed by National Board, Mrs. John H. Marshall at Waco, and Mrs. Cone Johnson at Tyler. Prospects are promising for successful Chapters, at both places. The conference was profitable and harmonious, matters of interest to the Society being freely discussed. Resolutions of sympathy were extended to the George Washington Chapter of Galveston on account of the storm swept condition of their beautiful city.

#### SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of the Society held on Tuesday, October thirtieth, the following motion was passed and voted to be placed on the records of the Society.

NATHAN HOLT SMITH, Secretary.

New London, Conn.

"It is with deep sorrow that we record the death, in Hart-ford on the Twentieth of October. Nineteen Hundred, of Charles Dudley Warner, the honored and beloved Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut.

"A man of letters, a traveler, a philanthropist, a student of human nature and an explorer in Sociological fields, he everywhere made his personal power felt, and showed that loftiness of aim, that purity of principle, that fearlessness of action, which we may well call the most precious fruitage of

a Pilgrim ancestry.
"His strength, his gentleness, his quick insight, the energy and simplicity of his character made him one whom we were proud to call our leader."

### Sons of the American Revolution.

The Paul Jones Club, S. A. R., of Portsmouth, N. H., elected the following officers at their annual meeting Novem-

ber 1st, 1000.

ber 1st, 1900.

President, Dr. H. I. Durgin, of Eliot, Me.: Vice-President, John K. Bates; Secretary, H. A. Massey; Historian, O. L. Frishee, A. M.; Treasurer, Capt. N. A. Walcott; Chaplain, W. H. Smith; Auditor, Hon. Frank Jones. Board of Managers:—Benjamin G. Donnell, of York, Me., Dr. F. S. Towle, Hon. John C. Steward, of York, Me., Ex-Mayor William O. Junkins, John G. Parson, William A. Hodgdon.

The Paul Jones Club is a Chapter of the Mass. Society of the S. A. R., was organized November 1st, 1806. Will hold its annual banquet at the Rockingham Hotel, February 14, 1901—the anniversary of the saluting of the American flag on the Continental ship "Ranger," by the French Admiral.

O. L. FRISBEE, Historian, Portsmouth, N. H.

### National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots.

The National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, has suffered a double loss during the 'ear of 1900. Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison, charter member and Treasurer-General, died July 3rd. She was a woman of integrity and fine capacity, and these qualities have given her an honorable record in this Society, where her loss will be deeply telt by the officers who have been associated with her, and by her personal friends to whom she had greatly endeared her eli. She was well-known for her conscientious and able work as Registrar-General of the National Society Daughters of the American eral of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Eugenia Washington, great grandniece of George Washington, one of the founders and the first President-General of the National Society Daughters of Founders and Patri-

ots of America, died November 30th.

This organization is the embodiment of her latest thought

and possessed her warmest interests.

As the nearest representative of George Washington, she held the unfaltering devotion of the Society which will never cease to cherish her memory an' rejoice that her name goes down upon its records. She was an honored member of the Colonial Dames and a founder of the Societ of Daughters of the American Revolution. In the latter Society she served actively for years in different capacities, faithful in them all.

PELLA H. MASON,

Registrar-General and Acting Cor. Sec'y.-Gen'l., D. F. P. A.

### Daughters of 1812.

The Empire State Society of the Daughters of 1812, held its annual election of officers at Delmonico's, October 19, when Mrs.William Gerry Slade was unanimously re-elected president.

Mrs. Slade in her annual address gave a brief outline of the Society's progress and an expression of general feeling of love

and unity which characterizes it, saying it part:-

"Not over three members have ever expressed dissatisfaction of the four years of our existence, but there will always be found a few who feel they could do better than another in authority. I enjoin upon you all to study the best in:erests of the Society, even to keeping out your dearest friends from holding office; elect only those who will work for the good of the Society, and then trust them."

The Society has established a fund for the benefit of members who may be ill or in trouble, the money to be distri uted as a loan, without interest, or as a gift, to be made at the dis-cretion of the officers. "This fund," explained Mrs. Slade, "is for special work, and not a charity, but just easting our bread upon the waters, and no one of us is so secure as to escape all possibility of the need of financial aid."

Mrs. Jacob Hess will be the onciety's delegate to the State Federation in Albany next month, and she has also been selected to organize a bazaar for the Society, to be held at Del-

monico's in February.

As a final announcement, Mrs. Slade read an appeal from Mrs. Nathaniel Burroughs, of Noriolk, Va., who is endeavoring to preserve the only Huguenot church in America, which is still standing in Virginia. Mrs. Burroughs desires all descend-ants of the Huguenots to interest themselves and communicate with her in regard to it.

### Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century.

The society of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. William H. Lyon, No. 170 New York Ave., Borough of Brooklyn. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation to the Society of a gavel made from the Charter Oak and given by men friends of the organization, among whom were Silah B. Dutcher, Henry E. Hutchinson, Elijah R. Kennedy, James O. Carpenter and Dr. J. Lester Keep.

It was decided that the meetings this year shall be held on the second Monday in October, December and February, and the annual meeting for the election of officers on the first Tues-day in April. The social fe tures will be novel and varied, among them being an exhibition of miniatures of Colonial women, with appropriate music, and a Boston Tea Party in costume. Other entertainments will come as "surprises" to the

The new members admitted were Mrs. A. J. F. Behrends, Mrs. Marcus L. Bailey, Mrs. Annie Doros, Mrs. Virgil G. Bogue, Mrs. William Cooke, Miss Louise Brooks and Miss Ella Hutchinson.

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### Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, Karms E & 28 Morse multing, New York City.

#### NATHAN HALE.

Still ringing down the corridors of years, Still echoing throughout the halls of Time, The words a nation treasures and reveres—The simple words his courage made sublime Live in our hearts, that legend ever new Of one, who dying did not shrink or quail—Spirit that even death could not subdue, The spirit of the patriot Nathan Hale.

Calmly he stands among his foemen, birmly he steps into his place.

The great sun rises golden—glorious omen, No trace of lear or suffring in his face; No foolish boast, or taunt, or vain reviling. No cry for mercy, and no prayer to live, He meets his death serene, untroubled, smiling, Regrets he has "but one"—one life to give.

Oh, Nathan Hale, we read your thrilling story With quickened heart beats, and with bated breath, We can not share your honor and your glory, We car not die, like you, a glorious death; Yet from the seeds your sacrifice has planted Comes this, although a life we may not give This way of honor to us all is granted—
That for our country's credit we may live.

"One life," but few are called upon to give it,
"One life," that we may make or mar,
But oh, that many who may bravely live it,
And keep it free from taint, or blight, or scar;
And since we have "but one," for shame or glory,
Grant that we may not faint or fail,
But each day, bring to bear upon our story
The spirit of the patriot, Nathan Hale.
RUTH COMPORT MITCHELL, Historian,

San Francisco, Cal. Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution.

### THE VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Valentine Holt Society was organized in 1895, with Mrs. A. S. Hubbard as President. The name chosen was that of one of the boy heroes of the Revolution and was submitted by Helen A. Hallowell, a direct descendant.

Valentine Holt, at the age of thirteen, was noted for his bravery and fearlessness in aming the cause of the American patriots. Captain Benjamin Farnham selected Valentine as his courier and dispatch bearer, a position which is usually given

The brave little lad at the age when most children are afraid to go abroad after nightfall, went all alone to Danbury, Conn., where he joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Tupper. Colonel Tupper sent him with a dispatch to Adams, Mass., and thence to Wilton, N. H. On this journey he barely escaped capture by the British, but, having delivered his message, he fell in with Capt. Goff's company, marching out to meet General Burgoyne, and went with them in order that he might reach home saiely. He fought in the Battle of Bennington, and after this, there being much danger from the presence of Indians, he did not again reach Captain Farnham's command until five days after the surrender of Burgoyne. The intrepidyouth continued with the army until he was honorably discharged in 1780, as he was nearing his seventeenth birthday—still but a hoy.

The Valentine Holt Society has grown until it has enrolled a membership of seventy-seven and :ixty-one now active, Louis Dorr, one of the members, has been honored by the National Society and has been presented with a bronze medul for his sacrifice and service in devotion to his country as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war.

On February 22, 1897, the Society was awarded the "ribbon of distinction" by the National Society for special patriotic work. On June 13, 1896, Francis I. and Constance N. Faichild, of Cape Rogue, Quebec, Canada, were elected to bonorary membership of the Valentine Holt Society. On October 9, 1897, the Society presented, with appropriate ceremonies, an

American flag to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Berkeley. On March 5, 1898, the Society contributed \$50 to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, constituting the President, Mrs. Hubbard, a life member factor, and presenting her with a gold medal certificate of membership. On April 25, 1858, Isabel Dennison, the first member of the Society on the Pacine Coast, contributed to the Red Cross fund the first dollar given to this object by the children of Camornia, and, later, the Valentine Hoft Society gave \$50 to this fund. In the same year the Society gave \$150 to the monument to Lafayette, America's grift to France. Each year the Society takes up some patriotic object, for which funds are collected, the members selecting the annual object by vote.

Meetings are held once a month at the homes of the various members, and after the regular business is over a social session is held with musical and literary exercises.

Howard E. Ruggies, Treasurer of the Society, is the great grandson of Robert Newman, Sexton of Christ's Churca, Boston, who watched from the tower the movements of the British and hung the lanterns for Paul Revere in the North Church tower on that memorable April 18, 1775, "one if by land, and two if by sea."

land, and two if by sea."

During the present year the meetings have been presided over by the following otneers: Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, President; Shirley C. Walker, Vice-President; Carmel M. Ostrom, Recording Secretary; Trezevant Cleveland, Corresponding Secretary; Howard E. Ruggles, Treasurer; Flora M. Walton, Registrar; Ruth C. Mitchell, Historian; Otts McAllister, Color Bearer; Martin C. Walton, Organist; Ethel M. Stealey, Custodian of the Scrap Book.

### HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Werner School Book Company, Chicago, "The Story of Lewis and Clark," by Nellie P. Kingsley, Price 25 cents, and "Foru American Pioneers," by Plances at Perry and Batharine Beebe, Price 50 cents; are two little volumes that are not only interesting and instructive but are tull or 1 atriodic inspiration and will prove fascinating realing for boys and girls. The first gives a well told story of the "Lewis and Clark Expedition" and the later the high character and heroic deeds of Dankl Boone, George Rogers Clark, David Crocket and Kit Carson.

"The American Thresherman," Madison, wis., publish.
"The Childhood of Ji-shib; the Ojibwa," by Albert Ernest
Jenks, one of the most charming little books of the season. It
is a set of stories on Indian child life, told from the Ojibwa
child's way of seeing events of his every-day hie and shows the
deep insight Dr. Jenks has of Indian character. It is a book
that the grown up portion of the family will enjoy reading to
the little people. The volume is bound in tan buckship velum
and contains sixty-four marginal pen sketches. Price \$1.00.

The Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio. "The First Capture," by Harry Castanian, is an interesting story of the American Revolution, beginning with the first capture of a British schooner in the harbor of a New England town. Glimpses of life during that period are well portrayed. Cloth bound, illuminated cover, several full page illustrations, and large type make it a pleasing gift book. Price 75 cents.

The Geo. M. Hill Co., Publishers, New York. "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," by L. Frank Baum, is sure to at-

The Geo. M. Hill Co., Publishers, New York. "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," by L. Frank Baum, is sure to attract the attention of the little folks who are always ready for a "Fairy Story." It gives the adventures of little Dorothy, who was carried away by a Kansas cyclone to the Land of Oz. The volume is cloth bound and fully illustrated in colors.

Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston. "In Deiense of the Flag." by Elbridge S. Brooks, cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.25. This exciting tale gives the adventures and experiences of an American boy in Spain in the early days of the Spanish-American war and in Cuba during the seige of Santiago. The author has portrayed the Spanish gentleman and patriot as well as the rougher element of Spain. The whole story is presented in a manner instructive as well as interesting.

Ford, Howard & Hulbert, New York, Publishers. "Patriotic Nuggets." A little volume of historic thoughts from Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Lincoln and Beecher, gathered by John K. Howard. These thoughts will aid the boy who reads them to become a useful honored citizen. Cloth, Price 45 cents.

"Kelea, the Surf Rider," by Alex. Stevenson Twombly, This romance of Hawaii, of the olden time is full of exciting incidents gathered from the legends and folk lore of the islands, by Dr. Twombley during his long visit in Hawaii. The story is graphic in description and brings before the reader the customs of the semi-tropical existence once led by the natives. A book well worth the time devoted to its reading. Cloth bound, illustrated, Price \$1.50.

### To Perfect Family Tree.

Answer to, "Wanted Information of Ferris Family."
Dr. Albert Warren Ferris is a great grandson of "Gilbert Ferris," whose wife "Sarah" was the daughter of Moses Fow'er.
The Doctor's address is 12 East 47th Street, New York City. I think, Gilbert was brother to Jonathan, who was son of Peter; son of John, son of Jeffry, who died at Greenwich Conn.,

M. A. TAYLOR, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

An inquiry in regard to Thomas Bennett. Born in London Co., Va., in 1751; married Anne Tielett and moved to Ohio Co., Ky., in 1793, and died in 1840. His sister, daughter and grand-daughter were named Duanna. It is said that one Dozier Bennett, of Centreville, Va., was a brother to Thomas Bennett. Evidence points to the fact that he came of a wealthy family who lost their wealth about the time of the Revolution, but we have no absolute knowledge of him or his parents. Will anyone having information correspond

> Mrs. Thos. C. Whitun, 3717 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Kewanee, Ill., November 12, 1900.

SPIRIT OF '76.

Dear Sirs:-I enclose \$2 to pay for the "Spirit" for one year, including the Genealogical Supplement, which I trust will not be discontinued. No subscriber of the SPIRIT OF '76 can afford to let it lapse at this stage. If they do not respond to suit you, punch them up in the magazine. I should have sent in my money sooner, but was busy in the campaign.
Yours very truly.
JAMES K. BLISH.

Law Offices of Ethan Allen, No. 115 Broadway, (Boreel Bldg.) New York, November 14, 1900.

To SPIRIT OF '76.

Herewith find my dollar for another year. When I give up all magazines, the SPIRIT OF '76, shall be the very list released from my expiring grasp.

Yours very truly, ETHAN ALLEN.

Dunn Brook, October 27, 1900.

SPIRIT OF '76.

I wish to tell you that my father Hiram Cronk is the last pensioner of the War of 1812. His great-grandfather was Capt. James Cronkhite, who was commissioned Captain, October 19, 1775: and served in the Third Regiment Manor of Cortlandt, commanded by Col. Pierre Van Cortlant. My father always thought he died in the Prison Ship, but as Chauncey Depew's great-grandfather married a daughter of Capt. James Cronk-hite, perhaps you will ascertain for a certainty. Please address to Mrs. Sarah Rowley, or to my father at Dunn Brook, Oneida Co., N. Y.

San Francisco, October 27th, 1900

Compatriot Cornism: -Am I correct when I say there is only about one in a hun-Am I correct when I say there is only about one in a hundred who know who their grandfathers and grandmothers were? The Spirit of '76 has a wide circulation, it ought to have to where it has one. Our Societies ought to make it compulsory for every member to subscribe for it. While East last year. I found the sword that father carried in the Revolutionary war, also a letter written by a brother in 1820 in Wheeling. Val; that he had seen Uncle Winthrop, who resided (I think), about 300 miles down the Ohio River, in Indiana—the Uncle Winthrop then residing 90 miles up on the Ohio River, in Ohio, In my researches I have been unable to d'a-River, in Ohio. In my researches I have been unable to discover a descendant of Uncle Winthrop Robinson and avail myself of the use of your page "To Perfect the Family Tree," for further investigation.

Patriotically and fraternally, JOHN ROGERS ROBINSON. 8 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Tecumseh. Nebraska, October 25, 1900 Louis H. Cornish, Esq., New York.

Dear Sir:-I beg your pardon. I had intended to remit promptly when your first notice came, but I was then in the midst of preparation for a term of court, and so neglected it. Keen the paner coming to me until you are directed to stop it. and if I neglect to rem't for it, a postal card notice will attract up- attention.

M. B. C. TRUE.

Revolution.

Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1900.

Louis H.Cornissi, Esq., Editor of "Spirit of '76."

Dear Sir:—Herewith please find one dollar to renew my subscription. I could not very well get along without The Spirit of '76. It is a good, reliable, patriotic magazine, and well deserves the cordial support of all the patrio ic societies of our country. In Ohio, we are largely descended from Virginians, and would like to see a little more space given to the Old Dominion, and to the first born of the Ordinance of 87. However, I have no complaints to make. Yours truly,

JAMES H. ANDERSON. Ex-Vice-President General, National Society, S. A. R.

Cincinnati, O., November 30, 1900.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH:-

Enclosed find \$1.00 to renew my subscription to your interesting paper. As most people who read your paper are those interested in hunting up ancestors and read lists of early settlers to see if they are in any way interested. I should think it would add to the value of your paper to print a list of Revolutionary soldiers, staff officers of Washington, scouts, Members of Assemblies and Civil officers. These are the men whose d scendants are eligible to the various patriotic societies and the ones most interested. Yours respectfully, L. E. R. UTTER.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1890.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish:-

Dear Sir and Compatriot:- I notice in the issue of "Spirit of '76" for September that reference is twice made to the 'amentable ignorance of American passengers on trans-A lantic steamers of our national anthems. I, myself, experienced the same humiliation while crossing, three years ago, and I note with satisfactor the proposed arrangement of the officals of the Conard and White Star Line; but I am pleased to inform you that the Dominion line, running from Boston to Liverpool, has already inaugurated the movement. I enclose a copy of their blank program. They should have the credit of being the pioneers in this movement, but it is an example the other lines may well follow. Sincerely, RUPUS B. TOREY.

New York, 1900.

Louis H. Cornism, Publisher Spirit of '76.

Dear Sir:-In response to your favor of the 12th inst., beg Dear Sir:—In response to your layor of the 12th inst., beg to advise you that you misunderstood the spirit of my letter cancelling my subscription. I had no thought of conveying the inference that you were "running a bunco game;" I simply winted my subscription discontinued, and wrote as I did in order that I might not be misunderstood. As a matter of fact, I intended to discontinue some time ago, as in the burry of 'usiness the paper came in and frequently went into the was'e basbet without being opened, and I desired that there should not be a continuance of that state of affairs, and thus frankly instructed you to discontinue my subscription at once

As to the motives which impelled me to take this course, I beg to advise that there is nothing personal to you in my action, and nothing reflecting upon the good motives which prompt you to keep alive the "Spirit of '75." which I have no doubt gives you a great deal of trouble and anxiety, and is no doubt to a preat extent a thankless task. I have no doubt at all you ar: denoting your best energies in a very conscientious way to this undertaking, and I have no fault to find with it, but so far as I am personally concerned. I have lost all interest in the various genealogical societies. I belong to several of them, which I inined in the belief that a proper respect to one's ances ors and the keeping alive of the spirit of patriotism and a pride in the past history of our country was a good thing, but the artice of a few people, as, for instance, "Queen Lavinia" and others of her stamp, have convinced me that genealegical societies have degenerated into a huge farce, and that their only proctical annlication is personal aggrandizement of a few individuals and as a consequence I have no further interest in them.

I feel that in this view a great many people who form-rly thought well of these societies have arrived at the same conclusion reached by me, Yours very truly,

Quite forgot subscription had expired. I started at your

H C

first and mean to keep up with the procession. President of the Iowa State Society Sons of the American

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Somerville, N. J., May 31, 1900.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., Editor.

My Dear Sir:-I enclose you \$1.00, one year's subscription. The information obtained from one year's issue of the SPIRIT or '76, is worth many times the price to one interested in the free institutions obtained by the sacrifice of our ances.ors.

Yours repsectfully.
A. P. SUTPHEN.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 22, 1900.

Editor SPIRIT OF '76.

My Dear Compatriot:-I beg to enclose herewith my renewal to the subscription to your most excellent publication. To Compatriots removed by geographical location, as we are, from the centers of patriotic societies endeavor, it is a source of much interest and information.

Very faithfully yours, E. WELDON YOUNG, Pres. Washington Society.

On a tombstone in a graveyard in Win-low, Me, is the following epitaph: "Here lies the body of Richard Thomas. An Englishman by birth. A Whig of '76. By occupation a cooper. Now food for worms. Like an old rum puncheon, marked, numbered and shooked. He will be raised again and finished by his Creator. He died September 28, 1824, ag d 75. America, my adopted country, my best advice to you is: "Take care of your liberties."

The 250th anniversary of the settlement of Middletown. Conn., was celebrated October to, when literary exercises were held in the Middlesex Theatre. The dawn of the day was announced by the booming of cannon and the ringing of church bells. The town was originally cleven miles long and six broad, and comprised what is now the towns of Chuham, Dur-ham, Portland and Cromwell. The area of Middletown was reduced more than one half by these changes.

Its early history was the subject of the paper by Frank Farnsworth Starr, and an historical address was delivered by Professor John Fisk, of Cambridge, who spoke chiefly of the development of the colonies in New England, and with some special reference to the Connecticut settlements. A poem, entitled "Building unto God," was recited by the author. Judge Daniel J. Donahoe, of this city, and a hymn, written for the occasion by Richard Burton, of Minneapolis, was sung by the audience.

Mr. D. Franklin Bowney is engaged, with the assistance of Eldridge Kingsley, the well-known artist and wood engraver of Hadley, Mass., in preparing from the archives of that his-toric town, interviews with the older generation's traditions, anecdotes and reminiscences, which are to be illustrated by Mr. Kingsley himself, in his usual charming style, and deposited in the Town Hall of Hadley, for a permanent memorial. This a work that must prove of great interest, not only to the people of the Connecticut Valley itself, or even to those of the State, but as well to all Americans who are interested in pre-Revolutionary and other aspects of local history. Among the subjects already selected for preservation in such manuscript form are: "Indian Trails and the Old Bay Path to Boston," "Hadley Characters in the Indian Wars." "Tales of Moll Webster, the Witch:" "Old Kneeland, the Prisoner of the Indians, His Eccentricities and Return:" "Traditions of the Regicides," "Burgoyne's Sword and Recollections of the British Prisoners of War." tionary and other aspects of local history. Among the subjects

A Skeptical Age.—Uncle Silas—"Folks is different from what they used to be. Lots of 'em don't believe in the Bible." Uncle Hiram—"Yes: an' some is even gittin' shy of the Dec-laration of Independence."—(Brooklyn Life.)

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL DAYS.

By Geraldine Brooks, 8vo, cloth, illustrated. \$1.50. This bright and attractive book is a distinct and valuable contribution to the historical literature of America. The selection of characters, the method in which they are introduced, the vivacity of treatment and the naturalness of presentation combine to make a book of substantial merit, unquestionable interest and charming individ ality. From Anne Hutchinson, first of American club women, to Mistress Sally Wister, most charming of Colonial diarists, the ten women selected as typical dames and daughters admirably portray the phases of life which marked the progress of our colonial era, from the sternness of the earliest days to the more cultured strenuousness of revolu-tionary times. This advance is well-shown in Miss Brooks's excellent collection of narrative sketches, and, apart from the life and sparkle of her style the book itself has an educative as well as a personal value. All sections of the colonies and all phases of colonial life are represented. The book displays research, conscientious study, an admirable power of choice and presentation, combined with interest, entertainment ind the true historical atmosphere. The illustrations are typical and effective. The author is a daughter of Elbridge S. Brooks, the well-known writer of historical books for young Americans, and the publishers have presented these delightful narratives in what must prove an attractive and popular volume.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & Co., New York.

"Stage-Coach and Tavern Days," by Alice Morse Earle.
The Macmillan Company, Publishers, N. Y. Price \$2.50.
The restricted pleasures and furnishings of the Puritan

ordinary and the luxurious fare and rollicking bouts of the provincial tavern are fully told. Tavern diet is given, the cost, the modes of preparing and serving, and tavern manners are recounted. The tavern landbord and stage driver are each full character sketches drawn from life. Accounts of the Indian path, the pack-horse, the saddle and pillion, the Conestoga wagon, the turn-pike, the stage-wagon and flying machine prewagon, the turn-pike, the stage-waeon and flying machine pre-cede the detailed career of the stage-coach; closing with the first days of the railroad. The panorama of the tavern which went on within its walls, the dances, weddings, the meetings of magistrates, select men and deacons, trials by jury, vendues of merchandise, book sales, the auctioning of paupers, lottery drawings, turkey shoots, bull baitings, the visits of guests of honor, all are fully told, as are the romances of the road, its traditions and tales of interest and the pleasures and pains of old-time travel. The profuse illustrations showing old taverns, tan-room, drinking cups, inn pitchers, logoretheads, toddy-sticks. tap-room, drinking cups, inn pitchers, loggerheads, toddy-sticks, nutmeg-holders. Tolay Fillmans black-tacks, swing--ignboards, milestones, guide-posts, drinking troughs, pumps, bridges, tod-gates, old wagons, pods and pungs, glimpses of scenes on the road, stage-coaches of all descriptions, and beautiful old-time coaching views add to the interest of the

"Three Colonial Maids," by Julia NcNair Wright. The

Pilgrim Press, Boston. Price \$1.25.
This is something new in a Revolutionary story. The three heroines are New England girls, who, up to the opening of the story led ordinary lives. They are bright, intelligent, homeloving young women, capable and self-reliant, but not very wise concerning the great world and its ways. The three maids are very different in character, but all worked for the great cause of liberty. Cloth bound, illustrated.

"The Head of a Hundred," by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Price \$1.50.

As charming and delightful a romance of Colonial life in "runia as has been written is this quaintly told tale "The Head of a Hundred." The heroine, Betty Romney, comes to the shores of Virginia in the first shipload of wives to escape the shores of Virginia in the first shipload of wives to escape a titled marriage with a man she hates, chosen for her by her father. Among the historical personages in the story are John Pory, John Rolfe and Ceorge Thorp. A book one is inclined to finish ere laying it down. Handsome bound, illustrated with colored frontispiece and five full pictures.

"In the Hands of the Red Coats," by Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price \$1.50.

This is a tale of the Jersev ship and the Jersey shore in the days of the Revolution. The author in his preface states that the incidents in this story are almost without exception.

that the incidents in this story are almost without exception true. While the tale will prove interesting to young readers, it will also prove an incentive for them to work out for themselves a larger knowledge of the history of their own land. Cloth bound, illustrated,

"On to Pekin, or Old Glory in China," by Edward Strate-

meyer. Lee and Shepard, Roston. Price \$1.25.
The hero of this story, Gilbert Pennington, a warm friend of Ben Russell, in "A Young Volunteer in Cuba," has become a lieutenant in the regular army and goes from the Philippines with the Ninth Regiment to take part in the rescue of the beleaguered British Embassy at Pekin, by international forcesbesides being a story full of excitement to satisfy a restless boy, it also contains a store of information concerning China and the Chinese. Cloth bound, illustrated.

The American Book Company, New York. "The True Citizen, by W. F. Markwick, D.D. and W. A. Smith, A. B. Price 60 cents, "The Story of Philadelphia," by Lillian Ione Rhoades, Price 85 cents, illustrated, "Discoveries and Explorers," by Edward R., Shaw, Price 35 cents, illustrated, "Big People and Little People of Other Lands," by Edward R. Shaw, Price 35 cents, illustrated. Price 30 cents, illustrated.

These four volumes are just the books that should be placed in the hands of every boy and girl in America and will awaken in them a desire for good reading and a better know-



ledge of our history. "The True Citizen" will be a help to every boy so fortunate as to possess a copy. "The Story of ledge of our history. The True Constant oppy, "The Story of every boy so fortunate as to possess a copy, "The Story of Philadelphia" is an excellent story of the Quaker City which Philadelphia" is an excellent story of our country. "Disrimadelphia' is an excellent story of the Quaker City which played so important a part in the history of our country. "Discoveries and Explorers" tells the wonderful adventures of daring explorers in an interesting, yet simple manner, and "People of Other Lands" will be found pleasing to the little children in the first school year.

The Journal Publishing Co., Meriden, Conn. i"Recollections of a New England Town," by "Faith" Mrs. Frances A. Breckenridge, Price \$1.00. This interesting book treats of New England life in Meriden, Conn., half a century ago, the infor-

England life in Meriden, Conn., half a century ago, the information having been gathered from carefully preserved family records and personal knowledge of the author. The early traditions, churches, schools, customs, manners and occupations of the people are told in a graceful manner. Bound in

from the people are told in a graceful manner. Bound in green vellum de Luxe.

Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, "Winsome Womanhood," by Margaret E. Sangster, is a helpful and delightful little volume for girls and women. It treats of many problems of every-day life in Mrs. Sangster's own sympathetic way—and one is sure to find in this book the word needed for her especial upliftment. The volume is exquisite in make-up; initials reproduced from lace handkerchiefs; illustrated in Sepia, Cloth bound. Price \$1.25.

"Colonial Days and Ways," by Helen Evertson Smith. The

Century Co., Publishers, Price \$2.50.

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Of particular interest to the women of the Patriotic socie-ties is this contribution of Mrs. Ellet, which we understand was ties is this contribution of Mrs. Ellet, which we understand was first published some fifty years ago when many of the women or their immediate relatives were alive and able to tell their story direct, if the S. A. R. are in doubt for a gift to the D. A. R., this will set them at rest.

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Northampton County, then comprising what is now Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe Pike and Wayne Counties, furnished a number of Washington's most trusted officers, and contributed many men to the Continental and Militia S rvice.

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Correspondence is invited from those who are in possession of portraits, silhouettes, letters, muster-rolls, or any papers

relating to the County, or of its men in the Revolutionary War.
The Minutes of the Committee of Safety after 1777, have never been found, and it is hoped that this announcement may result in their discovery and publication in this proposed

The writer will give credit to those who permit the use of

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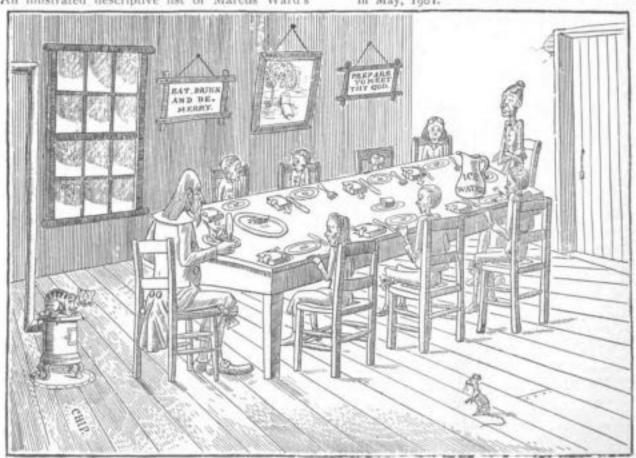
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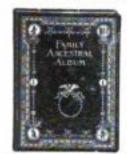
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ODEST worth was a maxim taught us by our ancestors. Another let the office seek the man. These maxims read all right and if one is contented to blush unseen, like the modest violet, the general public will see to it that he continues to remain unseen.

A more practical maxim was given us by an L. L. D., whom we had business dealings with, and that was: "If you want a thing ask for it. No one, he said, was worrying himself about what you wanted. He had troubles enough of his own with his own wants.

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But you say that there is no politics in our patriotic societies, and that is where you are not as well informed as you will be as you grow older and have had more experience. There is more wire pulling and petty spite used in the election of officers than in an election for President of the United States and all the methods, and some worse, are used to succeed in obtaining office.

When you hear a man say that he would not accept an office unless it was offered him without his making advances for it, you can put him down either as a perfect man or a crank with a mania for doing drudgery for the exercise there is in it. There are a few such of modest worth.

It is not always that the best men reach the top The man who has social aspirations is benefitted by being a conspicuous officer in some of our prominent societies and he is willing to pay for this honor by the time he gives to it. He may not be particularly fitted for the position, but he has worked his points until he has achieved his aim.

We read of the generous bequests that are given for the amelioration of the poor, for public libraries and for patriotic purposes by the multi-millionaires, but seldom hear of the postage stamps that some poor fanatic has denied himself proper nourishment to purchase, to instill a love of country in the minds of the people, nor do we hear of the time he spends from his legitimate business to further patriotism. And yet it is the persistence of the worker that does more good than the check of the millionaire.

EXCLUSION FOR PROPERTY.

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At the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning the week Feb. 18th, there is likely to be a lively time in the selection of a President-General. The natural selection for this office would be Mrs. Donald McLean, who by experience, oratorical ability and the number of her good works in the field of patriotism deserves this honor if any one, and would be an improvement to the society.

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The Executive Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday December 14, decided to revive the New-Hampshire, Georgia, Delaware and North Carolina societies.

In the evening the members of the society and invited guests attended a lecture by Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner at the rooms of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, No. 226 West Fifty-eighth-st on "The Order of the Cincinnati in France." Colonel Gardiner spoke of the founding of the order and of its extension to this country, touching upon the connection with it of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Those in attendance at the meeting were Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, the chairman; Nicholas Fish, secretary; Thornton Kirkland Lathrop, of Massachusetts; Charles Isham, of Connecticut; Talbot Olyphant, of New York; Henry Schenk Harris, of New Jersey; Francis Marinus Caldwell, of Pennsylvania; Oswald Tilghman, of Maryland; John Cropper, of Virginia; and James Simons, LL, D., of South Carolina.

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### MAKING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

. . .

NLY a sentiment, light as air; such is foam,
Pray tell, what is champagne without its fizz,
the sea without its foam, brandy and soda
without its sparkle. Even beer must have
froth. Sentiment light as air, yet as enduring as time. That sentiment which clothes home and

THE ARTIST AT WORK.

country with a beauty and grandeur inexpressible, is the sentiment in which is bathed the American colors which

flutter at the masthead in some distant port or lead a victorious army. It is emblematic of the sentiment that makes heroes and martyrs. It is the magic wand that changes common clay into immortals. In the flag of a nation there is a common interest, and unless the "Spirit of '76" has vanished from our midst, our readers will be interested in the manufacture of the national colors.

It will surprise and delight many to know that between the rising and setting of the sun on each work day, there are born not less than ten thousand flags. By these we mean those silken and woolen emblems that float "From the dawns early light to the twilight's last gleaming." There are myriads of printed paper, cotton and cambric representatives of our national standard, but we speak of those colors that go down to the sea in ships, that float proudly from the ramparts, that are saluted by our boys in blue, and that we hang out on the outer walls to express joy and sorrow.

New York from the manufacturer's standpoint is the most patriotic city of the Union. It is here where not only the largest and best, but the majority of flags are made.

That our reader may learn of the most improved methods of manufacture, the writer strolled one after-

noon into the office of a well known firm, whose reputation as the leaders in this line of trade, has outlasted three generations. For more than onehalf a century they have been at the old stand, making flags during twelve presidential administrations, during two wars, and in seasons of peace and plenty.

The bunting comes in huge rolls of solid colors, and the first step in the making of the American flag, is to cut the bunting in stripes come red, others white. Experienced hands cut there huge masses of fluffy red and white in the widths and lengths for the different size flags manufactured. These stripes are then passed to the hands of girls, whose duty it is to put them together, so that no wind may part asunder. After this, experienced people sew them on machines of special manufacture, that are unlike those of the patient housewife. The lock stitch at the rate of twenty-four hundred a minute is the rapidity with which they are sewed, the thread being fed from

spools that hold twenty-four thousand yards.

There is no stitching more faultless than that on the



CUTTING THE STRIPES.

silk flag, even though it is accomplished faster than any other sewed by machinery. There are no "skipped"



stitches, a fact proving that the ingenuity of the machine is aided by the skill of the girls, whose duty it is to see that the stripes of the flag never stray from the straight



SEWING STRIPES,

and narrow way that crosses the table, on which thousands of yards of silk and bunting travel annually. The stripes of the flags now being sawed



CUTTING STARS.

together, by the aid of electricity, the ends of the flag are hemmed, not a broad hem, but a narrow one, so finely done that it would take the eye of an expert to distinguish it from a selvage. Now the flag is ready for the

union, a blue field upon which sparkles forty-five bright diamond like stars, "A star for every state and a state for every star." The stars are five pointed and each point is precisely like the other. No hand can ever become so skilled as to have every point a counterpart of the other, and for this reason the stars are cut out by dies, that never make mistakes. The white cloth is folded in forty-five thicknesses and placed beneath the die. Every time the ponderous press comes down the sharp steel cuts forty-five stars, one for each state. The rapidity with which the stars are created depends on the agility and skill of the workman in removing the cloth, Long rows of girls at each side of long tables, covered with blue cloth are always ready for the stars as soon as they are handed to them. It is the task of these people to place the five pointed emblems of statehood on



MAKING YACHT PLAGS.

the familiar blue fields. A feat not so easily accomplished as might be imagined. The position of the stars must not vary, even a sixteenth of an inch. The stars differ in magnitude to correspond with the dimensions of the different flags, and each size has its ratio of position. The stars of the union on every flag are arranged in six rows alternating eight and seven. After they are placed in position, the basters are summoned, who after accomplishing their task, pass the stars and cloth to the girls, who sew them firmly in place with an artistic stitch, at the same rate of speed that the stripes were linked together. The union, as the field with its starry clusters, is now called, passes to the trimmers, who remove the basting threads and the stray pieces of silk and wool. After the unions are properly dressed they are given to another set of workers who unite the stars and stripes. The flag then passes to the finishers, who sew strong canvass bands across the headings, in the corners of which are placed grommets or nent feature of their business. Upon the heavy silken eyelets, that are clinched together by metal teeth. In folds of many standards and banners, richly embroiderthe large flags rope passes through the canvas. Thus is ed, and portraved in colors devices that express the joy

the flag completed and ready to be mounted on a staff or to float from the halyards.

This firm manufactures not only the colors of this glorious land, but the emblems of all nations.

The decorations of the Paris Exposition were all from their establishment, and it is a proud boast that their flags are always Cup Winners. All of the winning yachts from the days of the America to the time of the Columbia have born aloft the signals which have been made by the

old house of Annin & Co. The method of the manufacture of yacht flags and individual pennants is the same as those of the national colors, only that anchors and other devices take the place of stars. The manufacture of prize pennants and silken trophies are a promi-

ROPING SIGNAL PLAGS.

and gratitude of the descendants of the early fathers of our nation, such as are carried by the patriotic societies that are organized to perpetuate that spirit which established and preserves our nation.

This firm in 1847 required a day and a half to make a silk or bunting flag 6 x 10 in size, today the same task is accomplished by them in one hour. At that time it was all hand work, but with the advance of years, machinery has taken the burden from tired hands and now the work is light

and merry. One would be surprised to see how tiny a flag and how large an emblem can come from the same establishment, and they vary in grade and price to meet the wants and the financial condition of the purchaser.

### **M M M M M**

### PHILADELPHIA AT TABLE.

Philadelphia nourishes a joyous youthful spirit under a mask of venerable seriousness. In what other city could such a bill of fare as this of the Philadelphia New England Society have been prepared:

Buzzard Bays. Basin of Broth. Toothsome Turtle of the Chesapenke, d Turkey. Cape Cod Currant. Tamed Turkey. Richmond Razorbacks. Various Vegetables. Boston Beans and Brown Bread, King Philip's Foible

Quayle. Pequod Pudding. Salem Salad. Pumpkin Pie. Cakes. Coffee.

Observe the labored alliteration, the work, doubtless, of some admirer of Early English or Early Swinburnian. But we have to confess ourselves rusty as to the Foible of King Philip and Pometacom. Was it samp and milk? Was it Indian pudding? Was it New England rum? And what is Salem Salad made of? Witchgrass?

This same day of turtle and baked beans some more heroic spirits of the Society of Colonial Wars were treating themselves to a robust meal at Stenton. Two rooms of the old Logan house, now in the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the banquet halls. The ancient mahogany table was adorned with eighteenth century candelabra, pyramids of fruit and gigantic round pies. The bill of fare, printed in antique text on an imitation of antique paper contained these sturdy articles:

Turtle soup, boiled rockfish with egg sauce, saddle roast of mutton with currant jelly, and a roast of beef and roast pig, with roasted yams and Irish potatoes and celery and spinach and carrots and boiled onions; also a game pie and a Stilton cheese and pumpkin pies and apple pies, and a plum pudding. With all of which will be punch and ale and port wine and madeirs, and also good Virginian tobacco and

O, good old stomachs of the ancient world! dinner began at 3 P. M. "There were no toothsoms confections nor champagne nor high-priced cigars," says a Philadelphia Times reporter very virtuously. champagne indeed! Nothing but punch and ale and port wine and madeira on top of that monstrous pile of food. The Philadelphians do well to wonder at their own moderation.

"Our Colonial Ancestors," whose marvellous insides and enduring heads were not perturbed by banquets which would send their great-grandsons to Carlsbad, were honored by toasts; and so were the "Colonial Women," those famous housekeepers, and so were the "Colonial Soldiers," whose praises were said by Gen. E.

Now the guests are invited downstairs to the drawing room "where a monster bowl of Fish House punch awaited them." Only a monster bowl of punch after all that ale and port and madeira, that mutton and beef and pig and game pie and pumpkin pie. Those hard-headed descendants of the Colonial soldiers sit at the table and drain their rummers of Fish House punch and pull away at their good Virginia tobacco in pipes, while four fiddlers play Virginia reels and eighteenth century jigs.

Once more we salute affectionately Philadelphia. What a digestion and what a thirst '

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### Address of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed

President and Founder of the Monmouth County
Historical Association, at the Last Meeting
of the Society for 1900.

HIS meeting closes the second year of the existence of the Monmouth County Historical Association and I stand before you to day filled with sentiments of gratitude and of great satisfaction. It is not often that one is permitted to see in so short a time an idea which has long existed in the mind, first, as a thought of what ought to be, then as a possibility which might be, and finally as a purpose which must be achieved, become a real institution, an entity, an organization with a name, recognized and respected.

New Jersey was one of the sacred Thirteen States whose star was placed in the galaxy of the first flag which floated o'er this little nation; that nation which today holds in its hand the balance which may decide the destinies of the most ancient powers of Asia and of the Empires and Kingdoms of the world, and yet this important, this historical, this wealthiest and most populous County of New Jersey, has hitherto had no organization which could gather up the traditions, the private history of public men, the records of patriotic women and all those sacred events which have occurred in the political, military and social history of this part of the

State of New Jersey.

One of the gifts which this Association has lately received was two folio volumes; Volume I contains the Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New Jersey from the time of the accession of Queen Anne in 1702 until 1776, and Volume II contains the Acts of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey from 1776 until the close of the century. This is history which with its cold and scanty records of facts has gathered up what it could gain from public records and reports to departments, and the record is a rich one; but during those 200 years in which generations have been born, acted their part in the great drama of life and gone to their graves; generations which have witnessed events as momentous as any which were sung by the Bards of Greece and Rome and have acted a part under leaders as great as Alexander or Caesar; leaders who fought, not for conquest and fame, but to defend and preserve the holy rights and privileges of man who was created in the image of God; this continent has become a high way for the nation. Through the dark seas, across her hills, mountains and rivers stretch the silent messengers flashing quicker than thought words of affection and family interest and words which decide the policy of nations. We who stand here have lived to discover and employ for use in our daily lives forces which our parents would have emphasized as miracles, and which at the beginning of these records when these books were opened would have been regarded as the work of demons and evil spirits. All this lore should have furnished themes for the highest eloquence which should inspire the youth of this County with the loftiest sentiments. These events should have been commemorated by enduring monuments which should have been visited by patriotic citizens of our own land and the pious stranger from afar eager to pay the tribute of reverence to virtue and to greatness. Who goes to London without visiting the monuments of Wellington and Nelson, or Paris and not stand an hour in the Mausoleum of Napoleon? All

this has been allowed to sink into oblivion for want of the tender care and protection which other nations and other sections of this country have given to such memories. To rescue from oblivion some fragments of these memories and to protect and place in its true chronological relation the few traditions which fall from the lips of the aged or which may be gathered from the yellow torn and time worn letters which still may be found in the old chests and trunks of citizens in obscure portions of this country; to gather up records and deeds that still remain, perhaps neglected or forgotten in church, county or town and to search in the Archives of the National Capital for reports which were sent in ancient days is the purpose, the end of the existence of the Historical Society of Monmouth County. We have done what we could, we have made a fair and honest beginning based on the soundest principles and the holiest sentiments, and although the history of the first two centuries of this county may give but a meagre and scant return for our search, yet like those explorers of whom Mr. Washington has told us, who are revealing to the eyes of our own day the buried treasures of ancient Greece, we may find something to reward our search. But we can do more than this. History is walking with us in this generation with greater strides than ever before in any age. This year has brought forth some of the greatest events of history since the world began and this next month is pregnant with events which within the near future no man's imagination can conceive. The old kingdoms of the world bound with the traditions of years, who have never lifted up their eyes or their hands to the God whom we worship, are stretching them out to Christian lands and are looking to our people, this new country, for sympathy and help. A few days may decide questions of the greatest import. Those who stay at home and who learn from the swift telegraphic messengers which reach us from afar cannot help seeing the importance of days drawing nigh; but one who has travelled in foreign lands, who has seen the great Continents and the Capitals of Europe and traversed the length and breadth of Egypt and witnessed the records of the oldest civilizations of Asia; who has sojourned in Damascus, the most ancient city in the world and one which has never been destroyed; which Abraham trod and from which he set out on his visit to Pharaoh, the great Rameses of Egypt; one who has visited the old cities of China, with a civilization as old and complex as that of Egypt, cannot regard the march of events which this last year has developed without the most vivid conception of the part which this strong progressive, valiant and rich American nation must act in the great drama of the future; a future not of decades, but of days. We shall be driven into action whether we will or not; we cannot live to ourselves alone in the inevitable and irresistible pressure of events; we can take no steps backward; neither can we stand still, but we must move on to the front ranks and take that place in the march of time which other nations have conceded to us. It would be just as easy to press back the tide of immigration which flows into our ports from every part of the world; to say to the fleets which bring to our doors the rich commerce of the old lands, "you cannot enter," to stay the planets in their course placed by the Divine Maker of all things as to recede and abandon the place into which we have been led by Him. No, it would be selling our birthright; and the vocation of this Society is to acknowledge these responsibilities and our relations to them; to gather up the records and the forgotten things of today; as well as to cherish the memory of those who founded this nation. To that end has been organized all the patriotic Societies with which the country is

teeming today; which were raised up for a great and pious purpose and which are doing their work nobly— Societies of men, women and children, a vast army is dedicated to the work of perpetuating and recording the history of those who have founded this Republic and of those who are managing and directing its destinies today. In this land of patriotic organizations I trust and hope that the Monmouth County Historical Society may live for centuries and do the work which it has pledged itself to perform.

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### IS THE SPIRIT OF '76 ALIVE?

O one familiar with the workings of our government, and the powers that control it, the thought will come "Is it not time for another Boston Tea Party?" The cry of 1773, "No taxation, without representation" justified

the throwing of 342 chests of tea into the harbor. The masses of the people today are groaning under impositions, more unjust, which are constantly increas-

Legislation which would benefit Americans and citizens in general is difficult to secure. A favored few, are the beneficiaries of our enactments, while the people strive and struggle for barely a living in a country teeming with God's gifts to man. To read of the various societies banded together in memory of sturdy, brave, American ancestors and then look at the weaklings, all over the land, staying at home when votes and action are needed to keep us true to God and Constitution! Pride of ancestry is commendable, if the qualities admired, are inherited and cultivated by the descendants. There is as much need of courage and conscience today as in The best and noblest men are needed at the helm. There are other duties for the Sons of Revolution, besides climbing

family trees, to see how near to the skies the top branch If these societies exerted themselves, freedom would be more than a name in our republic. Elections through which our government is decided, are mainly the result of votes by the illiterate and selfish. The thoughtful, intelligent element, knows what it ought to do, but does not care to meddle. As an illustration, I know an American gentleman, who taking an interest in public education, thought he would be a candidate for school commissioner. He went to the place where the primaries of his ward were held, but left in a few moments disgusted. In telling me of his experience, he said, Why, when I reached there, the hall was filled with "hoodlums." "Do "hoodlums" predominate in your ward" I asked. "Oh no,"

he replied, "it is a residential ward, but you can't get those gentlemen to attend a primary." The moral of all this is clear. Through their indolence, and indifference, the Americans who should rule, are letting the government of the country slip from their grasp. The corrupt and dishonest are more than willing to guide "The Ship of State" and tax us beyond endurance. Another "tea party" will shortly be in order

> (though it may be whisher instead of tea), unless the Sons of the Revolution are true to the traditions of their fathers, and stand up for what is fair and right for all within the confines of this grand republic.

Mrs. E. F. McDonald. Harrison, N. J.



From "The Century 2002 of the American Colonies."

THE SEAL OF THE LORDS PROPRIETORS OF CAROLINA.

.....

Henjamin Franklin, who died in 1790, left \$5,000 each to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, to be kept invested for a period of 100 years, and the entire accummulation devoted at the end of a century to certain public objects.

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How great a differ-

ence there can be in financial management is shown by the fact that the Boston fund now amounts to \$366,880 and that of Philadelphia to but little over \$100,000. Boston has decided to spend the money for a branch of the public library, to be called the Franklin Institute, especially used for classes and lectures in history and science and for instruction in applied arts and mechanics. Philadelphia will turn over its Franklin fund to the park commission for an art gallery.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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From "The Century Book of the American Colonies."

AT OLD FORT RALEIGH.



ROM a recently published history of Westchester County, N. Y., carefully compiled by Frederic Shonnard and W. W. Spooner, we learn that it was first definitely bounded and organized on November 1, 1683, by the

provisions of an act of the first Provincial Assembly of New York, held under the administration of the royal Governor, Dongan, which formally marked off the province into the twelve original counties. Of the aboriginal inhabitants very little is known, since they left no written records, so far as present knowledge extends. Henry Hudson speaks of them and their mantles of feathers and robes of fur, as does also Ruttenber, the historian of the Hudson River Indians. They were similar to the so-called wild men from whom the entire Island of Manhattan was purchased for a consideration of some twenty-four dollars in value.

The earliest recorded occupation of Westchester land by an actual white settler dates from about 1639, when the Dutch influence was paramount. In 1664 the English conquest took place, and Amsterdam became New York, with the Philipses and the Van Cortlandts, the Morrises, de Peysters, Jays, Leysters, Schuylers, Livingstons, Beekmans, Platts, Hamiltons, Clintons, and others as the families of chief consequence.

The New York Weekly Gazette, the first newspaper of the province, published its first issue on Oct, 16, 1725. The Colonial events from 1765 to 1775, as reported from week to week in its columns are of portentous interest.

The passage of the Stamp act was followed by the celebrated "Non-Importation Agreement," which quickly led to the Stamp act's repeal. The Boston "tea party" was duplicated with equal spirit and determination in New York under the auspices of the Sons of Liberty. The town of Westchester was well represented in the Assembly during the period from 1765 to 1775 by many of its citizens, who served longer or shorter periods.

The news of the battle of Lexington was received on Sunday, April 23, 1775, by the people of Westchester residing along the Boston Post road from the express rider who had been dispatched to bear it as far as New York. Spread from mouth to mouth throughout the country, it everywhere intensified the smouldering passions which had been stirred by the local political events of the preceding few weeks, and the feeble colonists soon found themselves arrayed against the mighty mother country. The subject of preparing the Province of New York for defensive and offensive operations was quickly taken up and prosecuted with the utmost vigor. New York State was born at White Plains, which was also the centre of much Revolutionary military activity. Washington had his headquarters there in the Miller House. In later times, long after the war clouds had rolled away, other notables are identified with the county of Westchester, among whom are Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Fenimore Cooper, J. Rodman Drake, Washington Irving, Edgar Allan Poe, James K. Paulding, Horace Greeley, Samuel J. Tilden and Chauncey M. Depew.





N Tuesday Dec. 4, the Woman's Auxiliary to the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects celebrated the 117th anniversary of Washington's fare-

well to his officers in the "long room" of Fraunces Tavern, corner of Broad and Pearl streets, where that historic event took place. Mrs. M. Fay Peirce, president of the auxiliary, read an historical sketch of Fraunce's Tavern, which, she stated was built by Stephanus De Lancey, for his bride, in 1754. It was purchased by Samuel Fraunce, in 1762, and opened as a tavern under the name of the Queen's Head. Black Sam's Tavern was a title frequently given it, because of the swarthy complexion of its West Indian proprietor. The Chamber of Commerce was organized in its "long room." Mrs. Peirce drew a vivid picture of the parting of Washington and his officers, and of the appearance of the old room at that time. Since then many changes have been made in the building. The two fireplaces, in which wood fires crackled and snapped on the memorable occasion, have been removed. A staircase from one corner to the saloon below disfigured the room, and the plaster ceiling has been replaced by a wooden ceiling. The old Dutch roof was taken off in 1853, and two floors were at that time addMrs. Peirce suggested the purchase by the city of the tavern, and the entire block in which it stands with provision for a park around it. The old building could be used as a Colonial museum.

Andrew H. Green, president and founder of the Society, and Stephen V. White, expressed their interest in the efforts being made to save our historic landmarks, and strenuously urged that the project suggested by Mrs. Peirce should be carried out.

The Woman's Auxiliary is an outgrowth of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of which its organizer, Mrs. M. Fay Peirce, is chairman. The other officers of the auxiliary are Mrs. William Brookfield, treasurer, and Mrs. Edward C. Waters, Mrs. V. P. Humason and Mrs. James E. Pope, secretaries. The Advisory Boad comprises Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. F. H. Bosworth and Miss Julia Chester Wells.

#### .....

HE career of Major General Knox, Washington's Chief of Artillery, during the Revolutionary War, of which Noah Brooks in his memoir of that soldier made so interesting and brilliant a recital, affords one among many striking illustrations of how a sudden emergency develops in a man faculties that had been lying dormant often for half a life-time, and the existence of which he had himself scarcely suspected.

Henry Knox came of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was born in Boston, the seventh son, in 1750. His father, a shipmaster there, died in 1762. The support of the mother thus devolving upon the boy and a younger brother, he left the grammar school and apprenticed himself to Wharton & Bowes, booksellers in Cornhill, Boston, where surrounded by books he gratified his taste for reading and added considerably to his stock of knowledge.

Knox was twenty years of age when the Boston Massacre took place. Undismayed by the stormy asnect of the political sky, he resolved when "out of his

pect of the political sky, he resolved when "out of his time" to go into business for himself, and established what he called the London Book Store, about 1771. He had already, at the age of eighteen, joined a Boston artillery company with a battery consisting of three brass pieces, three pounders, and this was all the preparation

he had for that branch of military service in which he afterward attained such distinction. There was an offshoot from this company, subsequently, known as the Boston Grenadier Corps, of which Knox was made second in command. When the war broke out, he abandoned his books, joined the patriots and soon attracted the attention of Washington, who was not slow to recognize his merits, and was in a short time made commanding officer of artillery, his commission dating from Nov. 17, 1775. The siege of Boston was then in progress but advancing slowly owing to the want of cannon, Knox, with the inspiration of genius, conceived the plan of going to Fort Ticonderoya while the ice would render the streams passable for sleds and sleighs, and bring from there the guns required to make the siege effective. This daring scheme, in spite of its enormous difficulties was executed, and Knox returned through the wilderness in the depth of winter, a distance of 140 miles, as the crow flies, with eight brass mortars, six iron mortars, thirty iron cannon, and ammunition enough to make Boston speedily too hot for the British.

Knox took a leading part in the operations around New York and in the Jerseys, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He was Secretary of War during the first Administration of Washington, was the organizer of the Society of the Cincinnati, and among the first to see the necessity of creating a school for the education of army officers. In 1795 General Knox retired to his estate in Maine, where he built a fine mansion in which he entertained with lavish hospitality and where he died in 1806, aged 56 years.

#### .....

An old oil painting executed on wood has been found among a lot of rubbish in Manor Hall, Yonkers. The picture represents a man in Colonial costume, and some of those who have seen it assert that it is a portrait of none other than Frederick Philipse, once the owner of Manor Hall, which was built in 1684 and occupied by Lord Philipse and his family. The picture is now in possession of the Yonkers Historical Society, which will try to establish its identity. The suggestion that it may be a portrait of the old lord of the manor, Frederick Philipse, arose from the similarity of the features in this picture and in the portrait of Marie Philipse, now on exhibition in the old house at Van Cortlandt Park.





Prom "The Century Book of the American Colonies."

THE TOWN OF MANTED, ON ROANOKE ISLAND.

### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

HE Annual Meeting of the Aztec Club of 1847, commemorating the 53d anuniversary of the institution of the Club by the officers of General Winfield Scott's Army of Occupation, in the City of Mexico, October 13, 1847, was held at the University Club, Fifth Ave-

nue and Fifty-fourth Street, New York City, Saturday, October 13, 1900, at 6:45 P. M., and the banquet at the

same place at 8 P. M.

This well-known military society, ranking next in point of seniority to the "Society of the Cincinnati," has a membership of about 250, seven of whom are primary members, the others being hereditary members, subsequently elected, and officers who fought in some branch of the service during the Mexican War. Membership in the Club is confined exclusively to officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who performed actual service during the War with Mexico, and their nearest blood relatives in the male line.

Two members of the Club, General U. S. Grant and General Franklin Pierce, have been Presidents of the United States; while four other members—Generals Hancock, McClellan, Logan and Buckner, have been candidates for either the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency, and its membership includes the names of many of the most prominent officers in the War of 1812–15; the Florida War; Indian Wars in the West; both the Federal and Confederate Armies and Navies during the Civil War; the Spanish-American War; the Philippine Insurrection, and the military and naval operations in China.

Besides two honorary guests of the Club—General Brooke, U. S. A., Commanding the Division of the Atlantic, and Admiral Barker, U. S. N., Commanding at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the following members and

their guests sat down to the banquet:

General Egbert L. Viele, U. S. V., veteran of the Mexican War; Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., retired, veteran of the Mexican War; Colonel John Campbell, U. S. A., retired veteran of the Mexican War; General W. W. H. Davis, U. S. V., veteran of the Mexican War; General Francis E. Pinto, U. S. V., veteran of the Mexican War; Dr. William M. Polk, representing his uncle Major Wm. H. Polk, U. S. A.; Mr. Edward G. Craig, representing his great-uncle, Surgeon Presley H. Craig, U. S. A.; Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, representing his father, General Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Mr. Holbrooke F. J. Porter, representing his father, General Fitz John Porter, U. S. A., retired; Mr. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Associate of his uncle, Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones; Mr. Edward Trenchard, representing his father, Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, U. S. N.: Rev. Dr. Clarence E. Woodman, C. S. P., representing his uncle, Captain Stephen Woodman, U. S. A.; Mr. Loyall Farragut, representing his father, Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. N.; Mr. William M. Sweeny, representing his father, General Thomas W Sweeny, U. S. A.; Major William Hancock Clark, representing his father, General Meriwether L. Clark, U. S. V.; Captain George C. Broome, representing his father, Colonel John Broome, U. S. M. C.; Mr. Herman L. Viele, Associate of his father General E. L. Viele; Mr. Charles Weiser, Associate of his uncle, General William B. Franklin, U. S. V.; Colonel Nathan S. Jarvis, representing his father, Colonel Nathan S. Jarvis, U. S. A.; Mr. Macrae Sykes, representing his father, General George Sykes, U. S. A.: Mr. J. Kennedy Stout, representing his uncle, Lieu-

tenant Charles M. Stout, U. S. A.; Mr. William Turnbull, representing his Grandfather, Colonel William Turnbull, U. S. A.; Dr. John W. Brannan, representing his uncle, General John M. Brannan, U. S. A.; Mr. Harry Campbell, representing his uncle, Lieutenant James W. Schureman, U. S. A.; Captain John McClellan, U. S. A., representing his father, Colonel John McClellan, U. S. A.; Mr. Barry MacNutt, representing his grandfather, General William F. Barry, U. S. A.; Dr. Theodorus Bailey, representing his grandfather, Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.; Captain J. F.Reynolds Landis, U. S. A., representing his uncle, General John F. Reynolds, U. S. V., and six guests: Mr. Robert Ridgway, guest of Mr. Macrae Sykes, Messrs. Raymond F. Barnes and Mandeville Mower, son of the late Colonel Thomas G. Mower, U. S. A., guests of Mr. William M. Sweeny, Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, guest of Colonel Floyd-Jones, Colonel Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C., guest of Major William Hancock Clark and Mr. J. W. S. Campbell, guest of Mr. Harry Campbell.

Letters of regret were received from the following

members of the Club:

Admiral Watson, U. S. N.; Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., retired; Admiral Luce, U. S. N., retired; General Rucker, U. S. A., retired; General Porter, U. S. A., retired; General Wood, U. S. A., retired; General Van Vliet, U. S. A., retired; Colonel Charles E. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, Colonel Charles E. Thorburn; General C. McC. Reeve, of Stillwater, Minnesota; General D. M. Frost, of St. Louis, Missouri; Colonel George A. Porterfield, of Charlestown, West Virginia; General Schuyler Hamilton, N. Y. City; Dr. Appleton Morgan, President of the Society of the War of 1812, in the State of New Jersey; General M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A., retired; Captain John R. Williams, U. S. A.; General R. C. Drum, U. S. A., retired: Captain Sedgwick Pratt, U. S. A .; General G. W. C. Lee, of Virginia; General William M. Graham, U. S. A.; General C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., re-S. A., General George W. Getty, U. S. A., retired; General William B. Franklin, U. S. V.; Admiral Silas Casey, U. S. N.; General M. C. Butler; Representative in Congress, George B. McClellan; Colonel William L. Haskin, U. S. A.; General William S. Worth, U. S. A., retired; General Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. A., retired; General James Longstreet; General James Oakes, U. S. A., retired: Chief Engineer William H. Shock, U. S. N., retired, and from a large number of other members who were unable to be present.

During the past year the Club has placed in Collum Memorial Hall, at West Point, a handsome bronze tablet, in honor of its members who were killed in battle or who died of wounds received in action. Several members of the Club fell in defence of the flag during the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the operations in China, among them being: Captain Allyn K. Capron, U. S. V.; who was killed at Las Quasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; Major John A. Logan, U. S. V., who was killed at San Jacinto, near Luzon, Nov. 11, 1899; and Captain D. D. Mitchell, U. S. A., who was killed in China, Sept. 2d, 1900. The tablet was executed under the direction of Mr. William M. Sweeny, and the cost was defrayed by voluntary contributions from members of the Club.

The Officers and Committees of the Club for 1901 are: President Colonel John Campbell, U. S. A., Vice-President, General W. W. H. Davis, Secretary, Macrae Sykes, Treasurer, Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., Vice-Treasurer, William Turnbull. The Committee on Admission: Dr. John W. Brannan, 11 W. 12th St., N. Y. City. Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, N. Y. City. William M. Sweeny, 120 Franklin St., most meritorious. Astoria, N. Y.

The Committee on Entertainment: Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Chairman, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Edward Trenchard, William M. Sweeny, Secretary.

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#### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A season of unusual activity is anticipated among the affiliated societies of this National organization.

Since the New York congress of the National Society on April 30 last there have been entered on the National register 235 new members of various State societies, making the total membership 9,906, as compared with 9,671 at the time of the congress. A permanent fund of one-tenth of the annual income of the society has been established with interest at 4 per cent per annum. The purchase of a banner for the National Society, as adopted by the last National congress, has been authorized. It consists of three vertical stripes of the society's colors, with the insignia embroidered on the central stripe. A charter has been issued to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in France, and the consent of the officials of the French Government has been obtained to compile from the archives of the French War Department an accurate list of all French soldiers and sailors who served in the American Revolution.

The District of Columbia Society at a meeting held on April 23, 1900 voted as follows: Resolved. That the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution instructs its delegates to the National convention to be held in New York City from April 30 to May 2, 1900, to recommend that a National register be published. The Constitutional Arch proposed for our National capital will add a new architectural artistic feature, which should be highly impressive, with its court of honor representing every state. It would prove a fine contribution to the coming century and a fair recognition of prominent civilians. Now the men on horseback use up most of the available space of every avenue, and the author of the Declaration of Independence, or the Fathers of the Constitution, or even the leaders like Adams and Hamilton or those of later epochs like Clay and Calhoun, are not to be seen either in bronze groups or individually along our streets.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution offers a silver medal for competition among the students in the School of Political Science, Columbia University, under the following conditions:

Competition shall be open to members of the senior class in the college and to first year students not graduates of the college studying under any of the faculties of the university. Each essay must contain not less than 1,600 nor more than 2,000 words, and shall be upon the subject: "The Principles fought for in the War of the Revolution." A typewritten copy of each essay must be presented to the president not later than May 1. The Committee of Award shall consist of the professors giving instruction in American history. The prize shall in no case be awarded to an essay defective in English composition.

The award, if made, will be announced by the president at commencement. A similar offer has been made to the principal colleges of the country, and the essays receiving the silver medals will be submitted to a committee of the National Society in competition for a gold medal to be awarded to the writer of the essay deemed most meritorious.

JANUARY, 1901

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### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The report of Miss Ellen Batcheller, State Regent New Jersey D. A. R., was submitted at the annual meeting of the State society held at Somerville recently. Within the last two years Miss Batcheller has organized almost half of the entire number of chapters in the State, ten out of a total of twenty-seven having come into existence through her efforts. The total membership in the New Jersey society is considerably above one thousand. The hostess chapter on this occasion was the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of Somerville, whose Regent, Mrs. Henry Hardwicke, gave the address of welcome, Miss Batcheller responding. Among the speakers on the programme were Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Vice-President General of New Jersey, who reviewed the history of the national society under the head, "After Ten Years of Organization;" Miss Forsythe, Vice-President General of New York, spoke on D. A. R. work, and Mrs. Bedle, Regent of Paulus Chapter, who reported the Paris Exhibition. Many distinguished Daughters from New Jersey and adjacent States were present, including the State Regent of Delaware and several prominent chapter Regents from Connecticut.



A bronze tablet has been placed on the old tavern in Haddonfield, N. J. commemorating the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of New Jersey's independence day, by the Haddonfield Chapter of the D. A. R. The tablet is of bronze, eighteen by twenty-four inches in size, with an inscription in raised letters, which reads: "Within this Building, then a Tavern-House, the council of Safety for New Jersey was organized March 18, 1777. Herein, also, in September of the same year, the Legislature unanimously resolved that thereafter the word 'State' should be substituted for 'Colony' in all Public Writs and Commissions, 1750-1900." The building was rented for the day by the Haddonfield Chapter, and the rooms were beautifully decorated by the Daughters for the occasion. The chief speaker was Isaac Pennypacker, who gave an interesting account of New Jersey's part in the Revolution.

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### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution was held at Delmonico's Tuesday evening Dec. 3. Frederick S. Tallmadge presided. Only one ticket was in the field, and the following officers were elected: President, F. S. Tallmadge; vice-president, Edmund Wetmore; secretary, M. P. Ferris, treasurer, Arthur M. Hatch; register, Henry P. Johnston; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and Board of Managers, Charles R. Henderson, Philip Livingston, John Hone, Alexander R. Thompson, Frederick Clarkson, B. B. Pratt, Samuel P. Avery, Frank J. Gould, Charles Isham, Bradish Johnson and Robert Olyphant.





HRTY thousand members in a decade is the proud record the Daughters of the American Revolution may boast for their society, which had its tenth birthday in October. For the individual membership in the society is pleasant and profitable. It establishes her pedi-

gree without further trouble and gives her a passport into the exclusive circle which is as proud of its Revolutionary ancestry as English nobility of its title rights.

Moreover, the society gives her an opportunity for work and play, with congenial friends, as well as the pleasant feeling of satisfaction which comes of having a finger in an organization as wide as the nation. No State, North, South, East or West, is missing from the rolls of the society. From New York to California, from Maine to the tip end of Florida, the daughters, gathered into chapters large and chapters small, are diffusing loyalty and patriotism in a hundred different ways.

Although the work of the society is supposed to be mainly historical, it does not neglect the demand on its national sympathy made by current events. In the Cuban war the daughters assisted the Red Cross nurses and other organizations with splendid energy and efficiency. The Galveston disaster, too, met with quick financial response from them. The New York city chapter will probably prove the banner chapter in this relief work, by reason of the large amount made by its booth in the recent bazaar held for the relief of Galveston sufferers.

One of the most interesting objects of the D. A. R. is to preserve historical houses and landmarks, and thus in time to get a historical background, which even the nations who reckon their existence by many centuries instead of by one will recognize and respect. Interesting places are often marked by tablets, which keep the significance of the spot constantly before the public. Last spring a tablet was put up by the daughters in the Old Avery homestead in Westchester county to commemorate one of the dramatic incidents which must have made our Revolutionary ancestors feel as if they were living a play in which they might be called out for tragedy parts at any moment.

Capt. Thaddeus Avery and his wife, whom Mrs. Doremus Green,of New York, has the honor of claiming as grandparents, lived in the house at the time of the Revolution. The captain was made Commissary General, and a large sum of money was put in his charge for paying the soldiers and buying prisoners. He hid it under the kitchen floor, but in spite of him the secret leaked out and came to the ears of the watchful Hessians. They made a raid on the homestead one day, when the captain happened to be there on leave of absence and searched the home over, but could find nothing. Finally they gathered in the kitchen, and standing just over the hiding place, ordered the captain in no gentle terms to tell them where the money was. He refused point blank. They tried his wife with no better success. Then they threatened the lives of both, but threats failed to daunt either one of the courageous pair. Then brutally enraged, the soldiers heated irons red hot in the stove and branded the captain and his wife. Failing to find out the secret, even so, they were about to fall on their victims and kill them when a company of Continental soldiars dashed up, rescued the captain and his wife in the nick of time and put the Hessians to flight.

The silver tablet, to commemorate this brave resistance, with a kind of poetic justice, has been placed by the D. A. R. in the kitchen, where the treasure was hidden, above the old oven where the Hessians heated their

torture irons. The work of putting up tablets is divided among the different chapters, which though subdivisions of the General Society, are quite independent about the work they choose and the method of carrying it on. A chapter selects the place it wishes to mark, and then by individual contributions, or by a patriotic fair, or other entertainment, raises money for the purpose. The final step is the affixing of the tablet with enough formality and ceremony to fix the event in the memory of the spectators. Within the last year a number of historical places have been marked thus. One of them is the spot where the Minute Men responded to the call to arms, on April 19, 1775, now indicated by a great boulder, bearing a brass tablet, the gift of one of the Massachussetts chapters. Another Massachussets chapter has placed a tablet in the house in which Gen. Putnam was born in Davners, Mass., formerly known as Salem village.

The stirring life of the picturesque General has given the Daughters more than one opportunity of paying tribute to him. The Putnam Hill Chapter of Greenwich, Conn., was the last to commemorate one of the incidents in his dramatic career which was full of excitement from the day in his boyhood when he had the audacity to follow a furious wolf into its lair and the good fortune to kill it and drag it out by its tail until paralysis crept over him many years afterward as he was on his way to a friend's house and he was compelled sorrowfully to leave the army. The history of his adventures thrills schoolboys when they read how he was captured by Indians, tied to a tree, piled around with fagots to which the Indians set fire, but was brought outof his peril by a Frenchman safe, but scorched by the flames. It is interesting, too, to read the account of his stealing up to a hostile ship in a tiny boat with a few comrades, hammering in wedges between the stern post and the rudder so that her steering gear was helpless then cutting her adrift with her destruction and the capture of the fort she guarded as a result. These things show the bravery and ingenuity of the General, but his ride down Horseneck steps in Greenwich is the feat for which he is most famous.

The story goes that one day Gen. Putnam and a small force of men were wandering about trying to find out what the English were doing. At Greenwich Hill the General ran into a body of English soldiers under Gov. Tryon, the force so far exceeding his own that he dared not make a stand lest he and his men should have a more intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the English than would be pleasant. He therefore told his companions who were unmounted to make a dash for the marsh which encircled the hill, and he himself, turning, rode down the natural steps, leaving the English dragoons at the top, motionless with surprise. One of them recovered enough to send a bullet after him which whistled through his military cap. He reached the bottom of the hill, and looking up with delirious bravado, waved his sword and dared the enemy so follow. Even Gov. Tryon could not withhold his admiration, and sent him a new cap for the one the bullet had riddled. The Horseneck ride is one of the treasured stories of the town, and almost every one who sees the steps is impressed with Gen. Putnam's daring. But the Englishman who was taken to the top of the hill looked down the declivity indifferently.

"Really, is this the place?" he remarked. "Why our English hunters often ride down worse places than that."

"Well," replied the citizen who was acting as showman with due emphasis. "Your English dragoons did not follow Gen. Putnam down that hill." And the Englishman was silent. The scene of the ride has not been marked before, but last year the Putnam Hill Chapter of the D. A. R. set there a huge granite boulder, into the face of which is cut the story of the ride, that future Daughters and Sons of the Revolution may never forget it.

All about the States the Daughters are trying in various ways to arouse interest in history. The Wyoming Valley Chapter in Pennsylvania recently erected a boulder and tablet on the place where the massacre of Wyoming Valley occurred in 1778. The Philadelphia Chapter rescued the neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers, provided a tablet to their memory and held services for them in Independence Hall. The Daughters of Virginia have made old Jamestown their particular care. They have rescued old houses about to be torn down, and have kept them in repair. They have also contributed largely to the monument over the grave in Virginia of Gen. Washington's mother. The Daughters in Georgia for some time have been gathering together and classifying the records of Colonial and Revolutionary times in their State, which had been so scattered as to be almost useless.

In every State the Daughters are working in some way or other to preserve the history of the past. But this is only half their object. They wish also to arouse enthusiasm for that history in the minds of Americans and of foreigners who make America their home. The direct educational effort they feel to be most important for the future of a nation which must necessarily gather unto itself so many polyglot elements. Gifts of flags to school houses is one practical form in which the D. A. R. goes about this branch of its work, and from time to time throughout the country prizes are offered in public schools for the best essays on certain historical subjects. The Buffalo chapter has set an example which others might follow to advantage, by translating into several languages lectures on American history and having them delivered to the foreigners in that city.

But the society also finds that sometimes own members are not perfectly competent to pass an examination in American history, and many chapters provide lectures for their own members.

"The impulse we ourselves get toward studying history," one Daughter remarked, "is one of the best things about joining the society. By the time you have looked up your own records you are well started in the history habit, and the society establishes it. Now, when I found that I had a Revolutionary ancestor who was taken prisoner to Quebec, and escaped because his hands were so small that he slipped them through his handcuffs, the novelty of the incident pleased me so that I overcame my natural apathy, began to read history, and have been reading it ever since. I know lots of women who have had the same experience. We do lots of good outside, I know, but the Daughters are helped as much as they help."

In the endeavor to supplement the historical knowledge of the upper classes, the New York chapter, with Mrs. Donald McLean as Regent, has been particularly concerned. The chapter is almost as old as the society itself. It has between 400 and 500 members, and is as active and prosperous as any in the country. Several years ago it began the crusade by providing for several courses of free lectures to be delivered before the Barnard students by college professors. At that time American history was not included in the curriculum of Barnard. But not a great while afterward a chair of American history was established in Columbia, of which Barnard had the benefit. Whether the lecture course and the chair of American history are to be considered

as cause and effect is an indeterminate question. In any case, the New York chapter has finished that particular phase of its effort. Its next piece of work was founding a Barnard scholarship, by which a student receives four years' tuition. Revolutionary ancestry is preferred, but not demanded. The only essential qualification is fitness and a promise to make a speciality of American history. It is known as the Mrs. Donald McLean scholarship, in honor of the Regent of the chapter, who has been devoted to the interests of the society from its beginning. The scholarship is now in good working order. The first student who had the benefit of it was graduated last June, and the second candidate was entered this fall.

The New York chapter gave the flag over Grant's Tomb at the time of the dedication and has recently add ed a bronze tablet, in the shape of a shield, to the pole. It has been prominent in all the general gatherings of the society, and has been a peacemaker which few chapters could follow. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor was its first regent, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus the second and for the last six years Mrs. McLean has held the office.

The statue over the grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of 'The Star Spangled Banner," one of the most important erected for several years, was largely the work of the D. A. R. chapters all over the country, and at the unveiling Mrs. McLean, who is called the orator of the Daughters, made the address from the woman's point of view. The prevailing ignorance about tha composition of the song, which is on everybody's lips, was proof paramount of the advantage of historical study. For not one in a hundred knew that the author wrote the words on the back of an old envelope, when he was engaged in rescuing his friend, Dr. Beanes, who had been taken prisoner by Gen. Ross. With a boat furnished by President Madison and the officer for the exchange of soldiers Mr. Key in the war of 1812 went to the enemy's fleet to bring his friend out. Gen. Ross finally consented to the exchange, but insisted that the party should remain under guard while the attack on Baltimore was being carried on. They watched the engagen ent from the water, and in the glare of battle could see plainly the flag at Fort McHenry? The firing ceased before dawn and they waited with painful eagerness or the first ray of light to see which flag was flying. At this time the poet wrote his song. When he reached Baltimore he gave if to Capt. Eads to print. He snatched the first copy from the press and hastening to the old tavern next to the Holliday Street Theatre, where the actors were accustomed to gather, he read the verses aloud. Then Ferdinand Durang mounted a chair and for the first time sang the song which was destined to ring from one end of the nation to the other.

While the Daughters of the American Revolution know how to do wide-reaching, beneficent work, they also know how to enjoy themselves, and the many social gatherings among the chapters thoroughly correct any tendency toward all work and no play which might make Jill a dull girl. These social diversions take all sorts of forms necessary to the desires of different chapters. One of the most novel methods is the celebration each year by the New York Chapter of Washington's Birthday, which is held on the twelfth night after Christmas, and not on the actual anniversary. The Sons are invited to attend those festivities, which are always different. One night the programme was a mimic wedding feast with a Twelfth Night cake and other old customs.

Personally, publicly, patriotically and socially the Daughters of the Revolution is an excellent society.



#### FRENCH SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Paris Figure says that a committee is preparing a list of all those who took part in the expeditions of Rochambeau and Lafayette. When this is completed the descendants of the soldiers of 1780 will be sought out and a society similiar to the Sons of the American Revolution will be formed in France, with the object of grouping the French and Americans at our university centres.

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#### NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The ninety-fifth annual meeting of the New England Society of New York was held Friday evening Dec. 14, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brayton Ives presided as moderator, with Clarence W. Bowen as secretary. The Finance Committee reported that the society's investments amounted to \$113,000. The treasurer's report showed that the receipts of the year had been \$27,857 and the expenditures \$9,991. The secretary said that there were 1,472 members on the roll and that there had been fifty deaths in the society in the year.

The annual election resulted in the unapimous selection of the officers proposed by the Nominating Committee as follows: William E. Dodge, president: E. C. Stedman and Thomas H. Hubbard, vice-presidents; Charles C. Burke, treasurer; George Wilson, secretary; Allen S. Apgar, Edward A. Treat, Albert H. Wiggin and William L. Bull, directors, to serve until December, 1904, and Cephas Brainerd, to serve until December, 1904, in place of Mr. Hubbard, elected second vice-president.

The following new members were elected: Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Charles H. Fancher, George Roland, Samuel E. Simonds, Arthur L. Leland, Oscar H. Holder, Charles H. Treat and Frederick E. Driggs.

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### MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia was held at the Congregational Church. The society now numbers 103 members, who can trace their descent direct from some passenger on the Mayflower. William L. Marsh has been governor of the society since its organization, three years ago. He desired to retire from the governorship, but the society re-elected him by acclamation. He however declined to serve, stating that he believed it to be for the good of the society that changes in the officers should be made from time to time, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted, but not until many had given expression to their affectionate regard and esteem.

Thomas S. Hopkins was then elected governor, Mr. Hopkins is a lawyer, and a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, the pilgrim. H. W. Van Dyke, who has faithfully served the society as secretary since its organization, declined to accept a re-election, and S. E. Faunce was elected in his place. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Van Dyke were elected officers of the general society at its congress at Plymouth in September last, to serve three years. Thomas Blagden was elected treasurer.

The officers of the society are: Governor, William W. Case; captain, Frederick W. Mitchell; elder, Rev. John L. Ewell, D. D.; secretary, Solomon E. Faunce; treasurer, Thomas Blagden; historian, Algernon A. Aspinwall; surgeon, Dr. George L. Fox; assist-ants, William L. Marsh, George R. Stetson, Miss Isabel S. Chamberlin, Miss Hattie L. Alden, Mrs. Mary L. G. Bailhache, Mrs. Julia A. P. Ford, and Edwin A. Hill.

The society elected seven new members, among whom was Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

Part of the old barracks built during the French and Indian War, and used by the Hessians during the occupancy of Trenton by the British, is still standing at New Jersey's capital. At present the ancient building is an old woman's home, but an effort is being made to secure it as headquarters for the new Jersey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When Front street was opened the middle of the building was torn down.

A WASHINGTON MINATURE.—There are few original pictures of General Washington in England, hence the discovery of another miniature is interesting. It is by "Sam" Folwell, and is dated 1791. Another by the same artist is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, dated 1796. The new find is supposed to be an excellent likeness. It represents Washington wearing a pigtail.

The Yonkers Historical and Library Association has undertaken the publication of the records of the old Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown, New York.

These constitute the earliest and most complete list of baptisms and marriages taking place in Westchester County between the years 1697 and 1790, and are almost the only church records in the county which survived the rayages of the Skinners of the Revolutionary War.

The old church was built by Fredryk Flipse and Kathrina Van Cortlandi, his wife, soor after 1680, and still stands perfectly preserved near the ancient Flipse Castle and mill, linking the present with the historic past.

The great work of translating these records has been done by the Rev. Dr. David Cole, a former President of this Society. Dr. Cole's extensive work in this line and well known reputation as a Dutch scholar is a guaranty of accuracy.

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Officers General Society of Mayflower Descendants elected for three years at Congress Sept. 1900, Plymouth,

Gov. Gen.-Henry E. Howland.

Dep. Gov. Gen.-Charles Dudley Warner, since deceased.

Winslow Warren, Mass. Francis Olcott Allen, Penna. Josiah Lewis Lombard, Ills. Wm. Lowry Marsh, D. C. Herbert Jenney, Ohio. Rev. Daniel F. Warren, N. J.

Secretary Gen.—Richard Henry Greene. Treasurer Gen.—James Warren Rhodes. Edder Gen.—Rev. Edward L. Clark, D. D. Surgeon Gen.—Dr. Orlando Brown, M. D. Captain Gen.—Dr. Myles Standish, M. D. Historian Gen.—Holds over.

Assistants-Howland Davis and

Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., N. Y. Wm. Waldo Hyde, Conn. Geo. Ernest Bowman, Mass. Josiah Granville Leach, Penna. Victor C. Alderson, Ills. Harry Weston Van Dyke, D. C.

There is a movement for State Societies in Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, Minnesota and Wisconsin. There are now eight societies all in good condition. The Year Book of N. Y., is ready to issue, and a general Year Book is about to be begun. The annual dinner of N. Y. Soc. will be at Delmonico's, Nov. 21st, next and promises to be an interesting event.

# Boys and Girls.

All letters to this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 103 Tribune Building, New York City.

# FRANCES SLOCUM, THE LOST CHILD OF WYOMING.

T is nearly one hundred and twenty-two years since the beautiful valley of Wyoming, Pa., so pathetically described in history and song, was the scene of a terrible massacre.

In the hands of the Indians and Tories the torch, tomahawk, scalping knife and rifle each played a conspicuous part in the destruction of the ill-fated towns along the Susquehanna River in July, 1778. Women and children fled to the forest, many dying from excitement, exposure and hunger, while others were never heard from

after their precipitate flight.

Residing near Wilkesbarre, Pa., was the family of Jonathan Slocum, consisting of himself, wife, father and four small children. The grandfather and one of the small boys were killed and scalped, another son shot in the leg, the little daughter, Frances, then five years of age, captured, and when last seen was on the back of an Indian fast disappearing in the forest. Years passed by, the parents died and when the sons had grown to manhood they determined if possible to ascertain the fate of their sister Frances.

They traveled through the Western States and into Canada, wrote letters to Indian agents, but all was vain. For fifty-eight years the forests, true to their savage inhabitants, buried amid their leafy solitude the captive's fate.

In 1836, while the Hon. G. W. Ewing, of Pa., United States Indian Agent, was journeying through the State of Indiana, he was overtaken by night and sought shelter in an Indian wigwam. The agent was kindly received, and after his evening repast entered into conversation with his bostess.

She told him that she was the daughter of white parents, that her name was Slocum, and when five years old was captured by the Delaware Indians from a house

near the Susquehanna River.

All else was forgotten. On reaching home the agent related the story to his mother, and at her solicitation wrote an account of his interview with Frances, which he sent to a newspaper in Lancaster for publication. Through some neglect it remained in the office two years before publication, at which time the account was seen by Mr. Slocum, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., the little boy that escaped from the Indians sixty years before. immediately with his brother started for the home of Frances in Indiana, where they found their long lost sister. Through an interpreter they listened to the story of the sister's life. She said she remained with the Delaware Indians until grown to womanhood, when she married one of their chiefs. She had two daughters, both married Indians. The brothers tried to have their sister return with them, and if desired, to bring her children. They offered her a home on the banks of the Susquehanna, where her infant days were spent. replied she had always lived with the Indians, they had been kind to her, and that she had promised her late husband on his death bed never to leave her family, and that promise she resolved to keep. Frances died in 1847. Her grave is on a beautiful knoll near the banks of the Wabash, Miami County, Ind., a spot chosen by herself and which had been her place of residence for thirty years. A monument marks the grave of Frances Slocum, the Indian captive, and was unveiled May 17th, 1900, near the village of Peoria, Ind.

## PATRIOT SONS OF PATRIOT SIRES.

The bright-eyed boys who crowd our schools,
The knights of book and pen,
Weary of childish games and moods,
Will soon be stalwart men—
The leaders in the race of life,
The men to win applause;
The great minds born to guide the State,
The wise to make the laws.

Teach them to guard, with jealous care,
The land that gave them birth—
As patriot sons of patriot sires,
The dearest spot of earth;
Teach them the sacred trust to keep,
Like true men, pure and brave,
And o'er them through the ages bid
Freedom's fair banner wave.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH.

# MUHLENBERG SOCIETY CHILDREN AMERICAN REVOLUTION PRESENTED WITH ITS CHARTER.

Interesting and impressive services marked the representation of a charter by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution to the local branch, known as the Muhlenberg Society, in the early part of December. The local society has been organized about a year and a half, and has grown to large membership. The services were made more interesting by the presence of a detachment of marines from the United States steamship Richmond.

Independence Hall, where the exercises took place was hardly large enough to hold the assemblage gathered to witness them. The hall was beautifully decorated with the colors of the nation, and draped around the speakers' balcony was the Porto Rican headquarters flag, raised by General N. A. Miles, which was loaned by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson. Seated in the speakers' balcony were the State Director of the National Society.

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson; Mrs. David Meyers, President General of the local society; Mrs. George W. Rendrick, Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, President General of the National Society, C. A. R., and Henry A. Muhlenberg, after whose

lineal ancestors the local society was named.

The exercises were started by the singing of "America" by all present, followed by prayer by Rev. Floyd Thompkins. A salute to the flag was given by the society and the detachment of marines, who sounded the bugle call. The presentation of the charter was made in a few well-chosen words by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, State Director of the National Society, and the charter was received by Mrs David Meyers, President General of the local society, which will be known as the Muhlenberg Society, C. A. R. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Mass., President General of the National Society C. A. R., was introduced. She gave much good advice to the young society, and spoke at length on the duty of the children to this great country. Mrs. Lothrop was followed by Henry A. Muhlenberg, who gave an address on his ancestors, relating many historical anecdotes and escapades of his forefathers in the wars. Mr. Muhlenberg also presented to the local society several pistols, a picture and a copy of the "Life of General Muhlenberg," one of his ancestors, who had gained much mention for his bravery in one of the late wars. It is re-

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lated that one of the pistols was used in a battle to save General Washington's life by Muhlenberg, who was then a colonel. He stepped up just as a soldier of the opposing force was in the act of shooting General Washington, having his pistol within a few feet of the latter, when Colonel Muhlenberg took deliberate aim, fired, and killed the would-be slayer of the great general.

Miss Kate Murdoch was next on the program, and gave the recitation entitled "The Patriotic Parson; or, the Rising of 1776," by F. Buchanan Read. Mrs. W. W. Mairs followed by singing "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," the audience joining in the chorus. Mrs. George W. Kendrick related several historical facts connected with the formation of societies by patriotic women, and also told of some of the great work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, concluding with the prediction of a great future for the Children of the American Revolution. The interesting exercises closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. William E. Warden.



MISS EUGENIA WASHINGTON DIED AT WASH-INGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER THIRTIETH.

Whereas,—Our Heavenly Father has seen fit in his wisdom to take from earth Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the Founders of the Society of "Daughters of the American Revolution," President of the Society of "Founders and Patriots" and great grand-niece of Gen. George Washington;

Resolved,—That as members of the Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., we hereby express our deep sorrow for the loss of a co-worker of each broad culture and zealous patriotism and our thorough appreciation of her valuable and lasting services in connection with the early organization of our Society.

Resolved,-That we tenderly sympathize with her relatives and friends; that we send a copy of these resolutions to the "Spirit of 76"-to the "American Monthly Magazine" and that we enter them upon our Chapter records.

ELIZABETH S. C. WILCOX, Regent. HARRIETTE C. PEARUE, Secretary.

Middletown, Conn., Dec 11, 1900.

# THE GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

Of the early settlers of America will be continued as part of the paper as heretofore beginning with the March issue, where it was left off, and it will be continued until finished. Sketches of the Coats of Arms of the early settlers will be a feature.

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8. New York Gity.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

Syracuse, N. Y. Dec. 10, 1900.

Ed. Spirit of '76'.

Dear Sir:-In the Sept. No. of your paper is an item describing the first N. Y. Directory by David Franks in 1786, and mentions that there are but 5 copies known to exist. We have a copy in the Syracuse Central Library, with title page and imprint and table of contents on title page, consisting of 82 pages loosely stitched together without a cover. It is in good condition, the edges only being slightly worn, and has every evidence of being an original. How may I know it is one, and have there been any reprints? The book has been in the library ten or twelve years and I do not know from what source it came. Also, will you kindly insert the inclosed in your valuable paper to enable me "to perfect the family tree.

Very truly,

MINNIE WARD KELLOGG. Reference dept. Library.

Wanted: --Information regarding Ann, wife of James Leishman. She died in 1784 or 6 and is buried in Trinity church yard, New York City. Also Thomas Ward, born in Kettering, England, Jan. 18, 1776, died in Leroyville, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1821, married Polly, daughter of James Leishman March 7, 1798 or 9. Married in N. Y. by Rev. James Miller, of the United Presbyterian Societies.

Address, MINNIE WARD KELLOGG, Syracuse Central Library, Syracuse, N, Y.

# FOR THE GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA.

De Camp-Laurent, of New Utrecht, N. Y. 1664. Lawrence De Camp, son of John De Camp, was born in 1645 in the province of Picardie or Normandy. He arrived with other Huguenots from Holland in 1664. He married in 1676, Elsie de Mandeville and had chil-

> Joannes, baptized 1677. Johanis, 1670. 1681. Styntje, Hendrik, 1682. Agiduis, 1683. Weraichie, 1685. Altje, 1690.

Took oath of allegiance to England 26th Sept., 1687. Authorities:-Dock. History of N. Y., Vol I Page

Assessment Rolls of New Utrecht made up in 1675, Aug. 24.

# A CORRECTION.

In your valuable Magazine of October, there is a slight error concerning the death notice of Mrs. Hannah Philips-Stille-Eaches. Her paternal grandfather was Joseph Philips (not Billings); her father, Lieut., Josiah Philips, stood very close to General Washington, as an adviser during the dark days of Valley Forge encampment. She lived all her life in Chester County, and was the first real Daughter to become a member of the

Daughters of the American Revolution. Her eldest child an octogenerian, Mr. Abram Stille, resides in West Chester, Pa.

Her granddaughter,

MARY INGRAM STILLE, Historian, Chester County Chapter, D. A. R.

South Duffield, Mass. July, 12, 1900.

L. H. Counted, Publisher, Dear Siris-Enclosed you have postal note for one dollar to renew my subscription to "The Spirit of '20" which expires with the August number, thoring all the numbers do not wish to break away just yet. Long life to '20, etc.

1 am countriely,
10. M. Barant,

Hartford, t. onn. December 7, 1920

Mr. Lot is H. Corexion, New York.

Dear Sir:-It gives me pheasure to enclose one dollar for my renewal subscription to your valuable paper. "May som leve long and prosper" in your good work.

Results B. Kixo.

Italias, Texas, October at 1985

MR. L. H. CORNISH,

Dear Sire Phase find embesed one dollar for your good paper. Also notice from the Jane Donglass Chapter, D. A. R. Please let it appear in your next issue.

Very Kindly,
Max, John Lane Henry, Regent

Zanesville, Ohio, October 24, tune

L. If Concess,

Editor "Spirit of 'p',"

New York

Dear Sir:--Herewith I hand you one dollar for renewal of my subscription to the "Spirit of 'p'" which expired with the September number. A subscriber from the start, I read the paper with most interest and profit and wish you abundant success in your landable efforts.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. SPANGLER.

Denr Sir;—I had hoped to see a "trust" formed that would include the Sons of the American Sevolution and the Sons of the Recolution and in some way let all the office seekers have a position 41. c. no vice presidents or so. I resigned from the S. A. K. some years ago. Too expensive to be Democratic. I have enjoyed "The Spirit of "o" at times. I am glad to say, especially when carrying the family records of "ye olden time." With best wishes for its editors and publishers and its patrons, I am Yours very truly,

Annuacis II. For it is

My Dear Cornish:—I have just noticed particularly the note on first page of November number "Spirit of "p." about the to-nealogical toolide, etc. Lyckon that my subscription to the quarterly prospect is sufficient answer from me to your query. I would rather have the fauide as it was before, than not to have it at all. The illustrations you refer to are generally well enough, some much more than that, some are unintentiestally. I presente, languable, while expansionally one is a poor carbature, only to be languable at for its absorbity, diver us the tiencelogic Matter in a quarterly if you can, if not then give it in the paper, say I.

Yours very respectfully.

Else Ann. Howers,

Ap Gates Avenue, Heocklyn, N. V.

Lot is H. Counsest, Pub. "Spirit of 'pt."

I have a matematried copied from a manuscript written by my busband's mother, Mrs. Lane Marshall Nactor, over m years ago. In this she says that her grandinether was been Elizabeth Montgomery and married David Maxwell. She was sister to Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec. Elizabeth had another brother, John Montgomery, and a sister, Mrs. McRasker. John. Elizabeth and Mrs. McRasker all lived near each other, in old Westmortand, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Invid Maxwell and Mrs. and Mrs. McRasker. In this manuscript with the Indians, and John Montgomery nearly health families in all history of the Montgomer's there is no mention of John and Richard Montgomer's being brothers. This may belp genealegists in their work. In this manuscript are many personal things mentioned bet if this could be eliminated, and the manuscript would be of any service. I will send it to vos, to be returned of course, to ms. It was never finished because Mrs. Nachor dud.

New, I would like to ask a question, and maybe you can answer it. I hope that you can. It is this: I sthere any record of Francis Howard, who was govering of Virginia in 18 is the Isthere any record of Francis Howard, who was govering of Virginia in 18 is appendiced by King Charles, having any son with him or after him in Virginia? I have always been told that my great grant grandmacher was born Elizabeth Howard and ran away and married Mr. Pollite (Public) and that she was the granddaughter of Lord Howard, governor of Virginia. In the records there was no other Howard procenture of Virginia In the records there.

Very Respectfully.

Miss. He vers. Tra. Mose Navide.



# Washington; or The Revolution.

# A DRAMA, BY COL ETHEN ALLEN.

John Clark Ridpath, L.L.D., Professor of History in Indiana University; author of "History of the World," "History of the U. S.," "The Races of Man," editor of the "Arens," etc. etc., says: "A remarkable work, the best of its kind that has ever appeared in American letters. The diapason of expression from the highest to the lowest key is broad enough to satisfy the ear attuned to Shakespeare."

J. M. Toner, J.L.D., Pres. of Columbian Historical Society, Washington, D. C., and Pres. of Washington Monument Association, D. C., says "When I took up this book, I c vald not lay it down till I had read it from cover to cover, notes and all. It is a great autional epic, worthy of Homer—and amid the privations of the period, it shows our Washington, 'Neverland against despair.' The characters will live in the future as here drawn, and the presentation of each is so just. It will grow from age to age in grandour like Milton's Paradise Lost, There are a hundred speeches in this work each equal to that of Lincoln at Gettysburg. Future ages will erect statues to this author, and poets sing of his matal day."

Frank II Counter, Author, and J. Marchallet.

statues to this author, and poets sing of his natal day."

Frank B. Carpenter. Author of "Life of Lincoin," "Six Months in the White House," and Artist of "Emancipation Proclamation" in Washington, and "Arbitration of Alabama Claims" in Windsor Castle, England, says: "I became more deeply interested in this Drama' than ever before in a book of its class. In constructive ability it is most wonderful. The whole story of our struggle for freedom is told. Its language is poetic blank verse as can readily be observed, and it should be so printed. It is the work of a copyist to give it the metrical form, for which evidently it is written. It is a work to live, and for this generation to be proud of. It is more faccinating than any romance. Hereafter, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and others of the era of 1776 will be the men that the author has made to speak and walk in this noble story. When the become monument to Nathan Hale, erected in the City Hall Park, New York, shall have surrendered to the corroding forces of time, the Nathan Hale of this book will still continue to be an inspiring influence touching every heart."

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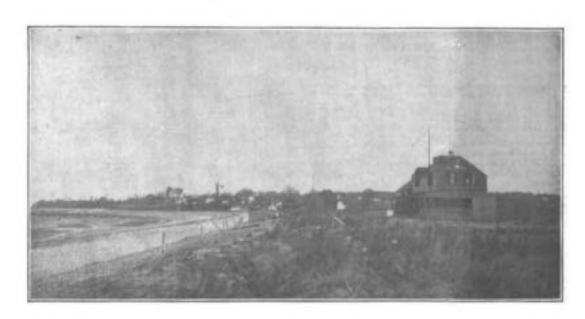
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## ANNUAL CONGRESS.

NATIONAL SUCIETY, SONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Triennial Conclave, April 30-May 1, 1901.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 25th, 1901.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

The Pennsylvania State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, desires to inform the members of the other State Societies that their Committee is at work arranging the details for the meeting of the National Congress and Triennial Conclave of the S. A. R., which will be held in the City of Pittsburgh on April 30th and May 1st next. The place of meeting has been fixed at the Hotel Schenley.

For the conduct of the business of the Congress and the entertainment of the Delegates, we present the following programme, to be carried out so far as practical and in accordance with the wishes of our guests.

It has been suggested that the business meetings of the Congress be held on the mornings of April 30th and May 1st. The evening of April 30th to be occupied by the meeting of the Conclave, and other social functions. On the evening of May 1st a banquet will be tendered to the officers and delegates. It is our wish to devote the afternoons of both days to sight-seeing about our city and social entertainments.

The Pennsylvania Society is very much interested in the success of this Congress and hopes that the compatriots from other States will join in aiding us to make it a grand success. We shall feel honored by a large attendance. A circular will be issued at a date nearer the meeting of the Congress, giving fuller details of the arrangements made.

Information in reference to hotel accommodations or other matters will be promptly replied to on application to Mr. H. W. C. Gleffer, Secretary Committee on Arrangements, care The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT J. LOGAN, Acting President.

THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN, Secretary.

From the above we take it that our Pennsylvania compatriots intend that we are to enjoy life in Pittsburgh during our brief stay with them.

be run from New York Monday night arriving in Pitts-

burg early Tuesday morning, leaving there after the banquet Wednesday night, arriving in Buffalo Thursday morning, visiting the Pan-American Exhibition one day. The Buffalo Chapter could give us a dinner that evening, after which we would take train for New York and the East

In presenting Mrs. Donald McLean as a possible candidate to the office of President-General we are merely carrying out our conviction that Mrs. McLean would, by her work, her magnetism and enthusiasm, strengthen the organization and do credit to the office, and she certainly deserves recognition for her years of service in the D. A. R. cause.

KEWANEE, ILL., January 28th, 1901.

Editor Spirit of '76,

DEAR SIR :- Perhaps I am writing at random, as I do not know whether you have received enough encouragement to continue the Genealogical Register or not, but as I have not received any for several months and have not seen any announcement in the Spirit concerning it or its continuation, I judge that the support has not been sufficient. If this is true, it is certainly deplora-No publication of such importance or general interest has been undertaken for many years. Genealogical Dictionary is out of print, and even with all of its errors and omissions, cannot be had for less than \$75, and can be had only rarely at any figure. The Register you were publishing would not only take the place of Savage, but correct many errors contained therein, and in addition supply hundreds of references not to be found in any other, and save to any searcher many days of time.

I sincerely hope that the readers of the Spirit may realize the importance of continuing it, and not let it lapse in its present unfinished condition.

Yours very truly,

JAS. K. BLISH.

There is not encouragement enough to run the Genealogical Register as a quarterly. Arrangements have been made to continue it as part of this paper as formerly and to enliven the matter, drawings of the coats of arms of those families who had them will be reproduced. We would be pleased to have sent us tracings of such as our subscribers may have,



Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent New York City Chapter, D. A. R.



have listened to many arguments why this or that Mrs. Senator So and So should be made the President-General of the D. A. R. at their next convention, but nothing of a convincing character has been offered.

While these ladies may be estimable in every way, have they shown any particular fitness to fill the exalted position?

What we think is wanted is a woman who is a leader of women, a woman who is a good presiding officer, one who can enthuse others to do the patriotic deeds that she has done, one whose works in her own and other chapters has shown practical results, who is known throughout the Union for what she has accomplished for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

FEBRUARY, 1901

The natural selection should be Mrs. Donald McLean of New York city. She has long been identified with the work and purposes of the society. She unites in her person a fine presence, a clear mind, and that most blessed quality in a large body of delegates, a voice that can be distinctly heard in all parts of the auditorium. Added to this an impartial spirit, a thor-

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ough knowledge of parliamentary rulings, and an entire devotion to the patriotic work of the organization. She stands in the foremost ranks of eligible candidates.

Another fact which may be well to consider is that she unites in her individuality the interests of the North and South. Although an adopted daughter, by marriage, of New York State, she is a native of Maryland. To those who have loved and watched this society from the days when a small number of patriotic women launched the tiny vessel until now she sails a veteran upon the ocean of history, the national society has grown beyond the thoughts of its inceptors.

Mrs. McLean has been a notable figure at the congresses held yearly for almost a decade. With the growth of the society and its work she has been a familiar figure. She has done noble work in her own State; she has been honored by the several patriotic and civic organizations in invitations to address patriotic assemblages, and she has shown herself to be a leader. There is a steadily growing feeling in this society that to those who have labored long and faithfully and unselfishly for the society are due the honors which are within its gift.

There has been also a danger which the society has run, which is entirety antagonistic to the spirit of our forefathers in their struggle for the liberties we enjoy, where the private in the ranks was held in as high esteem as the general in command. Each gave his life blood for his country. There are, or should be, so distinctions in the great field of merit. The fact of not holding an "official rank" in the circles of the National Capital should not militate against the eligibility of a candidate for the position of President of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The idea that it is necessary to be an official woman in order to aspire to the office is a poor one. The first President of the Society D. A. R. was Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, whom all women delighted to honor in herselt as one who displayed strength of character, clear judgment and adopted, always, the most honorable methods of transacting business. But it is a dangerous thing to adopt a descending scale in any undertaking. The first President of the D. A. R. was the wife of the President of the United States; the next, the wife of the Vice-President; the next, the wife of an Ex-Cabinet officer; the



General Roger Nelson.

next, the widow of a Cabinet officer. Now it is proposed by some members of the Society to elect the wife of a Senator. The logical outcome of many more years of this procedure is evident.

If there is anything in heredity, and the D. A. R., must believe there is, as the principal qualification for membership is descent from a Revolutionary ancestor,

then Mrs. Donald McLean, is eminently fitted.

Her great-great grandfather was Judge Lynn, one of the twelve Judges (now known as the "twelve immortals") who first adjudged the tax act illegal. Her-Great Grandfather was Roger Nelson, who was a Lieut. in the Revolution, then made Brigadier Gen'l for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. After the Revolution he was a member of the U.S. Congress, then ascended the Bench of his native State, Maryland. His daughter Emily married Judge Wm. P. Maulsby, Mrs. McLean's grand-parents; their daughter was Betty, who married John Ritchie, member of the U. S. Congress and Chief Justice of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, of Md., and member of the Court of Appeals. It will be seen that Mrs. McLean is descended from an unbroken line of Judges, from whom she has inherited her clear, judicial mind and gifts as a presiding officer. Her uncle, Judge Ritchie, is now upon the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and her great-uncle, John Nelson, was the Ambassador from this country to Italy, as well as the Attorney General of the United States. Her father was a noted orator, from whom her talent in this line-as the most fluent, ready and eloquent talker among women-is directly descended. Mrs. Ritchie, the mother of Mrs. McLean, served the Society D. A. R. as a Chapter Regent, State Regent and Vice-President General. As a young girl, Mrs. McLean married a New York man, Donald McLean, and her life lay thereafter in New York City. Hence, this has been the centre of her patriotic work. Mr. McLean is a lawyer of distinction and a member of the American Bar Association of the New York State and New York City Bar Association. He is, of course, qualified to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States: Therefore, frequent ly in Washington. His grandfather was General John McLean, of Revolutionary fame. He lies buried on the banks of the Hudson River. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McLean, aged respectively, sixteen, fourteen and twelve years. Mrs. Mc Lean and her family are active members of the Episcopal Church.

We believe that the inherent enthusiasm of Mrs. Mc-Lean would lend itself to the members of the organization and the many noble undertakings of the Society instead of languishing as many of them do now, would be

completed and other work laid out.

The charges that she opposes the Continental Hall is false, and she favors its rapid completion. The charge that she would make such radical changes as to desintegrate the society is another false statement that has been

used to secure votes against her.

She would run the Society as the Congress orders and wishes and on no narrower lines. Her "platform," if elected, will be the Constitution of the National Society Daughters American Revolution. She has no desire to move the headquarters of the Society from Washington. She believes Washington is the proper place for such headquarters; and moreover the Constitution and charter settle that question. Some years ago, it was surreptitiously said that Mrs. McLean would remove headquarters of D. A. R. to New York, should she become President General—that was unqualifiedly false, as were many other statements circulated to injure a high-minded, honorable, candid, unsuspicious woman who never

suspected the use of such weapons against her. An address delivered by her to the Continental Congress 1897 (and recorded in The American Monthly of May, 1897, page 589) states her position clearly on the National aspect of the Society and other questions relative thereto. We quote from the address:

"We are formed as a National Society; we will not We will say disintegrate; we will not move backward. in the words of that great orator, Patrick Henry. 'We are not of the East or West, North ot South, we are Americans.' And as Americans we joined the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and under that organization we will live. But, ladies, no Government of a National body can hope to be perpetuated unless that Government is as broad as its title. We must see to it that the lines laid out in this National Society of women are lines laid upon of formation, and that there shall be no narrower arbitrariness nor partially concealed working; but a great and noble form of government and a fearless administration of it. It is only upon such lines that National Government can hope to exist. Daniel Webster says that any man who wishes to do good to his country in his day and generation must so order his purposes and aims as to take in the entire country, On-the other hand, he says that the integrity of this Country is preserved because each locality depends, more or less, upon the other; they stand together, uphold each other, and all look toward a National center of protection and extension. upon these lines-National lines, properly administered we should proceed."

It is an injustice to the good sense and broad minds of the members of the D. A. R. to suggest possible "disintegration." The only fear of the latter need arise in case American principle is too continuously trampled upon. The dignity and true standing of the society are jeopardized every time Americanism is ignored and sycophantism is encouraged. We take the following from a New York

paper:

"The D.A.R. presidential election will occur in Washington next month at the tenth annual Continental Con-

gress of the National Society.

"One of the prominent members in talking with me said: "The policy pursued in Washington by a small executive board, whereby the interests of the country at large are ignored, is not agreeable to the majority of the society. That majority has hesitated for some time to enter into an actual contest.

"On one occasion only has it made an effort to sustain the principles underlying the best interests of the organization throughout the country. Like many other efforts for reform the first was not entirely successful, but hopes are entertained of better success with the second effort, which will be made in February if a standardbearer of sufficient courage, honesty and independence can be obtained. Believing that Mrs. Donald McLean embodies these qualities, she will be requested to accept the nomination for President of the D. A. R. as the logical candidate of the independent American party."

Mrs. McLean has not yet accepted a nomination.

"The point of widest divergence between the party in Washington and the Daughters throughout the country is this: Shall the Daughters of the American Revolution elect as President of their society a woman whose claims upon the office consist merely in the fact that her husband is or has been an office-holder in Washington; or, shall the society elect as its head a woman known throughout the land because of her work for the Daughters of the Revolution; because of her devotion to its interests, and the constant exercise of her energies in its behalf; because of her ability as a presiding officer, as

clear and just in her decisions, and of an oratorical ability which has been recognized in the organizations of both men and women in every part of the country; whose reputation for ability is not confined to any locality, but has become nationally recognized? Which then is the national woman—Mrs. McLean. or the wife of some transient office-holder?

"The latter may have all the personal charms with which Mrs. McLean and all agreeable women are usually endowed, but other features, in addition, are needed in an able President.

"The Soc. D. A. R, was formed as a purely American society. Its standards should not fall below those of the best American citizenship. The President of the United States is presumably elected to that high office because of the work he has done for his country, advancing step by step from a private citizen to a man of national repute. The D. A. R. should adopt exactly the same principle, and elect as their President a woman who has advanced step by step from private life to the full tide of patriotic work, because of her interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Neither the President of the United States nor the President of the D. A. R. should be elected because of any ulterior title borne by a second party in either instance."

Mrs. McLean is a charter member of the D. A. R. She is number 269 in a membership of over 30,000. She has been regent of the New York Chapter for six years, One of the members of this chapter over which Mrs. McLean presides has this to say for the majority's pros-

pective candidate:

"She is a magnificent woman, and, with all her travelling about, her home is never neglected. There is no woman in the entire body of the national society who will do greater honor or lend more dignity to that great throng of 30,000 patriotic women than will Mrs. Donald McLean with her great oratorical powers, her fine presence and elegance of manner and descent from ancestors of great culture and intelligence. Surely she is one to adorn the position of president-general. I have letters from daughters all over the country, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that she is the coming woman."

The work of the New York Chapter shows what has been accomplished under the guidance of its Regent and this showing is one to be proud of; if in so limited a field so much can be done, with the experience thus gained, in a larger field the results would be commensurate.

In addition to the presentation of flags and affixing of tablets, the Chapter defrayed the expenses of three courses of Lectures from a Chair of American History in Barnard College and when Columbia University threw open its American History Lectures to Barnard students and consequently the Chapter's assistance in that line was no longer needed; a scholarship in perpetuity was established and is now supported by the New York Chapter D. A. R. By this means, a student may pursue, free of expense, the full four years course of study in Barnard College, American History being Upon graduation (and a diploma her special study, from Barnard is an invaluable aid in procuring a position and giving the student, the opportunity to become selfsupporting and disseminate a knowledge of History, at the time) her place is taken by another student and so on and on indefinitely the patriotic and philanthropic work continues.

As is well known, Barnard College is the feminine side of the Columbia University, of which Dr. Seth Low is President. The New York City Chapter D. A. R.

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has named the scholarship: "The Mrs. Donald McLean scholarship, established in Barnard College by the New

York City Chapter D. A. R."

Mrs. McLean has received many testimonials from various localities where she has assisted patriotic undertakings, especially from the Key Monument Association and from committee, a copy of whose testimonial is

appended.

"The members of the Committee having in charge the ceremonies of the unveiling, on the Anniversary of All Patriots Day, the 19th of April 1900, of the bronze statue of Washington and Lafayette, by Bartholdi, which was presented by Mr. Charles B. Rouss to the City of New York, a memorial to his son Charles Hoke Baltzell Rouss, desire in this manner to express to Mrs. Donald McLean (born Emily Nelson Ritchie) in behalf of Mr. Rouss, as well as for themselves, their high appreciation of the patriotic and inspiring address delivered by her in connection therewith at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of that day, and which contributed so largely to the success and entertainment of that interesting occasion.

(Signed) Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, Augustine J. Smith, F. R. Coudert, Wm. D. H. Washington, A. G. Dickinson, George C. Clausen, C. T. Barney, Fred J.

Tallmadge, J. Q. A. Ward, W. Fearing Gill. Her own Chapter never grows weary of showing its loyal devotion and presenting her with resolutions and

evidences of regard and confidence.

A story has lately been circulated from Washington to the effect that Mrs. McLean has withdrawn in favor of Mrs. Fairbanks. It is entirely untrue and Mrs. Mc-Lean was in ignorance of it until her attention was called to the telegram in a New York paper.

It is not stated that Mrs. McLean is a candidate for this office, but the well-wishers of this great body of representative women trust that Mrs. McLean may become a candidate, and give her friends and those who have the best interests of the national society at heart an opportunity to show how loyally they will uphold her.

Requests to this end have come to Mrs. McLean in great numbers from State and Chapters in every part of the country, in several instances the representatives of

entire States joining in the request.

Since writing above article, it comes to our knowledge that a printed circular has been sent from Washington, broadcast through the country, advocating the claims of an "official woman" (i. e. The wife of one who holds office) to the Presidency D. A. R. The circular opens as follows:

"At a meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, D. C. Dec. 28th, 1900, where different parts of the county were represented by resident members of the society and others here temporarily, they came to the following conclusions" • "and a committee of seven ladies was

appointed" \* \* "etc. etc."

This circular being sent out unsigned, it is not possible to request the sender, or senders, to be good enough to answer the following questions:

By what authority was this meeting called? The Constitution D. A. R. provides for no such meeting.

By whose authority was this Committee appointed? The Constitution D. A. R. provides for no such Committee, (and it prohibits a Nominating Committee of whatever nature.)

By whose authority was an unsigned communication sent out under D. A. R. sanction? That organization does not approve such methods of communication.

And surely the individuals (if members of the D. A. R.) who wrote this circular, must have the courage of their convictions and of their signatures. Then why not append the latter?

It would appear, after analysis of the circular communication, that it is not one which, from a constitutional or dignified standpoint, should awaken respect or

be influential in its effect.

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T A MEETING in Washington, D. C. of Daughters of the American Revolution, representing different sections of the country, resolutions were adopted declaring it "wise to adhere to the established precedent of selecting what has been termed a 'National woman' for president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." In accordance with that idea Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, wife of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, was suggested. A committee of seven waited on Mrs. Fairbanks, and at their solicitation she consented to permit the use of her name as a candidate.

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E THE State Regent, the Chapter Regents, and the several Chapters of New Jersey, desire to present to you the name of our nominee for the next President-General of the Naional Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution.

We offer an ideal candidate, representing highest type of American womanhood, who has the brains, the heart and the special gifts of honor, wisdom, knowledge and charity that fit her for this exalted position.

In consideration of these essential qualifications, in the name of all the Daughters of New Jersey, we present to you the name of Mrs. Washington Augustus Roebling, and ask the support of the members of the Society for the candidate thus presented, who has served the Society faithfully as Vice-President-General.

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,

State Regent.

And Twenty-five Chapter Regents.

RUTON Church, at Williamsburg, Va., is said to be the oldest as well as the largest and most interesting of the old colonial churches of Virginia. Mrs. Martha Custis was an attendant there before she married George

Washington, and two of her children are buried in the old graveyard beside the church. Col. Washington himself was a regular communicant of the church, as were four later Presidents of the United States-Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler. The names of many Revolutionary heroes are connected with the church, among them Peyton and Edmund Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison and Archibald Carey. John Marshall, who was Chief Justice of the United States one hundred years ago, was also a parishioner of Bruton Church.

A painting of Bruton Church in Revolutionary days is on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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# ONLY AMERICAN WHO EVER DANCED WITH THE QUEEN-RICHARD VAUX.

From the Philadelphia Press.

ICHARD, I am told thee has been dancing with the Queen. I do hope, my son, thee will not marry out of meeting.

> The good, old-fashioned Quaker simplicity and distrust of royalty were never better ex-

hibited than in these words of the mother of the late Richard Vaux. They were her first greeting to him on his return home from the Court of St. James's after his memorable exploit at the Court ball in Buckingham Palace, when he attained the distinction of being the only American who ever danced with Queen Victoria.

It was in 1837. Mr. Vaux's position as secretary to Mr. Stevenson, United States Minister to the Court of St. James's, was in itself a noteworthy one, and brought him at once into social prominence in London, but his exceptional personal attributes, his brilliancy of conversation, charm of person, exquisite manners, elegance of diction and gallantry of carriage made him the beau ideal of a court cavalier and a welcome guest in the houses of the nobility, whence he was received and welcomed with open arms. No one, therefore, was greatly surprised in court circles when it became known that the young Queen had singled him out for a signal honor, and had commanded that he attend the Court ball at Buckingham Palace, which was to be given in honor of her coronation.

When, however, the night of the ball arrived, and the "Queen's cotillon" set was formed, and the guests beheld Richard Vaux, arrayed in his brilliant court costume, take his place in it, a position that was supposed . to be reserved for royalty alone, there was surprise and excitement indeed. Then the music struck up and the , gallant young American threaded his way through the intricacies of the royal dance, bearing himself with an air of grace and confidence that was wonderful to behold, The Queen was seen to smile in gracious approval as he took her hand and led her through the evolutions of the dance. And there was not a man present who would not have given a coronet to win so coveted a distinction.

After that Mr. Vaux's career was a series of brilliant social triumphs. In his candidacy for Congress, in 1890, certain voters in his district resented his having danced with the Queen of England, and used the fact against him as a reflection of his Democracy.

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## WASHINGTON PORTRAITS SOLD.

The special feature of the sale of the Dr. Clark selection of prints was the auction of the engraved portraits of Washington, many of which are not mentioned in Baker's work. More than 200 portraits were sold. The average price was close to \$10. The highest price paid to-day for any single portrait was \$330, the bid being received for a 4 1-2 by 7-inch print published in London in 1797. Two New York men bid against each other for this print, but it was finally sold to a Boston man. A similar print went to the same bidder at \$275 and an original oil portrait of Washington, supposed to be by L. Lepaon, was sold for \$220.

Outside of the Washington prints, one representing the death of Gen. Wolfe at Quebec, printed in 1786, was sold for \$180. Other prints brought good prices. autograph genealogy of Gen. George Washington was sold at auction to Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York for

\$175. It is understood that this particular autograph was purchased for George W. Vanderbilt, who has one of the finest Washington collections in the country. This treasure was the choicest thing in the Clark collection of prints and autographs which is being sold at auction. Another of the rare autographs sold was an original manuscript record of the formation of the Concord company of minute men, who met on Jan. 17, 1775, and chose their officers, with a list of fifty-two members. With this is a record of the meetings of the company. It was sold for \$275.

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# A STORY ABOUT WASHINGTON.



N interesting story of the Houdon cast of Washington, which is now in the possession of Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the veteran sculptor, is thus related by him: It was made by Jean Antoine Houdon, who came from

France in 1785, upon the recommendation of Thomas lefferson and Benjamin Franklin, to get the studies for the statue that was put up in Richmond in 1794. M. Houdon was a guest of Washington at Mount Vernon for two weeks, and while there made a cast of Washington's face, and from it modelled a bust in plaster. Upon leaving for home he left the bust, taking the mould of the face with him. The latter is now in Rome, the property of Julian Story. The bust remained at Mount Vernon until 1849, when Clark Mills, the sculptor, who had had an order to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, visited Mount Vernon, and made two copies of the old plaster bust. John Augustine Washington, who was then owner of Mount Vernon, suggested to him that he leave the two new copies and take with him the old, discolored bust, for his model. Mr. Mills did so, and kept the cast until 1873, when he proposed, because of his advanced age, to give it to Mr. MacDonald.

It is Mr. MacDonald's ambition to have facsimiles of the old bust placed in all the city schools.

Rev. Dr. David Cole, ex-president of the Yonkers Historical and Literary Association, is engaged in the work of translating and transcribing the records of the old Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown, N. Y. These records are the earliest and most complete list of baptisms and marriages taking place in Westchester County, between 1697 and 1790. The old church was built by Frederick Philipse and his wife about 1680, and still stands in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

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"What does Wales's crown amount to, anyway" when you come right down to it? He's getting it just because his folks have had it in the family and now it's up to him to put it on. That's all there is to it. It aint presented to him because he done something.

"Now look at that belt of mine. That's different. There ain't no North, no South, no East and no West in that belt and them gems. It was given to me by all the people—all of 'em, you understand—just to show their gratitude for what I'd done. And the people didn't care a damn who my folks were. There's a heap of difference between that belt and a crown and I wouldn't swap in a midion years.-John L. Sullivan.

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## OBITUARY.

ILLIAM WIRT HENRY, grandson of Patrick Henry, died in Richmond, Va. He was born in 1831 and graduated at the University of Virginia in 1850. He was admitted to the bar three years later. He became President of the Virginia Historical Society and the American Historical Association and a trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund. At the centenary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington he was one of the principal speakers. His chief literary production was his "Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Patrick Henry." Among his historical addresses was "A Defence of Capt. Jchn Smith's Narrative," and he was the author of many papers, including "The Truth Concerning George Rogers Clarke." "The Rescue of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas" "Patrick Henry, the Earliest Advocate of American Independence:" a treatise on Sir Walter Raleigh and many on the earlier stages of the growth of Virginia.

Elizabeth Ellsworth Hutchins, the widow of Waldo Hutchins, died Jan. 19th, at her home in Kingsbridge in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Hutchins was a native of Hartford, a daughter of Gov. William Wolcott Ellsworth and a granddaughter of Chie. Justice Oliver Ellsworth and of Noah Webster, the lexicographer. She married and came to New York in 1853. She was interested in many charitable and patriotic works from the days of the Sanitary Fair at the close of the Civil War. She was greatly interested in the moven ent for the preservation of the Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park, and was the chairman of the House Committee of the Colonial Dames who have that historic house in charge.

Martha Davis Bessey, for the last twenty-two years connected with the art department of Tiffany & Co., died of apoplexy on Jan., 16th. Miss Bessey was a direct descendant on her mother's side of Roger Wolcott, Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and was born in New York city. After she entered the employ of Tiffany & Co., she became especially proficient in flower painting and heraldic work and in illuminating and designing badges and medals. She won the prize of \$50 offered by the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair in 1892 for the best design of a badge by a woman to be worn by the members of the board.

Miss Agnes Freneau Harris, a great-granddaughter of Philip Freneau, the Revolutionary War poet, died Jan. 18th, of cancer at the home of her sister, Mrs. Helen Kearney Vreeland, of 213 West 105th street. She was born in Somerville, N. J.

# . OGDENS BURIED TOGETHER.

The funeral of Thomas W. Ogden and his wife, Ruth C. Ogden, who died within a few hours of each Saturday, Jan. 12th, at their home in Morristown, N. J., took place in St. Paul's. Chapel, lower Broadway. Several hundred members of the Ogden, Van Rensslaer and Schuyler families and their friends were present at the services, which were conducted by the Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. C. T. Olmsted, of St. Agnes's Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Mc-Kay, an Episcopal clergyman of Morristown. The services were brief and at their conclusion the bodies were

placed in the Ogden family vault which is under the porch of the main entrance to the chapel, facing Church street. The first Ogden was placed in this vault in 1814 and the bodies of Thomas W. Ogden and his wife are probably the last that will ever be placed there.

probably the last that will ever be placed there.

Mr. Ogden was 90 years old when he died, and his wife, who was a daughter of Philip Schuyler, was three years younger. They had been married for sixty years, and were taken ill at almost the same time. Mrs. Ogden died at six o'clock on Saturday morning and word was sent to this city from Morristown to have arrangements made for the funeral. While the arrangements were being made Mr. Ogden died and so arrange-

ments were made for a double funeral.

Thomas W. Ogden was born in this city on April 19, 1810. He was a son of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, who was a direct descendant of John Ogden, who came to this country from Kent, England, in 1641, and was one of the three original settlers of Stamford, Conn. Mr. Ogden's great-great-grandfather, David Ogden, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey before the Revolutionary War. He was a Royalist and fled to England. His wife was Gertrude Gouverneur, and their son was Abraham Ogden, who was United States District Attorney for the district of New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War there were some doubts as to his loyalty, and it is said that George Washington, who believed in him, showed his confidence by making his headquarters at his home in Morristown. In a fencing bout at the home of Abraham Ogden the latter is said to have cut Gen. Washington on the wrist. In later years Abraham Ogden with his cousins, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensslaer and others, settled the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Thomas Ludlow Ogden, the father of Thomas W. Ogden, was a lawyer and a partner of Alexander Hamilton up to the time of the latter's death in the duel with Aaron Burr. Thomas W. Ogden was a broker and joined the Stock Exchange in 1854. He retired from business many years ago. Mr. Ogden was a member of the class of '29 of Columbia College. He and his wife leave two children, a son, Walter and a daughter, Ellen,

both unmarried.

Possibly the most important work of the late Gen. William S. Stryker's life was his part as a member of the special committee of three in bringing into existence the National Society of the Sons (and of the daughters—they were one at the start) of the American Revolution, on April 30,1889, the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. These societies have now grown to great strength and influence. The members of the two organizations now number between 40,000 and 50,000, and they promise to live and grow with enlarged influence for good all down the ages. It was from this start that the influence of these patriotic historical societies took its now great impulses.

Over the same building which once served as barracks for British troops and which was once a mark for British bullets, the Stars and Stripes were displayed at half staff out of respect for England's dead Queen. The authorities at Princeton had the flag over Old Nassau Hall lowered. This building, beside being captured by the British in Revolutionary times, was used as a meeting place by the Continental Congress.

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# Sons of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1901.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor Spirit of '76, New York City. My DEAR SIR :- I enclose you a list of the membership of the National Committee on Publication, S. A. R., recently received from the Chairman of the Committee. This Committee is composed of a member from each State Society in addition to its Chairman and Secretary, and ten societies have not as yet reported the members selected, as shown on the list. As you are probably aware, this important Committee has in charge the matter of the publication of the proposed National Register in accordance with the expressed wish and object of our Society as expressed in its National Constitution "to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people," and its work is meeting with considerable success, over a thousand dollars having already been subscribed by the State Societies towards the project. you a recent letter to the President of the Minnesota Society, S. A. R., relative to the Register, which you have my permission to use, if you have room for it, in connection with the above facts.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Breckinginge.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1901.

Hon. Edward C. Stringer,
President Minnesota Society, S. A. R.,
National German-American Bank Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

MY DEAR SIR :- I have read with pleasure the accounts of the eleventh annual meeting of the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the St. Paul papers, copies of which have been sent to me by Colonel Moulton Houk, Chairman of our National Press Committee. I am glad to see the mention of the project for the publication of a National Register and hope that it will meet with the fullest approval by your membership. (See enclosed copy of preamble and resolutions.) It is a matter that cannot very well be hurried, though the presentation of it now at the close of the century seems fairly timely if it is accepted as a duty under their pledge to advance the purposes of the Society to perpetuate the memory of the men who achieved our independence, or if there is any desire for such a book at so reasonable a price. The need of such a National Publication is very evident and need not interfere in any way with the issue of the State Year Book each alternate Book.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., December 19, a resolution authorizing the publication of a National Register was adopted and the Society also voted to purchase 400 copies of the Register, practically for every member. It was also voted to insert in the Register portraits of Admiral Porter and Dr. G. Brown Goods, deceased, former Presidents of the District of Columbia Society.

The Ohio Society has recently issued a circular favoring the project and calling for subscriptions. Anything you can do to help along this good work will be personally appreciated.

The list of such names seems to deserve the widest possible distribution; and such an arrangement might insure this, and also a more careful preservation and permanence; and every means to preserve it may be wise. How difficult it has been to obtain this data, and how valuable it is when so carefully collected and tested, many of us may appreciate from past experience; and many may feel, as I do in my present position, the inconvenience, that this important data is not more readily accessible to all.

It appears under the proposed arrangement that for the same expenditure, at least per capita, each member would obtain, not only all the information he received at present, but also the additional information concerning the entire National Society. This simply requiring that all should work together heartily for the common purpose. It seems a gratifying and timely effort which will make the names more widely and permanently known of those revolutionary fathers at whose feet we bring chaplets of memory and respect and for whose services we have such regard that we associate our names and honors with theirs, remembering the cause for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, which pledge we have not hesitated to make our own.

Of course it is not alone to promote individual or local or State pride or effort, however admirable they may prove in proper bounds, that such an admirable and powerful patriotic Society has been energetically organized and has announced such praiseworthy purposes. We are not pigmies who must be uplifted upon our father's shoulders, nor do we cultivate a narrow conceit. None know better than ourselves that the work of neither fathers nor grandmothers, nor what we ourselves have not done, can be justly called our own. Ours is a National Society with a patriotism as broad as our country, our whole country. The weak are sure of a helping hand from the strong. The strong have earned the admiration of the weak. The frontier guards are not abandoned nor forgotten. The ration is issuing and used fairly alike for all. If there is anything that should be done and all united can do better than one alone, can not we unite to do it.

I will send a similar letter to Colonel Philip Reade of your city if you do not object. Hoping to learn your impressions after an interchange of views, I remain,

> Very truly yours, (Sgd.) J. C. Breckinkings, President-General.

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WHEREAS, It appears to the Board of Managers that it would be timely now to publish again a list of our membership and Revolutionary ancestry so far as already collected and tested with special care, especially as one of the purposes of this organization announced in the Constitution of our National Society is "to perpetuate the memory of the men who by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people." Consequently this becomes a duty for all, and the natural tie and firm foundation of this patriotic association; and it is the filial duty of each compatriot to forward this in all proper ways under his pledge at installation; and the names and deeds and principles of those who unostentatiously did their duty, and endured and accomplished all that was required during those eight years of war for liberty and their inherited rights as freeman, are a creditable inheritance it is seemly we

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should cherish, and circulars from our National Society indicate that there is a concerted effort to unite the names of all our compatriots—north, south, east and west—in the volume of a single master roll, therefore be it

FEBRUARU, 1901

Resolved, That this Board of Managers unite with the Board of Managers of the National Society in commending the proposed publication of a National Register of all the compatriots and their Revolutionary ancestors of our National Society.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Chairman - Vice-President-General Howard De Haven Ross, Wilmington, Del.; Secretary-Registrar-General A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Arizona - J. Ernest Walker, Phoenix, Arizona; Arkansas—(Not reported); California—Col. John C. Currier, San Francisco, California; Colorado-Not reported); Connecticut-Judge Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Connecticut; Delaware—Lawrence B. Jones, Wilmington, Delaware; District of Columbia— Henry W. Samson, Esq., 2,423 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; Florida-Hon. W. O. H. Shepard, Pensacola, Florida; Society in France-(Not reported); Hawaiian Society—(Not reported); Illinois—Hon. John Smith Sargent. 623 New York Life Building. Chicago, Illinois; Indiana—D. T. Bacon, Esq., Indianapolis, Indiana; Iowa-Hon. William Henry Bailey, Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas-(Not reported); Kentucky-Hon. Benjamin La Bree, Louisville, Kentncky; Louisiana-(Not reported); Maine-Major Charles H. Boyd, Portland, Maine; Maryland—Hon. John Warfield, Baltimore, Maryland; Massachusetts—Dr. Francis H. Brown, Boston, Massachusetts; Michigan-Edwin W. Gibson, Esq., 98 Piquith Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Minnesota-Hon. William H. Grant, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Missouri-Melvin H. Stearns, 300 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Montana—Hon. A. J. Craven, Helena, Montana; Nebraska—(Not reported); New Hampshire—Otis G. Hammond, Esq., Concord, New Hampshire; New Jersey-Henry F. Burrell, Esq., Milburn, New Jersey; New-York-Hon. Teunis D. Huntting, 45 Dey Street, New York City; Ohio-Dr. O. W. Aldrich, Columbus, Ohio': Oregon--John K. Pollock, Esq., Portland, Oregon; Pennsylvania-Hon. Thomas Wynne, 5,100 Lancaster Ave., Phila., Pa.; Rhode Island—(Not reported); South Dakota—Dr. William W. Torrence, Deadwood, South Dakota; Tennessee-Col. J. B. Killsbrew, Nashville, Tennessee; Texas-Hon. C. W. Preston, Galveston, Texas; Utah - (Not reported); Vermont - Henry Leonard Stillson, Esq., Bennington, Vermont ; Virginia --Dr. Robert A. Brock, Richmond, Virginia; Washington-(Not reported); Wisconsin-Ellis B. Usher, Esq., La Crosse, Wisconsin.

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M. Henri Merou, the French Consul at Chicago, assisted by Major Huntington, formerly of Chicago;
Colonel Chaille-Long, former United States Minister to
Corea, and United States Vice Consul General Maclean
of Paris, and also supported by General Horace Porter,
Ambassador to France, has brought to a successful close
his effort to found in France a chapter of the Sons of the
American Revolution, composed exclusively of the descendants of French officers and common soldiers who
fought for the colonies in the war for their independence.

After minute research in the French National archives, and also in those of the War and Navy departments, M. Merou is convinced that he can fix the date of the birth and death of every such officer and soldier.

This information—at least such details concerning the common soldiers—is entirely lacking at Washington in the War and Navy departments. It is believed that when the work is finished it will constitute one of the most important contributions to the records of the Revolution made in many years. Later on attempts will be made to find the descendants of these officers and soldiers.

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THE Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution sent some time ago to Captain Nathan Appleton, senior vice-president of the society, when he was last in Paris, six of the bronze markers to be placed by the graves of Frenchmen and others who rendered service during the War of Independence. Four of them have been left with Mr. Charles Moonen, guide and historian of the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise, to be placed, one by the grave and monument of William Temple Franklin, grandson of Benjamin Franklin, who acted as his secretary here in 1783, when the treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Great Britain.

Another to the three brothers de Lameth, who were officers in the army in America, and whose monument consists of three tall pillars united as one. Beaumarchais, whose service in obtaining money for the American cause were so important, will also have a marker, as well as d'Aboville, a French officer who was at the surrender at Yorktown.

At the small cemetery at Calvaire, by the church of Saint-Pierre, on the heights of Montmartre, can be seen the restingplace of Comte de Bougainville, an officer both of the French army and navy, who commanded two ships at Yorktown. Later on he was the first French circumnavigator of the globe.

Rochambeau is buried in the town of Vendome, where more than six months ago a statue of him was unveiled, and the marker for his grave will be taken or sent there by Mr. J. D. Stickney, treasurer of the society in France.

# GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYLOWER DESCENDANTS.



THIS SOCIETY is making material progress and one reason of its success is that both men and women are admitted to equal membership. The Rev. Roderick Terry, at an address given at

Delmonico's, said it was the only society that did not have quarrels amongst its members. Its social functions are numerous and refined and are well attended.

The Annual Pilgrimage to Plymouth is always enjoyed by those attending, and the number who take advantage of this delightful excursion is increasing yearly.

Applications for charters for new State Societies have been received from Wisconsin and Rhode Island, making ten State societies. There is talk of organizing in Minresota, Michigan, Maine and Iowa.

The genealogical book will soon be published by the following committee of the general society: Richard Henry Greene, Chairman; Prof. Victor C. Aldenson, Chicago; Josiah Greenville Leach, Philadelphia; Jeremiah Richards, New York; and Dr. Myles Standish, Boston.

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# AN, OLD DEED.

HIS Indentur Made the Twenty third of February one Thousand Six Hundred Ninety Eight Between Eliezar Hill of Simsbury in yee County of Hartford in the Collony of Connecticut in Newengland on the one part and James Cornish of Windsor in the County and Collony abov written. Witnesseth that I Eliezar Hill for and in many good Considerations Me therrunto Moving Have fully and absolutely made over enclosed by Bargain consined by exchang all my right and Tittle to my Land in Simsbury here Specifidd to James Cornish himselfe heirs successours, administrators, Executors and assignes for ever as followeth viz My lot in Wetunge Meadow lying on the east side of the River, which was my father Nathan Gillyts part of which I had of my Brother Slaters lying both together, lying North of that lot which was Nicholas Gozards and bounds South of Nicholas Gozard his lot West on the River, east on the Mountain-in length eighty Rodds By the Mountain fifty Rodds in breadth by the river forty. My house and House lott lying North on Andrew Hyllear House and Lott which I bought of my Brother another bondbury abutts west on Andrew Hilliar, east on the foot of the Hill, the ends on the commons Land on the Plaine, viz. One Parcell of Land lying North of Nicholas Gozards his House-House lot abuts east on the highway west on the Meadow Fence South on Nicholas Gozards North on the Meadow fifty perches and on three sides forty Rodds on each side; being by estimation twelve Acerees one lot lying within the meadow fence; in breadth nine rods in length sixty Rodds abuts south on John Hills North of John Reu west on the River east on the Meadow fence. One lot lying Southerly from Mile swamp lying on the east side of the Road in opposition with John Rew abutts west on the highway Running up the Hill east in length sixty Perches in Breadth Twenty perches abuts on the common being by estimation seven accrees. Land on the Mountain lying on the west side Being in length sixty rods in breadth sixteen Perches abuts North on Saml Humphries South on Joseph Phelps east on the ledg west on John Moses being in estimation six accres and I the Sd eliezar Hill do by this present Instrument of delivration Bind myselfe heirs, executors administrators and assigns for ever to give James Cornish his heirs executors administrators and assigns forever Power to come and tak the Sd Land with all its Bounds, circumstances, Rights and Priviledges and appurtinancess thereunto Belonging into quiet and Lawfull Possession thereof without any encumberances Intanglments or Intanglements Molesstations that may arise from any person or persons by from or threw me or other person and that hereby shall have full Power to enter the Sd lands and all the Premises hereof in the book of Records to himself and his heirs administrators, executore, successors and assines for ever. In consideration of land which I am to have of him the aforesaid James Cornish which lyes in Windsor at a place called Boxmodus (Alias) Messengers Farm (Alias) Greenfield which he bought of Thre Burr to which Sd premises I got to my hand and seal this Twenty sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety & eight.

ELIEZAR HILL (Seal.)

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

Saml Moore,

Nathan Moore.

Entered March 8th day 170 2-3.

Eleize Hill personally appeared in Windsor the day and year above written and acknowledged the above written deede to be his free voluntary act before me. JOHN MOORE, Commissioner Rx.

# PRESERVATION OF VALLEY FORGE.

DELEGATES FROM ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES MEET IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Valley Forge National Park Association held Dec. 16, its first convention in Independence Hall. Delegates from the thirteen original States were in attendance, representing these patriotic societies: Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Daughters of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Brotherhood of the Union, New-England Society, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Montgomery Country Historical Society, Chester County Historical Society and a number of other patriotic organizations.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, at which Senator Boles Penrose and other well known men delivered addresses. The purpose of the association is to arouse sentiment for the preservation of Valley Forge, the historic camping ground of General Washington and the Continental army during the winter of 1777-78. A bill is now before Congress which provides for the acquisition of Valley Forge by the Government, and its preservation as a military park, under the control of the War Department.

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## A RELIC GOING.

THE Blackwell house, in Webster avenue, Long Island City, is being demolished to give place to a more modern structure. It is said that Fenimore Cooper wrote "The Water Witch" in this house and that Washington stopped there after the battle of Long Island on his retreat to Westchester. It was built in the Colonial style of architecture about 1664, by Jacob Blackwell, who came to Long Island from Elizabeth, N. J., and who gave his name to Blackwell's Island of which he became owner by marriage.

During the Revolutionary War the house was confiscated in the name of the English Government, and was used as a residence by the British officers. The doors, upon which the broad arrow of confiscation was broached, and other articles of value and antiquity, have been preserved.

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Holy Trinity Church (situated close to the Tower of London), in which is the tomb of one of Washington's ancestors, is threatened with destruction unless 200 pounds (\$1,000) is subscribed for its repair. What makes the church of interest to Americans is the tablet erected to the memory of Colonel Legge, who married Eliza Washington, who died in 1670. The tablet is surmounted by the Washington arms, consisting of five alternating bars of red and white, above which are five pointed red stars. These, it is said, suggested to George Washington the American national flag.

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# Daughters of the American Revolution.

EST Point Chapter, D. A. R., of this city was organized on Monday Dec. 31, at the resi-dence of the Regent of the new chapter, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. The chapter members count sixteen, which is four more

than required by the rules of the society. The chapter will have a restricted membership, fifty being the limit number. Other officers besides the Regent are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Isaac H. Platt; Registrar, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton of West Point; Secretary, Mrs. Richard Esterbrook; Treasurer, Mrs. Abner C. Thomas. Mrs. Edgerton is the wife of Col. Edgerton of West Point, and is a daughter of Mrs. Helmuth. The avowed purpose of the new West Point Chapter is the preservation of historical flags, portraits and all relics of war times, which are to be placed on exhibition in Cullom Hall.

Among the chapter members are Mrs. Wright Edgerton, Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, Mrs. James Blanchard, Mrs. W. L. Gerrish, Mrs. Jacob Hess and Miss Mary Mc-Kibbon. Among other well-known women included in the membership are Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. S. B. Larned, President of the National Household Economic Association; and Mrs. Sheppard of the New

England Women's Society.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER ENTERTAINS.

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HE MEMBERS of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and their friends, to the number of about forty, assembled at the home of their treasurer, Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees, Jan. 22, for the purpose of enjoying their annual repast. The spread on this occasion was in the form of an oldfashioned supper.

The tables were set in the parlors, the rooms being prettily decorated with the Chapter's flags. The bill of fare was prepared by the Daughters themselves. The variety was all that the most fastidious might desire, and appetites were displayed that would have done credit to any of the illustratious ancestors of those

present.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs W. J. Taylor, presided, and at her right was the guest of honor, Mrs. E. E. Batcheller, of Somerville, the New Jersey State Regent. It was particularly pleasing to have Miss Batcheller present on this occasion, as she was originally a member of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, and the Bound Brook Daughters are proud of the distinction that has been bestowed upon her.

At the close of the repast the Regents, local and State, former Regents, and others responded to toasts, and the function closed with the singing of "America" and "Yankee Doodle." The feast was one of the most

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enjoyable the Chapter ever held.

RS. Hannah Spaulding, of the Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the banner chapter in Rhode Island for real Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, was born in 1808, and is the daughter of

Nathaniel Spaulding, of the Smithfield Rangers. She lives in the homestead built by her grandfather 163 years ago, and is surrounded by Revolutionary and Colonial relics.

Mrs. Judith E. Van Doorn, the daughter of Samuel Short, who enlisted as a drummer boy and served through the war, was born in Barrington, R. I., in 1819, and when a child often was "marched to bed by the tattoo of her father's drum," which he carried when crossing the Delaware with Washington.

Abby Frances Barney was born in Swanzey, Mass., in 1807. Her father served with Colonel Lippitt at

Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Mary Ann Langely is a daughter of Simeon Wheeler, of Providence, who was in the Rhode Island militia. She was born in 1829, in Providence.

# MRS. HORTON'S REPORT.



EPORT of Mrs. John Miller Horton, the delegate of the Buffalo Chapter to the ceremonials attending the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in the Garden of the

Louvre in Paris, France, on July 4th.

Madame Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution-I have been asked to give a brief description of the ceremonies at the dedication of the monument to General le Marquis de Lafayette at Paris, France, on the anniversary of our national fete day, July the Fourth,

The Place du Carrousel derives its name from a great tournament held by Louis XIV, in 1662. An open space and flower beds now extend over the old, spacious "Court of the Tuileries." It communicates by arched gateways with the Rue de Rivoli on the north and the Quai du Louve on the south. A handsome memorial has been erected there to the great French statesman, Gambetta. Fearing that this monument might be overshadowed by the imposing height of the Lafayette monument, the French government would not consent to having it placed in the larger court, but only in the smaller or inside court which is surrounded on three sides by the buildings of the Louvre Gallery. However, the French government has agreed to change the name from Place du Carrousal to Place Lafayette.

The tribunes were arranged around the monument after the manner of an amphitheater, tier above tier of seats rising to the seating capacity of 2000 people.

The space reserved for the officials taking part in the ceremony was trimmed with red velvet, gold-fringed drapery, and the chairs were gilt frame with cushions of red satin brocade, making a good effect of color. Each tribune was lettered to correspond with the letter on the card of entrance, so there was no trouble in being seated. Seats were reserved in one of the tribunes for visiting "Daughters of the American Revolution," but not many

were present.

My seat was secured through the courtesy of Vice-Commissioner Woodward, by presenting my credentials as a delegate from "Buffalo Chapter." Other cards were issued by the committee for the outer court. But when one considers that the straight back of an amphitheater is not particularly inviting or attractive to look upon, and that those who held these tickets or cards were standing, with a chilly wind blowing through the court, although it was in July, and could neither see nor hear anything whatsoever of the ceremonies, and as there were rows of vacant seats within the inclosure that

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should have been offered them, small wonder was it that, in their discontent, an opposition meeting was started, and the feelings of those loyal but disappointed Americans were expressed by loud singing of the National Anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which some mistook for "God Save the Queen." They were soon reassured on this point, however. This expression of loyalty caused a disturbance of the ceremonies and interruption to the address of Commissioner General Peck, who was speaking at the time. A demand for order gave the Frence police a chance to show their authority, and the patriotic chorus was requested to reserve their concert for another occasion, and quiet was restored.

The monument of Lafayette used on this occasion was only a plaster or "staff" model of the final monument, which is to be an equestrian statue of bronze on a marble pedestal. In casting this statue the metal employed is to be subjected to a recently restored process, or an old method of manufacture revived, which requires so much time to perfect that it was found impossible to have it ready in time for the inauguration during the summer of the Paris Exposition. Hence, the plaster model was used.

On one side of the marble pedestal is to be a bronze tablet given by "The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

On the opposite side an inscription stating the fact, that the monument was given by the school children of the United States of America.

The monument was in the center of the inclosure, draped in an immense American flag, and at the base of the monument stood two American Jack Tars, each holding an American flag. Søusa's Band was placed nearby. At the moment of unveiling the monument the cords holding the flag were unloosened by two little boys, dressed alike as American sailors, white suits, large blue sailor collars and white hats-one an American lad-Paul Thompson, son of Mr. Thompson, secretary of the association; the other a French boy, Gustave Hennocque. As the flag fell, revealing the monument the inspiring sounds of Sousa's Band were heard, in his new patriotic selection, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty, giving rise to great enthusiasm. A young girl, Miss Truman, now came forward from the audience, carrying a large wreath of laurel leaves, tied with a tri-color bow of ribbon, and in the name of the school children placed it at the base of the monument.

At this moment the clouds, which had been outspreading, dark and threatening, parted, and the sun shone out bright and beautiful, gliding the face of the statue—a good omen for the future, of kindly feeling between the two nations.

Mrs. Horton followed her report by reading from the Paris Herald of that date, the presentation speech of our commissioner, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck; the speech of acceptance by President Loubet, the magnificent dedicatory oration of Archbishop Ireland, and the following notice of Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—"Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now addressed those present on the theme of Lafayette and the Daughters of the American Revolution."

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Mr. Coler gave his consent to the purchase of the Morris Mansion, providing a reasonable figure was placed on it, but he said that the present price of \$175,-000 was too large. As regards Fraunces' Tavern, he said a small park in Broad-st., between Pearl and Water sts., would be very expensive, but stated that he would confer with Andrew H. Greene, the president of the Scenic Preservation Society, as Green would know about the property of a small park around Fraunces' Tavern. Mr. Green is known to be in favor of both small parks mentioned, and the women told Mr. Coler that they considered they had won their point with him.

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IE Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., of this city, has recently cooperated with the City History Club, in teaching history and citizenship to the children of the municipality. Miss Mary Van Buren

Vanderpoel is the Regent, and the Chapter includes some of the most prominent "Daughters" in the city. The Chapter has recently forwarded a considerable sum to the hospital in Porto Rico, and has also taken an active part in the national army relief work. This with other chapters of the society in the State plans to contribute to the historical and patriotic departments of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and expects to make a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of Revolutionary relics.

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# A GRANDDAUGHTER OF PATRICK HENRY COMPLAINS OF HARSH TREATMENT.



CHARGE has been brought against the Old Ladies' Home in Ithaca that the management of that institution has been endeavoring to transfer one of its occupants, Mrs. Beasley, to the poorhouse. Mrs. Beasley is a grand-

daughter of Patrick Henry, and was brought from Lynchburg, Va., to Ithaca twenty years ago for the express purpose of entering the home. It is said that Mrs. Beasley received harsh treatment at the home; that proper food and drink were not given her, and for this reason she complained, declaring that she would rather be at the poorhouse than in that institution.

In response to these complaints the management of the home wrote a letter to Mrs. Beasley saying she would be sent to the poorhouse unless she caused less trouble. This letter was published in a local paper and has aroused much interest throughout the city, particularly among the Daughters of the Revolution. The Poormaster declares that under no consideration could Mrs. Beasley be taken to the poorhouse, as she is not a pauper. The directors of the Old Ladies' Home now assert that the letter threatening Mrs. Beasley with confinement in the poorhouse was written with the idea of scaring her, so that she would make fewer complaints, and with no intention of permanently confining the old lady there. A special meeting of the Board of Directors will soon be held to consider the case.

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## MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.



N ANNUAL meeting of the Connecticut commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars was held at the Allyn house Dec. 29th, and was followed by a banquet. Major William B. Dwight and Captain N. G. Valentine were

elected members.

The Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, of Hartford, Dr. L. B. Almy, of Norwich and Morris W. Seymour, of Bridgeport, were appointed a committee to consider a new form of ritual for admission which had been presented,

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and they will report at the next meeting. At the banquet speeches were made by the following gentlemen in a very happy vein which brought forth hearty applause: Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Col. C. L. Burdett, the Rev. H. N. Wayne, the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, Com-mander F. L. Averill, Hon. M. W. Seymour and Col. L.

F. Burpee.

Col. Charles L. Burdett, who had been appointed a committee to secure the withdrawal of the name of the state of Connecticut from the monitor to which it has been applied, and secure if possible its bestowal on a first-class battlesship only, reported the success of the efforts to have the name withdrawn. The report said that at present, according to reports, Connecticut has the choice of a 12,000-ton battleship of the first-class or a cruiser of equal tonnage to bear her honored name in near future.

In conclusion, the report said: "Your committee ventures congratulations on the prestige of your name as a powerful factor in national matters when our state is concerned and its honor in naval and military matters affected."

Officers were elected as follows:

Commander-Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford.

Vice-Commandea-Hon. Morris W. Seymour, of Bridgeport.

Secretary-Henry N. Wayne, of Armonk, N. Y.

Treasurer-Major Gilbert L. Fitch, of Stamford. Registrar-Lieut. Col. George M. Cole, of New London.

Chaplain-The Rev. Lindall W. Staltonstall, of Hartford.

Companions of the Council-Commander Frederick L. Averill, of New Haven, Col. W. E. A. Bulkeley, of Hartford, Gen. Henry C. Morgan, of Hartford, Major James B. Burbank. U. S. A., Col. Charles L. Burdett, of Hartford, Capt. Charles W. Newton, of Hartford, A. Floyd Delafield, of Noroton and I. W. Birdseye, of

Committee on Companionship-Col. Augustus C. Tyler, of New London, Col. Lucien F. Burpee, of Waterbury, Col. Edward Schulze, of Hartford, Capt. Edward E. Moseley, of Hartford and Capt. J. Cheney, of South

Manchester.

Committee on Nominations-Capt. Arthur Bronson, of Hartford, Capt. Charles P. Kirkland, of New London, Major Hadlai A. Hull, of Stamford and Lieut. Lyman Root, of Hartford.

Commander Morgan G. Bulkeley was presented with a jeweled rosette of the order, and the secretary, the Rev. H. N. Wayne, with the insignia of the order.

The members present were: L. F. Middlebrook, F. L. Averill, Gen. H. C. Morgan, the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall Lyman Root, Lieutenant Colonel Hill, L. F. Burpee, G. L. Fitch, Hon. M. G. Bulkeley, C. L. Burdett, F. S. Cornwell, R. G. Kenney, E. E. Moseley, A. H. Bronson, L. B. Almy, W.-S. G. Harris, C. W. Newtown, H. A. Wadsworth, J. W. Birdseye, the Rev. H. N. Wayne, H. H. Saunders, Hon M. W. Seymour, N. G. Valentine and William B. Dwight.

# ..... NO MAYFLOWER TEAPORS.

HERE is no chance of making a mistake in a Mayflower teapot, Mrs. Horace C. Wait told the National Society of New England Women in a talk upon "New England China" at Delmonico's. "No one can ever make a mistake, for there were no Mayflower teapots, as the teapot did not become a household utensil until 1695. The Puritan's early tableware was of wood and pewter. They clung to the latter ware much longer than their ancestors on the other side of the water, and much fine

English pewter was shipped to America.

"One of the most important varieties of the old pottery to be found now is the lustre. The silver lustre has a special value, for it cannot be duplicated. The copper can be, and much of it to be found in antique shops is of modern manufacture. The silver lustre was made to imitate the old Sheffield plate, which was too expensive for the average purse, and was made in many beautiful designs. It is now more highly valued than the genuine Sheffield.

On the 24th of this month the Society will celebrate organization day with an evening reception, to which

men will be invited.

## TO PRESERVE HISTORIC PLACES.

ISS Mary Vanderpool, regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Charles R. Flint and Mrs. Fay Pierce, who with others have organized a women's auxiliary to the Scenic Preservation Society, called on Controller Coler on Friday regarding the petition of the auxiliary to the city for small parks to surround the Morris Mansion and Fraunces' Tavern.

## LECTURE ON COLONIAL LIFE.

WO LECTURES were delivered to small audience at Unity Hall, Dec. 14th, one at 4 and the other at 8 p. m. The lecturer was Louis H. Cornish, of New York, editor of The Spririt of '76, and his subject was "Colonial Life Among the Puritans." Mr. Cornish proved to be an interesting speaker and thoroughly conversant with his topic. The lecture was illustrated by numerous admirable stereopticon views, many of them representing scenes in this city. among the latter were views of Center church, the old burying ground behind it and Gold street, past and present. Old houses in Windsor, Simsbury and other places were shown, also views of old tombstones. While the pictures were being shown Mr. Cornish kept up a running fire of description, stories of the olden time and its people, and in the case of the tombstones quoted a number of amusing epitaphs. The whole was extremely interesting. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., and the speaker was introduced by Principal Gordy of the Second North School.

A number of prominent women of Trenton, N. J., are interesting themselves in the purchase of the old barracks, used by the British during the Revolution, to be converted into a museum for Colonial and Revolutionary relics. The barracks was the headquarters of the British officers and at present is occupied by the Old Ladies' Home. Digitized by

# Boys and Girls.

All letters to this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, see Tribune Building, New York City.

# SALLY'S SILVER SIXPENCE.

By William Abbatt.



IROUGH the Western part of Westchester County, New York, flows a small stream which the Indians called Neperan River, but which the whites who built a saw-mill on its banks soon took to calling the Saw-mill River. You can judge for yourself whether that was

any improvement.

On its upper waters, where it is so narrow in places that a big boy can jump it, in the town now called Pleasantville, still stands a saw-mill and near it the miller's house, on the same spot as that which was there in 1780. Then it was Hammond's Mill, and Stoats Hammond the miller lived in the house, or did when he was not called away on duty with the second regiment of Westchester militia, in which he was a Sergeant, And these calls came pretty often, for there were constantly small parties of British from King's Bridge on Morrisania, riding over the country, seizing cattle, crops, horses or men. Then the militia would be called out in a hurry, perhaps for two or three days only, perhaps longer. Some times two or three men of war would sail up the Hudson as far as Sing Sing, and send a hundred sailors and marines ashore for plunder; the militia would gather, there would be brisk skirmishing and two or three on either side would be killed or wounded, old letters of that time are full of stories of such encounters.

The miller's family were, his wife and two children, David and Sally, fourteen and twelve years old. David was a hearty country boy, almost old enough to be a soldier, or at any rate a drummer-boy and, how much he wanted to be, but his father said one in the family was enough at a time, and what would become of the mill? So Davy had to stay when his father was away, and do his best to run it when anyone came with wheat or corn to be ground, (it was a grist-mill as well as saw-mill) but there were not many customers there, for you can see that when the enemy was around most of the neighbors were in the ranks of the militia and grinding had to wait. Sometimes, when flour or meal had to be had wife or daughter had to come with the grain, and Sally would come in and help in running things. In the winters he and Sally went to school as much as they could, in the old school-house at Chappagna, about three miles away, (how would you like a six-mile walk of that sort?) There was a certain spice of fear in going to school in the "Neutral Ground," when the British or their allies the "Cowboys" were "out." Had not Tarleton's and Simcoe's dragoons ridden through Chappagna one day in '77 as Davy and Sally were near the schooland had not a "red-coat" trooper seen them, and yelled ferociously at them, swinging his sabre as they ran down a lane and scrambled over a high rail fence they felt sure his horse could not jump. And had not news come down from the village of Yorktown, above the Croton River, next day, that the soldiers had burnt the Presbyterian Church there, openly regretting that Parson Sacket had escaped, and so could not be burnt too?

Among the scholars was Jesse Thorn, the son of a Quaker farmer who lived at the forks of the road in Chappagna. He was about Sally's age and a great friend of both the Hammonds, though, as his father was

a strict "Friend" and would neither fight with the patriots nor swear allegiance to the British, he was not popular with many of the boys. On a Saturday in September, about ten o'clock David was splitting kindlings in the woodshed and Sally drawing up the bucket from the well near the house, when the sound of horse-hoofs on stones was heard, and a young man on horseback came up the slight ascent from the road, towards the well. Travellers were rare then, and both the children stopped work to look. He wore a long blue cloak which covered him down to the knees, below which were handsome riding boots, such as very few persons possessed them. As he reined up at the well he said, in a clear, pleasant tone, "Give me a drink, please?" "Yes Sir," said Sally promptly, "I'll get a cup," and she went to the back door, meeting her mother who was coming out at the moment with a small bowl, which Sally took, filled from the bucket, passed on the curb and held up to him. The rider let the reins fall on the horse's neck, ank stooping took the bowl with both hands. Davy came forward and held the bridle while the stranger drank the water to the last drop, as though very thirsty.

"That's good water" he said heartily. "Here's a

sixpence for you, my little maid."

"Thank you sir," shyly said Sally. "Am I on the right road if I want to get to Dobbs' Ferry?" he asked Davy. "Yes sir." "Are there any scouts hereabouts, do you know?" "Yes sir, there's a party of them at Young's tavern." "And how far below is that?" "About a mile, maybe a little more."

"Ah and if I were going to Tarrytown, now, how's the road there?" "You'll have to go back sir to the Corner, near a mile, and take the road straight west." "Well, I see you know all about the roads here. Goodbye, both of you"—and clattering down the little hill he was soon out of sight on the road he had come.

The children and their mother stood looking after him. "Wasn't he handsome, mother? and see, he gave me a silver sixpence. Was he an officer, I wonder? "He didn't seem to have any uniform." "I don't know," said Mrs. Hammond, doubtfully. "But he had spurs on his boots, I saw 'em," said Davy, excitedly. "I guess he's one of General Washington's officers; he had such a handsome horse. But the mane was all full of burs, and the tail too." "I guess he takes better care of himself than of the horse," said his mother, smiling. "But go in, Sally, and tell Father about him—he will have seen him from the window and want to hear about it."

A year before, Sergeant Hammond had been shot through one leg in a skirmish with a British detachment near Sing Sing. The wound had never healed, and had kept him at home ever since, able to do but little work. Sally told him about the stranger, and put her sixpence carefully in the blue china pitcher on the mantel-shelf for safety. Specie—"hard money" as it was then called—was very scarce, and she felt quite rich with the sixpence, and sevenpence besides, in copper, making the little pitcher quite heavy.

On Monday the two young Hammonds went to school, which had begun earlier than usual that year. Of course they had to talk about the stranger's visit, but to his great surprise Davy found another boy had seen him. This was Jesse Thorne. A stranger, riding a brown horse, had stopped at the Thorne house on Saturday morning and asked his way south. Jesse observed him closely while his father talked with him, and on comparing notes the boys were satisfied it was the same man. "Did thee notice the letters on the horse's shoulder?" asked Jesse.

To be Concluded Next Month.
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# CORRESPONDENCE.

January 10, 1901.

L. H. CORNISH Dear Sir:-Enclosed find one dollar to cancel my aubscription for the coming year. I have come to consider "The Spirit of '76" a necessity on Yours truly, my reading table

MILLIE J. CHAPMAN.

WANTED:-Name and address of contributor who sent us item of Byram family—page 196 of Genealogical Guide to Karly Settlers of America in August, 1899 issue of Spirit of '76.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Dear Sir:-I have not received the December of Spirit of '76. I feel satisfied it was overlooked and I deem it too valuable a work to be without. To be without would be a detriment to patriotism. You'rs truly, W. P. C. COCKEY,

Baltimore, Maryland.

There is a great deal of "detriment to patriotism" in our Patriotic Societies apparently from the number who do not subscribe to the Spirit of '76. EDITOR

WANTED:-Any information of one Dinah Standish. She was of New England stock at an early date, probably from Capt. Myles Standish. she possibly married a Winchester or a Sawyer. Correspondence desired with anyone who knows of a Dinah Standish by

MRS. JOHN A. WATLING,

Vpsilanti, Mich.

EDSTOR OF SPIRIT OF '76,

Dear Sir;-It affords me the greatest pleasure to renew my subscription to your paper that is of infinite value to me. Please find enclosed postal order for one dollar, the subscription price for the coming year.

Truly yours,

CAROLINE S. I. PRENTISS.

January ninth, 1901,

Burlington, New Jersey.

December 5, 1900. I much prefer the Spirit of '76 with Genealogical Guide omitted. So much of it as related to Avery family was worse than useless. From

> BLROY M. AVERY. Cleveland, O.

> > BOSTON, Dec. 10, 1900

DEAR MR. CORNISH:-Anyone familiar with the picture of the Lexington monument on the battlefield in that historic town must have smiled at the use you made of the cut to illustrate the family burial place of the Howmans in your October number.

If not too late you might say that "this monument was erected by the inhabitants of Lexington, at the expense of the Commonwealth of Massa chusetts, to the memory of their fellow citicens Ensign Robert Munroe and Messrs. Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jr., Isaac Muszy, Caleb Harrington and John Brown of Lexington, and Asabel Porter of Woburn, who fell on this field, the first victims to the sword of British tyranny and oppression, on the morning of the ever memorable nineteenth of April, 1775." Yours respectfully,

HERSERT W. KIMBALL

Can any of the readers of " Spirit of '76 give me information regarding the ancestry of Hans Heinrich Glock, Clock or Klock, born in Germany, 1688, and died near St. Johnsville, N. Y., 1760, or any word pertaining to his descendants. Also, information desired of the military service rendered in the Revolutionary War by George Klock (Glock or Clock), who died 1790; Johannis Klock (Glock or Clock), Jacob I. Klock (Glock or Clock), 1945— 1828. Whose daughter was Magdelane Klock? Whom did she marry? Whose daughter was Anna G. Klock, 1952—1804. Give ancestay, descendants and military service of Colonel Jacob Klock, who commanded the yon Co. (New York) Militia. Address,

GERTRUDE E. WALHATH YOUNG. Adams, New, York. LOUIS H. CORNISM.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 18, 1901.

Editor of Spirit of 'yo.

I enclose \$1.00 for subscription for this year. I have an idea that your enterprise is kept a going under difficulties and discouragements. I do not wish to pose as a critic or general fault-finder, but it does seem to me that our S. A. R. organization does not amount to as much as it might or ought to. I do not mean to be offensive but it seems to me there is a large amount of "snobbishness" about it and too little regard for genuine royal American manhood; too much of hero worship; too little attention is paid to the underlying principles of a Republican government based on the natural right which are ours because we are men. I heartily wish and believe that a far better record of the Connecticut men who served in the War of the Revolution could be had if our State Association would take the matter in hand and devote some of the money that is expended on \$4.00 banquets to a more complete history of the Conn. towns during that struggle. When it commenced there were ye towns in Conn. and yout its close. With proper effort I think a far better and more complete list of the "Men of the Revo-Intion " could be obtained than we now have. Valuable as our "Connecticut Records" is it might be much improved if our S. A. R. will take hold of the matter rightly. Yours, etc.,

WM. WALLACK LEE.

"THE SPIRIT OF '96,"

Gentlomen:-Please discontinue the Spirit of '76. It seems to be nothing but an organ of the S. A. R., of which, while a member, I think gets too much notice and the D. R's ger no notice whatever.

R. T. S., BEACON, ST. B.

This is a specimen of the encouragement we frequently receive from members of the S. A. R. "The Spirit" is the official organ of that organiration, but receives small benefit from it.

The D. R's. when Mrs. Leslie Wead was Historian General, had all the space they cared to fill and the Society was well taken care of. No item sent us by the D. R. but what has been published. This particular member of the S. A. R. is but one of 9,000, all of whom are perfectly able to subscribe for their official organ, but do not take interest enough in it or their society EDITOR. tounake either a power for doing good.

MASSILON, Ohio, January 14th, 1901,

"THE SPIRET OF '76" PUB. Co., Mr. Editor;-Enclosed find a clipping from the Evening Independent of this place, which may be of interest to you. I have seen the book from which these extracts were taken and had thought of borrowing it in order to send you some of the interesting portions. The matter is as interesting as the spelling is phoretic, and the diary ends in the early part of the Revolution, red.

By your valuable and interesting journal I read a few months since of Nathan Hale Chapter, D. A. R., of East Hudham or elsewhere. I tried a long time to gather together here a sufficient personnel for a chapter of of the S. A. R., and have it called for Nathan Hale, as pure a patriot and as brave a man as ever illuminated the pages of American history. I would like to read of chapters called after Daniel Morgan, Nathaniel Green, Richard Montgomery, Philip Schuyler and many others, not forgetting that grand patriot, Henry Kure nor Joseph Warren.

I take off my hat to the D. A. R.'s of East Haddam for their suitable selection of a glorious name for their chapter. It makes me feel an impulse to call them D. B. A, R's. Believe me yours very truly,

A. PER SEE PEASE, S. A. R.; U. A. R.

P. S .- I spent a part of the past two winters preceding this abroad for the benefit of my health. I came across S. A. R. buttons in Egypt, Italy, Germany, France and Great Britain. Evidently our shadow is not becoming less. A. P. S. P.

A united number of Bailey's Ancestrial album, flexible covers and the Spirit of '76 for one year for two dollars. I will take the first opportunity to put it into the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,

Late V. P. Gen. in charge of Organization.

The Empire State Society, S. A. R., will hold its annual banquet, Friday, Feb. 15th, in the rooms of the Aldine Club, 18th street and 5th avenue. Good speakers will be present. Members can invite their friends, ladies will attend, tickets \$3,00 each may be procured from Mr. Henry Lincoln Morris, Treasurer of the Committee, 282 Broadway.

Colonial Life Among the Puritans will be given at the Westminister Presbyterian Church, West 23rd street, near 7th avenue, Tuesday evening, March 5th. Admission 50 cents.

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# MARCH CENTURY



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J. M. Toner, I.L.D., Pres. of Columbian Historical Society, Washington, D. C., and Pres. of Washington Monument Association, D. C., says "When I took up this book, I c viid not lay it down till I had read it from cover to cover, notes and all. It is a great national epic, worthy of Homer—and amid the privations of the period, it shows our Washington, "steel clad against despair." The characters will live in the future as here drawn, and the presentation of each is so just. It will grow from age to age in grandeur like Milton's Paradiae Lost. There are a hundred speeches in this work each equal to that of Lincoln at Gettyshurg. Future ages will erect statues to this author, and poets sing of his natal day."

Frank B. Carpenter. Author of "Life of Lincoln," "Six Months in the White House," and Artist of 'Emancipation Proclamation" in Washington, and "Arbitration of Alabama Claims" in Windsor Castle, England, says: "I became more deeply interested in this Drama" than ever before in a book of its class. In constructive ability it is most wonderful. The whole story of our arruggle for freedom is told. Its language is poetic blank were as can readily be observed, and it should be so printed. It is the work of a copyist to give it the metrical form, for which evidently it is written. It is a work to live, and for this generation to be proud of. It is more faccinating than any romance. Hereafter, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and others of the era of 1776 will be the men that the author has made to apeak and walk in this noble story. When the bronze monument to Nathan Hale, erected in the City Hall Park, New York, shall have surrendered to the performing forces of time, the Nathan Hale of this book will still continue to be an inspiring influence touching every heart."

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As a record of the work accomplished during the first two years of the organization of the societies, this history will be of great and immediate value to the officers of the Chapters' who are in search of facts. An "Autograph" edition will be printed by the independence Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, and soid only to the officers and members of the secretion, on subscription, at \$1.00 a copy. The book will be three hundred pages, git top, royal octave, bound in cloth, illustrated with portraits and numerous reproductions of letters, documents, official correspondence and commission, and limited to Five Theorems optics.

Date of issue, March 15th. Books sent charges prepaid,
To subscribe, send name and number in General Society, with check or money order for \$1.00 payable to Charles P. Mund, Treasurer, Independence Publishing Company, 14 Nouth For 1th Street, Philadelphia.

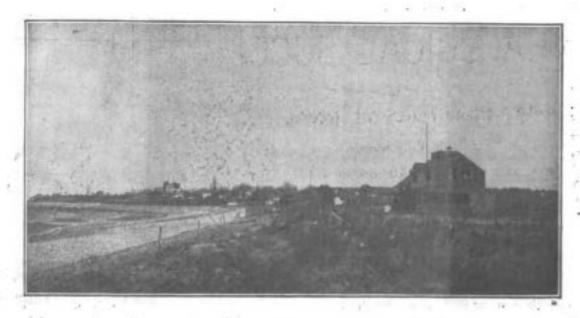
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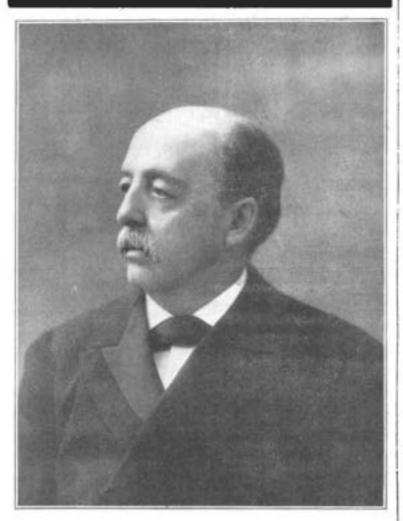
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# Headquarters Sons of the American Revolution



This handsomely furnished hotel is situated in the fashionable part of the city opposite the Carnegie Library and will be used as the headquarters of the Society during the Annual Congress, April 10 and May 181, 1901.

The hotel is conducted on the European plan, Terms \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. The hotel can accommodate all the delegates but those securing rooms now will have more to select from than later.

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Vol II of the Genealogical Guide, containing the Bradford Coat of Arms on parchment paper, may be had for \$1,00 each. Contains names of the first settlers from Bonnycastle to Danemore.

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## THE GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

Of the early settlers of America will be continued as part of the paper as heretofore beginning with the March issue, where it was left off, and it will be continued until finished. Sketches of the Coats of Arms of the early settlers will be a feature.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

PRINTED MONTHLY, BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,

AT THE CORNER OF NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STS., MORSE BUILDING, ROOMS 27 AND 28, NEW YORK,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR OR TEN CENTS A COPY.

VOL. VII. Number 7 CONTENTS EDITORIALS THE OLD MILLER HOUSE AT BOTTLE Page 130 WORK OF THE S. A R. TO PREVENT HILL Page 136 THE DESECRATION OF THE FAG Page 131 MISCELLANEOUS Page 137 HISTORIC SPOTS PROTECTED Page 133 CORRESPONDENCE Page 137 IN MEMORIAM 133 GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO AMONG THE SOCIETIES EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA Page 134 Pages 177 BOYS AND GIRLS to 184 Page 135

The Morris House, Washington's Headquarters in New York, is to be preserved and the grounds are to be purchased by the city and laid out for a public park.

For more than a year the Spirit of '76 has agitated the subject and made a nuisance of itself among its friends, appealing to them to attend meetings of the Board of Public Improvements, and some of them have responded nobly, as the result shows.

At first little impression was made upon the members of the Board, but whence the thought at last reached them that there were a few disinterested mortals who held in reverence a spot made hallowed by the presence of the father of our country, and who gave their time and eloquence that the old place might be preserved, they listened to the proceedings and responded to nobly.

At the last meeting of the Board Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Edward Payson Cone, Vice-President of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places, and the editor of the Spirit of '76 were present.

To the eloquence and arguments of Walter S. Logan and Edward Hagaman Hall and the terse and emphatic approval of President Holahan of the Board, the other members succumbed; the resolution waspassed unanimously.

The Spirit of '76 heartily thanks those who have assisted it.

After a vigorous campaign Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the wife of the Senator from Indiana, was elected President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A full report of the proceedings from day to day may be had by sending to the Washington Post, The Patriotic Review of Boston will also comment upon the Congress, and some time during the summer the American Monthly Magazine will have a stenographic report. This will suffice, we think, and consider it policy to withhold our remarks, which might be misconstrued.

When a man makes suggestions about a women's congress he puts his foot in it, and has his corns tread on for his indiscretion. Two years ago Speaker Thomas B. Reed was the victim; this year General Horatio C. King had to suffer, and I find there are other great men besides myself who make trouble for themselves by being obliging.

It was said that President McKinley's endorsement of Mrs. Fairbanks led to her election, and thus we take it that Mrs. McLean was defeated because we were not as well known in Washington as McKinley.

UR offer of looking up Coats of Arms has been taken advantage of by numerous readers, and so far every name asked for has been found to have had a Coat of Arms to their credit, and a tracing has been sent, which has in most instances, led to an order for a painted one for framing.

Where it is possible our artist would prefer a tracing to the technical description; as for example, this description was sent us to draw from, "Mast one in cheif a a grey hound convent table." The convent table really was "courant sable."

THE supplement in this issue contains tracings of the Coat of Arms described in the Genealogical Register to the early settlers of America, under the letter A, the following issues will contain similar lists until all the Coats of Arms described in this work shall have been illustrated.

A handsomely painted and accurate fac simile in proper colors, 7x10, mounted on mat, 15x18, for \$5.00, or mantled with helmet and lambrequins for \$8.00. These we guarantee are as good work as others charge \$25.00 for.

OL. ALBERT J. LOGAN of the Penn Society hopes that there will be a large attendance at the Convention.

The Hotel Schenley is a modern fireproof first-class hotel of ten stories, situated in the most fashionable part of Pittsburgh, and can accommodate all who attend.

There are various routes to reach Pittsburgh besides the Penna. R. R., although that is the most direct for the eastern and New York and New Jersey delegates.

There is a Pittsburgh Limited on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. that leaves New York early in the evening, reaching Pittsburgh early the next morning.

Rates for a round trip ticket from New York to Pittsburgh, returning by way of Buffalo, going out by one road, returning by another, giving the delegates a chance to visit the Pan American Exhibit May 2nd, have been applied for, and the railroad offering the best service and inducements will probably get the traffic.

If the numerous eastern delegates would kindly suggest their preference, arrangements would be made to go out in a body from New York, and amidst congenial compatriots the journey could be made an enjoyable one.

The Pennsylvania Society has added fifty-one members to its ranks during the past three months, a growth to be proud of.

Digitized by

Work of ... the ...

# Sons of the ...... American Revolution

To Prevent The Desecration of the Flag...

UNITED STATES SENATE, ) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1901.

My Dear Gent. Breckinrike:—I have your note of Jan. 26th, and I shall be very glad to introduce in the Senate the bill to prevent the desecration of the Flag. I shall send copies of the bill to Col. Prime tomorrow.

Very truly yours,

General J. C. Breckinridge.

H. C. Lodge,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1901.

MY DEAR SENATOR:

The kind note of Senator Hoar is just received

under your frank.

It was understood that this matter had received some attention from the individual members of the Senate and Congress or its Committee a lustrum or more ago, and perhaps there may have been some evidences then that the only established means to afford protection to the National Flag elsewhere than against the public enemy appeared to reside in public opinion, or possibly in force even if not in law. It is believed that public opinion is more aroused upon the question now, and, for instance, any attempt to drag our flag at a horse's tail for the purpose of indignity, would not meet with approval, but with reprobation even from civilized public enemies. Indeed the sensitiveness upon the subject has reached the point that the enclosed letters from Admiral Dewey and General Miles may indicate that some former familiar uses are now hardly recognized as decorous; and not only are they habitually discontinued, but evidences of attentive respect are becoming increasingly familiar.

Doubtless the National Congress knows best, individually and collectively, what is possible and desirable to be accomplished by law in this direction, in which those who are interested may be thought unduly earnest. The Flag means no more to them than to all their fellow citizens; the sacrifices for it fall no heavier on them. What it means cannot be maintained with greater devotion by one than by the other class of our fellow citizens. We would like to have the aid of the law. If this is impossible now, we can but bide our time and continue our efforts. Such uses of the flag as for a floor covering, or for sleeping on, are evidently in their decadence, and perhaps are fairly discontinued; and others of like nature are not as unnoticed nor fully approve as appeared the wont once. I am sure every Senator and Congressman will feel every confidence that such men as represent the State and National Societies of the patriotic organizations have no desire to intrude their views or presence nor break any custom or rule of their honored bodies; but they merely stand ready by humble petition or in person to represent the feeling we rest assured that they and all share for every possible protection and respect for the Flag we unite to reverence and serve.

Thanking you and all for your considerate attention and favorable action.

Yours most sincerely, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, President General, Sons of the American Revolution, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,

U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADMIRAL, 1747 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, April 10, 1900.

Dear General Breckinridge:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and beg to express my hearty sympathy with the objects of the American Flag Association. I have always been opposed to desecration of the flag, in any form whatever; and I have seen, during my service in the Navy, great advances in the respect shown it even by our sailors. In the olden days it was not an uncommon thing for a flag to be folded and used as a cushion in a boat; but this would not be thought of at the present time. Indeed, the flag is now regarded as a most sacred object in the Navy, and on board ship, whenever it is hoisted, all work stops, all hands stand silent, and every officer and man salutes. I hope the day is not distant when all people shall cease to abuse or desecrate the flag of our beloved counfry.

Very truly yours, George Dewey

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President General, S. A. R., Washington, D. C.

> HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 19, 1900.

Dear General Breckinridge:

I have your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the work of the American Flag Association, and I cannot commend too highly the object for which it wrs organized.

I have frequently noticed the vulgar desecration of our country's sacred emblem by those who should hold it in highest esteem, though I must say I believe this has come more from a commercial spirit than from any lack of true patriotism,

In the Army the flag is certainly receiving more outward respect, at least, than ever before, and more is being made of the ceremony, "Escort of the Colors," which to the soldier, especially to the young recruit, ought to be rendered the most impressive of all the functions in which he is required to take part.

Let the question of inculcating love of flag and country be taken up more seriously by our educators, and while patriotism should be spontaneous and cannot be legislated into the hearts of a people, I believe that laws to descrate or it a serious and punishable offense should be passed making pervert for any improper use the sacred symbol of our glorious republic.

I remain, yours very truly'

Nelson A. Miles, Major General, U. S. Army.

To Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President General, S. A. R., Washington, D. C.,

> COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1901.

Dear Mr. Lodge:

I have received the letter of General Breckinridge asking a hearing before the Judiciary Committee on the bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag. Please say to General Breckinridge that the Committee will carefully consider any typewritten or printed communication that he may like to make, but that it is utterly impossible for them to give hearings on measures which are referred to them. This rule has been adhered to without a single exception for many years. The only exception ever made, that I know of, took place many ago when Mr. Edmunds was Chairman, and the arrangement was made in his absence and much to his indignation. We could not do one year's work in ten if we were to give hearings to persons who desire to give us their views on matters of general legislation.

I am faithfully yours, GEO. F. HOAR.

Hon, Henry Cabot Lodge U. S. Senate.

Personal.

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 19, 1901.

Dear General Breckinridge:

I have your letter of the 18th and the enclosures. I am in entire sympathy with the movement of your Society to prevent desecration of the flag, and, as you know, I should be very glad to help you in any way I could. This legislation, however, is entirely in the hands of the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, and I fear that at this late day in the session it will not be possible to secure the passage of the bill you are interested in. I shall be very glad to lay your letter before Senator Hoar for his consideration and for the attention of the Committee.

Very truly yours,

H. C. Lodge.

General J. C. Breckinridge.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT-GENERAL, 1314 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, February 19, 1901.

My Dear Senator:

I send you herewith a copy of a petition now being largely signed by the general officers and State Presidents of the Sons of the American Revolution. Any assistance you may be willing to render in aiding this good work as outlined in S, 5772, now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, will be much appreciated. As the grosser forms of desecrating the flag or showing disrespect to it fade away and no need exists to order its guardians " if any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," some judicial protection may still be called for to guard against the milder forms of disrespect, which greed instead of hate or inconsiderateness inspires. So the voice of the law-maker as well as the deed of our soldiers, is sought for on the side of the public sentiment which crave every proper protection for the flag, which should be kept duly sacred as the emblem of what is so dear to American hearts.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, President-General.
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled;

We, the members of the Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee in the name of the officers and members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, do humbly pray the Senate and House of Representatives for what may appear proper

or needed action by the Congress of the United States to secure the flag, adopted June 14, 1777, from any other than the use intended, or from any desecration; and we respectfully refer to the testimony offered from time to time by our fellow citizens, that indicates a decorous regard for its sacred character as deserving of recognition and maintenance under the law as well as in the hearts of our fellow-countrymen, and to this end we will ever pray.

Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, President-General; Thomas M. Anderson, Vice-President-General; John H. Gilbert, Vice-President-General; Francis H. Appleton, Vice-President-General; E. S. Greeley, Vice-President-General; Howard DeHaven Ross, Vice-President-General; Samuel Eberly Gross, Secretary-General; Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Treasurer-General; A. Howard Clark, Registrar-General; Theodore S. Peck, Historian-General; Ethelbert D. Warfield, Chaplain-General; Franklin Murphy, Member Executive Committee; Dr. W. Bayne, Member Executive Committee; Edwin Warfield, Member Executive Committee; William A. La Motte, President Delaware Society; Thomas M. Vincent, President D. C. Society; James H. Gilbert, President Illinois Society; William E. English, President Indiana Society; Damon Noble Sprague, President Iowa Society; Edwin Warfield, President Maryland Society; Francis Henry Appleton, President Massachusetts Society; Edward C. Stringer, President Minnesota Society; John Whitehead, President New Jersey Society; Robert B. Roosevelt, President Empire State Society; Charles Noble Gregory, President Wisconsin Society.

HOUSE BILL 13,933. SENATE BILL 5,772.

In the House of Representatives, January 30, 1991, Mr. Tompkins introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place, or cause to be placed, any words, or figures. or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or design, or device, or symbol or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature whatever upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or shall expose or caused to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color, or eneign of the United States upon which shall be printed, painted or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any words, or figures, or numbers, or marks, or inscriptions, or pictures, or design, or device, or symbol, or token, or notice, or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature or kind whatever, or who shall expose to public view, or shall manufacture, or sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale or for use any article, or thing, or substance, being an article of merchandise or a receptacle of merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, or attached, or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, to advertise or call attention to, or to decorate, or to ornament, or to mark, or to distinguish the article or thing on which so placed, or shall publicly mutilate, trample upon, or publicly deface, or defy, or defile, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC, 2. That the words "flag," "standard," "color," or "ensign" of the United States as used in this Act shall include any flag, any standard, any color, any ensign, or any representation of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, or a picture of a flag, standard, color, or ensign, made of any substance whatever, or represented on any substance whatever, and of any size whatever, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States, or a picture or a representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, or the colors, or the standard, or the ensign of the United States of America.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall not apply to any Act permitted by the statutes of the United States or by the United States Army and Navy Regulations, nor shall this Act be construed to apply to the regular issue of a newspaper or other periodical on which shall be printed said flag disconnected from any advertisement.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

A new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, called the "Women of '76," was inaugurated recently at the residence of Mrs. S. V. White, on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The members, numbering thirteen, are the graduates from a chapter of Children of the American Revolution, formed at Mrs. White's house ten years ago, and which has been under Mrs. White's fostering care ever since. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, New York State Regent, was present, and presented the charter to the new chapter, with greetings to its Regent, Miss Kate Carleton. Mrs. C. H. Terry, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, presided. Other speakers were Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Regent of the new West Point Chapter of New York city, and Miss Forsyth, Vice-President-General of the National Society, D.A.R.

# In Wemoriam.

The Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, with deepest regret, announces the death of compatriot Cushman Kellogg Davis, our honorary Vice-President since December 26, 1894; and a Vice-President General of the National Society in 1895.

A direct descendant of Elder Thomas Cushman, of Plymouth, and of Mary Allerton, his wife (who was the last survivor of the Mayflower pilgrims); a great-grandson of Nathaniel Cushman, who served nearly three years in the Connecticut Continental Line and took part in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth during the Revolution; a son of Major Horatio N. Davis (surviving him), who served with the Wisconsin Volunteers during the Civil War, and himself a lieutenant from the same state for two years, no man was better equipped by ancestral and personal influences for patriotic duty.

Governor from 1874 to 1876, and United States Senator from 1887 to the time of his death, no Minnesotan ever acquired or exerted so great an influence in public affairs or has been so widely known, at home and abroad, as a scholarly, able and safe statesman.

We who knew his kindly personal qualities, unaffected by the high honors which he attained, can never forget our friend, Cushman Kellogg Davis.

# HISTORIC SPOTS PROTECTED.

THE Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects refers in its report to the New York Legislature for 1900 to the efforts for the preservation of the Palisades. "This noble work of creation [the Palisades], famous throughout the world, has of late years been the object of a commercial vandalism so extensive as to threaten its serious impairment if permitted to continue," the report says. "The offenders have been the quarrymen, who have found these cliffs a profitable source from which to obtain material for paving and crushed stone for roadmaking."

The report recites the appointment of the State commissions in New York and New Jersey to prepare the way for the establishment of an Interstate Palisades Park, and the work of the commissions with its promise of ultimate success when a park shall extend from the beginning of the Palisades at Fort Lee to their termination thirteen and a half miles up the Hudson River at Piermont, N. Y. The legislative bills in the two States, resulting from the commissions' work, the report says, "taken together form the first definite and effective steps thus far jointly taken by the adjoining States for the conversion of one of the most beautiful and impressive scenic features of the Hudson."

The society in its capacity of public trustee is now in custody of the State reservation of the battlefield of Stony Point, and it' has in hand important plans for the rehabilitation of the battlefield. The society hopes to have committed to its care similarly the battlefield of Lake George. The Stony Point reservation is now placarded with signs of warning to trespassers, the work of the society, which employs a watchman to protect the State's property there.

The proposed reservation of Watkins Glen, the report says, can be made to yield an income of 2 1-2 per cent, on the purchase price within two years, and the society is persuaded that within five years the income could be raised to five per cent. from hotel and other privileges.

The society is anxious that steps be taken, and has already done what it could to that end, for the preservation of the Philipse manor hall at Yonkers. The report says: "It is built of brick imported from Holland and is at the same time one of the State's most ancient buildings and one of its best preserved specimens of Dutch colonial architecture. It stands almost alone in representing in this country the feudal system, which dominated all Europe, in the Middle Ages and which had a temporary tenure in the New World after the settlement of this colony. In the early history of New York State there were but three great manors having the peculiar feudal rights which centred in the lord of the manor the legislative, executive and judicial authority and converted the occupants of the land into his servants. These were the Philipse, Van Cortlandt and Van Rensselaer manors."

The society has lent its influence in New York city for the preservation of Fraunce's tavern, the Poe cottage and the Jumel mansion particularly, and has sought to prevent further loss of street names of historical interest in this city through the recurring efforts of the thoughtless to rename old thoroughfares here, as in the substitution of Park row for Chatham street. It has also sought to overcome the sentiment of similar character which every little while makes itself felt in villages and seeks to have their historic names changed. Among other matters to which the society has given its attention are the diversion of water from Niagara Falls for commercial or drainage purposes and the methods of land-scape gardening in Central Park of this city.

# Among the Societies.

## SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

At a meeting held in Detroit February 19th the Michigan Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized with twenty-five charter members. Officers as follows: J. D. Hawks, Governor; Joseph Sumner Rogers, Deputy Governor; Mrs. Lyman H. Baldwin, Secretary; Mrs. Austin Y. Ladue, Treasurer; Mr. J. E. Howard, Historian.

# TWO PRIZES OF FIFTY DOLLARS.

OFFERED TO COLLEGIANS BY SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS-

In order to call attention in the colleges and universities of Michigan to the coming celebration of the bicentenary of the settlement of Detroit, two prizes of \$50 each will be offered for the best papers upon "The French Occupation" and "The English Supremacy," respectively. These papers are to be written by students in any incorporated college or university in the State of Michigan, the President designating three students of his institution who may compete. The papers accepted must be written in good English and contain not less than sixteen hundred words and not more than two thousand, the same to be placed in the hands of the Secretary, Charles A. DuCharme, D. troit, Mich., by May 1, 1901.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan will give a banquet on June 5th, being the date that Cadelac started from Montreal in 1701. The Committee of Arrangements for this function are the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., Sidney Trowbridge Miller, Edwin Wells Gibson, Truman Handy Newberry.

HE Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held its ninth annual public celebration of Washington's Birthday, in which, as for several years past, the Sons of the Revolution joined, at the Peoples Church in Saint Paul, Friday, the 22nd inst. The Hon. Robert G. Evans of Minneapolis made a brief address and the Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D.D., of Saint Paul delivered the oration. Music was furnished by the Metropolitan Quartette and by a chorus of school children, under the direction of Miss Elsie M. Shawe. The banquet of our Society in the evening at the Aberdeen, in Saint Paul, was a very pleasant affair. The toasts were responded to by Compatriot S. R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota; Rev. Dr. Bushnell, the new pastor of Westminster Church, Minneapolis; Adam Bede, Esq., EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN, Secretary. and others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1901.

Editor of the Spirit of '76.

Sir:—I notice in your January number, page 100, in an article on the Daughters of the American Revolution, the statement that "In the Cuban war the daughters assisted the Red Cross Nurses and other organizations with splendid energy and efficiency." I beg to call your attention to the fact that this is entirely erroneous, as the D. A. R. Hospital Corps, which was organized in April, 1898, did not assist any organization whatever, but occupied itself in performing what was practically official work for the U. S. Government. The main part of this work was the appointment, with rare exceptions, of all the army nurses who served in the Spanish war prior to September 7th, to the number of about 1,000. The term

of "Red Cross Nurse" has no established meaning, but as its used by you, I judge the nurses employed by the American National Red Cross are intended. There were six of these who helped the soldiers for a few weeks in July and August, 1898. Comparisons are odious, but it may be remarked that between one and two hundred of the army nurses selected by the D. A. R. Hospital Corps for appointment have remained in the army and are among the nurses who are serving at the present day. There were several organizations which "assisted" the Daughters. For further particulars I would refer you to the second annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recently published by Congress. It will interest the D. A. R. to know that the Nurse Corps has, by the new Reorganization Bill, been made a regular and permanent part of the U. S. Army. It is composed entirely of trained women Yours very truly,

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, M. D., Late Director D. A. R. Hospital Corps. Until recently Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and in charge Army Nurse Corps.

T the meeting of the North Bridge Chapter held in Salem, Mass., February 1, at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Carlton, the Regent, Miss Emelie Ropes, presided.

Miss Hunt gave an account of her recent visit to Washington when, with the representatives of other patriotic societies, the Daughters of the Revolution appeared before the Committee of Congress, to whom the bill to make Valley Forge a National Military Park had been referred. Secretary Root met the delegation at his office in the magnificent War and Navy Building, and later by special appointment, the party had an interview with President McKinley at the White

This report was of special interest to the Chapter, because Congressman McAleer's bill for this object was introduced in the House at the request of the Daughters of the Revolution. Ever since their Annual Meeting in April, 1899, the D. R. have been working to this end, believing that the site of the historic camp should belong to the whole nation rather than to the State of Pennsylvania, and should be preserved therefore as an object lesson in patriotism for coming generations.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 :

The following resolution was passed at the Business Conference of the Connecticut Chapters, D. A. R., held in Meriden February 6, 1901:

WHEREAS, Miss Eugenia Washington one of the founders of our Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and President also of the Society of Founders and Patriots, and great grand niece of General George Washington, has died in the month of December, 1900, and

WHEREAS, She was devoted to the welfare of the Daughters of the Revolution, and she had also lived a blameless, self-depending life, steady and faithful in her work in office at Washington, D. C.,

Resolved. That we mourn her death; that we offer our sympathies to her relatives and friends; also that we publish this resolution in the next issue of the American Monthly and The Spirit or '76.

By Order of the Conference, Mrs. Clarence E. Brower, Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 8, 1901. GOOGLE

# Boys and Girls.

All letters to this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

## SALLY'S SILVER SIXPENCE.

By William Abbatt. (Continued.)

"No-o" grudgingly admitted Davy. "Well, I didthey were U. S. A., and so I think he was in the Perhaps he was one of General Washing-ficers. Does thee think so? "I guess army. ton's officers. likely. Say, the horse's mane and tail were full of burs, didn't you see that?" "No, but I thought the gentleman well mannered. He spake me as civil as anyone could." "Pooh, he gave Sally a silver sixpence," said David triumphantly. This was a clincher which Jesse could not meet, but just then the bell rang, recess was over, and as the two boys' seats were on opposite sides of the room, they had no more chance to talk. But next day Jesse's turn came. "Did thee hear anything more about that officer?" he asked. "No, did you?" "Well," cautiously replied the young Quaker, "I'm not sure 'twas he, but First-Day afternoon, a man came past our house, and stopped a minute to water his horse. Father asked if there was any news from below, and he said he hadn't heard any, but some scouts had caught a spy at Tarrytown on Sixth Day." "Well, what about it?" "Why, don't thee see, the officer that we met "-" You don't mean he was a spy?" exclaimed David. "I don't know I'm sure, but a spy was stopped on the road"-"Say Jesse, you're dreaming. I tell you I'm sure he was one of the General's officers," indignantly asserted Davy.

"Well, just thee wait and maybe we'll hear more about him" philosophically replied Jesse, and thereupon he

devoted himself to a big piece of gingerbread.

Sure enough, on Thursday morning Master Tompkins, the school teacher, came into the one room of the school house, looking very grave indeed. Something was evidently coming, and it came. As soon as he had called over the roll he rapped on his desk, and in the hush that followed said: "Such important news has been received from General Washington's headquarters in the Highlands near West Point, that I shall tell it to you, and then school will be dismissed, that you may go home and repeat it. Now listen carefully." There was no need to say that, such a silence prevailed that a hungry mouse came out and nibbled the hunk of gingerbread Jesse had let fall in his rapt attention. Master Tompkins went on: "General Arnold, who commanded at West Point, lost to every sense of honor, of private and public obligation, was about to deliver up that important post into the hands of the enemy; but the treason has been discovered in time to prevent the fatal misfortune.

Arnold has made his escape to the enemy, but Major Andre, the Adjutant General to the British Army who came out as a spy, is our prisoner. General Washington has arrived at West Point from Hartford, and is no doubt taking proper measure to unravel fully so

awful a plot."

Master Tompkins was an elderly man, a veteran of the French and Indian war and had been in Arnold's force in the unsuccessful attack upon Quebec in 1775. The remembrance of that experience choked his voice, tears came to his eyes and it was several seconds before he could go on: "Boys and girls, God has saved our country from a great danger. It is wonderful that this is the first case of treason, where there might have been many, for the British are rich and our soldiers are poor. No doubt this officer, Major Andre, is the one who passed through here last Satur-

day, and with whom Jesse, David and Sally spoke, and who was afterwards taken at Tarrytown by several young men on a scout.

You may go home now, and not come again until next Monday. Tell your folks I have given you a holiday and say they ought to give thanks to night for the discovery of the plot. But first, let's give three cheers for General Washington and Liberty!

And give them they did with a will, Sally and the other girls as well as the boys. The venturesome mouse ran back to his hole scared out of his little wits, and the cobwebs on the rafters shook with the noise. Then they all poured out of doors, and gradually dispersed homeward. Only Master Tompkins was left, sitting at his old desk resting his head on his hands. "Who would have thought it" he murmured, "General Arnold a traitor. How he led us through the snow at Quebec, and how he fought at Saratoga! and now he's gone, fled to the enemy!"

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, three holidays in a row-of course the story of the mysterious traveller soon spread around, and Jesse, David and Sally were suddenly celebrated young people. Actually they had seen and talked with the British officer whom General Washington had sent down from West Point to the camp of General Greene in Orange County to be tried as a spy!

"Will they hang him, Father, do you think?" asked David, at supper Saturday. "Of course, my boy, he's a spy, and there's only one thing to do with such, that's to hang 'em. Don't you remember how quick the British hung poor Captain Hale, in New York, the very morning after they caught him? And General Putnam hung a British spy, up at Peekskill 'bout three years back"

"Oh father, he was such a nice gentleman, so handsome, and so polite," and Sally began to cry. "Pooh, Sally, 'handsome is as handsome does,' said her mother. "I think of poor Mr. Pelham, that the Cowboys killed at his own house in Poundridge last week; his little girl's crying for her father now, I'll warrant you."

Sunday came and the old bay horse was hitched to the older carryall and the Sergeant and the two children went to church at Chappaqua. The minister, in the "long prayer," offered thanks "that the country had escaped the great peril" which had been discovered, and

averted by Thy Servant General Washington.'

After the sermon several people asked David and Sally about the British officer, and of course the story had to be told over again. Jesse Thorne came over from the Friends' meeting house, and asked Davy, "Has thee heard the news about him!" "No, what is it? "My father was told General Washington said he should be hung today, so he may be dead now," gravely said Jesse.

"Where?" asked Sally, in an awe-struck whisper, "At Orangetown,-Tappan, the Dutch folks call it, It's on the other side of the river opposite Dobbs Ferry, General Greene is there with the army, thee knows.

A year passed, and the two young Hammonds were once more busy about household and garden, when a stranger came up the side road toward the well. saw him and said to her father, who, now well of his wound, was near, "I do believe 'tis a soldier." Mr. Hammond greeted the traveller, who wore a very shabby blue coat with dingy white facings, plain grey homespun breeches and blue yarn stockings, a battered three-cornered hat and carried a long musket over his shoulder. This was the only thing about him that was not shabby; it was clean and bright.

"Mornin', neighbor," he said, "Will ye give me breakfast? I'm on my way home "—he called it "hum"—
to Windham County." Soldier," said the sergeant,
"Jes' so, Corp'l. Enos Reynolds of Colonel Meigs' regiment. My time's out an T've got my discharge." He showed a paper to Mr. Hammond, who read it carefully.

"All right," he said heartily. "Come in, I'm always glad to help a comrade on his way. I've been in the militia myself, and been wounded." "Then ye know how 'tis. I've been lucky, nothin' but a scratch at Stony P'int. Old Connecticut did herself proud there, now I tell ye."

Breakfast over, the soldier lingered on the porch, talking with the sergeant and his wife. David and Sally came up. "Come here, Sally, and show Mr. Reynolds the sixpence the officer gave you." Sally went in and came back, carefully carrying her beloved blue pitcher,

from which she took the cherished sixpence.

"She got it from the Britisher who was taken as a spy at Tarrytown last year," said her mother. Major Andrew! You don't say so. Why I saw him hung over to Orangetown." "Did you, though," said the Sergeant, much interested. "Tell us about it. He stopped here for a drink of water, that's how Sally got it." "Wa'al," said the Connecticut veteran, "there was a tremenjous crowd o' folks there. All the men that wa'n't on sentry duty an' every officer but General Washington himself-he wouldn't come, it was real dignified of him to stay away. I was on sick list then or I couldn't hev' been there, for the regiment hed been sent to West P'int as soon's Arnold's doin's was found out. But I was strong enough to get out and up the hill to see the hull proceedin's. Major Andre was a mighty brave manjest as cool's if he'd been a free man reviewin' our troops. He fixed himself all ready to be hung, and stood up in the cast as straight as an arrer. Then Colonel Scammell said he could speak if he wanted, fur 'twas his last chance. He bowed to the Colonel as polite as possible, an' says in a voice as loud and clear's though he was 'All I have to say, gengivin' orders to his own men. tlemen, is this: I request you to bear witness I die like a brave man." An' he did. He was grit clear through, and there wasn't man, woman nor child in the hull crowd but was sorry fur him, and wished we could a hung Arnold in his place. Why, I see some o' the men and officers tew a cryin,' an' old soldiers don't cry easy I tell ye.

After 'twas all over we buried him close by. General Washington had let him send to New York an' hed his servant come up to wait on him, so the uniform was

took off an' given to him.

'Twas a hard thing to have to hang him. He was the handsomest man I ever laid eyes on "-the soldier ended.

Sally treasured her sixpence for many years, and cried when she lost it. Davy lived to be an old man, but never forgot the handsome young officer of that Saturday September of 1780.

(The end.)

~~~

At the annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Washington February 12, Noble D. Larner was elected Presidant of the society on the third Other officers were elected as follows: First Vice-President, Dr. John W. Bayne; Second Vice-President, John Goode; Third Vice-President, John Paul Earnest; Recording Secretary, Wallace M'Donald M'Lean; Corresponding Secretary, William H. Pearce; Treasurer, H. P. R. Holt; Register, Sidney L. Besselievre ; Assistant Register, Dr. Albert C. Gale ; Historian, Professor John W. Chickering; Chaplain, The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Childs. A resolution conveying the greetings of the society to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was aqopted, with an amendment favoring the passage of the bill by Congross granting Rawlins Square as a site for the Hall of Patriotism proposed to be erected by that organization.

# THE OLD MILLER HOUSE AT BOTTLE HILL, NOW MADISON, N. J.



MONG the relics of the Revolution still existing in the Borough of Madison, N. J., there is perhaps none more interesting than the old homestead of Major Luke Miller. It is situated on Ridgedale avenue, at a point

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which for many years was known as "Miller's Station." The quaint appearance and position of the house arrest the attention of the passer-by, and the well-preserved interior bears testimony to the manners and methods of the olden time. In this house Major Miller was born, and here he lived throughout his long life, For many years he was honored and admired as a Revolutionary veteran, and filled a prominent place in the community, respected as a citizen and beloved as a friend and neighbor. He

died in 1851 at the age of 91.

The land on which it stands was purchased from the Indians by David Burnet, who sold it to Andrew Miller, the grandfather of the Major. The house was erected by the latter somewhere about 1750. During the Revolution, especially while the army was encamped at Bottle Hill, it was the scene of much hospitality and gaiety, owing to its owner's prominence as well as the young sol fier's connection with the army. Both officers and soldiers found a welcome under its roof, and many distinguished men were among it's frequenters. Of course it possesses it's Washington chair and other relics, with the best of evidence that they are genuine, for no doubt the great Commander was in every house of its size then in the piace, and there is no doubt was in this one many times.

The picture on the cover represents the house, and was taken in 1894. In it the beholder stands in Ridge-dale avenue, and is looking eastward. The appearance of the place has not been materially changed since.

The following inscription marks the simple yet elegant monument over the Major's grave in the old Bottle Hill cemetery, and is at once a model of excellence as a mortuary record and a fitting memorial of a Revolutionary hero:

A Soldier of the Revolution.

Maj. Luke Miller,
son of
Josiah Miller,
son of
Andrew Miller,
was born
at Miller's Station,
Bottle Hill,
Sept. 8, 1759.

Died at the same place
Jan. 23, 1851.
WILLIAMPARKHURSTTUTTLE,
Madison, N. J.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Daughters of the Daughters of the Revolution, held at No. 156 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday, February 20, a letter of thanks from the private secretary of King Edward VII was read, in response to a letter of condolence from the saciety. The letter has been framed, and now decorates the wall of The design of the Valley Forge monuthe clubroom. ment, which is to be erected by the organization and which has been accepted by the Board of Managers of of the general society, was also exhibited. Miss A. W. Sterling, President-General, received with other officers, and there were present representatives from eight States of the Union. The Betty Zane Chapter, it was stated, had just been formed in Chicago, with Mrs. Warren Springer as Regent Digitized by GOOGLE

## "A DESCENDANT OF DEAN SWIFT."

In one of the genealogical societies of daughters of somebody, the members are apt to talk all at once about the distinction of their ancestors. At a recent meeting one of them made an assertion which suggested the Jersey woman's boast that her grandfatwer was a Cardinal.

Two of the daughters asserted that they could trace their ancestry back to royalty and a third said proudly that she was a lineal descendant of Deau Swift. Only one of the women present saw the humor of this assertion, and when the woman who made it saw her laugh she asked indignantly:

"I'd like to know if Dean Swift was not an ancestor to be proud of? And I will be obliged to you if you will tell me what you are laughing at?"

"If you will read any life of Dean Swift," said the woman who laughed, "it will let you in on the joke."

The meeting adjourned and every woman who had attended it looked up Dean Swift as soon as she could find a book giving information about him. When the society held its next meeting the members were disappointed because the descendant of Dean Swift did not attend.— The Sun.

The National Society of New England Women celebrated the seventh anniversary of its organization on January 24 with a brilliant programme of music, speeches and toasts. The parent chapter of the society is here in New York city, and numbers over seven hundred members, and branches have already been started in several places. Any one wishing to form a branch may address Mrs. Shepard, No. 243 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York city, and receive constitution and by-laws, and sug-Each branch adjusts its own gestions for procedure. financial plan, and other matters of local character, the obligatory clause of the parent society being solely concerniug eligibility. Descent from good New England stock must be proved. The society has a department of philanthropy engaged in many good works. To this was added a year ago the "Coe Scholarship Fund," which is arranged to help girls of a New England parentage to a college course. ~~~

# CORRESPONDENCE.

NAN JUAN, P. R., Peb. 4, 1901.

DEAR MR. CONNISH:—Among the many letters of thanks for your December number of the Spirit of '76. Number 76. which the interest of the copy must being to you, I want my words of appreciation to be seen. In the preparation of this number you must have had in mind the significance which its number has. From cover to cover the paper bristles with patriotism and is absorbingly interesting. No issue has equalled this one, though I am consident that the subsequent ones will not fall behind.

Perhaps, we exide in San Juan feel the ties to our country more strongly than do your subscribers at home. At any rate we thrill over patriotic things and do enjoy the Spirit of '76.

An item in this December number reads; "The Mayflower after her memorable trip across the Atlantic with the Pilgrim Fathers of New England went into the West Indian cotton trade and was lost in a cyclone." As I write these lines I look upon the bay of this West Indian port and see the 'Mayflewer," now a warship and most beautiful of all converted yachts of the Government—a striking type of the glories achieved and the progress made by our land from the time the "Mayflower" of old plunged into the waters of the West Indias until she appeared again in the same waters bearing a descendant of those Pilgrim Fathers in the person of the governor of the island, the Honorable Charles H. Allen, of Massachnetts.

Very sincerely,

RAYSON P. NICHOLS.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Feb. 21, 1901.

Elegrant or "PERT OF "ps

Floar Set: -I send by this mail the "Bridgeport Standard" containing a report of a meeting of the Continental Guards—a private military company of over 80 members, formed as stated in the constitution, "for the more appropriate observance of patriotic anniversaries especially connected with the Recolutionary War; the encouragement of drills and the art of arms and to perpetuate the traditions of those times."

Descent from those who took part in that struggle for liberty and independence, through whose efforts our Government was founded, is neces-

sary to membership; in that respect it is unique, there being no other military company organized on that basis in our country.

We hope that others will be formed on the same lines not only in this State (Connecticut) but in other States as well.

The annual banquet of the Conn. S. A. R. will be held here on the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of one who was "first in war, first first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Years truly H. P. Noncross.

.....

Seeing to-day the little notice of the Washington ministure in your paper, I write, thinking it may be of interest to you to know that I have also a picture of Washington done by 'Sam' Folwell, dated raw, with pignall, also with the Cincinnati judge, It was given by General Washington houself to my greatgrandiather, and has always been in my family.

Truly yours,

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER.

.....

KOTTOR OF SPIRIT OF '95,

There is a singular error in Mr. Phillips' speech as given in your December issue, p. 75. The lawyer who defended John Peter Finger in 1713 is said to have been Alexander Hamilton. It should read .dudren Hamilton, the Philadelphia lawyer.

Alexander Hamilton was not born until 1717. Yours

W. AHBOTT.

BROOKLYN, Feb., 1901.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Sir :- I emclose one dollar for renewal of subscription to "The Spirit of "ro." I eagerly await its monthly delivery. Every article is instructive and interesting. Sincerely yours,

.....

WM. A. G. HODTON.

.....

Mr. Corxisil.

Dear Sir:-1 am most happy to renew my subscription to your valuable little paper. I think it very helpful, and it should be read by every member of our different patriotic societies. Certainly it contains much instructive matter of great interest. Emergely yours.

PRESENTER C. T. GETCHELL,

Vice Regent Phila. C. D. A. R.

February twelfth, 1901.

.....

GRAND RAPTIES, Mich., Jan. 19, 1911.

SPIRIT.

Ido not know when my subscription expires, but I want you to see to it that I am on the list not only of the ""-pirit" but also I want the reprint of the "Genealogical Register." I have the first number and will continue to be end. Pardon me for suggesting that if your "Register" could be mentioned in such papers as "Mail and "xpress," 'Newport Mercury" and the general magazines, it would greatly increase your circulation.

WM. M. ROHISSON.

• • • • • •

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE:—Information is wanted concerntion of a theory (a + + + + d his wife, Elizabeth, who lived in Charlestown, Mass., or some suburb of Boston, in 1771-6.

M. I. STILLE

Westchester, Pa.

WANTED:—Concerning the family and parentage of Henry Hubbard. Henry Hubbard was living in or near Rochester, N. Y., in 1830. He had a son Juson, daughters Mary, Jane and Harriet. Mary Jane married about 1840 or 1854. Thomas Warren there in Devoushire, England, in 1840), who emigrated to America with his father, John Warren, and brothers. William and Henry. Harriet Hubbard married —— Potter, and the last knowledge she lived in Philadelphia and Washington and had a son tieorge. Any information thankfully received.

MRS. MINNIE D. WHITTHEAD,

409 W. Court St., Flint, Mich.

.....

Orderly Book, October 16, 1778;—"To-morrow being the glorious anniversary of the surrender of tieneral 'Booksone' and his troops to the arms of America, under the command of tieneral tiates, it will be commemorated by the firing of thirteen pieces of cannon from the park of artillery at 12 o clock."

Baker's' Washington's Itinerary, contains the above. Can any one furnish information where the orderly book mentioned can be found? Whether in possession of an individual or library.

LEWIS S. PATRICK.

Marinette, Wis.

.....

Desire to correspond with any one descended from Robert Williams and Marjory, his wife of Boston Mass., married about 1690. Children: Martha. 1690. Jonathan. 1691. Mary. '751. James, '771. Jacot, '791. Elizabeth, '811. Robert '8500' '901. He\_sebath, '811. Robert 18501', M. Sarah Pierse.

Digitized by GOOGIC Boston, Mass.

R. H. Russell has issued a very important work by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. A., retired, the famous author of ". The Influence of Sea Power on History." The title of this book is "The War in South Africa," and it has an introduction by Sir John Bourinot, K. C. M. G., L.L., D. Litt. D. Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons and ex-President of the Royal Society of Canada.

This work covers the Boer War in the masterly fashion to be expected of Captain Mahan, and treats the subject from a strategical point of view, and in the calm unprejudiced light which dignifies all of Captain Mahan's military writings. It is elaborately illustrated in black and white and color, with a frontispiece in color by Frederic Remington. In all there are 473 illustrations, including 18 full pages in color and 34 full pages in black and white. Remington, de Thulstrup, Reuterdahl, Hering, Wenzell and Klepper do the color work, and all of them together with Stevens and Methfessel work in black and white.

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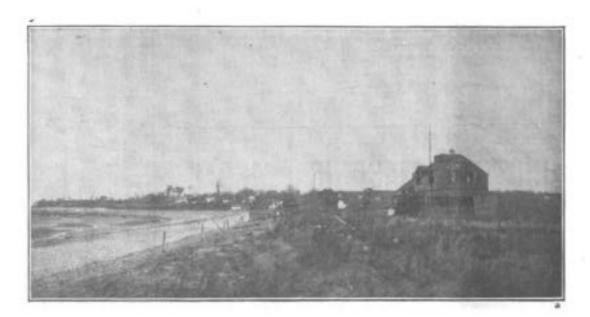
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BANQUET OF THE PENNA. SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At the annual meeting and banquet of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at the Pittsburgh Club, about 80 members from all parts of the State were present. Immediately after the business session was called to order, the election of officers was taken up, and Colonel Albert J. Logan, who headed the list of Vice Presidents last year, was chosen President. The other officers elected are as fol-

Vice Presidents. William L. Jones, John A. Harper and Henry A. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh; James Denton Han-cock, of Franklin; J. S. DuShane, of New Castle, and Rev.

E. D. Warfield, L.L.D., of Easton; Board of Manage-W. Herron, all of Pittsburgh; Secretary, Thomas S. E. Gill, Colonel John P. Penney, F. G. Paulson and J. W. Herron, all of Pittsburgh; Secretary, Thomas S. Brown, of Pittsburgh; Treasurer, John C. Porter, of Alleghany; Registrar, Henry D. Sellers, of Pittsburgh; Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Stanton, D.D., of Pittsburgh; Delegates to the National Convention of the Society to be held in Pittsburgh, April 30th: James D. Hancock, Franklin; James B. Neale, Kittanning; H. K. Gregory, New Castle: Henry R. Ewing, William P. DeArmit and Henry D. Sellers, of Pittsburgh; Alternates, Rev. R. S. Holmes,

Courtesp of Pittsburgh Disputch, COLONEL A. J. LOGAN.

D.D., Thomas S. Brown, Albert A. Horne, J. D. Lyon, A. S. Guffey, W. C. Lyne, F. K. Patterson and Joseph R, Paull, all of Pittsburgh.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the coming National Convention reported good progress. It was announced that while the two societies are in no way allied, the local members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution would lend their assistance toward making a success of the social side of the convention. The reports of the various officers showed that the society was in a flourishing condition in every way. A minute on the death of Colonel W. A. Herron was adopted. Colonel Herron was chosen President of the society at the annual meeting last year.

The banquet was held in the club banquet hall and covers were laid for 80 persons. Colonel Logan, as President of the society, acted as toastmaster. The hall was decorated with the flags of the society and the State and National emblems, in addition to a profusion of flowers. Music was furnished by a quartet. The toasts were:

"The Soldier in the American Revolution," Rev. E. D. Warfield, President of Lafayette College and Chaplain General of the society; "Our Country," George W. Guthrie, and "Pennsylvania's Birthday," Thomas S. Brown. Colonel Logan made a short address thanking the society for the honor conferred upon him.

#### A 16 16

The reports we get from Pennsylvania would indicate that the S. A. R. Society is vigorously at work in preparing for the Meeting of the Congress and Triennial Conclave of the S. A. R., in Pittsburgh, on April 30th and May 1st next.

The program that they have prepared shows that Meetings of the Congress will be held on the mornings of April 30th and May 1st. The evening of April 30th, to be occupied by the Meeting of the Conclave and other Social functions. The evening of May 1st is set apart for a banquet to be tendered to the officers and delegates of the National Congress. A report is having acceptance that the following distinguished and well-known gentle-

# Headquarters Sons of the American Revolution



This handsomely furnished hatel is situated in the fashionable part of the city opposite the Carnegre Library and will be used as the headquarters of the Exclety stating the Annual Cornerves, April Scand May Sci. [20].

The lattel is roudisclost on the European stat. Terms \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. The lattel arounds that the delegates but these security rooms now will have story to wheel from than latter.

#### Address HOTEL SCHENLEY

Pittsburgh, Pa.

\*

men will make addresses at the meeting of the Conclave or the banquet.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, President General.

Hon. John J. Goode, of Virginia. Hon. James H. White, of Ohio.

Hon. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey.

Hon. Geo. A. Pearie, of Maryland. Gov. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. James Denton Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

A number of other gentlemen with equal distinction and ability as orators have been invited and are expected.

The afternoons of the two days of the Congress have been set apart for sight-seeing and social entertainment.

This would indicate that our compatriots in Pennsylvania are determined that we shall have a good time at the Pittsburgh meeting. The headquarters of the Congress and place of meeting has been fixed at the Hotel Schenley, the leading hotel in the city and one of the finest in the country.

The Pennsylvania Society at their Annual Meeting, held on Washington's Birthday, showed that they had increased their membership almost one hundred.

The New Castle Chapter of the S. A. R., which was organized a little more than a year ago, is reported in a very thriving condition.

Quite a number of applications for rooms at the Hotel Schenley have been received from Delegates by Secretary H. W. C. Gleffer, which would indicate that there is considerable interest in the coming Congress among the delegates and members of the Society.

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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The Eleventh Annual Congress of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution will meet in Pittsburgh, April 30th and May 1st, at the Hotel Schenley. Col. Albert J. Logan, President of the Pennsylvania Society, was in our office a short time ago, and said that arrangements had been made to give the visiting delegates a good time and that he hoped for a large attendance. As the number of delegates allowed from each state society has been doubled, it is to be expected that a large number will be present. In electing delegates, care should be taken to select members who will go, and if the delegate at the last minute finds he is unable to do so, it should be his duty to see that his alternate would take his place, or that some other member of the society had his credentials who would attend.

The importance of asking for a certificate, when purchasing your ticket, should be impressed upon your mind; even if the saving to you is of no consequence it may save hundreds of dollars to the delegates who travel a long distance. If one hundred certificates are presented to the railroad official at the Congress the delegates will be entitled to a round trip ticket for full fare going, and one-third fare returning.

The Royal Blue "Limited Train" No. 5, leaving Sunday night, or rather early Monday morning, has been selected as the most available for the use of the largest

number of delegates. The Eastern Deleg

The Eastern Delegates can leave Boston, at 3 P.M. Sunday or later, and spend the evening in New York, taking their berth in the sleeper at any time after 10 P.M. The train does not leave until 4.30 A.M., reaching Phila., at 7.30, Wilmington, 8.04, Baltimore 9.30, and Washington at 10.50 A.M. At these stations the various state delegates will board the train and journey thence together, along the banks of the Potomac, passing Harpers Ferry; a glimpse of the Shenandoah Valley is had, and then to Cumberland; from here the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad goes through the country made famous by Braddock's defeat, when George Washington covered himself with laurels by his masterly retreat.

Here at Pittsburgh is Fort Duquesne, that Braddock was sent to take from the French in colonial times.

The train reaches Pittsburgh at 6.30 P.M., Central time, in time for dinner and for the Executive Committee to hold their meeting.

Returning, sleeper will be ready for occupancy immediately after the banquet, and will be attached to the train leaving Pittsburgh in the early morning, reaching New York Thursday night.

All the delegates and their friends are cordially invited by the President of the Empire State Society, to make use of these arrangements, and to communicate with L. H. Cornish, 140 Nassau St., who has the matter in charge.

A 16 16

"COLONIAL Life Among the Puritans" has been received kindly but not frequently by the Patriotic Societies for whose delectation it was constructed. Resolutions commending it have been passed by the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution. The Order of Founders and Patriots of America, The Society of Mayflower Descendants and several Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Board of Education of the City of New York has made use of it in the course of free lectures given by them; and several churches have been the scenes of its

Mrs. John Stanton, who is a prominent member of various patriotic societies, secured it for the Westminister Presbyterian church of West 23rd St., and the novel feature of the choir, led by Mr. Vandewater, singing old-fashioned songs in the gallery by candlelight was appreciated by a numerous audience.

At the Greene Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, where it was given for the benefit of the Boys' Brigade, the young soldiers acted as a guard at the door and the officers as ushers. When the flags were dropped over the screen at the end of the lecture the brigade stood at salute while the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," were issuing from the phonograph; the Rev. Mr. Overton then presented a flag to the young warriors, who marched down to the basement of the church and gave an exhibition drill.

The pastor of the church has given a series of sermons on the life of Christ, illustrated by stereopticon pictures of Tissot's Life of Christ, which have drawn such crowds that it has been necessary to use camp chairs in the aisles to seat those attending.

For next season a lecture entitled "How to Climb Your Family Tree," will be given to those who desire it. The theme will be the experience of the editor of this paper in tracing his ancestry back to the early settlers and the Mayflower; views of the places he visited and documents found will be shown; and incidentally music will be introduced to make the talk entertaining.

The study of genealogy is a fascinating one, and those who have traced their ancestry back to the Revolution can easily go back to the first settlers if they but know how, and this talk has been arranged to give information to those seeking it.

### Sons of the American Revolution

Address delivered at the banquet given by the massachusetts society 8. A. R., in honor of the general board of managers and executive committee of the national society, 8. A. R., at boston, mass., october 19, 1900, by gen. J. C. bbeckinkinge, U. S. A., president general, national society,

Mr. President, Men of Massachusetts, Compatriots and Friends:

May I say a word about the purposes and current work of our Society and then another as to the contrast between the first and last buttle scenes we celebrate?

If we are to be about our Fathers' business it may be well to remember in great things as in small that "In Union there is strength:" an aphorism worth proving in practice. And as a practical, everyday question we may speak of our Society as admirably organized from the neighborhood to the nation for such efficient work as we desire. Surely there is no question after all these years as to how broadly or how earnestly we care to unite and for what purpose; for like our ancestors we desire to form the most periect union. We have doubly demonstrated during the success of a decade our capacity and zeal to work together in unity; even savages must acquire that habit at least partially, and New England is famous for united effort. The purposes of the Society are announced in its Constitution to be "to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials: to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people." If there ever was apathy about any of these matters, is not the entire nation aroused now? How can any one of these be still better forwarded? Committees have been authorized to interest themselves in Memorial National Parks and Monuments for our Revolutionary battlefields and forefathers, even if bronze men on horseback have usurped their place. Is our printing used fully and to the best advantage for the cause and for our whole Society? How excellently the marking of the individual graves has progressed in this State is proverbial. It makes the sacred dust proclaim the cause warmest to the living heart. The Nathan Hale school house in Connecticut is secure. The crection of the Maryland monument in New York, and other similar Chapter and State work, gives all compatriots encouragement as far as it is known. Others are in progress and a National Committee to aid in this line of endeavor is authorized. The work upon individual records and their publication by the larger State Societies has proved most gratifying. And every State and member would be glad to see a printed record of such names and descent as may seem due. And the injunction to forget not the assembling yourselves together has received spirited exemplification. The indorsement of important publication by the National Society when General Porter was President was a striking illustration of its recognized influence. Of course it is not alone to promote individual or local or State pride or effort, however admirable these may prove in proper bounds, that such a powerful patriotic Society has been energetically organized and has announced such praiseworthy purposes. We are not pigmies who must be uplifted upon our fathers' shoulders, nor do we cultivate a narrow conceit. None know better than ourselves that the work of neither fathers nor grandfathers, nor what we ourselves have not done, can be justly called our own. Ours is a "National Society" with a patriotism as broad as our country, our whole country! The stone, which the Sons of Liberty threw into the living waters in Massachusetts, has with increasing circles entirely enveloped the fair land, until there is no part, however remote, where her pure principles and proud history are not revered and her sons honored, and her thoughtful watchfulness does not extend. So it is not unnatural that we all stand staunch and true and like Dumas' heroes "each for all." The weak are sure of a helping hand from the strong. The strong have earned the admiration of the weak. frontier guards are not abandoned nor forgotten. ration is issuing and used fairly alike for all. If there is anything that should be done and all united can do it better than one alone, cannot we unite to do it?

In this spirit of concord and concert of action your National Board of Managers has attempted monthly meetings until to-day, which concludes the semi-annual meeting; and printed circulars have shown what resolutions were adopted in an effort to learn what was wished. And possibly we may hope to at least begin, if not to immediately effect it all. More than one hundred compatriots have been asked to aid some of the several undertakings; and every compatriot in the Society may be reached if all are willing to work together for good. The National Registrar tells us that 235 new members have been added in these few months and that almost 10,000 members are on the rolls and doubtless there will be that number before next Congress. A permanent fund has been recommended which it is hoped will ultimately enable the National Society to confidently undertake matters of the first and permanent importance, even if of considerable expense. Our Constitution suggests that we will honor the names of those whose services and sacrifices maintained our liberties in the Revolutionary War.

As one step in this direction, it is suggested that our certificates, as in other similar societies, should show the ancestor's name for whose services eligibility is claimed: which may yet place many thousands of these individual names in the scattered homes of our compatriots, who now encircle the earth from the heart of France to the outposts in China. Some would prefer that also the name of every one of those old worthies, of whom the world in their day was not worthy, should be in the home and hand of every compatriot, and not merely those of the stronger State Societies nor confined to members of their own State, but rather lovingly embracing all of our thousands in and out of the limits of our country. These names of the elect are the best missionaries of our cause and best examples of our purposes. And it is claimed by some that the money expended for the present limited distribution (almost semi-concealment) of these honored names is about enough, if we can wisely agree and unite to work all together, to publish, as if on a single muster roll, and universally distribute the names of all the members and their revolutionary ancestry, to every compatriot, North, South, East and West. It would be almost a liberal education to thus distribute the Massachusetts names and deeds; and beyond all question they are well worthy of such broad publicity. And this would not in-

terfere perceptibly with any one.

In the circular showing an illustration of this advantage of combined, instead of wholly disintegrated action, it was intimated that to,000 copies would approximately cost the same sum as 5,000. The problem is simply a financial one of organized instead of disorganized effort. Of the city department store, instead of separate village shops. And while the National Congress and the stronger States may now obtain all they desire there may be a certain kindly and generous comradery in all uniting that all may fare alike. It seems a gratifying and timely effort which will make the names more widely and permanently known of those revolutionary fathers at whose feet we lay chaplets of memory and respect, and for whose services we have such regard that we associate our names and honors with theirs: remembering the cause for which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, which pledge we have not hesitated to make our own.

Liberty is a gift of the gods to be valued above life. and to be won only by service as prolonged as Jacob's for Rachel; and yet 'tis of such ethereal form and quality that, like Daphne, it fades as an evanescent flower unless guarded and held securely with constant and pure devotion. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." She has welded this nation into new homogeneity equal to the Swiss Confederation whose Lion of Lucerne proclaims Helvetorum fidei ac virtuti; and she is still welding our national panoply in new fires and more refractory metal as our numbers and sphere of influence grow. Our fathers maintained her cause and won laurels from an applauding world; and now our children look to us for a word and sign that they too may acquit themselves like men in this tourney against man's inhumanity to man which makes countless thousands mourn. Like the knocking at the door in Macbeth, we come appealing to the future, and to the conscience and most unselfish emotions of men, and point all the sons of men to the kindly light amidst the encircling gloom, as we stand upon a narrow neck of land between two boundless seas; or stand upon the present narrow bridge between the illimitable past and future.

THE TRULY WOMANLY WOMAN IS PATRIOTIC.

EMILY J. RITCHIK MCLEAN, IN New York Herald.

W HAT is the womanly woman? One who has, above all else, a woman's heart; that is, the heart which is true, is tender, is readily touched, the heart that beats high at knowledge of noble thought, which throbs with unselfish ardor for a great cause, which pulses with pure love for the doer of great deeds.

A woman possessed of such a heart thinks no evil of her kind—longs to assuage suffering, to dry the eyes of grief, to rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. When the exalted sentiment of patriotism finds lodgment

When the exalted sentiment of patriotism finds lodgment in such breast, is not every fine emotion intensified, every sordid one vanquished?

Patriotism is love free from alloy, selfishness eliminated,

self-sacrifice sublimated.

When the sun of patriotism rises in a woman's heart all virtues "pure womanly" spring into vernal birth and voluptuous maturity under the glowing rays. No cowardly clinging arms restrain the man who would answer his country's call to warfare, albeit a wrench of anguish tortures a woman's heart when he goes.

#### COATS OF ARMS FOR D. A. R. ALBUMS.

A NEW idea with some of the Chapters of the D. A. R., is to illustrate their Chapter Album with the coat of arms of the members whose ancestors were entitled to them, thus brightening up the otherwise dull records. Our artist has supplied quite a number for this purpose.



Courtesy of Pittsburgh Disputch

Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, who was elected a national Vice President, has been a member of the society almost since its inception and has always taken an active interest in its affairs. She is a daughter of the late General William Larimer, who was engaged in the banking business in Pittsburgh, half a century ago. Her descent from Revolutionary stock is on her mother's side, through the McMasters and Hughey families. She resides with her husband, the well-known banker, at 400 Negley avenue. About a month ago Mrs. Mellon gave a notable entertainment in the form of a reception for Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, the local Regent; Miss Denny Regent of the Allegheny County Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, a former State Regent, and Miss Julia Morgan Harding. President of the Twentieth Century Club.

This is the fine courage of true womanliness, and the tender strength is never sapped when the day of battle comes and she may bind the wounds and soothe the fever of her nation's heroes.

When there are no wars or rumors of wars a woman's home and heart are the citadel of a man's life. There he retires for rest, succor and refreshment in the daily life struggle—for a draught of pure thought, pure motive, pure intention.

Is not genuine patriotism a force in private and in civic life, as well as at "the cannon's mouth"?

When a woman has a big soul, capable of holding a grand emotion, she is the proper conservator of patriotism, whether such patriotism is needed on the tented field or in official life.

Who shall assume to say a woman is less womanly because she is the high priestess of such a faith? No, the womanly woman is not doomed, nor will she be, so long as man lives, loves and believes in her.

#### عی کی کی HER GRANDFATHER A BIRD.

"A mother gave to her daughter two ancient pillows with the admonition to keep them, as 'the feathers were your greatgrandfather's.' The daughter looked thoughtfully at the pillows and was heard to murmur, 'Grandfather was a bird."— Laurence World.



#### WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

T has established Flag day, June 14, as an annual national observance; it being the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as a national flag.

"It has secured a law of congress providing for the collection, computation and indexing of all records of all revolutionary soldiers and sailors so far as obtainable.

"It has saved from destruction the old headquarters of Jonathan Turnbull, familiarly called 'Brother Jonathan'; obtained a deed to the premises and established in the building a historical museum.

"It has been the inciting factor that led to the formation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a splendid organization of patriotic women, now numbering many thousands.

"It has held more than 100 celebrations of different historic

events of the revolutionary period.

"Through its various state organizations it has raised funds for the building and dedication of numerous monuments to commemorate battles and soldiers of the war of independence.

"It has decorated with the bronze marker of the Sons of the American Revolution the graves of hundreds of soldiers of the same war, the last resting place of many of whom would have soon been lost.

"It has secured the use of a fire-proof vault in the Smithsonian Institution for the collection and preservation of records

of the revolution.

"It has awakened a more general interest in the early history of our country, and finally, it preserves family traditions and records priceless in value to future generations; engenders by its annual meetings and public observances a general interest in the men and measures of the revolutionary times, and the historic service and splendid sacrifices of our fore-fathers for freedom; stimulates by recital of those historical facts, the youth of the country, both native and foreign born, to a better appreciation of the struggles which made this republic possible a fact that in itself makes them better citizens. It has helped to foster a spirit of national unity by bringing together at annual gatherings by the ties of fraternal friendship men from the North, East, South and West, permitting them to meet together for the advancement of national interests and the accomplishment of common purposes for the benefit of a com-

mon country,

"It has by the presentation to public schools of hundreds of framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States, of Washington's farewell address, and Stuart's portrait of Washington, and by offering prizes and medals to the school children for the best compositions on men and measures of revolutionary times, given stimulus to the school children of America that cannot but instill in them as they grow older a loftier patriotism and a more exalted appreciation of those inestimable privileges secured to them by the unselfish devotion of the God-fearing liberty-loving men who fought the battles of freedom.

The patriotic society, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold their annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 30, 1001, and indications point to a largely attended meeting. This society has enjoyed a very prosperous year, the membership showing substantial gains in nearly all of the State societies, as itemized in the appended table of increase by States:

as memored in one abbrenied and	to the therease by Shares.
Arizona 3	Minnesota 9
Arkansas 2	Missouri 5
California18	Montana 3
Colorado 5	NebraskaII
Connecticut	New Hampshire21
Delaware14	New Jersey 9
Dist. of C35	New York
Florida t	Ohio41
France 0	Oregon 3
Hawaii t	Pennsylvania
Illinois31	Rhode Island10
Indiana19	South Dakota 1
Iowa22	Tennessee52
Kansas 6	Texas 5
Kentucky I	Utah 7
Louisiana o	Vermont o
Maine18	Virginia 5
Maryland	Washington 3
Massachusettsg2	Wisconsin16
Michigan	

This total added to the membership at the beginning of the year indicates a gross membership of 10,137 for the Society, instead of or a possible gain of about 700, being approximately 7 per cent., or equalling last year, but hardly the year before.

#### UNITED STATES SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1901.

COL. C. KINGSBURY MILLER,

DEAR SIR: - Replying to your favor of 9th instant, I beg to advise that if you will bring the flag matter to my attention at the beginning of the 57th Congress, in December, next, I will take pleasure in introducing a bill for the purpose indicated in your letter, and will do what I can to secure early and favorable action Yours truly, thereon.

(Sgd.) Bors PENROSE.

Indiana, Washington and Oregon have passed flag laws. The Empire State Society has appointed the following committee, Rev. Henry E. Mott, Rev. Jesse L. Hulbert, Edward Payson Cone, Trueman G. Avery and Louis H. Cornish, to arrange for a series of lectures on patriotic subjects, to be given at Pan-American Exposition during the summer. speakers will be secured.

The entertainment committee are working to make the social features of the society so desirable that a large increase in

membership will be the result of their efforts.

For April, an afternoon visit will be made to Governors Island, where Old Castle William, with its relics will be inspected. For the regular meeting on May 21st, trolley cars will leave the Brooklyn Bridge, at 3 P.M., and the members and their friends will be taken to the Marine and Field Club at Bath Beach, as the guests of Walter S. Logan, the President of the

The Business Men's Association of Saratoga Springs, through Compatriot Kelsey, have invited the Society to visit that place,

and arrangements are being made to do so.

The annual hanquet and several meetings were held at the rooms of the Aldine Association, 5th Ave and 18th St., and were enjoyed by those present. A well-deserved tribute was given the Registrar, Teunis G. Huntting, for his long and faithful service in this office.

#### KING WASHINGTON DRAMATIZED.

The experiment of representing Washington on the stage, as a character in a play, is being made in a dramatized version of King Washington, the historical romance recently published by the Lippincotts. The company organized for this purpose is of high artistic merit, being composed of such artist as Mande Granger, who will represent Martha Washington. Scenery and costumes have been prepared especially for this purpose and have been carefully studied, so as to give an accurate idea of the period

The play opens with a banquet scene at the Jumel mansion, in New York City, then the headquarters of the British commander-in-chief, at which time a plot was perfected to attempt to kidnap Washington, who was then at Newburgh, sixty miles up the Hudson. In this plan the Tories at Newburgh were up the Hudson. To be led by a sny—one Louis Paschal, a half to participate, to be led by a spy-one Louis Paschal, a half French, half Indian body servant of the notorious General Prescost. A Tory by the name of Ettrick, who lived about four miles south of Newburgh, was to be the leading spirit in this affair, and the attempt was to be made at a dinner at his house, to which the American Commander was to be invited. This incident is brought out in the play; but through the intervention of Ettrick's patriotic daughter, Margaret, the well-laid plan goes astray, and Ettrick, not Washington, becomes the prisoner.

The play also deals with another incident of Washington's life while at Newburgh—the attempt to make him king. This affair, which is given in some detail in Sparks' History of Washington, is graphically portrayed. In 1782 the war was longering along, with no immediate prospect of peace. The troops, then in camp near Newburgh, had not been paid for over a year, and were ragged and discontented, almost to the point of mutiny. The officers of the American army were outspoken in their censure of Congress. This condition led to conferences in which the thought was freely expressed that if a monarchy were established and if Washington were made king, the needs of the army would not be neglected. They finally decided to present this plan to Washington, and they enlisted the assistance of Col. Lewis Nicols, a personal friend of Washington, to draw up the paper. This was done at Steu-ben's headquarters, at the Verplanck House, near Fishkill, and after it was carefully considered and approved by the American officers, it was forwarded, on May 22, 1782, to General Washington. Fortunately for the cause of American liberty Washington was proof against this flattery, and sent back an indignant refusal.

The book from which this dramatized version has been made is the joint work of Miss Advlaide Skeel, who is the regent of the Chapter of D. A. R. at Newburgh, and of William H. Brearley, once the editor of the Senar or '76. The dramatization is the work of Mr. Robert Lewis Weed, of New York City, a well-known dramatic writer. City, a well-known dramatic writer,

# NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General
General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Vice-Presidents-General,
General Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Hon. James H. Gilbert,
Of Illinois.
General Francis H. Appleton,
Of Massachusetts.
Hon. Howard De Haven Ross,
Of Delaware.
General E. S. Greely,
Of Connecticut.

Secretary-General Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, 12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Registrar-General, Mr. A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

> Historian-General, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.

Chaplain-General Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D. Easton, Pa.

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ADVANCEMENT.

Name	Where Born Na	ational No.	Name and Organization of Ancestor.
Hon. John Goode	Goodes, Bedford Co., Va.	2147	Edmund Goode, Private Va. Line; Joel Breckinridge Leftwich, Capt. Va. 1781.
Dr. J. W. Bayne Col. A. J. Logan	Prince George Co., Md. Pittsburgh, Penn.	2186 6225	Andrew Leitch, Major and Virginia Regiment.  John Gill of Allegheny County, Pa., Private Capt. Seely's Co.  5th Pa. Regiment.
Dr. E. M. Gallaudet	Hartford, Conn.	1847	Peter Wallace Gallaudet, Private Secretary to Washington, Noah Fowler of Guilford, Conn., Capt. 7th Conn. Militia, 1779, and Licut. Col. 28th Regt. Conn. State Troops, 1782.
Gen. T. S. Peck	Burlington, Vermont	2702	William Woodward, Drummer and Sergeant Hazen's Regiment.
Col. M. M. Parker	Fairfax, Vermont	1912	Robert Parker, Private N. H. Militia, John Cressy of Conn., Private, Joseph Cross, Private.
Mr. Nathan Warren	Waltham, Mass.	4848	Nathan Warren, Private Mass, Militia, 2nd Co., Col. Marshall's Regiment.
Mr. W. V. Cox	Zanesville, Ohio	1815	James Cox. (N. J.) Private and Lieut. Brig. Gen'l New Jersey troops; Jacobus Van Zandt of Pa., Private, Bucks Co. Mili- tia; William Dennison, Private, Conn.; Johannes Kroerson, 2nd L'eut., Bucks Co., Pa. Militia.
Col. Ralph E. Prime	Matteawan, New Jersey	4393	Ralph Earl, Capt. Mass. Militia; Rev. Ebenezer Prime, recognized patriot; Benjamin Youngs Prime, patriotic poet of Revolution.
Gen. Geo. M. Sternherg	Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.	10422	Nicholas Sternberg, member of Schoharie Co., N. Y., Committee of Safety.
Mr. Bernard R. Green	Malden, Mass.	1824	Bernard Green of Malden, Mass., Corp. Serg. Lieut. Mass. Mili- tia.
Gen. H. V. Boynton	Stockbridge, Mass.	1825	Caleb Boynton, Jr., and Caleb Boynton, Sr., Private Mass, Mili- tia, Martin Van Buskirk, Private N. Y. Militia.
Mr. John Paul Earnest SECRETARY	Manorville, Pennsylvania	2119	Henry Black, of Adams County, Pa., Captain of Company of Rangers.

#### NATIONAL RECRUITING AND LOOKOUT COMMITTEE.

Nume	. Where Born Nationa	I No.	Name and organization of Ancestor.
Gen. T. M. Vincent CHAIRMAN	near Cadiz, Harrison Co., O	6,88	John McCurdy, of Carlisle, Pa., 2nd Licot. Captain Armstrong's Continental Battalion.
Mr. Walter S. Logan	Washington, Conn.	41,38	Strong Sanford, Private and Corporal Sergeant, Conn. Line: Gideon Holister, Private in Sheldon's Regt. of Light Horse of Conn.
Mr. Noble D. Larner	Washington, D. C.	7003	Jacob Gideon, of Pa., Private in Lec's Legion, Trumpeter in Cap- tain Van Hare's Co., etc.
Capt. Chas. U. Williams Hon. L. I. Handy	County of Henrico, Va. Berlin, Maryland	1735	James Williams, Captain 6th Virginia Infantry, George Handy, Captain in Lee's Battalion Light Dragoons,
Hon, John S. Wight	Washington, D. C.	1944	Naham Wight, Sergt. and Lieut. Mass. Line, etc., Andrew Buchanan, of Md., Member Baltimore Committee of Ob- servation.
Col. Felix A. Reeve	Cocke Co., Tenn.	1809	Felix Earnest, of Greene County, Tenn., and Va., Private Sevier's Regiment.
Rev. E. D. Warfield, D.D.	Lexington, Ky.	11606	William Preston, Colonel of Va. troops: Elisha Warfield, Committee of Observation; William Caldwell, Sergeant in 2nd Regt., Pa. Line; Joseph Cabell, Va. House of Burgesses.
Hon, C. D. Walcott	N. Y. Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.	122027	Benj. Stewart Walcott, Sr., Lieut. R. J. Troops, George Doolittle,
Mr. Geo. T. Wood	Louisville, Ky.	2036	Private and Sergeant of Conn. Militia and Line. Thomas Helm, Private Va. Militia; Francis Barret, Sergeant Va. Militia and Private in Cavalry.
Hon. Ira H. Evans	Charles, Co., Maryland	1128	Ignatius Fenwick, Jr., Major in Barnes' Battalion, Maryland M li-
Mr. W. L. March Gen. Joseph L. Brent	Piermont. New Hampshire Goshen, Conn. Secretary	2751 2158	James Hobart, Private in Willoughlor's Company, N. H. Troops. Moses Marsh, Hailley, Mass. Militia, Committee of Correspondence.



The following tabulation of certificates of membership of State societies of the Sons of the American Revolution recently presented for signature to President General J. C. Breckinridge, shows the highest national and State numbers attained by the membership in each instance and the name of the number and ancestor; being fifteen States and Territories from Hawaii to Connecticut represented in these handsome mementos of honorable service to the country in its hour of utmost

100.00	State	National No	o. State No.	Name	By desernt from
California		13505	380	William Penn Humphreys	Joshua Humphreys
Connectic		13486	1427	Harris Starr Pomeroy	Jabez Collins
	f Columbia	13553	703	Sherman Montrose Craiger	Thomas Vanderslice
Hawaiian		9390	74	Fred S. Peachy Edward Seaver Hunt	Benjamin Peachy
Illinois		13325	775	Edward Scaver Hunt	Henry Hunt, Dr. Jonathan Poole
Iowa		1,3070	170	Louis Baumann Hoyer	Ernest Gries
Kentucky		13326	217	Joseph Adger Stewart	Francis Webb
Maine		1,1676	426	Edward Burbeck Cook	Edward Burbeck, William Burbeck
Maryland		13355	220	Clarence Stillwell Corr	John Deaver,
					John Stillwell
Massachu	0.000	13517	1917	H. Dwight Bradburn	Thomas Jones
Michigan		12892	302	William Addison Stone	Aaron Stone, David Lamb
Nebraska		12172	97	Thomas H. Tracy	Perez Tracy
				Daniel Clark Remich	David Remich
New Har	npshire	10675	350		James Remich
Familia C				Farmin Dhalas Missan	Elijah Grout
Empire S		13537	1512	Francis Phelps Weaver	Nathan Walden, Jr.
Pennsylva	inia.	13577	227	Edward Augustus Woods	Winthrop Baston

There were in addition Certificates of War Service against Spain given to the following Compatriots: 

Loren Bascom Taber Johnson. Naval Cadet

E. Embree Hoss, Jr. Pvt. Sgt. tst. Lt. 4th Tenn. Inf.

Samuel Meredith Moore. Pvt. Co. A, 1st Tenn. Inf.

Samuel Sevier Kirkpatrick. 2nd Lt. Co. D, 4th Tenn. Inf.

Laurence Albert Curtis. Co. G, 1st Wis, Vol. 2nd Lt. 12th U. S. Inf.

There were annual meetings in fifteen States on February 22nd, and enthusiastic interest is reported throughout the stry. The appearance of the delegation before the House Judiciary Committee to protest, or present an humble petition, against continuing the desecration of the American flag was specially successful.

#### NATIONAL S. A. R. COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

CHAIRMAN.-Vice-President-General Howard Dellaven Ross, Wilmington, Del.

Secretary.-Registrar-General A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

ARIZONA.—J. Ernest Walker, Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS.—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA.—Col. John C. Currier, San Francisco, Calif.

COLORADO.—Chas. H. Wells, P. O. Box 1516, Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT.—Judge Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn. Delaware.-Lawrence B. Jones, 507 Broome Street, Wilmington, Del.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Henry W. Samson, Esq., 2423 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. FLORIDA.—Hon. W. O. H. Shepard, Penascola, Fla.

Society in France.-Major H. A. Huntington, 27 Avenue de

l'Eylau, Paris, France. HAWAHAN SOCIETY.-Prof. Wm. D. Alexander, Honolulu,

Hawaii. ILLINOIS.-Hon. John Smith Sargent, 623 New York Life Build-

ILLINOIS.—Hon. John Smith Sargent, 623 New York Life Building. Chicago. Ill.
INDIANA.—D. T. Bacon. Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.
IOWA.—Hon. William Henry Bailey, Des Moines, Iowa.
KANSAS.—Hon. Gustavus F. Kimball, Topeka, Kans.
KENTUCKY.—Hon. Benjamin LaBree, Louisville, Ken.
Lististana.—Hon. Taylor Beattie, New Orleans, I.a.
MAINE.—Major Charles H. Boyd, Portland, Me.
MARYLAND.—Hon. John Warfield, Baltimore. Md.
MASSACHUSEITS.—Dr. Francis H. Brown, Boston, Mass.
MICHIGAN.—Edwin W. Gibson, Esq., 98 Piquith Ave., Detroit,
Mich.

Mich. MINNESOTA.-Hon. William H. Grant, Minneapolis, Minn.

Missouri.-Melvin H. Stearns, 300 S. Fourth Street, St. Louis,

MONTANA.—Hon. A. J. Craven, Helena, Mont. Nebraska.—Chas. S. Lobinger, New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

New Hampshire.—Otis G. Hammond, Esq., Concord, N. H. New Jersey.—Henry F. Barrell, Esq., Milburn, N. J. New York.—Hon, Teunis D. Huntting, 45 Dey Street, New York City.

Ohio.—Dr. O. W. Aldrich, Columbus, O. Oregon.—John K. Kollock, Esq., Portland, Ore. Pennsylvania.—Hon. Thos. Wynne, 5100 Lancaster Ave., Phila.,

RHODE ISLAND.-Hon. Geo. Allen Buffurn, 190 Hope St., Providence, R. I. dence, R. I.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Dr. William W. Torrence, Deadwood, S. D.

TENNESSEE.—Col. J. B. Killebrew, Nashville, Tenn.

TENAS.—Hon, C. W. Preston, Galveston, Tex.

UTAH.—Dr. J. C. E. King, Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT.—Henry Leonard Stillson, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

VIRGINIA.—Dr. Robert A. Brock, Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Ell. S. Smith, Coleman Block, Seattle, Wash.

WISCONSIN.—William Ward Wight, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wisconsin.-William Ward Wight, Milwankee, Wis.

With exercises and a dinner in the building of the Historical Society of Delaware, the Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Washington. J. Wilkins Cooch presided in the absence of Chancellor John R. Nicholson, who was detained at Dover. Addresses were made by the Hon. John Whitehead, president of the New Jersey society, and Governor John Hunn.

Jersey society, and Governor John Hunn.

Among others present were: Howard D. Ross, president of the Delaware society; President Thomas G. Pearce, of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati; Captain Bellas, secretary of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati; Attorney-General Herbert H. Ward, former Judge David T. Marvel, Josiah Marvel, Major Hubbel, of Fort duPont, Horace G. Knowles, Professor A. H. Berlin, George W. Sparks, Dr. E. S. Anderson, of Dover, L. B. Jones, Hubert A. Roop, Harry E. Thomas, Clarence M. Dillon, Maury James, Edmund C. Gause, Martin, Charles and William Beadenkopf, Brainerl Ferris, Charles Lloyd, Guy E. Wells. The Delaware Society, under the enthusiasm of its president, Howard DeHaven Ross, has quadrupled its membership the past year. bership the past year.

The Massachusetts S. A. R. held a reception and dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, on Washington's Birthday, A committee has been appointed to prepare a new register of the society, and will contain the names of about 4,000 soldiers of the Revolution at whose places of burial markers have been



#### BOYS AND GIRLS.

All letters to this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 140 Nassau street, New York City

#### THE PURPOSE OF ARBOR DAY.

To avert treelessness; to improve the climatic conditions; for the sanitation and embellishment of home environments; for the love of the beautiful and useful combined in the music and majesty of a tree, as fancy and truth unite in an epic poem. Arbor Day was created. It has grown with the vigor and beneficence of a grand truth or a great tree.—J. Sterling Morton,

The custom of tree planting is an old one among the Germans, who are in the habit of having each member of the family plant a tree at Whitsuntide, which comes forty days after Easter. The old Mexican Indians also plant trees on certain days of the year when the moon is full, naming them after their children; and the ancient Aztecs are said to have planted a tree every time a child was born, giving it the name of the child.—From Bird and Arbor Day Manual.

#### HISTORIC TREES.

CHARTER OAK.

In history we often see The record of a noted tree. We'll now some history pages turn And note what trees we there discern: And foremost of this famous band We think the Charter Oak should stand. We love to read the story o'er, How Andrus came from England's shore As Governor in this new land, And ruled it with a tyrant's hand; Ilow when he came to Hartford town Demanding with a haughty frown The charter of the people's rights, All suddenly out went the lights; And, ere again they reappeared, The charter to their hearts endeared Lay safely in this hollow tree, Guard of the people's liberty. All honor, then, to Wadsworth's name, Who gave the Charter Oak its fame. We'll now some history pages turn

LIBERTY ELM.

Another very famous tree Was called the Elm of Liberty. Pencath its shade the patriots hold For tyranny their hatred told. Upon its branches high and free Was often hung in effigy Such persons as the patriots thought Opposed the freedom which they sought. In war time, oft beneath this tree The people prayed for victory; And when at last the old tree fell They sadly rang each Boston bell.

III.

WASHINGTON ELM.

In Cambridge there is standing yet A tree we never should forget; For here, equipped with sword and gun, There stood our honored Washington, When of the little patriot band For freedom's cause he took command. Despite its age—three hundred years— Its lofty head it still uprears: Its mighty arms extending wide, It stands our country's boasted pride.

IV.

BURGOYNE'S ELM.

When, in spite of pride, pomp, and boast, Burgoyne surrendered with his host, And then was brought to Albany A prisoner of war to be, In gratitude for his defeat, That day, upon the city street An elm was planted, which they say Still stands in memory of that day.

THE TREATY ELM.

Within the Quaker City's realm,
There stood the famous Treaty Elm.
Here, with its sheltering boughs above,
Good William Penn, in peace and love
The Indians met, and there agreed
Upon that treaty which we read
Was never broken, though no oath
Was taken—justice guiding both.
A monument now marks the ground
Where once this honored tree was found.

VI.

TREE FROM NAPOLEON'S GRAVE. Within a city of the dead, Near Bunker Hill, just at the head Of Cotton Mather's grave, there stands A weeping willow which fond hands Brought from Napoleon's grave, they say, In St. Helena far away.

VIL

THE CARY TREE.

I'll tell you of a sycamore, And how two poets' names it bore; Upon Oluo's soil it stands, "Iwas placed there by the childish hands Of sister poets, and is known As Alice and Phoehe Cary's own. One day, when little girls, they found A sapling lying on the ground; They planted it with tenderest care Beside this pleasant highway, where It grew and thrived and lived to be To all around, the Cary tree.

VIII.

HAMILTON TREES.

In New York City proudly stand Thirteen monarchs, lofty, grand. Their branches tow'ring toward the sun Are monuments of Hamilton, Who planted them in pride that we Had won our cause and liberty-A tribute, history relates, To the original thirteen states.

We reverence these famous trees. What better monuments than these?
How fitting on each Arbor Day
That we a grateful tribute pay
To poet, statesman, author, friend,
To one whose deeds our hearts commend, As lovingly we plant a tree Held sacred to his memory; A fresh memorial, as each year New life and buds and leaves appear— A living monumental tree,
True type of immortality.

From Bird and Arbor Day Manual of Schools of Nebraska.

I regard the forest as an heritage, given to us by nature, not for spoil or to devastate, but to be wisely used, reverently honored, and carefully maintained. I regard the forest as a gift entrusted to us only for transient care during a short space of time, to be surrendered to posterity again as unimpaired property, with increased riches and augmented blessings, to pass as a sacred patrimony from generation to generation.—

Baron Ferdinand von Mueller.

BALTIC, CONN., Feb. 25, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I enclose check to renew my subscription to your valuable

Can any of your readers inform me if there is in existence a portrait of Chief Justice John Gardner, of Rhode Island (1767). He was a son of the emigrant, Joseph Gardner (1669-1726), who settled in Rhode Island, and a descendant of Sir Thomas Gardner, knight, who fought for Charles I. On the tomb of Chief Justice Gardner is the coat of arms the family hore in the old country. The name of the original family is spelled in old records Gardiner and Gardner.

Lion Gardiner reached Boston in 1635. In 1639 he took possession of his principality of "Gardiners Island," and made it a real little kingdom.

NATHAN R. GARDNER.

# To Perfect the Family Tree.

FLINT, MICH.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Will you please insert the inclosed queries in your valu-Very truly, (Mrs.) M. D. WHITEHEAD. able magazine?

Wanter.—Ancestry of Henry Hubbard, who resided at or near Rochester, N. Y. He had, Jonas, Harriet, and Mary Jane, Harriet married —— Potter. Mary Jane married Thomas Warren, from 1846 to 1850, at or near Rochester. Thomas Warren was born in England, about 1810.

WANTER.-Ancestry of James Ferris. His family is found on the records of the Preshyterian church at South Salem, West-chester County, N. Y. His children's baptismal records are there, but no wife's name mentioned, nor date of James's marriage, birth or death. Who will aid me in locating this James Ferris? His son, Gould Ferris, was born Aug. 2, 1757, died June 8, 1839. Gould married, Sept. 27, 1781, Lydia Nichols.

WANTER.-Ancestry of Lydia Nichols, who married Gould Ferris, Sept. 27, 1781. Lydia Nichols Ferris died Feb. 2, 1813, aged 56. They are buried at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED.-Ancestry of Isaac Crosby, who died July 14, 1812, at his home in Patterson, N. Y. Isaac Crosby married Loruhannah Crosby, daughter of Abner Crosby and wife, Ruth Crosby. Loruhannah was born May 30, 1766. It was said that this Isaac was not a relative of his wife as far as they know. Loruhannah's father, Abner, was born Dec. 25, 1744, the son of David Crosby and Reliance Hopkins. David Crosby, born April 13, 1709, married, June 19, 1735, to Reliance Hopkins. Isaac Crosby had one brother, Edward, who lived near Towner's.

WANTER.-Ancestry of Reliance Hopkins, who married, on June 19, 1735, David Crosby. David was born April 13, 1709, son of John Crosby (b. Feb. 11, 1670-d. 1771) and Hannah, his wife,

WANTER.—Ancestry of Ruth Foster, who married Abner Crosby (b. Dec. 25, 1744). Abner Crosby was son of David Crosby and Reliance Hopkins. If any one can aid me on these questions of Ferris, Foster, Hopkins, and Crosby, please write (Mrs.) M. D. WHITEHEAD.

919 W. Court St., Flint, Mich.

SPIRIT OF '76:

GREAT FALLS, MONT., Feb. 25, 1901.

Answering query of "H." in Nov., 1800, issue, page 49, as to marriage and children of Dep. Gov. William Bradford, the New England Historical and Genealogical Journal, Vol. XLVIII. page 196, gives the date of wife's death, but not of marriage, and names and time of birth of part of the children, fifteen in number. According to that record he had no daughter Faith, but Faith was h. May 1, 1722, daughter of Hannah (Ripley) Bradford, daughter of Dept. Gov. Bradford.

C. H. BENTON, Pres't Montana Society S. A. R.

· DETROIT, Місн., Feb. 25, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Permit me to endorse with emphasis, the communication in February number, of Wm. Wallace Lee, in its entirety. My ancestor, Nicholas Porter, enlisted in Salisbury, Conn., (which town was the birthplace of eight of his children), and served over four years in the War of the Revolution. Letters, now yellow with age, written by his son to my mother, corroborate this fact, with pathetic detalls; yet his name does not appear in "Connecticut in the Revolution." He was a citizen of local HENRIETTE SAVERY SMITH. importance.

1120 Lafayette Ave.

DETROIT, МІСЯ., Feb. 25, 1901.

Is there a Cornish genealogy, aside from the one in "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth"? I am descended from George Cor-nish, fourth (Benj., third. Benj., second, Sam'l first), who m. Joanna (or Hannah) Reed, about 1788; both lived in Plymouth County, Mass. Any information relating to the ancestry of the latter will also be gratefully received.

Wanter.—The ancestry of Hannah Barber, of Hebron, Conn., who in Benjamin Smith, May 14, 1729. They had twelve children born in Hebron; the father and eight sons served in the Revolutionary War. Names of children: Ledder, Andrew, David, Elijah, Benjamin, Israel, Ephraim, Frederick, Stephen, Timoribe Waitstill Content Hannah Timothy, Waitstill, Content Hannah.

### Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

In a recent issue of your paper I find a letter signed by myself as ex-l we-recorded D. A. R. Mr. Bailey has brought out this letter, written years ago, when I was in office, and under instruction from the National Board D. A. R. Moreover, a word in it is not spelled correctly. There is no such word as "ancestrial," and I have never so written it. As I never under any circumstances use the words "ex." or "late," in signing my name, I ask that you will be kind enough to give to your readers the facts I give to your I shall be greatly civilized. the facts I give to you. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Helen M. Boynton.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 19, 1901.

SPERIT OF '76:

Mr. Blake is away from home just now, but I know he val-Mr. Blake is away from home just now, but I know he varues the Spirit of '70 too highly to let his subscription lapse, so I
enclose a dollar for 1901. As our family is composed of one
S. A. R., one D. A. R., and four C. A. R's, you may know that
the patriotic magazines are of much interest to us.

Most cordially yours,

(Mrs. W. F.) Albe L. P. Blake.

TOPEKA, KANS., Feb. 7, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Herewith I enclose draft for one dollar for renewal of my subscription to the Spirit of '76. A subscriber from the beginning, my wife and I read the publication with a great deal of interest. What a pity that the Sons of the Revolution could not agree to the propositions made in the past to join heartily with the S. A. R. I take much pride in being enrolled with the S. A. R. Am now in my eighty-third year, and refer to the S. A. R. Am now in my eighty-third year, and refer to the stories, with pleasure, which my grandfather. Nathan Washburn, used to tell about war matters. He and his father, Solomon, and his grandfather. Samuel Washburn, were in the American Revolutionary War. My grandfather, Nathan, was at the battles of Bunker Hill, Mountouth, and several other battles, as well as at Valley Forge during that terrible cold winter.

Very respectfully,

A.

NATIONAL CITY, CAL., Feb. 5, 1901.

I have unbound Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Serrer or '76. Except numbers 2, 3, 4, 6, of Vol. 1, all are in good order and carefully tied together, so as to need no further binding to be of convenient use. Also odd numbers, June. 1896; Nov., 1896; Dec., 1896, two copies. Of 1897, January, May, November, and June, 1899. The lot can be bought for \$15.00.

Respectfully, JOHN G. FONDA.

SPIRIT OF '76:

New YORK, Jan. 30, 1901.

I am soon to resign from the S. A. R., and would prefer not to subscribe longer for your excellent paper, for it would only remind me of many things about so-called patriotic societies

would prefer to forget.

We have both had our experiences in the S. A. R., and we both know more now than we did a few years ago. You are plucky and venturesome and deserve for your courage and

patience a heap of good luck in the new century.

As for myself, I prefer to withdraw altogether from the society I aided in founding and once took so much pride in.

If there is anything you wish advanced in the press, any movement like this matter of the George Washington Headquarters, please give me the opportunity to serve the cause by word and pen. Yours very truly,

Jostan C. Pumpelly.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 2, 1901.

I cannot get along very well without the Spirit, and enclosed you will find a dollar for this year. I hope you will excuse delay in sending it, but "better late than never." We have a very nice Chapter, of thirty members, and have interesting meetings. I had three great-grandfathers in the War of the Revolution, and of course I aim to keep their memory green as long as I can, but I confess that at times it seems that very little interest is taken in patriotism, especially "out West." But the hearts of the people are all right, and they are so busy that they do not look back as much as they should.

Excuse me for trespassing on your time so much.

Yours fraternally, O. J. Wilson, No. 1682.



NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 16, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

I have just finished reading the February number of the SPIRIT OF '76, and find it full of interesting and valuable in-formation, and I cannot understand how it is that your subscription list is not crowded with enthusiastic subscribers. It is really making the best United States history that we have. I see a letter in the February Spiarr from a Mr. W. Wallace Lee, of Meriden, Conn., in which he advocates a little attention being paid to the memory of the men of Connecticut who served in our War of Independence. A little circumstance has come within our War of independence. A little circumstance has come within my experience which inclines me to the belief that Mr. W. Lee is correct in his opinion. I think that places which were really useful to the heroes who fought for that independence should be preserved, and substantial records made. Many members of my family, from Connecticut and New York, were in the struggle. My great-grandfather, John Baxter, was a private under Col. Thomas Crane. Baxter was wounded, and died from the wound. Col. Crane was severally wounded at the battle of Ridgefield and Col. Crane was severely wounded at the battle of Ridgefield, and was taken just out of the village to have the wound dressed. At this place there was a large flat stone, about two feet high and nine or ten feet across the top at the widest point, the shape being rather triangular. Tradition says it was a resting-place for the soldiers. In my memory a large tree stood over it, and the village district school of Ridgefield stood alongside, and the great stone was worn smooth by generations of the children play-ing on it. I grieve to hear the old stone has been destroyed. I am told that some road commissioner has blasted and removed the stone. Such a movement as Mr. W. Lee speaks of would have preserved the old stone. Its mystic shape and peculiar appearance should have saved it.

Respectfully yours.

Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

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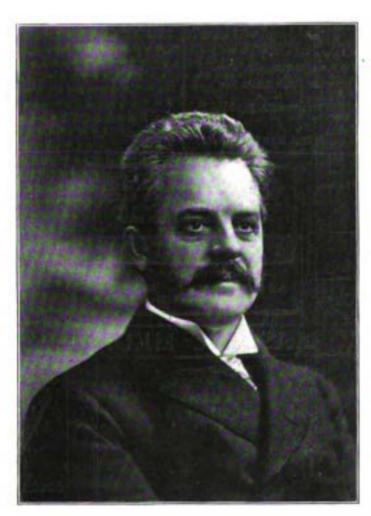
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Per Copy 10 Cents



MR, GEORGE W. BATES, OF DETROIT, MICH.

Historian General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. George William Bates of Detroit, Mich., the new Historian General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, has been Registrar of the Michigan society since 1897, and is well versed in historical subjects pertaining to our country. He has been very active and continuous in his attendance at the annual congresses and deserves the honor given him. Mr. Bates has practiced law for the past twenty years and stands well in his profession, and his companionable qualities show in the facsimile here reproduced.

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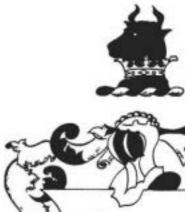


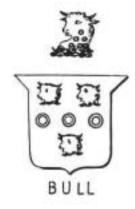






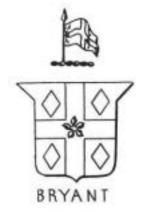












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COATS OF ARMS OF AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Supplement to the Secure of '76. Vol. VII. No. 9. May, 1901

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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VOLUME VII.

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THE Congress at Pittsburgh is a thing of the past, but this souvenir will last for a long time as a reminder of the enjoyable two days spent under the hospitable but murky skies of this bustling city.

The Pennsylvania Society, with its limited membership, entertained the delegates in a delightful manner, and the delegates to the number of a hundred and fifty were loud in their praise and appreciation of the S. A. R. and D. A. R. of the Commonwealth of Wm. Penn.

Mrs. Fairbanks, the President-General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was the

guest of honor of the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., and a reception was given in her honor before the ball given to the S. A. R.

The banquet was a great success, and our new Presi-dent-General, Walter Seth Logan, delivered the oration

The Congress developed the fact that increased interest in the object for which it stands had been awakened, the committees had laid out good work, and some of them accomplished much.

A pleasing and deserved recognition was given at the banquet to Charles Kingsbury Miller, of Chicago, Ill., whose perseverance for the protection of the flag has accomplished the enactment of State laws throughout the union, to prevent the desecration of the flag.

June 14th is Flag day. See to it that you display the flag of your country on that date.

The Empire State Society, S. A. R., will be entertained on Governor's Island, New York, by Major Corbusier, U. S. A., in the afternoon. The Government boat will leave South Ferry at 2 p. m., and the members and their lady friends will spend their time inspecting Castle William and dress parade.

June 17th, Bunker Hill day, the Connecticut Society, S. A. R., will dedicate the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse at New London, Conn. A parade of the State troops, the ancient Putnam Phalanx, in their old Continentals, and the Governor's Foot Guards, in their Colonial British uniforms, will make a bright and interesting scene. The Connecticut Society extend a hearty invitation to all compatriots and Daughters to attend the celebration, and quite a party will leave New York early Monday morning for this purpose.

The seventh annual meeting of the Lake Mobonk conference on "International Arbitration" will be held on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley at the Lake Mohonk House, Ulster County, New York, May 29, 30 and 31, 1901. These gatherings for the considera-tion of peace among nations should be commended, and are held in an ideal spot for high and noble thoughts and utterances, which will in time be effective.

The committee on publication of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will publish a National Register, to contain a history of the society for the past ten years, the names of all the members with their pedigree and the ancestor from whom they receive their eligibility as members of the society. The names will be arranged in States. The book will be profusely illustrated with views of the historic places preserved and monuments erected by the State societies, and will contain portraits of the prominent members. It will in no way conflict with the State books, but will be a record of the whole society and a blessing to the weaker State societies who are not strong enough in membership to stand the expense of such a work. It will act as an incentive to increase the membership of our society, as all who join before December next will be enrolled in its The hearty support of the individual members should be given, as it is to be published without putting any financial obligation on either the State or National societies.

Annin & Co., the well known flag makers, have furnished all the flags and bunting to the Pan-American Exposition. They can furnish you everything in this line, from a paper flag to the finest silk banner.



# The Nathan Hale Schoolhouse

TIME old Nathan Hale schoolhouse in New London. known originally as the "Union School," built by twelve citizens of New London just previous to 1774. These twelve proprietors, who were some of the leading men of the town, were Richard Law, Jeremiah Miller, Duncan Stewart, Silas Church. Thomas Allen, John Richards, Robinson Mumford, Joseph Christophers, Marvin Wait, Thomas Mumford,

Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., and Roger Gibson.

They organized as a corporation in October, 1774. under the authority of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, stating in their petition to the Legislature that they had "built a commodious schoolhouse, and for several years past hired and supported a schoolmaster." The school was designed to give thorough instruction in all the English branches and to prepare students for college. The building was two stories high and stood on State street where the Crocker House is now situated-Union street being laid out at right angles to State street after the erection of the schoolhouse, so that it stood on the corner. Nathan Hale, who had graduated at Yale in 1773, was teaching school in East Haddam, and the proprietors of the Union School entered into communication with him and in the spring of 1774 secured his services as the first principal of their newly incorporated school,

In writing to his uncle in September, 1774. Hale says: "I have a school of thirty-two boys, about half Latin, the rest English. The salary allowed me is seventy pounds per annum. In addition to this, I have kept during the summer a morning school, between the hours of 5 and 7, of about twenty young ladies, for which I have received six shillings a scholar by the quarter." And to a college mate he writes: "I am at present in a school in New London. I think my situation preferable to what it was last winter. My school is by no means difficult to take care of. It consists of about thirty scholars, ten of whom are Latiners, and all but one of the rest are writers. I have a very convenient schoolhouse and the people are kind and sociable." If he liked the people of New London, the sentiment was certainly mutual, for Hale at once became a prime favorite. It was said of him that "he was a man peculiarly engaging in his man-ners. These were mild and genteel. The scholars, old and young, were attached to him. They loved him for his tact and amiability. He was wholly without severity and had a wonderful control over boys. sprightly, ardent, and steady, had a fine moral character. and was respected highly by all his acquaintances. The school he taught was owned by the first gentlemen in New London, all of whom were exceedingly gratified by Hale's skill and assiduity." One inmate of the family with whom he lodged writes of him: "His capacity as a teacher and the mildness of his mode of instruction were highly appreciated both by parents and pupils. He was peculiarly free from the shadow of guile. His simple, unostentatious manner of imparting right views and feelings to less cultivated understanding was unsurpassed by that of any individual who, at the period of her acquaintance with him or after, fell under her ohservation."

Not only was Hale respected and liked by the older members of the community, but he was in great demand among the young people for his social qualities, and his remarkable athletic feats made him a hero among the young men and boys of the town.

Soon, however, war clouds began to appear and the men of New London were foremost in preparing for the struggle. Upon the arrival of the news from Lexington. an immense mass meeting was held, and Hale electrified the whole community by giving speech to a new idea which had not, before, entered their minds-for he closed his fiery oration with the memorable and prophetic words: "Let us not lay down our arms till we have

gained independence.

On the following day Hale started for Boston with one of the two local companies, returning soon to resign his position as schoolmaster, saying in his letter of resignation: "School-keeping is a business of which I was always fond, but since my residence in this town everything has conspired to render it more agreeable. I have thought much of never quitting it but with my life, but at present there seems an opportunity for more extended public service." How he took advantage of this opportunity, the undying page of history records. And shall not this humble schoolhouse, hallowed by its associations with the patriot-martyr, whose only regret was that he had but one life to give for his country, be sacredly preserved among us, that, at sight of it, our hearts may burn within us with the pure fire of patriotism!

Of Hale's successors in the Union School the most prominent have been Seth Williston, of Dartmouth, later a noted divine; Jacob B. Gurley, also of Dartmouth, who succeeded Williston in 1704; Ebenezer Learned, a native of New London, and a graduate of Yale; Knight and Olmstead of Yale, and Mitchell of the University of

North Carolina.

In 1832 the lot upon which the schoolhouse stood was sold and the building removed a short distance along Union street in a southerly direction.

In 1833 the proprietors erected a new brick school-Louse in another portion of the town, disposing of the old building to a private individual. Since that time

it has been occupied as a dwelling house.

In October, 1899, a movement was set on foot by the two patriotic societies of New London, Nathan Hale branch, Sons of the American Revolution, and Lucretia Shaw chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. to purchase the old school building and devote it to patriotic uses-the first real impetus being given by the pledge of Lucretia Shaw chapter to give the sum of \$300 toward such an object. The State officers of the Sons, under the leadership of President Jonathan Trumbull, a lineal descendant of Washington's friend and trusted "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, undertook the cirection of the movement among the Sons and Daughters of the State and found the plan for purchase of the schoolhouse enthusiastically endorsed.

The purchase price of \$4.000 has already been raised and paid, of which sum \$1,500 was contributed by individuals in New London alone, including the \$300 given by Lucretia Shaw chapter. The \$2,000 necessary to remove the building a half mile to city property and to restore it to its original condition is now being collected by the various societies throughout the State.

From the first there seemed to be one spot pre-emipently fitting for the final resting place of the schoolhouse-the unused portion of the town's ancient burial place. Situated in a commanding position on rising ground, anciently known as Meeting House Hill, this spot has from time immemorial been the resort of the antiquarian. At the founding of the town in 1646, two lots



were set apart-one for the meeting house and the adjoining one for the place of burial. This lot was devoted forever to burial of the dead on June 6, 1653, by a vote of the town, which recited that "It is agreed by the townsmen and granted for the use of the town that the land upon the meeting house hill" \* \* \* "shall ever be for a common burial place and never to be im-propriated to any." This is the oldest place of interment in Eastern Connecticut, and here lies the dust of the town's founders. Quaint are the inscriptions upon the stones which mark the last resting places of the ancient worthies, many of whom are known to fame. No interments have been made in this ground for three-quarters of a century, and none have ever been made in the eastern portion, near Huntington street, where the granite formation which underlies the surface of the entire town rises to the surface, and in this portion has been placed the Nathan Hale schoolhouse.

Application was made to the Court of Common Council for permission to place the schoolhouse on the ancient burial ground, but it was decided that that body had no + power to grant such permission, in view of the fact that the ground had been set apart as a place of sepulture, so recourse was had to the General Assembly of the State, which passed an act authorizing the granting of

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#### A REMINISCENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

It will, I am sure, astonish the readers of your valuable paper to learn that very soon after the French army landed at Newport, R. I. (July 15, 1780,), they sought for recruits. See advertisement as under, copied from Pennsylvania Packet of Tuesday, September 5, 1780. For more information relating to the "Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts" see a most interesting volume, "My Campaigns in America;" a journal kept by Count Wilham de Deux-Ponts, 1780-1781. Translated from the French manuscript, with an introduction and notes by Samuel Abbot Green, Boston, 1868. A. A. Folsom.

Brookline, May 4, 1901.

#### TO GERMAN DESERTERS.

Notice is hereby given, that all GERMAN DESERTERS from the armies of Great Britain will meet with proper encouragement for enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's Hussars, both of which corps are now serving in America under the command of Monsieur le Comte de Rochambean.

Application must be made to Col. Nicola at the Barracks; or at Mr. Peter Hays's, in Third street, near Race street, where an Officer in each corps will be found.

N. B.—The advantages of all kinds granted to those who will make use of this opportunity, whether with respect of the hounties or of victuals and clothes, have already collected a large number of deserters in Philadelphia. They have the choice of enlisting in the Hussars, commanded by the Duke of Lauzun, who is in Rhode Island at the head of a legion, or in the German regiment called Zweybruck, or Royal Denx-Ponts, commanded by the Count of Deux-Ponts.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1780.

Lewis Nicola was appointed by act of Congress June 20, 1777, Colonel of the Corps of Invalids. Previous to this he had acted as barrack-master at Philadelphia from April 20, 1776, to December 2, 1776, when he was ap-pointed by the Council of Safety of the State townmajor of Philadelphia. This office he held in connection with that of Colonel of the Invalid Regiment until February 5, 1782, when he was dismissed from the service of the State with the thanks of the Supreme Exsuch permission, and, upon this being obtained, the schoolhouse was carefully removed to the burial ground.

The most fitting time for the dedication of the building seemed to be Bunker Hill day, June 17, for it was just prior to that battle that Hale marched with his comrades to the front, dedicating his life to the service of his country, and upon that day it is proposed to celebrate, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, the acquisition by the Sons of the American Revolution of this interesting Revolutionary relic. The Governor of the State and his staff are expected to be present, the famous Putnam Phalanx will be an interesting feature of the procession, while several other continental organizations from this and neighboring States, together with the local soldiery, both regulars and Connecticut National Guard, have been invited to participate in the celebration. Not the least impressive feature of the occasion will be the chorus of several hundred school children who will sing patriotic airs as children alone can sing them. The list of speakers contains many noted names, and altogether Bunker Hill day in New London promises to be a red letter day among the patriotic societies, and well worth the attendance of those who feel that the sacrifices and achievements of the past should serve as an inspiration for the future. ALFRED COIT.

ecutive Council, there being no further duty for such an officer as town-major. Colonel Nicola died at Alexandria. Va., in 1809. Colonel Nicola wrote a letter to General Washington in which he used the following words: "I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King, which I conceive would be attended with some material advantages.

General Washington replied to this very sharply from headquarters, Newburg, May 22, 1782; "If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable."



CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76: Your bill for subscription has been neglected simply because mislaid it when it came and have had nothing special to remind me of it, because, I am ashamed to say, I have not been able to read the magazine at all for several months, on account of having so much other reading matter that as a business man, I have to read.

I shearfully made of the same and have had nothing special to read.

I cheerfully enclose the amount of subscription and wish you and your very meritorious journal all succes

Very respectfully, Digitized by \

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#### SAILORS' MEMORIAL

Los Angeles, CAL, March 18, 1901. DEAR SER: Last year many of the coast towns of California instituted a unique and beautiful form of paying tribute to the sailor-soldiers, whose unknown graves are in the mighty sea. The schools took active interest and bands of children marched to bluff or wharf or water's edge and cast their flowers on the face of the restless ocean, their voices blending in patriotic song with the murmur of the waves. The idea may easily become a national custom if you and all other interested and influential people will concur and assist in making it so. Will you? The idea met with acknowledgment from the White House, and with sincere approval by Admiral Sampson, Admiral Schley. Secretary Long and other naval officials, as the following letters will show. Yours truly,

MRS, ARMITAGE S. C. FORBES.

NAVY YARD, BOSTON, June 6, 1000.

DEAR MADAM: I have just received your courteous note of the 28th of May. The ceremony certainly meets with my most hearty approval. At this time when monuments are being erected to the unknown dead, buried unrecognized from many battlefields; it seems especially fitting that someone should remember the known and unnamed dead of the Navy, whose resting-place will bear no monuments, and whose sacrifices must be remembered by their grateful and patriotic fellow citizens. Allow me to congratulate you on the beautiful way in which you have done this. I hope that the good citizens of the Pacific slope will accept it as an established custom and repeat the exercises next year and in all years to come. Yours sincerely,

W. T. SAMPSON.

Mrs. Armitage S. C. Forbes, 622 West 15th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Flagship Chicago, MONTEVIDEO,
Uruguay, July 30, 1900.
DEAR Mrs. Fornes: Thank you so much for sending me the
clipping containing the tribute to the sailor dead on Memorial clipping containing the tribute to the sailor dead on Memorial Day. It was a sweet thought to strew the waters of the restless seas on that day in memory of those whose bones lie along every ocean highway around the world; every home in the land that has been saddened by the loss of some loved one at sea must have felt deeply touched by the sweet thoughtfulness of our grateful countrymen. I might add that no eulogium of man's courage in war for his home and country could be complete that does not include woman's part and woman's sacrifices also. Again thanking you for the kind remembrance.

I am very truly yours. I am very truly yours, W. S. Schley, brance.

Mrs. Armitage S. C. Forbes, 622 West 15th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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#### NOTICE TO YE COMPATRIOTS.

Ye Patriotic Members of ye Honorable Society of ye Sonnes of ye American Revolution who reside in ye Goode Citie of Seattle, receive ye Faire & also Patriotic Daughters of ye American Revolution, and also ye Sonnes of ye American Revolution residing wheresoever in ye Common-Wealth of Washington, at ye Tavern called "Ye Lincoln" on ye Evening of February ye twenty-second, nineteen hundred and one.

Master Wagner's Bande will commence to plae mysick at

early candle light.

At nine of ye clock ye Patriots will gather in ye Dancinge Hall of ye Inne to harken vnto ye Hon. Judge Milo Root, who will discourse brieflie vpon "The Day Wee are Celebrating thys Evenying," Ye Honable Fred Rice Rowell, who will respond to ye toast, "Ye Daughters of ye American Revolution," and Honorable Will, H. Thompson, who will respond to ye Toast, "The South" 'The South.

Ye Honorable Presidente of ye Societie, E. Weldon Young, Physyciane & Chirugeon, will preside over ye Meetynge as Chair-

Physyciane & Chirugeon, will preside over ye Meetynge as Chair-Man and will introduce ye speakers vnto ye audience.

After ye speaking is over. Master Wagner hys Bande will play more mysick and ye Compatriots will enjoy yemselves danc-ying ye goode olden tyme Dances, ye Valtz and ye Two-Steppe. Ye Virgenia Reel will also bee danced as is most fittynge. Goode thyngs to eat will be served during ye Evening.

Any of ye Honorable Visitors who are not Compatriots, but

who would like to become such, are referred to ye Lybrarie of ye Societie, which is in ye Court, under ye charge of Deacone Smithe, ye Honorable Registrar of ye Societie, as are also any of ye Honorable members who seek more knowledge concerning their ancestors than they at thys present have.

Ye Committee having ye Entertainment in charge: E. Weldon Young, Henry R. Harriman, Walter B. Deals, E. R. Butter-



#### DEATH OF COL. M. R. HAMILTON,

FOR MANY YEARS STATE LIBEARIAN OF NEW TERSEY.

Col. Morris R. Hamilton, for fifteen years State Librarian of New Jersey, died at his home in Trenton. He was nearly 82 years of age and was born on the same day as was Queen Vic-toria. During his early life he was the owner and editor of the toria. During his early life he was the owner and editor of the Trenton True American, and he had edited at different times the Sussex Herald, Newark Evening Journal and Philadelphia Record. He was the son of Quartermaster-General Samuel R. Hamilton of New Jersey, and his mother was a member of the Robeson family of New Jersey. Colonel Hamilton graduated from Princeton in 1836. He obtained his title in the Civil War. He married Harriet Pennington Halstead, a granddaughter of William Pennington, who was Spraker of the House of ter of William Pennington, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and afterward Governor of New Jersey. Colonel Hamilton leaves three daughters and two sons —Mrs. Joseph P. Osborne of Newark. Mrs. J. Welling Titus and Mrs. Albert Livingston Gill of Trenton, Frank Hamilton of the Department of the Navy, Washington, and Fritz Hamilton of Louisville.

#### to to to

#### S. A. R. OR D. A. R.?

#### From Newport Mercury.

"Not a thousand miles from Newport is a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which bears the name of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. (King George didn't need his glasses to read his signature). This chapter This chapter conceived the idea of marking the local graves of the Revolutionary soldiers with appropriate metal flags, and a committee was appointed to procure plans and prices. The committee went about their duties in a business-like way. They wrote to a manufacturer of such articles and received an illustrated catalogue by return mail.

"The flags, as shown by the catalogue, seemed to be about what were required, save for one thing. Every flag, of whatever design, bore the same lettering 'S. A. R.' The feeling of the committee was expressed by one member, who said: "S. A. R." Sons of the American Revolution. We don't want to advertise them. Let's have the flags marked "D. A. R." for the Daughters of the American Revolution."

"So a letter was at once despatched to the manufacturer in-quiring if he had no flags bearing the D. A. R. lettering. The reply was prompt and courteous, and stated that, if the chapter desired, the flags could be lettered in that way, but during his long experience in business he had never seen any other letter-ing than 'S. A. R.'—Soldier of the American Revolution.

"That committee is still a trifle tender on the subject of grave markers and don't want the story to get out, so if any one should happen to know where that chapter is located, why just don't mention it."



It is interesting to recall at this time, when the Navy is under-going such a tremendous growth, the fact that in 1775, about going such a tremendous grown, the fact that in 1775, about 125 years ago, the first ship carrying the stars and stripes to be saluted by a foreign gun was the Andrew Doria. The exact circumstances are unknown, but the record goes on to say. "The Governor of Eustasia was subsequently removed for his indiscretion." The Andrew Doria was a purchased brig mounting but fourteen guns, sailed from Baltimore, and was burned. in Delaware Bay in 1777 to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.



Lieut, Col. Philip Reade, Inspector-General, U. S. V. (Major, th U. S. Inf.), has issued a handy little pamphlet of sixteen pages entitled "Field Exercises; Problems in Minor Tactics. What to Do, and How to Do It." These instructions were formulated by Colonel Reade some time since, and are valuable to both the Army and National Guard.



# NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General, Mr. Walter Seth Logan, of New York.

Vice-Presidents-General, Judge James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Pa. Hon. Thomas Pitts, Detroit, Mich. Hon. Horace Davis, San Francisco, Cal. Judge John Whitehead. Morristown, N. J. Col. George A. Paree, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary-General
Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross,
604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Treasurer-General Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, 12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Registrar-General, Mr. A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

> Historian-General, Mr. George W. Bates, Detroit, Mich.

Chaplain-General Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D. Easton, Pa.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HELD AT HOTEL SCHENLEY, PITTSBURGH, PA., APRIL 30TH AND MAY 1ST, 1901.

Congress called to order by President-General Breckin-ridge. The colors of the Society were received, when the Chaplain-General, Dr. Warfield, opened with prayer. The President appointed the following Committee on Creden-

MAY, 1901

Vice-President, Howard De Haven Ross, of Delaware; Secre-tary-General Samuel Eberley Gross, of Illinois, and W. H. Bayley, of District of Columbia.

Auditing Committee appointed, were: General Francis Appleton, of Massachusetts; Mr. Nathan

Warren and Mr. Henry D. Sellers.

Warren and Mr. rienry D. Seiters.

Colonel Albert J. Logan, President of the Pennsylvania Society, then made an address of welcome, that was responded to by President-General Breekinridge. A recess was then taken until the credentials were properly attested.

Colonel Albert J. Logan then extended an invitation to the delegates to visit the Carnegie Steel Works, the Westinghouse Electric Plant, Heinz Preserving Plant, or to take a drive about the boulevards and parks of the city, with a stop at the Country

the boulevards and parks of the city, with a stop at the Country Club.

The Secretary-General read the list of the delegates present. Secretary-General's Report read by Assistant-Secretary Fisher, and, on motion of Judge Whitehead, report was approved. It

Report of Treasurer-General Pugsley read and approved.

Hon. Franklin Murphy moved, "That the reports of the officers not already read be deferred until to-morrow morning's session, and that we take up at this time the discussion of the amendments to the Constitution." Motion carried.

A delegate: "I move that to-morrow morning we begin our session at nine o'clock instead of ten o'clock." Motion carried.

Discussion then took place on re-proposed amendment to Article V. of the Constitution, Section I.

Mr. Noble D. Larner, of District of Columbia Society: Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey Society: Mr. Walter S. Logan, of Empire State Society: Mr. Geo. W. Bates, of Michigan Society: General Thos. Anderson, of Oregon Society: Chaplain-General Warfield, of Pennsylvania Society, and Judge James Denton Hancock, of Pennsylvania Society, all spoke at length on the amendment, and Judge Hancock then made the following:

"RESOLVED, That this whole question in respect to the amend-ment proposed be postponed to next year, and that a Committee of Five be appointed to revise the Constitution in respect

to all the amendments which have been here proposed."

Motion seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Edwin Warfield of Maryland, and Judge Whitehead,

spoke further on the subject.
President-General Breckinridge offered to have General Anderson take the chair; but the delegates all objected to it, and gave three hearty cheers for the President-General.

The motion of Judge Hancock was then submitted to the house, receiving 78 ayes and 28 noes.

Recess taken until Wednesday, May 1st.

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The Rev. Rufus Clark, D.D., ex-Chaplain-General, opened with prayer.

Report of Register-General read and approved.

Report of the committees approved, that same be spread upon the minutes.

Report of the Historian-General, read by Mr. Fisher, approved.

Report of the National Flag Committee. Motion carried that

it be spread upon the minutes. Report on Ship Constitution. (No report received.)

Report of the Committee on La Fayette Memorial. (No report received.)

Report of the Committee on Spanish War Medals was in-cluded in the Registrar-General's report.

Report of the Committee for the Purchase of Banners. (No

report received.)

Report on Farmers' Resolution was included in Registrar-General's report. Report of the Committee on National Parks, read by General

Anderson, and approved.

Judge Whitehead moved, "That the Committee on National Parks petition the Congress of the United States for a further fund, to be used in the proper reparation and care of this important site and most interesting positon." Motion carried.

Report of the National Committee on Legislation read by Mr.

Gilbert and approved. Mr. Curtis, of Colorado: General Breckinridge, and Mr. Gilbert, of Illinois, spoke on flag laws, and Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, of Illinois, reported that since March last, five States have passed the flag laws, and those bills have been signed by the Governors of the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Washington. Oregon and Colorado, and it has passed the lower house of Michigan. We have now eighteen States that have passed flag

Report of National Committee on Revolutionary Monuments, read by General Edwin S. Greeley, and approved.

Mr. Larner, of District of Columbia, introduced the following resolution:

"RESOLVED. That the Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution recommend that the Congress of the United States of America cause to be erected at the National capital such a memorial to the heroes of the Revolution as will give fitting recognition to the deeds of valor and self-sacrifice which characterized the archive extended of the contraction." give niting recognition to the deeds of valor and self-sacrifice which characterized the early struggles of our ancestors in their efforts to achieve independence and establish our Republic: and that it shall be as conspicuous and commanding as were the deeds of devotion which led to the upbuilding of our system of government, and the founding upon this western continent a citizenship unparalleled for its high character, energy and anicit of acceptance of the continent of the c

and spirit of progress;
"That the several societies of our organization throughout the country be urged to aid in every possible way the carrying of

this resolution into effect:

That the President-General be and is hereby authorized to each State and Territory, which shall have charge of this under-taking, and shall report the result of their labors to the next Congress."



Judge Anderson, of Ohio, and General Greeley, of Connecticut. spoke on the resolution, and Mr. Larner's motion was carried unanimously.

Judge Anderson, of Ohio, offered a resolution in respect to a monument to Colonel William Crawford, which provoked some discussion from General Anderson, the President-General and others, but was carried unanimously.

Report of the Publication Committee, read by title and printed

in minutes.

Report of the Press Committee. (Passed by title.)

Report of the Recruiting and Lookout Committee. (Read

and passed by title.)

and passed by title.)

Colonel Griffith, of Maryland, exhibited a large water-color of a monument that the Maryland Society proposed to dedicate October 19th, Peggy Stewart Day, at Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore. The monument stands sixty feet high, is of Maryland granite, with bronze ornaments. The money was all raised in Maryland, except \$104, which was presented by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass. On the base will appear the insignia of the S. A. R.

The incremion is as follows:

The inscription is as follows:

"To all of the patriots of Maryland, who, aided on land or on sea, in gaining the independence of this State, and of the United States, and to the Maryland line, the bayonets of the Continental Army.

"Erected by the efforts of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

Colonel Griffiths made an eloquent address, that was frequently interrupted with applause.

Judge Whitchead, of New Jersey, offered the following:

"Resouven, That this Congress appreciates the action of Compatriot Griffith, of Maryland, in securing the erection of such appropriate monuments as have been reared under the auspices of Maryland Society of S. A. R., and that we record our thanks to him and his Society, in erecteing these lasting memorials of the services of our forefathers;

"RESOLVED. That this resolution be properly engrossed, signed by the President-General and Secretary-General, and sent to Compatriot Griffith;

"RESOLVED. That the thanks of this Congress be tendered to the Maryland Society of the S. A. R. for the invitation to be present at the unveiling of the monument, now in process of erection, on October 19th next.

Mr. Walter S. Logan, of New York; Mr. Ira Evans, of Texas; General Greeley, of Connecticut; Judge Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Captain A. A. Folsom, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Farmer, of Michigan, all spoke in eulogy of the monument.

Judge Whitehead then made this resolution:

The thanks of this Congress be tendered Colonel Griffith and his Society for their kindness in inviting us to the ceremony of the dedication of the monument at Baltimore."

Mr. Larner, of District of Columbia, moved,

"Resouven. That the President-General be directed to appoint a committee of five (preferably selected from the officers of five State Societies), whose duties it shall be to call upon the proper committee of the next Congress of the United States, and urge such legislation as will tend to preserve and classify by proper rard system the records of the Revolutionary War, now on file in the Pension Bureau of the United States." Mr. Walter S. Logan, of New York, moved for the Empire

State Society:

"Resouven. That the delegates from this Society to the National Congress of the S. A. R. be requested to lay before that body, with a view to securing action thereon, the subject of providing for membership at large or retired membership, or otherwise providing for retaining in affiliation descendants from Revolutionary patriots, once admitted to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution;

"RESOLVED. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary-General of the National Society, and a copy to each delegate accredited from this Society to the National Congress.

This occasioned some discussion by Dr. Hall, President-General Breckinridge, Mr. Logan, Mr. Lord, Mr. Larner and Mr. Gilbert. It was then referred to a committee

Larner presented the following from General Vincent, of

the District of Columbia Society:

"WHEREAS, The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, now with more than 10,000 members, has labored since 1889 to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution: to acquire and preserve documents, relics and landmarks of the War of the American Revolution; to mark the seenes of that war with appropriate memorials; and to celebrate the anniversaries of prominent events of the war;

"WHEREAS, The American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society of New York has been intrusted with the care of Stony Point, now in course of improvement at State expense: has exerted an influential interest looking to the purchase of Washington's headquarters, near High Bridge; has done notable work in connection with the battlefield of Lake George; has given attention to the preservation and State ownership of the ruins of the old fort at Crown Point, and has done good work toward legislation for the acquirement, by the city of New York, of Hamilton Grange, the home of Alexander Hamilton during the latter days of his life;

"RESOLVED, That the thanks and cordial greetings of the Congress of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, be communicated to the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society for its patriotic and encouraging work, which has already done much to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution, achieved the Independence of the American ican people.

Moved by General Greeley and seconded by Judge Whitehead.

Referred to a Committee on Resolutions.

Judge Whitehead then moved that the thanks of the Congress be tendered ex-Treasurer-General Chas. W. Haskins for the services he had rendered the Society.

Mr. Cornelius Pugsley, the present Treasurer-General, then

moved the following:

"Resouven, That the Treasurer-General be and is hereby authorized and directed to remit the charges against State Societies made prior to the year 1847, and to balance the accounts of said societies as regards said charges.

The Secretary-General offered the following regarding Tite.

SPIRIT OF '76:

"Resouver, That the usual appropriation of \$500 for printing of minutes of the National Congress in the official organ, THE Spirit or '76, he applied as follows, payable monthly, i.e.:

"That in each issue of the paper for one year, space equal to two pages, or average the same during the year, he used for official notices and articles of benefit to the National Society, in addition to the regular Society notes which will appear as heretofore, the matter printed to come under the direction or approval of the Secretary-General, or such other persons as may be directed by the Executive Committee;

That of each issue, one thousand extra copies be sent by the publisher to such places or persons as will tend to increase the membership and prestige of the National Society, as may be

ordered or directed by the Secretary-General. "Respectfully submitted,

"Chairman, Howard De Haven Ross. "Committee | SAMUEL ERERLEY GROSS, "Committee | EDWIN W. GIRSON."

Mr. Edwin W. Gibson:

"In supporting the resolution just offered, I would say that I consider this matter of great import to this Society. Turk Spirit or '76 is a unique publication, which has not, up to this time, but the general support of the Society. had the general support of the Society. It has now come to the point where we must take it as an initial publication, or it will pass to something else, and it seems to me that this resolution is a very fair proposition, and made at a very low price. I hope this feeling will prevail, i.e., that \$500 be appropriated by this Society for this very worthy and very good object."

Motion carried.

Mr. Lord, of Illinois:

"I do not know whether this is anything out of the usual order, but it strikes me that it is rather bad policy to take up ths paper. The Shart or '76, and endorse it as our official organ. If we take \$500 to print our proceedings, that is one thing; but to adopt it would be a very different matter."

[He was probably not aware that it was adopted in Cleveland,

Ohio, in 1807.-En.]

Much discussion then took place on the "Decennial Register," by Messrs. Evans, of Texas: Larner, of District of Columbia; Mr. Butler, of Maine; Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts; Mr. Lord. Illinois: General Greeley, of Connecticut: General Anderson, of Oregon: Dr. Warfield, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Logan, of New York, and Colonel Logan, of Pennsylvania.

The feeling from the larger Societies that have published State books was against publication; but Mr. Walter S. Logan made a humanitarian plea for the States that were not strong

enough to issue State books.

The following resolution then prevailed:

"That the Board of Managers shall proceed with the publica-tion of the "Register" without any expense to the National So-

Motion carried as amended.



#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

General Francis Appleton nominated Walter S. Logan, of New York, for President-General. Seconded by Mr. Butler, of District of Columbia; General Greeley, of Connecticut; Mr. Pitts, of Michigan, and Wallace Donald McLean.

The ballot was cast by the Secretary-General for Walter Seth Logan as President-General for the ensuing year.

Mr. Logan was then presented to the Congress by General Breckinridge, and made some happy remarks.

W. W. J. Warren, of New York, nominated Judge Hobart L. Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, for Vice-President-General.

Mr. Bates, of Michigan, nominated Thomas Pitts, of Michigan, for Vice-President-General.

for Vice-President-General.

Mr. Pugsley, of New York, nominated Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey, for Vice-President-General.

Mr. C. W. Haskins, of New York, nominated Mr. Horace Davis, of California, for Vice-President-General.

Colonal Griffith of Maryland, nominated Colonel George A.

Colonel Griffith, of Maryland, nominated Colonel George A. Paree for Vice-President-General.

Paree for Vice-President-General.
Judge Whitehead, of New Jersey, nominated Judge James
Denton Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President-General.
The vote for Vice-President-Generals resulted as follows:
Pennsylvania: Judge James Denton Hancock, 109.
Michigan: Thomas Pitts, 101.
California: Horace Davis, 98.
New Jersey: Judge John Whitehead, 96.
Maryland: Col. George A. Paree, 94.
Mr. Gilbert, of Illinois, nominated Samuel Eberley Gross for Secretary-General.

Secretary-General.

Judge Hancock nominated Chas. W. Harkins for Secretary-General.

Mr. Gross was elected. Mr. Geo. W. Bates, of Michigan, nominated the Hon. Cor-nelius Amory Pugsley, of New York, for Treasurer-General, and he was elected.

Mr. Walter S. Logan, of New York, nominated A. Howard Clark, of District of Columbia, for Registrar-General, and a ballot was cast by the Secretary for him.

Mr. Chas. W. Haskins, of New York, nominated Geo. W. Bates, of Michigan, for Historian-General, and the Secretary

cast a ballot for him.

Dr. Bane, of District of Columbia, nominated Rev. Dr. War-field, of Pennsylvania, for Chaplain-General, and the Secretary cast a ballot for Chaplain-General Warfield.

Colonel Griffith, of Maryland, offered the following resolution: "RESOLVED, That the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution thank the Pennsylvania State Society, and its officers and members, and the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the unbounded hospitality of which the National Society has been the grateful

Carried unanimously.
Mr. H. S. Vail moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring officers. Carried.
The President-General appointed the following committees to

serve during the ensing year:

Correspondence: Charles G. Stone, Connecticut. Chauncey Curtiss, Colorado. Edwin Warfield, Maryland.

Finance: Geo. W. Bates, Michigan. Geo. T. Wood, Kentucky. William L. Jones, Pennsylvania.

Organization:

James H. Gilbert, Illinois. John Whitehead, New Jersey. R. H. Warner, District of Columbia. Unfinished Business:

James H. Anderson, Iowa.
William W. J. Warren. New York.
Committee on the Revision of the Constitution:
Judge Hancock. Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eaton, Michigan. Judge Whitehead, New Jersey.

Mr. Avery, Maryland. Edwin Warfield, Maryland.

#### ACCREDITED DELEGATES, AS SHOWN BY REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

California-J. W. Farington. William J. Dutton, Norris K.

Pavis. Captain James E. McMary.
Colorado—Chauncey Curtiss.
Connecticut—General E. S. Greely. Charles G. Stone, Henry
C. Sherwood, Isaac W. Birdseye. John W. Brooks. Rufus E. Holmes, Franklin H, Hart.

Delaware—Howard Dellaven Ross, D. Brainerd Ferris, Harry E. Thomas, Edmund T. Lednum.
District of Columbia—Noble D. Larner, Dr. John W. Bayne, William H. Baily, Francis C. Grice, Zebina Moses, Harry C. McLean, Brainard H. Warner, Wallace D. McLean, H. P. R. Holt, Commander George W. Baird, Lorin Johnson, Robert S. Hume. Hume.

Hume.

Illinois—Colonel George U. Moulton, Albert E. Snow, John S. Sargent, Hon, C. W. Raymond, Amos J. Harding, Charles Kingshury Miller, Albert Judson Fisher, Fred L. Merrick, Daniel M. Lord, Henry B. Ferris, H. S. Bail, Henry M. Hall, Jr., John D. Vandercook,

Iowa—Morris W. Blair, Dr. A. T. Veeder, John A. Harper, Massachusetts—George W. Ahl, David Pingree, Webster Bruce, E. C. Battis, I. D. Gilbert, Charles D. Holman, E. Stearns, Nathan Warren, Albert A. Folsom, General Francis H. Appleton, Francis H. Brown,

Michigan—Thomas Pitts, Theodore H. Eaton, Edward W. Gibson, Rufus W. Clark, George W. Bates, James N. Wright, Henry S. Sibley, W. M. Courtiss, Silas Farmer, John Patton, Kentucky—George T. Wond, George D. Todd, James W. Shanks.

Shanks.

Shanks.

Maine—Edward A. Butler.

Maryland—Edward Warfield, J. Noble Stockett, W. R. Griffith.
Samuel H. Schryver, Alfred D. Bernard.

Missouri—Clark H. Sampson, Gaines Paddock, Colonel J. S.

DuShane, W. A. Stritmater.

New Jersey—Hon, John Whitehead, William H. Murphy. Dr.

G. Herbert Richards, O. H. Condit, John Jay Hubbell, Franklin

Murphy, Jr., Charles A. Grummor, William Stanton, Colonel

J. P. Penny, H. M. Barrett.

Ohio—George Kersey, Judge James H. Anderson, John E.

Betz, Moulton Houk, Rev. William E. Rambo, D. S. Miller, G.

F. Townsend.

Townsend.

F. Townsend.
Oregon—General Thomas M. Anderson.
New York—Hon, Walter S. Logan, Trueman G. Avery.
Charles W. Haskins, William W. J. Warren, Louis H. Cornish,
Charles H. Wight, Albert H. Squires, Austin M. Slauson.
George Wadsworth, R. C. Jackson, J. E. Whittlesey, General
W. J. Hulings, W. J. Allen.
Pennsylvania—Colonel A. J. Logan, W. L. James, Hon, James
Denton Hancock, Harvey R. Ewing, H. D. Sellers, Hon, James
B. Neale, H. K. Gregory, Harry Blymer, F. R. Patterson,
Rhode Island—George A. Buffum, James H. Tower, George
C. Nightengale, John R. Wheaton,
Wisconsin—J. F. Pierce,
Virginia—H. H. Trice,
Texas—Ira H. Evans,
South Dakota—W. C. Lynn, C. M. Logue, J. B. Remo.

South Dakota-W. C. Lynn, C. M. Logue, J. B. Remo.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, S. R.

The Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society S. R., was held in the Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the evening of April 3rd, the Hon, Henry Martyn Dechert acting as Chairman. I enclose you herewith a list of the officers, managers, delegates and alternates elected to serve during the coming war. I enclose a copy of the resolution passed during the coming year. I enclose a copy of the resolution passed with reference to the retirement of Captain Wayne from the presidency.

Respectfully,

E. A. Weaver.

President, Richard McCall Cadwalader; First Vice-President, Iames, Edward, Carpenter, Second, Vice-President, Second, Vice-Pre

James Edward Carpenter; Second Vice-President, Samuel James Edward Carpenter: Second Vice-President, Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker: Secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver; Treasurer, Charles Henry Jones; Registrar, John Woolf Jordan: Historian, Josiah Granville Leach: Chaplain, The Rev. George Woolsey Hodge; Managers: William Wayne, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., William Macpherson Hornor, Hon. John B, McPherson, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Thomas Hewson Bradford, M.D., Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Sidney B. Liggett, William Potter: Delegates to the General Society. Liggett, William Potter; Delegates to the General Society; James Edward Carpenter, Charles Henry Jones, Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Frederick Prime, Josiah Granville Leach; Alternates; Samuel Frederic Houston, S. Davis Page. Tattnall Paulding, Walter George Smith, Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson.

The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution notes with great regret the withdrawal from its presidency, increasing years and failing strength, of Major William Wayne, who has filled that important office from the origin of the Society down to the present time; and expresses its deep sense of gratification and gratitude that one bearing the most illustrious name in the military annals of Pennsylvania, and who indicated that he recognized the responsibility of his ancestry by the conspicuous part he bore in the War of the Rebellion, should for such a length of time and with such entire acceptahility have rendered to it this exceptional service,



#### GENERAL COURT OF THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, May of America, at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, May 13, 1901: Governor-General, Hon. William Winton Goodrich, of New York; Deputy-Governor General, Gen. William F. Draper, of Massachusetts; Chaplain-General, Rev. William Reed Eastman, of New York; Secretary-General, Theodore Fitch, of New York; Treasurer-General, Julius Merrille Foote, of New Jersey: Attorney-General, Col. Henry W. Sackett. of New York; Registrar-General. Teunis D. Huntling, of New York; Registrar-General, Col. Charles Alex, Jewell, of Connecticut: Historian-General, Prof. James W. Moore, of Pennsylvania; Councillors'-General: For three years, Captain Henry B. Meigs, of Pennsylvania; William Armstrong Halsey, of New Jersey: Theodore M. Banta, of New York: for two years, to fill vacancy, Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, of New York; for one year to fill vacancy, Walter Collyer Faxon, of Connecticut.

In the evening a very enjoyable banquet was given at Sherry's. Edward Payson Cone acted as toast-master, and the following made acceptable speeches. Judge Goodrich, Congressman Wise, of Virginia. Colonel Sackett, General Hubbard, Edward Haga-man Hall, General Woodford and General Joe Wheeler.

#### SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

A meeting for organizing the above-named society was held in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society on Feb. 15th, 1901, and the following named officers were elected: Governor. Wilfred Harold Munro: Deputy-Governor. Asa Clinton Crowell; Cantain, Hunter Carson White. Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, George Corlis Nightingale; Historian, George Thomas Hart; Surgeon, Walter Lee Munro, M.D.; Board of Managers; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mrs. Jonathan Russell Bullock, Miss Grace Woods Slocum, William H. Doane, Miss Edith May Tilley.

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#### AT THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS. STATE HOUSE, TOPEKA, KAN., FEBRUARY 22, 1001.

The Kansas Society Sons of the American Revolution gave the following program: Music, "Star-Spangled Banner." hv Mrs. P. H. Adams: A study in Patriotism. by Mr. G. F. Kinshall. President Kansas Society S. A. R.; Music, bv Ad Astra Quartette, the Society Daughters American Revolution. Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Regent Topeka Chapter D. A. R.; Music, by Mrs. P. H. Adams; Address: The Service of La Favette in the Cause of American Independence, Mr. Wm. M. Davidson; Music, bv Ad Astra Quartette; Address: George Washington, by Mr. Henry J. Allen; Music, Ad Astra Ouartette; Music—"America." The Assembly. A social hour followed the program,

#### A 36 36

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Merion Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution, gave a Musicale in the Armory of Battery A, West Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday evening, April 18, 1001. The proceeds were for the Soldiers' Clubhouse at Manila. The entertainment was a success, both artistically and financially. This work was inaugurated several months ago by the Philadelphia Chapter, and the other sister Chapters in Pennsylvania were invited to aid in the good work. in the good work.

At the April meeting of Merion Chapter, Daughters of the At the April meeting of Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent. Miss Margaret B. Harvey: First Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; Second Vice-Regent. Mrs. Moses Veale: Third Vice-Regent. Miss Mary E. Haideng: Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes: Recording Secretary, Mrs. Shelly T. Jones; Historian, Mrs. Dora Harvey Munvon: Registrar, Mrs. George D. Fait: Treasurer. Miss Ellen J. Heston; Board of Management: Mrs. Beulah H. Whilldon: Mrs. Julia H. Swope: Mrs. Wesley H. Hoot; Mrs. John F. Leak; Miss Virginia Marshall.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, D. A. R., was organized at Jef-fersonville, Indiana, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Pile Sparks, Jan. 14, 1901, with a charter membership of twenty, which is eight more than the required number.

chapter was named in honor of a pioneer woman, the mother chapter was named in honor of a pioneer woman, the mother of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who was closely identified with the early history of this locality. The other officers are Mrs. Mary Jewett Reed, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Bettie Heaton Hartwell, Treas.; Mrs. May Collins Howk, Rec. Sec.; Miss Annie B. Pollock, Cor. Sec.; Miss Bertha F. Poindexter, Registrar; Miss Emma Read, Historian, and Miss Virginia Goodwin, Librarian.

The Chapter met at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. V. Reed, February 12. Papers were read on the life of Washington, and of Ann Rogers Clark, and after the program a pleasant social time was enjoyed. One new member was elected, —Mrs. Alice Pollock Clarke, of Louisville, Ky.

#### NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution was organized in Raleigh, October 19, 1896, the anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis. Being a component part of the General Society, it is, of course, governed by the same rules, embodying in its ranks only lineal descendants of Revolutionary patriots, and actuated by the same motives and aims as the national organization. Among its avowed objects are the perpetuation of the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, the commemoration of Revo-lutionary events, especially those enacted in North Carolina or by North Carolinians, and the encourgement of historical research.

In pursuance of these objects, this society has selected as its present work the rearing of a worthy memorial to the ladies of the "Historical Edenton Tea-Party, of October, 25th, 1774." as a most fitting tribute from a women's patriotic society to the fervid patriotism of those women of North Carolina, whose Declaration of Independence on the occasion above referred to, preceded, by nearly twenty-one months, the national Declara-tion at Philadelphia, and whose temerity, had the issue of the war been different, might have cost them their lives.

With a view to beginning a fund for this purpose, the sowith a view to beginning a fund for this purpose, the so-ciety proposes, through an appointed committee, to issue for a year, under the title of "The North Carolina Booklet," a series of monographs, one each month, on prominent events of North Carolina history, beginning with the Colonial period and continuing through the Revolution, the War of 1812, etc., down to the present time. Should the plan meet with favor and prove a pecuniary success, other publications of similar in-terest and import will follow. In this effort the society earnestly solicits the co-operation and patronage of patriotic people of North Carolina and other states.
FANNY DE BERNIERE WHITAKER,

Regent North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution.

RALEIGH, March 28, 1901.

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#### THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET.

Great events in North Carolina history. The Booklets will be in the following order: 1. Virginia Dare, by Maj. Graham Daves. 2. Colonial New Berne, by Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. 3. Liberty, Property and no Stamp Duty, by Col. A. M. Waddell. 4. Edenton Tea Party, by Dr. Richard Dillard. 5. Betsey Dowdy's Ride, by Col. R. B. Creecy. 6. The Hornet's Nest, by Hon. Heriot Clarkson. 7. Green's Reteat, by Prof. D. H. Hill. 8. Monsieur Le Marquis de Lafayette, by Maj. E. J. Hale. q. An Admiral and His Daughter, by Dr. K. P. Battle. 10. Pettigrew's Charge, by Capt. S. A. Ashe. 11. Reminiscences of a Blockade Runner, by James Sprunt, British Vice-Consul. 12. Ku Klux, by Mrs. T. J. Jarvis. One Booklet a month will be issued by the North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, beginning May 10, 1901. Ten cents each, \$1.00 per year. Addresss, Great events in North Carolina history. The Booklets will year. Addresss,

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET, P. O. Box 125. Raleigh, N. C.

#### A 26 26

#### CONSIDERED HERSELF SAFE.

Mrs. Cliff-"I see that a fashionable woman's club in the East has created some excitement by blackballing a prominent lady who was proposed as a member."

Mrs. Craeg—"What was the objection to her?"

Mrs. Cliff—"It is said that she was handsome and disagreeably nopular with the sterner sex."

Mrs. Craeg—"Dear me, how glad I am that I came into our club as a charter member."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# LUTION IN FRANCE.

The annual meeting of the Society (in France) of the Sons of the American Revolution was held yesterday at the United States Embassy. General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador and President of the Society, presided. The secretary, Mr. Edward P. MacLean, submitted a report, which showed that the year 1900 was memorable in so far as the society was concerned. On Decoration Day (May 30), at the tomb of Lafayette, in the cemetery of Picpus, General Horace Porter presided over a very impressive ceremony. On June 4 he inpresided over a very impressive ceremony. On June 4 he in-augurated the statute of Rochambeau, at Vendome, a large dele-gation from the society attending. At the unveiling of the statue of Washington, on July 3, and at that of the monument to Lafayette, on July 4, General Porter also presided, and nearly all of the members were present.

The most important work in which the society is now in-terested is the research for the names of all those who served in the French army and fought in the American War of Inde-pendence. A committee, composed of Colonel Chaillé-Long, Major Huntington, and Mr. E. P. MacLean has the work in

The society elected the following officers: General Horace Porter, president; Count Gaston de Sahune de Lafayette, vice-president; Mr. Edward P. MacLean (United States Vice-Consul-General), secretary; Mr. J. D. Stickney, treasurer; Colonel Chaille-Long registrar.

The following were enrolled as new members: Comte du Chaffault, Comte de Suzannet, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. William S. Dalliba, Mr. Charles Sprague Pearce, Mr. James I. Brittian, United States Consul at Nantes, Mr. Levin Morris, and Mr. William S. Hogan.

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# To Perfect the Family Tree.

HARRIS-KILBOURNE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

For the first reliable information sent to me regarding family and parentage of Almira Kilbourne Harris, I will pay the sum of \$5.00. Names, dates and localities desired.

#### ALMIRA KILBOURNE HARRIS.

Born, New York (?), August 19, 1787. Married, Troy. N. Y., Dec. 29, 1808, Charles Fraser Kellogg. Died, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Dec. 15, 1820.

It is known that her mother and two uncles lived within 65 miles of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831. Who were her ancestors?

Address, Sheldon Ingalls Kellogg, Jr., 99 Eleventh St., East Oakland, Cal.

I wish information as to the ancestry of Abigail Hubbard, of Middletown. Ct., who on July 12, 1737. married Reuben Smith, son of James Smith (and Ruth Porter) son of Samuel, son of William, son of Christopher.

Also ancestry of Deborah Swain, of Nantucket, who on April 1st, 1736, married Thomas Worth, of Hudson, N. Y., son of Joseph, son of John, son of William.

I am very glad to renew my subscription for your valuable magazine. My family is more than pleased with it. I would magazine. My family is more than pleased with it. I would like you to send a sample copy to a cousin of my husband. Victor E. Ball, of Brookston, Ind. He has for some time been collecting material of the genealogy of the Ball family, of Virginia. My husband's grandmother. Sarah Ball Daniels, who had a daughter. Abigail, who married George Washington Withers. Her mother died in Philadelphia in 1838. The daughter was living at that time where she was born, in Fanquier County. Va., since then we have known nothing of her. We know she had quite a family of children, time of her mother's death. Victor Ball has searched in vain to find some information of them, as we are very anxious to have them in his book. tion of them, as we are very anxious to have them in his book. The said Sarah Ball was born 1745, married John Daniels, who died in Virginia. She afterward lived in Philadelphia, but died near Norristown, Pa., in 1828. I might give you another name to send a sample copy. E. W. Yans, Mansfield, Ohio. He is a relation of V. E. Ball, and has been helping him with said genealogy. I will add another name, a cousin of mine, who is writing the Genealogy of the Lee family, of Virginia. Edward Clinton Lee, add. N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, I will not bother you further.

Truly yours,

ANN A. DANIELS. tion of them, as we are very anxious to have them in his book. Truly yours.
ANN A. DANIELS.

February 16, 1901.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF SONS OF AMERICAN REVO- OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

PORTAGE, April 26, 1901.

TO THE SPIRIT OF '76, NEW YORK CITY:

I am desirous of ascertaining the christian name of Captain Hayden, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolutionary War, with such facts relating to him as may be available. I can procure his military record from the Adjutant-General, if I only knew his given name, but he is spoken of in "Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War." as simply "Captain Hayden." He was probably from or near New Canaan. Can the Spirit of 76, or any S. A. R. or D. A. R assist my daughter in perfecting the record of her revolutionary ancestors?

Enclosed find \$1.00 subscription to "Spirit of '76."

Respectfully,

A. F. TURNER. Portage, Wis.

#### 297 FOURTH AVENUE.

New YORK, April 27th, 1901.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76. DEAR SIR: I notice in the issue of your valuable paper of the DEAR SIE: I notice in the issue of your valuable paper of the present month, on page 138, column 1, reference is made to the Fellows family of Massachusetts, and no mention therein of Brigadier-General John Fellows, of the Revolution, who was one of the Commanders of the Minute Men at Lexington, High Sheriff of Berkshire County, Member of the Provincial Congress, his son John Fellows, a Colonel in the Revolution, his wife Mary Ashley, the daughter of Major-General Ashley, and the family generally one of the highest standing in Colonial

Will you kindly ask the compiler of the record as to why no mention is made of him in the article referred to? perhaps may be explained by the fact that he was not of the branch of the family mentioned.

Hoping for a reply, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

E. FELLOWS JENKINS.

The compiler consults only Savage's Genealogical Dictionary and Duryea's Index, for the first of the name who settled in America. The General Fellows you mention probably had an ancestor earlier than this time, and if you can give me that as the first of the family, we will publish it as a correction from you.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

SPIRIT OF '76: I have received a sample sheet of heraldic designs, Supplement No. 7, Vol. VII., March, 1901, in which is shown a coat of arms of the Andrews family. Presuming that the Spirit of that date contains a genealogical reacord of that family, I enthat date contains a genealogical reacord of that family, I en-close to cents for a copy thereof, or of that number which has that record. I have my family tree traced back to 1208, and would like to see what branch your record belongs to. My ancestors came to Boston in 1634 from Essex County, England, and settled in Connecticut, near Weatherfield (now), or what was then called Tunxis. The history of this family has been published (650 pp.) by A. H. Andrews, Chicago.

I am a journalist, over 60 years service, hence this penciling, hich kindly pardon, Sincerely yours.

L. F. Annews.

which kindly pardon.

P. S. The arms I have of the family does not agree with that given in your Supplement.

SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR: Mrs. E. E. Moffit, of this city, having often spoken of your paper in our society meetings, I now forward to you an article, and a prospectus of magazine that we would be glad to have appear in it. Will you give them room, with a kind word or two from yourself, as early as possible. And will you kindly let me know before printing, if you make any charge and what it is.

MARTHA HELEN HEYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

March 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 15, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

The Blackwell house, Long Island City, may be, as you state in this month's Spirit, a colonial relic, but there is no evidence that Washington was ever in it, after his retreat from

Long Island or at any other time.

When he retreated across the East River, he did so direct from the site of the present Brooklyn, and not several miles north, at what is now Long Island City. Nor can I recall any occasion on which he visited the island again during the Revolution. Very truly, W. ABBATT.



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THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R., THE GUESTS OF PRESIDENT GENERAL WALTER SETH LOGAN. AT THE MARINE AND FIELD CLUB, BATH BEACH, L. I., MAY 21ST.

Photos by H. N. Tiemann S. A. R., 17 W. 42d St.

#### The National Committee

ON PUBLICATION OF A

### National Register

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Walen I Loyan

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VOLUME VII.

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Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors, do not deserve to be remembered by posterity.

T is to so live that our grandchildren, who know us not, will revere our memory as we do that of the grandparents we knew not.

It is not worth while posing for our children, as they can see through our pretensions, and know the sham we What the present generation lacks in veneration they make up in the discernment of our weaknesses.

We are to-day making history and a name and fame that in a hundred years from now will be scanned with

eagerness by the searchers of the family tree.

How delighted we are when after hours of research in some musty tome we find that one of our forhears was a freeman. How we gloat over our neighbors, when we find that one of them was called Mr., and, therefore, looked upon as a gentleman, and that another could write his name, a sign of education at that time.

But, above all, with what envy we look upon a distant relative who possesses an old daguerreotype or painting of an ancestor, and what would we not pay to make

it our property?

It behooves us then to see to it that we leave a facsimile of our personality for the generations vet to come. We are here but a short time and those that know us, know us no more. We should, therefore, see to it that our record is clear and our actions such that our descendants may be benefitted by our having been. By so doing we may enjoy life while we live, for we will be a long time dead.

"Lives of forbears all remind us To record our lives sublime. So that those who, left behind us Steel prints in a book may find."

(Longfellow perverted.)

HE National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution is an assured fact, and will be published and ready for delivery by Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1902.

It will be the largest and handsomest book ever gotten

out by a Patriotic Society.

There will be about 1,200 pages, bound in cloth in the colors of the Society, blue, white and buff, and will be profusely illustrated with views of the historic spots preserved, and monuments erected by the various State societies, prominent members and famous ancestors. The register will contain the name of each member and his ancestry, back to the patriot from whom he derives his eligibility to become a member of the society.

It will be published under the auspices of the National Committee on Publications, of which Howard DeHaven Ross is chairman. President General Walter Seth Logan has arranged with a publishing house to issue the work, with the understanding that it is to be an honor to the society. The Register will be edited by A. Howard Clark, Registrar General of the National Society, and will contain the full list of names of members who have joined prior to December 1, 1901. It is hoped that this will be an incentive to increase the membership of the society.

The book will in no way conflict with the various State books that have been published. It will, however, aid societies unable to bear the expense of publishing such a book to be presented to the people of the United States.

The publisher is trying to get a copy of the Register into every public library of any size in the country, and has secured subscriptions from Walter Seth Logan, for the public libraries of the State of Connecticut; Hon. Franklin Murphy, for the State of New Jersey; Howard DeHaven Ross, for the State of Delaware, and the Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, one hundred copies for the State of New York. He would like to hear from others.

E notice on page 1014 of the American Monthly Magazine, the following: "So distinguished is the ancestry of this small chapter, very few of us remain to descend from the simple patriot.

"For there are three descendants of the State's first governor; two descendants of George Washington, the signer of the Declaration of Independence,-yet not less proud are we, whose ancestral name is not prefixed with titled heraldry, etc."

This would not have happened if the chapter had subscribed to the Spirit of '76.

O N our first page we show some views taken at the May meeting of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution. Beaming through the landscapes are the pleasant features of the president of the society, who believes that we should all try to do some good in the world, and his forte is gathering together congenial people and entertaining them by satisfying their material wants.

Copies of the photographs of the delegates to the Pittsburg Convention may be had from the photographers, R. W. Johnston & Co., Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. Proofs on coated paper of the supplement shown in the May issue, in a roll by mail, may be had at 140 Nassau Street, for 25 cents

# Speech of Walter S. Logan at Connecticut Society, S. A. R. Banquet

At the Annual banquet of the Connecticut Society S. A. R., Toastmaster Sherwood presented Walter S. Logan as follows:

At nearly the southern end of the Green Mountains, with Mt. Tom for its northern outpost and the beautiful Pomeraug Valley spreading out to the southern foothills,

lies the land of Judea.

Few places can boast of better cultivated farms or better homes. The farmers are thrifty, who live lives of intelligent comfort, and support good churches and schools, and whose families move in the most cultivated and refined society. Few localities can produce as many well-read and educated men and women as Judea.

Stop to talk with that farmer driving his cows home from pasture, and he will converse with you intelligently on art, history, philosophy, or science of government.

I only wish to call to your attention that in this town (the first in the colonies named after the father of our country), lived Seth Logan; and history says he was a well-known man, one of the good, big-hearted farmers, who had a smile for every one and whose hospitality was unbounded; respected and loved by all who knew him; at one time comptroller of this state; and, at his death was mourned by all the people.

The gentleman I am about to introduce is his son. The son, like his father, is noted for his great generosity, for he made the greatest gift ever made by man, he having given more millions than any man living, for last winter he presented the national society of the American Revolution with the entire city of New York. I now have the pleasure of introducing Walter S. Logan.

have the pleasure of introducing Walter S. Logan.

Mr. Logan's toast, which was "Connecticut and New
York in the Revolution," was responded to by him as

follows:

"I decline to take my place here at your board to-day as a stranger. It is true that I register myself of late years from a Dutch town at the mouth of the North River, but I was born—not upon the smooth and rolling Hudson, but—upon the raging and torrential Shepaug and —try to imitate the New Yorker as much as I may—I still retain the Yankee twang. I remember, if I do not practice, the Puritan teachings of my childhood, and whenever I think of Connecticut I must perforce think

of it as my home.

"The old farm in Litchfield County that my ancestors grew poor upon for so many generations, and which was so unproductive of material things is now the summer home of my family, and produces the best things that the world can give, for on it I have reared—not the red Durham steers that my father loved so well, but—red-blooded, virile children who, I trust, will be an honor to the name they bear and to the native state of their ancestors. In the same house, somewhat enlarged, in which I was born—which the old deed says was erected in the reign of George II.—now, in the reign of Edward VII., I and my people, every summer get more of comfort and pleasure than any of my ancestors could ever get out of it in the whole year.

"While the names of Thomas Hooker and Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman are remembered, neither I nor my children that come after me will forget that I

was a Connecticut boy.

"It is true that I am here to-day by your kind and courteous invitation, but I am not here as a stranger.

"I bring with me to your festive gatherings the greetings of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution—the greetings of the state wherein the Hudson rolls in its majestic course to the sea, to the state which the noble Connecticut cuts in two and gives to it its name; of the state which boasts of its Adirondack Mountains to the state where the Berkshires end; of the state which learned from the industrial development of Connecticut how to harness the powers of its Niagara to the wheels of its own industries, and which, in many other ways, imitates, and even dares to improve upon, the thrift and sagacity of its Yankee

neighbor."

I bring you the greetings of the State of Peter Stuyvesant to the state of Thomas Hooker; of the state of
Alexander Hamilton to the state of Roger Sherman; of
the state of Philip Schuyler to the state of Ethan Allen;
of the state wherein Nathan Hale met his glorious death
to the state which is justly proud of having had the
honor of being his birthplace; of the state that has among
its natural fortresses, as well as among its natural beauties, that West Point which Israel Putnam in the full
maturity of his military manhood defended so ably and
so gallantly after Benedict Arnold had sought to betray
it to the enemy to the state that has that Wolf's Den which
that same Israel Putnam as a gallant youth made forever
immortal by that same courage which he afterwards displayed on larger fields in later life.

I bring with me the greetings of a state of Columbia

and Cornell to the state of glorious old Yale.

I bring with me the greetings of a state full in its modern, as in its earlier days, of gallant men and beautiful women to a state whose men and women are equally gallant and beautiful.

I bring with me the greetings of a state whose sons have ever been ready to defend the Stars and Stripes whenever and wherever attacked on land or sea to a state whose sons yield to none in courage and in loyalty to that same flag.

I bring with me the greetings of the state where my children were born to the state where my father's chil-

dren were born.

I bring with me the greetings of a state which is proud of many things, but prouder of none than of the fact that it has so many Connecticut-born men among its citizens.

Connecticut and New York are more than simply neighbors. Their territory, as well as their people, has been interlaced from the beginnings of both. New York at one time claimed Greenwich and Stamford, and Connecticut at another time held Porchester and Rye and Southold. The toe of Connecticut's boot, which is the flourishing town of Greenwich of to-day, was formed by the political shoemakers of the early days of American colonization, and is the result of the surging backwards and forwards of the line so often that the man who lived anywhere between Stamford and New Rochelle never could tell at the beginning of the year whether, when the year ended, he would be a Dutchman or a Yankee.

Fisher's Island is in New York, but the New York citizen of Fisher's Island can get to New York only by

traveling the whole length of Connecticut.

The Dutchmen once sent their war sloop up the Connecticut to capture Hartford. They turned back without firing off anything except some rather strong Dutch expletives.

The reason they turned back has been incorrectly stated in the history that has been written by Connecticut men. They turned back, not because they were afraid of Yankee guns, but because they did not care to come



within the range of Puritan prayers. They turned back, not because they could not have captured Hartford if they had wanted it, but because they found out that the Hudson was so much better a river than the Connecticut. They turned back, let me imagine, because they did not want the earth and were willing that there should continue to be a Connecticut for me to come back to today.

At any rate, they turned back and the result is that

this particular Litchfield county boy is a Yankee.

New York has received from Connecticut more than its best men and more soil by far than is represented by Rye and Portchester. Geologists tell us that the whole of Long Island is simply a gravel bed washed down by the Connecticut rivers. We commenced early to appropriate all the Connecticut land we could get hold of.

The shaft in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, that commemorates the noble rear guard of Washington's army the four hundred of Maryland who sacrificed themselves that the rest of the army might escape—stands upon soil that was brought down by the waters in past geologic

ages from your state.

The boulder in that same park, which marks the line of Washington's army in that disastrous battle, came down during the ice age from somewhere up the Connecticut—very likely from my Litchfield county farm, for I have a million or more left there that will match it. Long Island Sound is only a temporary mill pond that, two or three million years from now, will be filled up and divided between the two states as dry land.

As a Connecticut boy and a New York man, I am proud of both my states. I love their mountains, their lakes and their rivers, their natural grandeur and their softer beauties; but I love best their institutions and the

character and ideas of their people.

I have traveled at one time or another over pretty much all this planet we live on and if I was to start life again and was given my choice of a residence, I should live in New York in winter and in Connecticut in summer and under the Stars and Stripes all the time.

Connecticut and New York represent in their perfec-

tion the two highest types of mankind.

When the Saxons left their native home in the German forest and came over to the green shores of England, they settled upon the east coast first and drove the aboriginal inhabitants to the west and the north, so that, in the west and in the north, the Saxon mingled with the Celt, but in the east he stood alone.

After the extermination of the German Saxon during the wars of Charlemagne, the Saxon blood remained in its original purity nowhere in the world except upon this east coast of England. Connecticut was settled from

that same east coast.

Massachusetts and the rest of the colonies had a more cosmopolitan origin; but the original settlers of Connecticut retained the Saxon blood almost in its primitive

purity.

The Saxon settlers of Connecticut lived and died where they settled. Their children came on after them, retaining the old farms, treasuring the old homes and honoring the old customs of their fathers. They intermarried so closely and so persistently that a man born in a Connecticut town finds himself related to almost every other person in it.

It was here that they retained those habits that had made them conspicuous in their German home and that

gave eastern England its distinctive character.

I have been through the old towns of Eastern England

and I find there, on the tombstones of the dead and the signboards of the living, the same names of Saxon origin that I find in the old towns of Connecticut. The roster of Cromwell's army recruited from these eastern counties is so much like the list of the Connecticut soldiers who served in the Revolution, that it would be easy to imagine that one was a duplicate of the other.

So it is that to-day, in Connecticut of all the world, you will find the Saxon blood at its purest and its best.

New York had a different but no less glorious origin. The Saxons were the freemen of the land-the Dutchmen were the freemen of the sea. The brothers of the men who opened the dykes and gave Holland back to the ocean rather than submit to the despotism of the Spaniard, found with their ships the mouth of the North River and founded on its banks the city which has come to be the metropolis of America and we think is coming to be the metropolis of the world. Wherever the story of man's struggle for liberty is written, there, side by side, appear the names of Herman, the great Saxon, who defeated the Roman Legions under Varus, and William of Nassau, who saved Holland from the Spanish tyrant. Side by side and first and foremost among the victories which the cause of liberty has won upon the battle field, has to be written Marston Moor and Utrecht. John Hampton and John of Barneveld go down to the ages side by side. The Dutch grandson of the great William of Nassau married an English wife and became England's first constitutional sovereign selected by the people themselves. When the battles of the Revolution came to be fought, Philip Schuyler, the Dutchman, won a place nox less dear and side by side again they won the victory at Bemis Heights, walked over the parapets at Stony Point with Mad Anthony Wayne at their head and later stormed the redoubts at Yorktown, captured the British army and won the independence of their united country. Side by side, on land and sea, Dutchman and Saxon have often fought for the cause of liberty and civilization. Side by side were they at Gettysburg and Appomattox. Side by side they were at Manila and San Juan. Side by side they are wherever their common country asks their help and wherever the cause of liberty and humanity demands their efforts.

The Dutchman, foremost on the sea, and the Saxon, foremost on the land, have carried the flag of civilization from height to height, from land to land, and from ocean to ocean, and side by side they stand to-day ready to defend it in every zone, on every ocean and on every

part of the earth's surface.

I am proud, therefore, to have the honor of standing before you to-day to respond to this toast, "Connecticut and New York," the state of the sturdy Saxon and the state of the redoubtable Dutchman. If I were to select the two men whose personal character had done most to make the United States what it is, I should name Thomas Hooker and Alexander Hamilton, the Connecticut preacher who preached from his Hartford pulpit the essential doctrines of the Declaration of Independence a hundred years before Thomas Jefferson was born, and the New York lawyer who did more than any other man—I believe more than even Washington himself—to give to the United States the constitution which made it the nation that it is.

Truly may we boast to-day that it was on the banks of the Connecticut and on the banks of the Hudson that the foundations of the American nation were laid so strong and so deep that in this opening year of the twentieth century it stands the foremost nation of the world.



#### EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY S. A. R., THE GUESTS ALEXANDER SCAMMEL, ADJUTANT GEN-OF PRESIDENT GENERAL WALTER SETH LOGAN AT THE MARINE AND FIELD CLUB.

HE regular May meeting of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the Marine and Field Club, Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach. After the regular business had been dispensed with, the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbert, chaplain of the society, was presented with a souvenir insignia of the society. The presentation was made by Compatriot Edward Payson Cone, vice-president of the Empire State

President Logan invited the members to meet at the Marine and Field Club as his guests. An informal reception was held at 5 o'clock and supper was served on the broad piazzas. Many well known people attended the affair, among them being Edward Payson Cone, the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbert. Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Van Dusen Gazzam, Major and Mrs. W. H. Corbusier, Miss Louise Shepard, Miss Lizzie F. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hageman Hall, Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Hurd, H. N. Tiemann, Sr.; Louise Wyman Tiemann, Miss Grace Hall, Ernest B. Fahnestock, J. E. Cheesman, Helen King Cheesman, Charles H. Taft, George H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee, Juanita K. Leland, Grace T. Seymour, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Carr, Guy Everett Wells, James E. Seymour, Horace H. Dall, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jackson, Andrew Deyo, Dr. and Mrs. Vincent M. Munier, Charles A. Hill, Alfred W. Ireland, Joseph A. Springer, Mary E. Springer, Ynez V. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Denny, George H. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Denny, George M. Denny, Miss May E. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wayne, Mrs. A. D. Billington, Grant Wayne, Elizabeth M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Bliven, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Huntting, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert A. Kenyon, Riker R. James, Dr. and Mrs. Homer Wakefield, Horace M. Carleton, Louis B. Hubbard, Henry L. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Eldred Johnson, Mrs. Theodore B. Gates, Mrs. C. H. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bradley, Colonel L. C. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice P. Stephens, William M. Crombie, Harriet Slade Crombie, Charles H. Wight, Miss Anna D. Wight, Miss Ruth H. Wight, Martin S. Allen, Edwin L. Allen, Mrs. W. L. Allen, Miss Smith, Edward T. Howard, Mrs. E. T. Howard, Miss Ruth Howard, Mrs. Woodruff Leming, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Cornish and Mrs. George Briggs.

# ERAL UNDER GENERAL WASHINGTON.

I find the Epitaph given below in the Pennsylvania Packet, of Thursday, November 29, 1781, headed: "Mr. Claypole, please to insert the following in your paper.
"A. A. Folsom."

Brookline, Mass., June 17, 1901.

TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY

ALEXANDER SCAMMEL, ESQUIRE, Colonel of the First Regiment of New Hampshire: Formerly Adjutant General of the American Army: Who commanded a Regiment of Light Infantry,

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN: Where, in performing his Duty, gallantly, He was unfortunately captured, AND

Afterwards mortally wounded. He expired October 6th, 1781, Anno Atatis, 39.

What the' no Friend could ward thine early Fall Nor guardian Angel turn the treach rous Ball; Blest Shade be soothed; thy Virtues all are known, Thy Fame shall last beyond this mould ring Stone; Which conqu'ring Armies from their Toils return'd, Rear'd to thy Glory while thy Fate they mourn'd.

Alexander Scammell, b. Mendon, Mass., March 24, 1747. Son of Dr. Samuel Leslie S., who came to Boston from Portsmouth, England, in 1738, and settled in Mendon (now Milford), and practiced until his death in 1752. He taught school in Kingston and Plymouth, Mass.; was a surveyor at Portsmouth in 1772; taught school at Berwick; and was a proprietor of the town of Shapleigh, Maine; assisted Captain Holland in surveys for his map of N. H.; and in 1775 was a law student with General Sullivan, and his brigade major at Cambridge in 1775; and on Long Island in 1776, made colonel Third N. H. Regiment, in November, 1776; took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; was wounded and especially distinguished at Saratoga; was adjutant-general of the army from early in 1778 to 1781; colonel First N. H. Regiment, January 1st, 1781; and in July took command of a regiment of light infantry. While officer of the day at the Siege of Yorktown, September 30th, 1781, he was surprised while reconnoitering and after surrendering, was inhumanly wounded, and died in a few days. He was an officer of great merit and of amiable character. He was six feet and two inches in height.

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

BOSTON TO REVIVE THE FANEUIL HALL DINNER.

From the "Boston Daily Globe."

A movement having for its object the revival of a once popurar, but now almost forgotten, local custom, the celebration of the Fourth of July with a dinner at Faneuil Hall, has been started by a circle of men prominent in patriotic enterprises, many of them members of the Bostonian Society.

When the celebration of the Fourth began, in 1784, the prin-cipal observance of the day, apart from the ringing of bells and firing of cannon, consisted of hanquets by public-spirited citizens at various taverns throughout the town of Boston.

After dinner, under the inspiration of the good things that lar, but now almost forgotten, local custom, the celebration of

After dinner, under the inspiration of the good things that had been partaken of, there was plenty of oratory, of which British tyranny and American heroism and liberty were the

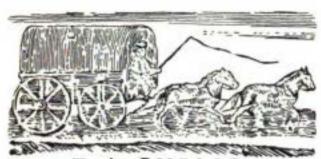
After many years this custom resulted in the merging of all the smaller banquets into one great one, held annually in Faneuil Hall, at which the greatest orators of the day were proud to be the speakers.

The custom fell into disuse during the anxious days of the Civil War, nearly forty years ago, and no attempt has been made

to revive it till now.

The men back of the movement believe that a revival at this time, in spite of the discomforts of dining under such circumstances in hot weather, will prove popular and will be effective in cherishing a love of liberty and of the traditional institutions of the republic, and they believe that at present such opportunities for reviving memories of the sacrifices of the men of the Revolution are too few.

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To the PUBLIC.

THE FLYING MACHINE, kept by John Mercereau, at the New-Blazing-Star-Ferry, near New-York, fets off-from Powles-Hook every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, for Philadelphia, and performs the Journey in a Day and a Half, for the Summer Season, till the lift of November; from that Time to go twice a Week till the sirst of May, when they again perform it three Times a Week. When the Stages go only twice a Week, they set off Mondays and Thursdays." The Waggons in Philadelphia set out from the Sign of the George, in Second street, the same Morning. The Passengers are desired to cross the Ferry the Evening before, as the Stages must set off early the next Morning. The Price for each Passenger is Twenty Shillings, Froc. and Goods as usual. Passengers going Part of the Way to pay in Proportion.

As the Proprietor has made fuch Improvements upon the Machines, one of which is in Imitation of a Coach, he hopes to merit the Favour of the Publick.

JOHN MERCEREAU.

Now York Gasette 1771

FLYING MACHINE.

 "Proc.": Proclamation-money or lawful money according to the proclamation of Queen Anne in 1704.

AS OUR AMERICAN ANCESTORS WOULD HAVE GONE.

From the diary of a traveller to the National Congress of the S. A. R., held in Pittsburgh, April 30th-May 1st, 1001.

Arrangements having been made whereby the Eastern and Southern delegates might travel in company to their destination, we crossed the river at New York at night that we might be able to make an early start, and slept in Paulus Hook, since called Jersey City. There were several Eastern delegates who availed themselves of the opportunity. At 4.30 A.M. the conveyance left for Philadelphia. When we awoke we were in Logan, a beautiful suburb of Philadelphia. At this quiet town, which is situated on the Delaware River, our conveyance was boarded by the Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, the coming orator of Peekskill, and a Congressman from the State of New York.

Mr. Holman and Mrs. Holman also met us here, and at Wilmington, Mr. Harry A. Thomas joined the party.

At Baltimore we were joined by that chief of monument raisers. Col. William Ridgeley Griffith, J. N. Stockett and A. D. Bernard. At Washington, Mesers. Noble D. Larner, McLean and Holt.

Leaving Washington we passed through many historic battlefields of the Civil War. At Harper's Ferry the mountain scenery is grand and inspiring, and the river views delightful.

The delegates were invited by Mr. Walter S. Logan, to partake of their noonday meal as his guests, and they appreciated his kindness.

Along the railroad were many forest trees that had fallen and were going to waste, and to a thrifty New Englander this looked shiftless. When the fact was called to the attention of Colonel Griffith, a staunch Marylander of the old school, he said that God had been so good and lavish to the people of his State that it was unnecessary for them to make use of many of the things provided by him for his people. The Colonel told of the abundance of game and fish, and pointed out the places where they were the most plentiful. Our conveyance climbed the mountains and followed nearly the route taken by Washington when he accompanied the expedition under General Braddock, which ended so disastrously.

The old National road was in sight for quite a distance.

Near the upper part of the Potomac, Washington, when a young man, is said to have thrown a dollar across the river. When Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, visted Mount Vernon, he recalled this incident, and looking across the river at that point, told the story to Wm. E. Evarts, who, not to disparage the strength of Washington, said "You must remember, your grace, that a dollar would go a great deal farther in those days than now." "Yes," replied his grace, "but as your Washington grew older I can remember that he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic."

As we approached Pittsburgh we passed many coke ovens in full blast, and passed the enormous steel plants that lined the river, and that sent out the black soot that hangs as a pall over this picturesque city. A special trolley car had been provided by the committee to take our party to the Hotel Schenley.

This magnificent hostelry is situated at the entrance of Schenley Park, on high ground, in the fashionable residence part of the city, and is complete in its appointments, and an acquisition to be proud of by any city.

Those who were in our party: Walter Seth Logan, W. W. J. Warren, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Chas. H. Wight and daughter, R. C. Jackson, Albert J. Squiers, L. H. Cornish, Gen'l



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ALONG THE B. & O. R. R. The route taken by Washington on his first trip to Pittsburgh.

E. S. Greeley, Franklin H. Hart, I. W. Birdseye, Harry E. Thomas, Mr. C. B. Holman, and Mrs. Holman, Col. William R. Griffith, J. N. Stockett, A. D. Bernard, Mr. McLean, Noble D. Lar: r. Dr. Holt, General J. C. Breckinridge, and Secretary, Dr. J. W. Bayne, Wallace Donald McLean.

#### A 36 36

#### SONS, DAUGHTERS AND CHILDREN OF THE AMER-ICAN REVOLUTION GREET THE PRESIDENT.

Five hundred men and women, with pride of Revolutionary ancestry welling up in loyal hearts, greeted their compatriot. President McKinley, yesterday afternoon at the Palace Hotel with an enthusiasm and affection due to their recognition of his stalwart patriotism and devotion to the flag whose origin and subsequent glory are owing so largely to the efforts of their fathers' fathers. The reception was given by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the Loyal Legion.

None of the smaller receptions in honor of the President has been marked by more pleasant features than was this one. A certain homogeneity in character and purpose among the men and women present lent harmony and dignity to the occasion, and the quiet underflow of patriotic sentiment was strong and unmistakable.

The members of the three societies began to arrive early, and before 1 o'clock they had been admitted to the room commonly used as the American dining-room, where the reception was to be held. By 1:30 o'clock when the President arrived, probably 500 people were present. Many prominent society matrons, handsome, elegantly dressed young women, and venerable men prominent in business and professional circles were present.

The President's carriage was driven into the court and he was escorted direct to the reception hall. An aisle had been kept open along the north side of the room, down which he was where the way of the room.

sept open along the north side of the room, down which he was ushered to a small platform at the west end of the room.

Colonel W. H. Jordan, president of the San Francisco Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; William M. Bunker, G. W. Spencer and Colonel John E. Currier, who composed the committee on arrangements, escorted the President from the carriage to the reception hall platform. The members of the Cabinet—Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock and Postmaster General Smith—followed the President and were shown to seats on the rostrum.

The appearance of the President was the signal for the beginning of a storm of applause that lasted until Colonel Jordan stepped forward to introduce the distinguished guests. Colonel Jordan said:

Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Loyal Legion: Language with all its wealth of words and grandeur of description cannot express our pleasure after weeks of expectant waiting to behold in our midst the genial face and beloved form of William McKinley, our chief magistrate; one who, as has been said, is, since Washington, the best beloved of our Presidents, one who by his conservative and far-reaching statesmanship and sterling patriotism has endeared himself to the American people. When the historian records the names of the Presidents most esteemed and revered and beloved the four names that will be written are Washington, Lincoln, Grant and McKinley.

McKinley.

Mr. President, the descendants of those who in 1776 gave to the country its liberties and sent down to us our institutions, dedicated by their blood, and these members of the Loyal Legion, who with you in 1861 fought for the perpetuity of those institutions and liberties—these greet you to-day. We welcome you most cordially.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to introduce our compatriot, William McKinley, President of the United States.

An outburst of enthusiastic applause followed the closing words of the speaker.

President McKinley spoke as follows:

Members of the Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Amercian Revolution and My Companions of the Loyal Legion: It gives me peculiar saisfaction and pleasure to be greeted here in the city of San Francisco, by the members of these historic associations, and I salute with reverence and affection this chapter which was the origin and beginning of the now most memorable organization known as the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.) It was here that the first order of this great association was established. It has spread all over the country and is doing magnificent work not only in preserving the historic relics and caring for the historic battle grounds, but is teaching to our children the blessed history of the sacrifices of the American Revolution.

This association links the past with the present. Here today are descendants of those who established this free Government, and with them to give me welcome are representatives of the men who preserved it in the awful clash of battle from '61 to '65. This association and the Loyal Legion link the names of Washington and Lincoln inseparably together. Great names they are in American history, the lustre lights of their day, the sacrificial giants who cleaved the darkness asunder and beaconed us where we are.

And what a glorious heritage we have! A Government resting upon the will and judgment and conscience of all the people. A Government that develops human effort and energy and noble purpose, as we believe, better than any government of earth. There is nothing like it anywhere; a nation of 75.-000,000 of people stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with possessions now far into the Pacific and all under the control, not of one man, not of Congress, but of the will of the sovereign people. (Applause.) What this Government is is precisely what the people make it, and one historic act that I love to recall is that the only speech George Washington made as president of the Constitutional Convention, presiding over its deliberations, was in favor of a proposition to increase the power of the people. And the statesmanship that will continue to recognize the people in the affairs of the government, the administration that will keep close to the people, the lawmatter that will consult the wisdom and the judgment of the people, will constitute the statesmanship of the future, which will give security for all time to this free Government of ours.

will give security for all time to this free Government of ours. I thank you for this cordial greeting. I am glad to meet my companions of the Loyal Legion, those with whom I kept step more than thirty years ago. The spirit of '76 was the spirit of '76, and the spirit that led our people at the beginning of our recent war to volunteer to the number of 250,000, with a million more behind them wanting to enter the service. The spirit that went to Cuba and freed that oppressed people, and to Porto Rico and to the Philippines is but the reproduction of the spirit of '76 and 1861. Let us keep that spirit alive in these associations to-day, and as they pass away let the little children's organization that you have carry on the great work you have commenced. I thank you and bid you good afternoon.

#### CHILDREN OF THE VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY GIVE CHIEF MAGISTRATE A SOUVENIR.

When the applause had died away Elsie Hilton Cross, aged 7, bewitchingly pretty in a colonial dame costume, and Douglass Chapin Mitchell, aged 0, were ushered forward and introduced to the President, who lifted the two little children in his arms to the platform. The children are flag-bearers of the Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution, and their mission was to present to the President a gold card as a souvenir of his visit.

The plate, of solid gold, is five inches long by three wide.



In the upper left-hand corner is the insignia of the society en-ameled in colors and the inscription, "Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, May

At the sixth National Congress of the Children of the American Revolution, held at Washington. D. C., February 22nd. President and Mrs. McKinley tendered the young patriots a reception at the White House, at which Miss Flora M. Walton represented the local society of San Francisco. It was in recognition of this courtesy, and the kindly feeling manifested by the President and Mrs. McKinley toward the delegates that the Valentine Holt Society presented this plate.

The gift was accompanied by the following original composition by Miss Ruth Comfort Mitchell, the young historian of the Society.

the Society.

At this glad time, when over all our land From snow-crowned mountain peaks to arid plains, Is formed one loyal, patriotic band

Whose quickened heartbeats tune themselves to martial strains.

With myriad banners flying for the days A thankful nation long will consecrate, The sunlit Occident her voice will raise, Throw open wide her far-famed Golden Gate

To welcome here with fluttering flags and cheers, In triumph, with the roar of mighty guns, Our Leader, whom the whole wide world reveres, The latest but not least of Freedom's sons,

We younger patriots of the coming years Long, in the homage due, to have our share; To him who holds the nation's hopes and fears This little token of the love we bear.

We send at this bright time of jubilee, Wishing it mutely might reveal The admiration and the loyalty Which for our honored President we feel.

After a short consultation between the President, Secretary Cortelyou and Colonel Jordan, the President consented to the personal introduction of as many as could be present until he should have to leave to embark on the Golden Gate for Oakland, to review the school children of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

## Among the Societies.

### SOCIETY OF THE MAYFLOWER.

The Society of the Mayflower Descendants of the District of The Society of the Mayflower Descendants of the District of Columbia, met Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., in the large parlors of the Congregational Church, G and Tenth streets, Northwest. The governor of the society, Thomas S. Hopkins, read a letter of regret from Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., who was to have been one of the speakers of the evening.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson spoke of the lack of sanitation in the Plymouth colony during the first year. He referred to Dr. Samuel Fuller, who, he said, combined the duties of physician with those of deacon of the church, and declared that the combination was not a success then, any more than now. He closed

bination was not a success then, any more than now. He closed by stating that in view of the devastation wrought by disease and privation, it was wonderful that any of the hand survived. Gov. Hopkins' comment upon Dr. Johnson's address was that

as in every condition of life, there is some cause for thanks-giving, the pilgrims had cause, at least, to be glad that they had but one doctor.

Rev. John L. Ewell. D.D., the "elder" of the society, delivered a scholarly paper, entitled "A Glimpse of a Massachusetts Country Parsonage in the Eighteenth Century."

Mr. Ewell read extracts from the pastor's diary and gave a sketch of the sons, Theophilus, William, and Ebenezer, names well-known in New England history. Although a minister's salary was very small in those days, he still managed to bring up and educate ten children and put three sons through Harvard College.

Capt. Loren B. T. Johnson, who has just returned from the Philippines, gave an interesting account or ... fe in the islands. He said that Aguinaldo was not of much importance in the Philippines, and declared that the Filipinos have a far greater hatred of the American than they ever had of the Spaniard, and would gladly have the latter restored to rule, although the

feeling in regard to the friars is such that, were the latter to return. one night would suffice to settle the vexed question. The hatred of the Americans might be traced, he said, to the fact that when the soldiers entered a settlement the natives had to move out; if not, their houses were burned. He touched upon the climatic conditions and the social life at Manila, the mode of warfare, and the proper precautions to be taken by those visiting the

Refreshments were served and an informal reception held.

### DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

The third General Court of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in Washington, D. C., May 13th, 1501. It opened with the roll call and salute to the Flag, followed by the Lord's Prayer in concert, the Chap-

lain leading.

The record of the society thus far is most satisfactory. A greater number of members have been received during the past year than in both the previous ones of its existence. A concise history of the organization from its beginning, has been prepared, printed, and distributed under the able and careful super-vision of the Registrar General, Mrs. W. L. Mason. To this is to be added each year's record as it is finished, so that every chapter and member at large will have a complete history in her own hands. The vacancies caused by the deaths of the President General, Miss Eugenia Washington, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Agnes Dennison, were filled by the election of Mrs. John J. Myers and Miss Josephine C. Webster, both of Washington, D. C. Mrs. A. G. Brackett was elected to the office of Vice President General.

The membership now reaches from Massachusetts to Califor-

The membership now reaches from Massachusetts to California, and from Maine to Mississippi. A large collection of over one hundred books, beside magazines, has been sent to the soldiers' library at Manila. The first chapter of the society has been organized. Connecticut carrying off the honor.

On the evening of the 13th of May a social meeting was held at the home of the Historian General, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, members and guests participating. The history of the year just completed was read by Mrs. Main, followed by a paper on Pactriotism, from Mrs. Boynton. A novel and charming feature of the evening was a recital and dance of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the little daughter of Mr. Charles M. Pepper, the well known writer. As the childish voice finished the last line, the inspiring music began, followed by "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," to each of which the small bright figure in a Liberty costume of stars and stripes, danced a fancy measure. The evening closed with a pleasant chat over the supper table and "good-night."

Helen M. Boynton,

Recording Secretary General, Recording Secretary General,

The New York Commandery of the Naval Order held a meeting at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening, May 8th. It was intended to have held it on the first "Dewey Day" but owing to the Loyal Legion having their gathering on that evening it was postponed. In the absence of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Barker presided. A number of new members were elected. Arrangements were made to entertain the delegates at the triannual gathering of the general commandery in October next. A number of naval relics were presented. The commandery voted to place a handsome wreath upon the grave of the late Commander Chenery.

### IN MEMORY OF THE TEA PARTY.

The Boston Tea Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently placed a bronze tablet on a building in Hollis Street, which occupies the site of the historic old Doggett mansion, which was built as far back as 1771, and de-molished a year or two ago in the general march of progress in the neighborhood.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

On this Site Stood the House in Which Nathaniel, David, Thomas and Josiah Bradlee and Sarah Bradlee-Fulton, with John Fulton, Disguised Themselves as Mohawk Indians and Took Part in the Throwing of Tea into Boston Harbor. Dec. 16, 1773. "Hurrah for Griffin's Wharf.

The Mohawks Are Coming.

Placed by the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, March 17, 1901.



### RUTH WYLLYS.

#### **GUR PATRONESS.**

To Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn., Daughters of the American Revolution.

> Ruth Wyllys, guardian to our Chapter given, Was born in seventeen hundred forty-seven, Of noble line, whose ancestors had served Their country long and well, nor had they swerved From post of duty when grim danger neared, Nor face of red man, nor the British feared, But freely spent their fortune, time and health, And risked their lives to guard our Commonwealth.

Their spacious mansion long was Hartford's pride, On grounds declining to the river side,
And at its front, rare trees and flowers amid,
The stately oak the priceless charter hid;
The mansion, family, and oak are gone,
The charter and their valiant deeds live on,
And history should never cease to praise
The name of Wyllys with those early days.

Then Ruth, our patroness, should have her meed, If bearing record of no martial deed, Yet by her acts of self-denial known, Her loyalty to liberty was shown. Sharing alike the home, and public place, And tented field, with dignity and grace, Winning in manner, and of mind serenc. Of gracious presence, in each varied scene.

The days that to her gave her threescore years Were grand historic days of hopes and fears;— She saw the youthful colonies arise From their dependence, and, with leaders wise, Declare their freedom, and, with flag unfurled, Give a free nation to a fettered world. She knew the deep privations which it cost, For these must be endured, or all be lost.

But all was won; then, with no compromise, She saw the structure of the nation rise From firm foundations with enraptured heart, Yet all unwritten was her own brave part; Her grave unmarked, its very spot unknown, And yet more precious than the costly stone, Is the fair memory of a well-spent life, As patriot mother, and heroic wife.

We fain would place a laurel wreath above Her grass-grown grave our reverence to prove, But this denied, our tribute wreath we bring Of words of praise, thought's grateful offering. And here her name and lineage repeat, Where Daughters of the Revolution meet Their own ancestral garlands to entwine, And thus we leave it at her memory's shrine. Feb. 19, 1895.

#### "HATS OFF: THE FLAG IS PASSING BY."

Between t and 2 o'clock P.M yesterday, I stood at the corner of Fourth and Robert Streets, watching the St. Patrick's day parade. The procession was visible to me for the distance between Wabasha and Fourth to Robert Streets. The members were in column of fours. Probably twenty national flags were carried. The colors were borne past hundreds of spectators; many of these were men.

As our covenant with destiny came in sight, there recurred the poem, "Hats off; the Flag Goes By"-beginning thus:

"Hats off! A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums, Along the street there comes A flash of color beneath the sky. Hats off! The flag is passing by."

How many among those spectators, do you think, raised their hats, or in any wise saluted the flag? Not one! P. R.

### Correspondence.

Mr. F. Hathaway, a member of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, passed away at his home in Chicago, March 12, 1901.

You are a little behind the times.

The Fairbanks Family in America, 1897, by Lorenzo Sayles Fairbanks, A.M., of Boston. This volume comprises 876 pages, octavo, with 71 pages of a valuable index, and is vastly more than a book of mere names and dates. It contains 56 fine portraits of men; 1164 families; the military roll of the family as it appears in the Archives of Mass.; coat of arms; and many other interesting features.

Sincerely yours,

ALICE H. Dow. daughter of the Author.

Braintree, Mass., April 3, 1901.

(Mrs. W. E. Dow.)

DEAR Spirit:-Daniel Franklin, of East Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., is a son of the Revolution, he being son of Moses Franklin, a pensioner of the Revolutionary War, who died in

Information is wanted concerning the Franklin family in Rhode Island prior to the Revolution. Were located either in Scituate or Newport. Two brothers, Philip and Aaron, emigrated to vicinity of Connecticut River, settling in what became Coleraine, Mass., and Guilford, Vt., prior to 1777.

Benjamin E. Franklin,
Minneapolis, Minn.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14th, 1901.

SPERIT '76:—I very much desire the names and dates of birth of children of Isaac Wood, of Norwalk, Conn. Isaac Wood was the son of Jonathan, and was born at Huntington, L. I., in 1603. He came to Norwalk with his parents in 1706. He married Patience, a daughter of Timothy, and a grand-daughter of Matthew Campfield, one of the original settlers of Norwalk.

I hope some one of your numerous subscribers will be able Respectfully yours, W. J. McKelvey. to give me the information desired.

A subscriber to the SPIRIT OF '76 since 1895.

L. H. Cornish, Esq.

Sir:—Can you give your subscribers a list of every monument, tablet, building, or other commemorative object, put up in the State of New Jersey referring to great Colonial or revolutionary events in that State? I know of no such list, and a detailed history of them would be very interesting. Several of your literary friends would like you to ask for information.

NATHANIEL NILES.

Madison, N. J.

A 16 16

### CORNERING THE OLD LADY.

"Judging from the flavor of this milk, I should say it was

the vintage of '76." remarked a girl who enjoys the distinction of being what is known as a sweet girl graduate.

"You may know a great deal, my dear, but you seem to have neglected to learn that milk doesn't belong to vintage. Vintage

refers to something that is taken from the vine."

"Why, mother," returned the girl, "didn't you know that milk was taken from a vine?"

"I didn't know anything of the kind," said the mother.

"But its true."

'Oh. nonsense!" interjected materfamilias; "what vine?" "Bovine," replied the girl, and the old lady was so flustrated that she put pepper on her charlotte russe.

### او او او WHAT SOME FRENCHMEN THINK OF US.

"Autorité," April 14 (M. P. de Cassagnac):— L'Americain avait besoin de sucre: il a pris Cuba. Il avait besoin de café: il a pris Porto Rico.

Il voulait avoir des débouchés commercianx en Orient: il a pris les Philippines.

Il entendait se ménager la Chine, et il a feint d'y accom-pagner les Européens, a fait un simulacre d'occupation, puis s'en est allé tranquillement, plantant là et trahissant ses alliés au profit des Chinois égorgeurs.

C'est un bien vilain peuple aussi que ce peuple américan.

Et si riche qu'il soit, si industrieux qu'il se montre, il est toujours une chose qu'il n'achètera pas, même en accaparant le cuivre, le pétrole ou le blé, même en monopolisant les conserves de porc, c'est l'estime du monde civilisé.

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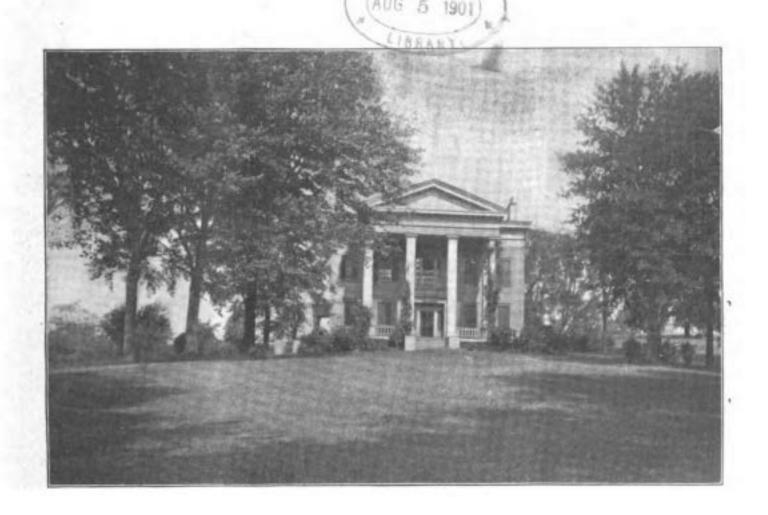
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### The National Committee

ON PUBLICATION OF A

### National Register

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Louis W. Gernish, Esq., 140 Haussu Street, New York City.

My dear Mr. Cornish:

When the Sational Register is published, please send one copy with my compliments, postage prepaid, to each of the public libraries of the State of Connecticut and send bill for save to me.

Yours very truly,

Walen I Loyan

Howard DeHaven Ross has subscribed for the State of Delaware, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley for one hundred copies for the State of New York.

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## THE SPIRIT OF '7

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VOLUME VII.

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GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA

severe loss in the death of Compatriot Brigadier-General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., retired.

Although brought up in the art of war, he was a man

All of us who were privileged to be his friend (and that was all who ever met him) feel the loss of a great big-hearted, kindly man.

A 16 16

N the death of John Fiske, the historian, the world at large has lost an interesting writer. The simplicity of his literary style was in harmony with his nature, which was simple, genial and honest.

He never spoke until he knew whereof he spoke.

His greatest charm to those who met him was his simplicity of character. Self consciousness he had not; his thought was of the subject in which he was interested, level headed without trace of vanity, and considerate towards others.

He had a large family to whom he was devoted. His simple and affectionate nature found solace in his home, and although his means were small he lived a life more full than money could purchase, and left to posterity richer treasures than can many moneyed men.

PILGRIMAGE to Saratoga Springs to celebrate the Battle of Bemis Heights, and otherwise interest the citizens of New York State in patriotic sentiments, has been planned by the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., to which all members of the various patriotic societies are cordially invited to participate on Tuesday, September 19, 1901.

The Board of Managers of the National Society, S. A. R., will meet at the same place and date and will participate in the banquet to be held in the evening, to which all the guests, both women and men, will be welcome. The hotels will give special rates, and the railroads one and one-third fare, provided 100 certificates are presented.

The local chapter of D. A. R. will make it pleasant for the visitors, and special excursions to Lake George and Crown Point and Ticonderoga will fill out the week for those who can stay.

A meeting of the Empire State Society for the members up the State will be held before the banquet, and a large attendance is desired.

HE Empire State Society, S. A. R., has met with a THE AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

> OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

> > INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1901.

DEAR SIR: There will be a hearing before the Board of Public Improvements, at No. 23 Park Row, on Wednesday, July 10th, at 2 o'clock P.M., on the proposition to create a park for the purpose of preserving the historic Fraunces' Tayern.

The plan is to have the city take the western half of the block bounded by Pearl, Broad, and Water streets and Coenties Slip, remove all the buildings except the Tavern, and ultimately to restore the latter to its original appearance. The assessed valuation of the property, we are told, is \$185,000, and the purchase price will probably be about double that amount. It is conservatively estimated that the whole cost of the park and tavern will not exceed \$500,000. If the Tavern is once saved in the midst of a public park, the historical and patriotic interests of the city may be relied on to take

care of the restoration.

Fraunces' Tavern ought to be rescued and become to New York what Faneuil Hall is to Boston and Independence Hall to Philadelphia, and it can now be secured if the widespread public sentiment on the subject will make itself manifest to the Board of Public Improvements. Will you not, therefore, make a sacrifice of your personal convenience and attend the hearing on the 10th inst.? and show by your presence (and by your voice, if you will), your support of the movement. The Local Board approves of it, and we believe that it requires only the manifestation of sufficient public interest to carry it through now.

We earnestly appeal to your public spirit to assist this undertaking. If you occupy an office or position of influence in any organized body, will you not secure the appointment of a delegation to attend the hearing? Ask your public-spirited friends to go also, and to write letters to the President of the Borough, the Hon. James J. Coogan, City Hall, New York, if you or they cannot attend the hearing.

We have a few copies of a pamphlet describing Faunces' Tavern, prepared by our Women's Auxiliary,

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which we will send on request to those desiring further information in regard to the building.

Yours very truly,

E. H. HALL, Secretary.

The above appealed, to us, and we were present at

the hearing.

A goodly gathering of earnest women and patriotic men made their presence felt, and their oratory had the ring of deed conviction of the cause they espoused.

Especially earnest was the argument of the Hon. Miles O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, and his plea for the preservation of historic spots in Greater New York as incentives to the school children to become better citizens through associations of this kind, shows him to be a thorough friend of the aims of our patriotic societies.

We believe the old Tavern will be saved, and we would like to see it in as nearly the condition it was originally, and that it be leased by the city to some good caterer, who will run it as a Colonial Tavern, with the same style of service as when Washington was its

guest.

A 16 16

### THE TOWNS OF CONNECTICUT.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY FOR THE GENEALOGIST.

(Number Three in the Series:

AIDS TO GENEALOGY.)

BY

WILLIAM STOWELL MILLS, LL.B., Author of Foundations of Genealogy; the Story of the Western Reserve of Connecticut, etc.

I.

Editor Spirit of '76:

THE invitation to talk to your readers is accepted, and I will at the outset, promise to be brief; but before taking the plunge we must prepare for it.

The true genealogist is something more than a mere record-hunter; nevertheless, he must master the drudgery of search. The first work in the series—Foundations of Genealogy—is a treatise from the standpoint of science, history and law; the second presents the little state of Connecticut in the light of a great power in civilization. These articles are intended to indicate a direction in which labor must be expended if good results are expected. The facts contained herein were collected to make clearer and more definite the compiler's knowledge, and are printed for the benefit of others whose lines of ancestry reach back into the Connecticut colony.

In the founding of New England, the town was the unit of government, and was the model after which both the state and the national body politic were planned. It originated in the company of believers known as a church, living conveniently near to their place of worship, the meeting-house. As population increased, communities remote from the centers organized new churches; and thus, until meeting-houses were in number sufficient to accommodate all worshippers, the foundations of new towns were laid, local affairs came under the control of those most concerned with them, and public records were placed in the hands of new custodians.

This process continued in Connecticut until there are now one-hundred and sixty-eight towns, in eight coun-

ties.

The names of the towns are given in alphabetical order, and following each is a brief statement of the facts

which the genealogist most needs to know.

The vital statistics and land records of every town, recorded since the date of its organization are in the custody of the town clerk. The date of the beginning of the town is, therefore, important. Records prior to that time may be found, if at all, with the clerk of the town of which the later one was a part. It is worth while, also, to know when church records began. Such are the practical questions these articles are designed to answer, and it is hoped that they will prove a distinct help in the work of gathering information by correspondence, in which time and place are important factors.

### NEW LONDON COUNTY.

NEW LONDON, the southeastern county of the state, was organized in May, 1666. It then comprised the towns of New London, Norwich, Stonington, and a part of Middlesex County, viz., Saybrook (which included the territory covered by the three Lymes), old Saybrook, Westbrook, Essex, Chester, Killingworth, and Clinton. The Sound towns from the Pawcatuck to the Hammonasset rivers were in New London County. It now contains twenty-one towns—its exact proportion of the whole number in the state. In genealogical interest New London County is second to none in the state. Wills made prior to 1740 are recorded at New London; those of later date at Norwich.

### TOWNS.

BOZRAH was a part of Norwich until 1786, when it became a separate town. The first church was formed in 1715, and fully organized in 1739. It was known as New Concord.

COLCHESTER was at first called "Jeremiah's Farms." It received a plantation grant in 1698; though the first church was not fully organized till 1703, and the first meeting-house erected in 1705.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book III. Taintor,

Records of Colchester.

EAST LYME was made up of parts of New London, and of what is now Old Lyme. The first church was organized in 1719. The town was set off from Lyme, and incorporated in 1839. Early church records have been reported as lost.

FRANKLIN was first settled at Norwich Town, and was a part of Norwich. After 1663, and until 1786, when the town was organized, it was called West Farms. When set off from Norwich, it included parts of Sprague and New Concord, (now Bozrah). The first church was organized, and the first minister ordained, in 1718.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book IV. History of 1st Church of Franklin, with early settlers, 1868.

GRISWOLD was first settled at Jewett City, in 1771. It was originally a part of Preston. The first church was organized in 1720, as the 2d Church of Preston, but the town was not incorporated until 1815.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book IV.

GROTON comprised the east part of New London, and was called "New London East Side." It extended from the Thames River east to the Mystic River, and from the Sound north to Preston, including what is now Ledyard. Settlement began in 1655. The church became a separate body in 1704, and the town was incorporated in 1705. It took its name from the English town which had been the home of John Winthrop, Jr.

LEBANON. Settlement began here in 1695. The first church was formed in 1697, and fully organized in 1700.

The town was organized in 1700.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book II. Hine, Early Lebanon, with vital statistics.



LEDYARD was originally North Groton, which became

a parish in 1724. The town was incorporated in 1836.

Lisson was settled in 1695. The church was organized in 1723, as the 3rd Society of Norwich. The town was at first called Newton. It was incorporated in 1786.

LYME originally comprised beside its present territory, the towns of Old Lyme, and East Lyme. It was all a part of the original Saybrook, from which it was set off in 1665, and organized as a town in 1667. The part first settled was cut off as Old Lyme in 1855, and the east part made East Lyme in 1839. Early church records are lost.

MONTVILLE was settled about 1670. It was annexed to New London in 1703, and became a separate parish in 1722. The town was set off and incorporated in 1786. Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book I. History of

Montville, H. A. Baker, 1640-1896, with genealogies. New London, one of the shire towns, is the oldest in eastern Connecticut. It was granted by the Mass. Colony (whose claim grew out of the aid she gave in the Pequot War), to John Winthrop, Jr., in 1646. About 1650 it was enlarged, and then included what are now Stonington, North Stonington, Ledyard, and Groton, east of the Thames River, and Waterford, and part of East Lyme on the west. Settlement began in 1646, and the town was organized before 1648. The church was organized at Gloucester, Mass., 1642, and removed to New London in 1650, services at first being held in a barn, until the first meeting-house was built, 1652. Winthrop and other prominent colonists from Mass., attracted by the advantages of location, gave New London an early importance which has made it a great center for genealogical research.

Miss Caulkins' History of New London. Bailey, Early

Marriages, Book II.

NORTH STONINGTON. The church was organized here in 1727 as the North Stonington church, though meetings for worship were held a few years earlier. It was united with the Stonington church in 1827. The town was set off from Stonington and incorporated in 1807.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book I.

Norwich. The land was surveyed here in 1659. The first church was organized in 1660, and a patent for the town was secured in 1685. Like New London, it was originally much larger than it is now. Its position on the Thames River insured an early growth and importance as a mother of other towns. Here were at work many strong and influential men in Connecticut's earliest days, and few were the prominent families of eastern Conn. and Mass, of whom no representatives were found at either one of these rivals on the Thames at any time in their

Miss Caulkins, History of Norwich. Bailey, Early

Conn. Marriages, Book II.

OLD LYME (or South Lyme), was originally East Saybrook. It was settled in 1664. The church was organized in 1693, and the first meeting-house built in 1689. The town was set off from Lyme and incorporated in 1855. As a town it is the youngest of the three Lymes, and was named Old Lyme from the fact that within its territory the oldest settlement in the original Lyme was

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book III.

Preston was settled as early as 1680, and the church was formed in 1687, or before. The town was incorporated in January, 1687; but the church was not formally organized, nor the first meeting-house built until 1698. The records of the church have been printed in book form, covering two centuries to the year 1900. Preston was perhaps the most vigorous of the offspring of Norwich. The records of the town are across the river (east side) on "Preston Side, Norwich."

Salem was settled about 1718, and was originally the parish of New Salem, made up of parts of Colchester, Lyme and Montville. It was organized in 1725, and became the incorporated town of Salem in 1819.

SPRAGUE took its name from a family of Spragues who went there from Rhode Island in 1756, and purchased 300 acres of land, on which they erected cotton mills. The first church was the Hanover Ecclesiastical Society, incorporated in 1761, and included parts of Can-terbury and Windham. The first meeting-house was erected in 1776, and the town was incorporated in 1861.

STONINGTON, the southeast corner town of the state, was within the New London grant to Winthrop. Its east and west boundaries were the Pawcatuck and the Mystic Rivers, the east and west parts taking originally the names, Pawcatuck and Mystic, respectively. The town was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts until 1662, and by that colony was named Southertown. In April of that year, Connecticut, receiving a charter from Charles II, assumed control of the town, and changed its name. "Its northern boundary was a line ten miles north from the sea." The first settler located there in 1649, and in 1668 there were forty-three heads of families. The first meeting-house was built in 1661, and the church was organized in 1674. The patent for the town was secured in 1716. The second church was organized in North Stonington in 1727, and united with the Stonington church in 1827, though that part of the town was set off in 1807. Richard A. Wheeler, Stonington Church, with records, 1875; and a History of Stonington with genealogies, 1900, by the same author.

VOLUNTOWN was named in 1708 from the grant in 1700, of a great part of its lands to volunteers in the Narragansett (King Philip's) War. The first survey of its lands was made in 1705. Rhode Island took a part of the lands in a dispute as to boundary lines, and a resurvey was made in 1706. To compensate for the land taken by Rhode Island, what is now the town of Sterling was annexed to Voluntown in 1719. The church was organized, and the first minister settled in 1723, though regular worship had been held for three years prior to that date. The town was incorporated in 1721, including Sterling, which was set off as a separate town in 1794.

Bailey, Early Conn. Marriages, Book III.

WATERFORD was settled about 1680. The first church was under the care of the Baptists, who had formed a society of their faith in Groton as early as 1705. They organized the Waterford church in 1710, which is believed to have been the second Baptist church in Connecticut. Waterford was part of New London originally, from which it was set off and incorporated in 1801.

### غ غر غو THE LOANTAKA VALLEY ENCAMPMENT.

HE beautiful valley of the Loantaka, some three ing upon the Borough of Madison, is notable as miles southeast of Morristown, N. J., and borderthe location of the American Army in their encampment during the winter of 1777, immediately following the battle of Princeton. At the close of that brilliant action the patriots found themselves followed and confronted with foes superior in numbers, discipline and equipment. and it was necessary that the little army should be placed in some strong position, where it could not be successfully assailed, but from whence it could readily strike the enemy. The wooded hills of Morris County were chosen as such a stronghold. The ironworks and powder mills of the region made it a valuable one to defend, while a population intensely loyal to the cause of the Colonies

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greatly increased the strength of the position. The army reached the camp by way of Rocky Hill, Pluckamin. Baskingridge and New Vernon, on Monday, January 6, 1777, the battle having been fought at daybreak on the preceding Friday, January 3.

Gen. Washington took up his quarters in the Arnold Tavern in Morristown. Some of the officers were domiciled in private houses in the neighboring hamlet of Bottle Hill, while the main portion of both officers and men were sheltered in log huts, hastily constructed for the

purpose.

The camp was laid out with a broad street or parade ground four or five rods wide, in the center running northeast and southwest. Fronting upon this were built the officers' cabins, while further back on each side one or two other streets were constructed parallel to it about forty feet wide, along which the cabins of the soldiers were placed. On the southern border of the camp were the large buts for the commissary department, while beyond them, near the Loantaka, were the sheds for the shelter of the horses. The elevated level space northwest of the camp bordering on what is now known as "Kitchell Avenue," was used for a parade ground for reviews or other special occasions; once, for instance, when a deserter was punished by being compelled to "run the gauntlet." The number of men who were here quartered is supposed to have been between two thousand and three thousand. The entire population of the neighborhood entered heartily, and with true patriotism, into the work of defence, sharing their homes and often their provisions with the gallant soldiers thus brought to their

The land on which the army encamped belonged in part to John Easton, who occupied a house, a part of which still stands. Mr. Easton sold his farm after the war, to a French gentleman, Mr. Vincent Boisaubin,

Compatriot Brigadier-General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A. (retired), died May 30. The funeral was held at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. His compatriots in the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution attended the services. His remains were taken to Arlington Cemetery. General Wilson was in his seventieth year. He was born in the District of Columbia on June 10, 1832. He was appointed to the Military Academy, and was graduated in 1853. He became a first lieutenant on April 1, 1857, and a captain on Oceanher 25, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of major on December 25.

General Wilson was in his seventieth year. He was born in the District of Columbia on June 10, 1832. He was appointed to the Military Academy, and was graduated in 1853. He became a first lieutenant on April 1, 1857, and a captain on October 25, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of major on December 26, 1863, and subsequently to a lieutenant-colonelcy and colonelcy. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brigadiergeneral for "faithful and meritorious service during the war." He held staff positions in the defences of Washington, was a commissary of subsistence at Annapolis, and was chief of commissariat. Army of the Potomac, in the Richmond campaign, ending with the capitulation at Appomattox. He served on the frontier and in the war against the Seminoles, and at various stations after the Civil War until 1800, when he was sent to Chicago. He was retired in 1896. Besides being a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, he belonged to the oyal Legion and the Army and Navy Club.

After the parade Decoration Day John A. Dix Post went on a steamboat to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and in the afternoon held special services at the grave of General Dix, in the Trinity Cemetery. There was a musical programme and an address by Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley. "The war of the Revolution." the speaker said, "meant for America Independence; the Civil War achieved for America nationality; the war with Spain brought to America a broader outlook, and embraced humanity." At the close of the address the speaker was thanked warmly by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who closed the exercises with the benediction.

There was the usual pilgrimage of Americans to the tomb of Lafayette, in Picpus Cemetery, Decoration Day. The United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, Consul-General Gowdy and other officials were present. Appropriate speeches were delivered by General Porter, Lafayette's great-grandson and Dr. Bartlett, of Indianapolis. Magnificent wreaths from Lafayette Post, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames were deposited on the tomb.

an officer of the Royal Guard of King Louis the Sixteenth. He escaped from France during the Reign of Terror, and made his residence here, subsequently building the beautiful mansion now occupied by Mr. A. B. Frost, the artist, and which marks nearly the center of the camp-ground. A portion of the old Easton house has disappeared, but the remainder, somewhat altered in appearance, vet exists. The southwesterly portion of the camp-ground belonged to Isaac Pierson, who lived in the house at the foot of the hill next to the residence recently occupied by Frank R. Stockton, the popular author, on Kitchell Avenue. Joshua Munson occupied a home on the spot where Marcus Force now lives, while on the west, across the valley, a house belonging to James Brookfield was used as a hospital for smallpox patients in the army. Except these houses and the cleared spaces around them, an unbroken forest extended in all directions, while the approaches over the Short hills from the eastward and those from the south were through narrow mountain passes which could only with great difficulty be carried by a hostile force. The former were watched by the guard on the summit, with the famous beacon and signal gun known as the "Old Sow.

The army continued in this camp from January until late in the Spring, when a new campaign was opened. The remains of the huts were a feature of the locality for many years, and bullets and other relics are even yet found in turning up the soil. A small burial plot, marked off by an old worm fence, was situated about a mile from camp towards Morristown, and was the place of burial for victims of the smallpox in the army. It was still to be seen in 1855. Of recent years, however, the march of improvement in the neighborhood has swept away every vestige of the army's presence, and both residents and visitors need to be reminded that it is "hallowed ground."

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE.



THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A.
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PRELES HOMESTEAD AT SIMSBURY, CONN.

Built in 1771 by Captain Elisha Pheips, bought a few years later by Colonel Noah Amherst Pheips, now owned by his great-grandson, Jeffery O. Pheips.

This poem was composed by Mas. JEFFERY O. PHELPS, for a social of the M. E. Church of Simsbury, February 23, 1882, and was read by her on that occasion.

it is offered as a tribute of respect and affection to the old Phelps house, which stands in Simsbury Center, and was built by Elisha Phelps in 1771, having always been owned and occupied by the Phelps family.

Dear friends: it happened, once upon a time,
That I essayed to make a modest rhyme,
And, pleased with what I fondly thought success,
I often tried again, but must confess.
That weeks, and months, and even years, have passed
Since I attempted such a project last.
I think I failed to wipe my idle pen;
Twas rusted when I took it up again.
If faults, then, in my little verse you find,
I humbly pray your judgment to be kind;
And though to please you I engaged to try.
My subject you know more about than I.
Tis the old house we live in—old and gray;
Long years ago its builders passed away.
And generations perished since 'twas done,
For it was built in 1771.

A busy place was the old house then.
From early morning till late at night;
For in those old days neither women nor men
Ever wasted a moment of good daylight.
When a few brief years had come and gone.
Ever changeful and swift in their sure rotation,
Our Independence with blood was won.
And we gained our name and place as a nation.

Then the old house was strong and new;
And it sheltered, in 1776,
Many a patriot, good and true.
Who had staked his life for his politics.
And the brave, stern men of the long ago,
In the quaint old dress that was then the fashion,
Spoke of their country's wrong and woe,
With righteous anger, and strong compassion.

When the war was over, and peace at last
Spread her brooding wings o'er our goodly lands.
The tide of travel flowed strong and fast
Along the spot where the old house stands;
And men and beast found shelter there.
Friendly welcome and bountiful table.
And food and bedding, and kindly care,
For the wayworn cattle housed in the stable.

And round the roaring, crackling fire, They gathered, mug in hand, to sip Splendid cider as heart could desire, Good old toddy, and foaming flip; And they talked of all they had seen on the way. Tales of adventure, it might be of danger, And every man had a word to say, And a welcome to give to the surliest stranger.

And once a week, with his package of mail
The postman came on his weary steed,
Through sun or tempest, through storm and gale;
Welcome and faithful, he was, indeed.
Both horse and rider knew full well
That, when they should gain the friendly cover
Of the old well-known "Canal Hotel,"
Another hard day's work would be over.

Weeks came and went till years had flown,
For fifty years, and ten years more;
The mails grew heavier one by one.
And all were brought to the self-same door.
The horse gave place to a kind of stage,—
A good old jolting abomination,—
But Simsbury keeps right up with the age,
And now is doubly a railroad station.

For years,—more than twenty,—canal boats plied Right through the heart of our little town, And boat horns echoed far and wide As the boats came up, and the boats went down. But that came to grief in '48; And many who hear me to-night will remember That a railroad was built, and the first train came late In the year '49, in the month of November.

Twas about this time, as the annals show.

That the house was closed,—'twas no more an inn;
But wayfarers, sometimes, would come and go.

And were made just as welcome as they had been,
And still, at evening, the cheery fire

Was surrounded by jolly friends and neighbors.

Who joked and talked as the flames rose higher,
Forgetting the day's vexations and labors.

For seventy-eight years had the old hotel
Sheltered a motely and curious throng;
Brave men, and noble, and tramps as well,—
Everybody that came along
Needing a shelter, a meal, or a hed;
Priest and layman, and saint and sinner,—
Anyone that was hungry was fed.
And if money was lacking, they gave him a dinner.

Unknown, it may be, to worldly fame
Are those who have lived in the dear old place;
But all its owners have borne one name,
All been descendants of one old race.
Nor shall I attempt, with my feeble pen,
To eulogize them, or to dream of giving
My tribute of praise to those women and men
Who made their own record among you while living.

You all remember a stern old man.

Strong and steady, and firm and true.

Who fought life's battle as brave men can;

I need not speak of his life to you.

Four-core years and almost ten

Of will undaunted and just endeavor,

Esghty-four years in the old house, and then

He, too, was borne from its doors forever.

Ah. could the old house tell its tale
Of all that it saw in the long-gone years,
Yet mortal tongue or pen would fail
To give the record of joys and tears;
Of the blushing brides that were wedded there,
Of the sons and daughters that years have banished.
Of the earnest life, and the bustling care,
That filled the busy cycles,—vanished.

Calm and stately, the old house stands. In winter tempest, or summer breeze;
And stretching forth to it leaf-filled hands.
Sentinel-like are its guardian trees.
Each bowed its beautiful, stately head.
And with shining dewdrops, wept its sorrow.
When under its shadow it saw our dead
Borne forth to sleep till Eternity's morrow.

Wives and mothers have lain and slept, In the low, wide rooms, in their last long rest, Heedless of orphans that over them wept, Clasped no more to the silent breast. Some who are loved and remembered to-day. With fondest affection and tenderest praises. Were borne, one by one, from the old house away, To lie on the hillside, asleep 'neath the daisies.

Precious and dear is the old house to those Whose home it has been from the day of their birth.

There life dawned for them; there, please God, it will close,—
Their first home, their last home, their best home on earth.

May the finger of Time and the touch of Decay Be stayed in their progress, and threaten it never; May it stand as a landmark for many a day. God bless the old house and preserve it forever!

### A 16 16

### COLONIAL GOVERNORS PRIOR TO 1750.

### VIRGINIA.

### PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Edward Maria Wingfield, 1607; John Radcliffe, 1607; John Smith, 1608, Matthew Scrivener, Dep. Gov.; George Percy, 1609.

#### GOVERNORS OF THE LONDON COMPANY.

Lord de la Warr, 1610; Sir Thomas Dale, 1611; Sir Thomas Gates, 1611; Sir Thomas Dale, 1614; George Yeardley, Lieut, Governor, 1616; Samuel Argal, 1617; Sir Thomas Smith, Acting Governor, 1618; Sir George Yeardley, 1619; Sir Francis Wyatt,

### GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL COLONY.

Sir Francis Wyatt, 1624; Sir George Yeardley, 1626; Francis West, 1627; John Pott, 1628; Sir John Hervey, 1629; John West, 1635; Sir John Hervey, 1639; Sir Francis Wyatt, 1639; Sir William Berkeley, 1641; Richard Kempe, Lieut. Governor, 1644; Sir William Berkeley, 1645; Richard Bennett, 1652; Edward Digges, 1655; Samuel Matthews, 1656; Sir William Berkeley, 1662; Herbert Jeffreys, Lieut. Governor, 1677; Sir Henry Chicheley, Dept. Governor, 1678; Thomas, Lord Culpepper, 1680; Nicholas Spencer, Acting Governor, 1680; Lord Howard of Effingham, 1684; Nathaniel Bacon, Acting Governor, 1689; Francis Nicholson, Lieut. Governor, 1699; Sir Edmund Andros, 1692; Francis Nicholson, 1698; Carl of Orkney, 1704; Edward Nott, Lieut. Governor, 1705; Edmund Jennings, Lieut. Governor, 1706; Robert Hunter, Lieut. Governor, 1710; Lieut. Governor. 1706: Robert Hunter, Lieut. Governor, 1710: Alexander Spotswood. Lieut. Governor, 1710: Hugh Drysdale. 1722: Robert Carter. Acting Governor, 1726: William Gooch, 1727: Thomas Lee, Acting Governor, 1749: Lewis Burwell. 1749.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

### GOVERNORS OF ALBEMARLE.

William Drummond. 1664-7: Samuel Stephens. 1667-70: Peter Carteret, 1670: Samuel Stephens. 1671-4: Sir George Carteret, 1674: John Jenkins. 1675: Sir Thomas Eastchurch, 1676: John Jenkins. 1678: John Harvey. 1679: John Jenkins. 1681: Seth Sothell, 1683.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Under the Proprietary Governors of Carolina).

Philip Ludwell, 1689-93; John Archdale, 1694; Thomas Harvey, 1694-1700; Henderson Walker, 1700-04; Robert Daniel, 1704-05; Thomas Carey, 1705-08; William Glover, Acting Governor, 1709; Edward Hyde, 1710.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Under the Proprietary Government).

Edward Hyde. 1712; George Pollock. 1712-13; Charles Eden, 1713; George Burrington. 1724; Sir George Everhard. 1725.

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CROWN.

George Burrington, 1730-4; Gabriel Johnston, 1734-52.

(Compiled from the Colonial Records.)

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sir John Yeamans, 1664-5.

### PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

William Sayle, 1669-70; Joseph West, (acting), 1670-72; Sir John Yeamans, 1672-4; Joseph West, 1674-82; Joseph Moreton, 1682-4; Richard Kyrle, 1684; Robert Quarry, 1684-5; Joseph West, 1685; Joseph Moreton, 1680; James Colleton, 1689-90; Seth Sothell, 1690-1; Philip Ludwell, 1691-3; Thomas Smith, 1603-4; Daniel Blake (acting), 1694; John Archdale, 1694-6; Joseph Blake, Lieut, Governor, 1696-1700; James Moore, 1700-02; Sir Nathaniel Johnson, 1702-08; Col. Edward Tynte, 1708-9; Robert Gibbs, 1709-12; Charles Craven, 1712-16; Robert Dent, Governor, 1716-17; Robert Johnson, 1712-10; James Moore, Moore, 1709-12; Robert Johnson, 1712-10; James Moore, 1709-12; Robert Johnson, 1709-12; Robe Dept. Governor, 1716-17; Robert Johnson, 1717-19; James Moore,

### ROYAL GOVERNORS.

Francis Nicholson, 1720; Arthur Middleton, (acting), 1725; Robert Johnson, 1731; Thomas Broughton, Lieut, Governor, 1734; Samuel Horsley (non-res.), 1738; William Bull, Lieut, Governor, 1738; James Glen, 1740.

#### GOVERNORS OF GEORGIA.

James Edward Oglethorpe, 1732-43; William Stephens, Acting Governor, 1743-51.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-TION.

At the State Meeting of the D. A. R. of New Jersey, on Saturday. June 1st, 1901, at Sea Girt, held at Beach House, the following programme: Invocation by Miss H. M. Fisher.

Invocation by Miss H. M. Fisher.

Address of welcome by Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby, Regent of the Sempe Wicke Chapter, Sea Girt. Response by Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent. Address by Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, Washington, D. C., President General D. A. R., "Mission of the Daughters," address by Mrs. Henry Eliot Mott. Elizabeth, N. J., "Pan-American Exposition."

Paper read by Miss Helen Melinda Fisher, Registrar of the Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City, "What a few Quakeresses did during the Revolutionary War."

A fine luncheon under the care of Mrs. Resden, and a reception given by the Sempe Wicke Chapter. All of which was a great success.

great success.

Governor Voorhees had the flag raised on his cottage, and sent his carriage, horses and driver to be at our service. on the stages, houses and depot, the postmistress also draped with our glorious colors, and the great hospitality shown by Mrs. Ogleshy, where she entertained the President General. State Regent, and Miss Fisher of New York (was more wonderful than can be told), at her handsome cottage "Sandown"—close by the sea. The beautiful sunny day, the grand ocean, and fine scenery, made the day so bright that it will not soon be forgotten.

### A 16 16

### WHAT A FEW QUAKERESSES DID DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

A short historical account of what a few Quakeresses (or properly speaking. Friends) did during the Revolutionary War. First and foremost among them was Bethia (Callum) Southwick, daughter of Caleb, of Bellingham, Mass., and wife of Joseph Southwick, who on the morning of April 19, 1775, when the company of soldiers formed in line before marching to Lexington, in front of her house, she made a large arch kettle of coffee, and took it to them with bread and other food. What cheer and comfort it must have been to them. There the monucheer and comfort it must have been to them. There the monu-ment now stands which was erected to the memory of those who fell that day. Seven men from Danvers—Samuel Cook, age 33: Benj. Dorland, age 25: Jona. Webb, age 22: Henry Jacobs, age 22: Eben Goldwarth, age 22: Perley Putnam, age 21: and Geo. Southwick, age 25, brother-in-law to Bethia South-wick. Bethia (Callium) Southwick, was a noble specimen of the Quakeress: she lived until 1803. "This was in truth the first battle, but called a skirmish." "But we honor with fitting rever-ence the day which saw the first outpouring of patriot blood, blood which was to become the seed of a great and united nation." nation.

Poets have sung the deeds of that April day, and historians



have repeated the tale. The next Quakeress (without a name) when the Essex regiments were at Danvers, Mass., appeared in her perfect garb among the minute men, said very meekly, "Friends, I do not believe in fighting, and I know nothing of war, but if thee knows any one who is hungry, there are twelve loaves of bread in my kitchen, which I have just taken from the oven, and I should never miss them if I never saw them again."

Another Quakeress, Ann Whitehall, during the attack of the British on Fort Mercer, in which they greatly outnumbered the Americans, refused to leave her house, which was on the bank of the river. When entreated to do so she replied, "God's arm is strong. He will protect me. I may do good by staying." She was left to her fate, and while the balls whizzed and rattled, battering against the brick walls of her house, like hailstones in battering against the brick walls of her house, like hailstones in a tempest, the steady hum of her spinning wheel was undisturbed. At length a twelve pounder came booming through the side of the house with a terrific crash, sundering partitions, and landing in a wall near the plucky spinner. Taking her wheel she retreated to the cellar, where she continued her industry until the battle was over. Then she put aside her work and devoted herself to the suffering wounded, who were brought into her house. She carred for all alike but administered a stirring into her house. She cared for all alike, but administered a stirring rebuke to the mercenary Hessians, while at the same time she tenderly dressed their wounds." After hearing this incident ought we not to be proud of our insignia, the spinning wheel? There is a legend that when Adam and Eve were turned out of Eden or Earthly Paradise, an angel smashed the gates, and the

fragments flying all over the earth are the precious stones. We can carry the legend further and say the precious stones were picked up by the various religions, and philosophers of the world each claimed and claims that its own fragment alone reflects the light of Heaven, forgetting the settings and the incrustations which time has added. Patience, dear sisters, in God's own time we shall, all of us, fit our fragments together and reconstruct the Gates of Paradise. If we knew that by collecting all of our precious stones together in one place would bring this to pass, do you think we would let a day go by with-

We do not realize the blood, the tears, the sacrifices which have given us a nation. Can we honor too highly that devoted hand gathered to make the first stand of freedom? But the loving women, and aged parents knew full well the deep mean-ing of all this, and some of us in our day have experienced the great evils of war, but may we never know any more of it.

I wish when the question of war is raised we would all think as the Quakeress did-"We know nothing of war." How much How much

misery would be prevented.

"Till the heavens are old, And the stars are cold, And the leaves of the judgment book unfold,"

we shall never know what benefit the Quakeresses rendered us in our hour of need. Let not, therefore, any who have talents for improvement, or golden opportunities, despair of success in any situation.

A century ago and over, we take pleasure in hearing what our ancestors did. Will any one do the same for us? Will our records left be worth the reading? I trust it may be said that we all lived lives worthy of our ancestors, and did even more to make the world better for our having been in it. The book of Maccabees says: "Call to remembrance what

acts our fathers did in their time, or generations; so shall ye

receive great honors, and an everlasting name."

My final words are from Ecclesiasticus: "Have regard to thy name; for that shall continue with thee above a thousand great treasures of gold."

The above taken from Southwick family, D. R. Magazine, Parliament of Religion, and the book of Maccabees.

HELEN MELINDA FISHER Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Richard Elting Ferguson, one of the Real Daughters of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., in Hudson, N. Y., was called from the earthly life April 17th. 1901, at the age of 95 years, four months and seventeen days,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the

Chapter:
WHEREAS. In the passing from earth of Mrs. Rachel Elting
Ferguson. Hendrick Hudson Chapter. loses one of its Real
Daughters, a member of true worth and patriotism. Therefore.

RESOLVED. That we cherish the memory of this gentle and kindly life, that was lived very "near to nature's heart," in the quiet shelter of a home, thus sanctified by a mother's gracious presence and devoted love.

who closely link the Revolutionary past with peaceful present,

RESOLVED, That we remember Mrs. Ferguson as one of those and whose thinning ranks give every Real Daughter, an especial

claim upon our appreciation and loyalty.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, he sent to the family of this Real Daughter, and he offered for publication in The Spirit of '76, and in the American Monthly Magazine.

LUELLA DOWD SMITH. Carresponding Secretary.

June 14th, 1901.

BARON DE STEUBEN.-Major General Frederick William von Steuben. Born in Megdenberg, Prussia, November 15th, 1730. In 1777 he wrote to Congress, offering his services in the Revolution, which was accepted, and he sailed from Marseilles December tith, 1777, arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., after a voyage of 56 days. He served under our flag with implicit fidelity, and mustered

days. He served under our flag with implicit fidelity, and mustered a regiment after the true German style. His presence was important both in the camp and in the field of hattle, from the huts of Valley Forge to Yorktown. He died in Steubenville, N. Y., on the 28th of November, 1794, at the age of 64.

Gilbert Stuart painted a portrait of General Steuben, and it was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, about the year 1840. G. Marsiglia, N. A., was attracted by the portrait, and made a copy which he hung in his own gallery in New York. A fire occurred in the rotunda of the Capitol, destroying the picture painted by Stuart. In 1850 Marsiglia died. The copy was then purchased by Mayor Woodhull, for the City of New York, and is now to be seen in the Governors' room at City York, and is now to be seen in the Governors' room at City

G. Marsiglia was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, in New York.

Particulars given by his daughter, Mrs. Catherine R. Baetjer, D. A. R.

### BADGES OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

In response to an application from the Secretary of the Navy. the Attorney General has rendered an opinion as to the proper

the Attorney General has rendered an opinion as to the proper interpretation of the following joint resolution of Congress, approved September 23, 1890 (26 stat., 981):

That the distinctive hadges adopted by military associations of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, may be acceptable to the control of the respectively. be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization in their own right.

In summing up his conclusions at the end of the opinion,

Mr. Knox says:

"It is not necessary here to determine who were intended to be excluded as not being members in their own right; or whether the expression referred, by its antithesis, to honorary or civilian members. It is sufficient to hold that those who, under the rules of these orders, were eligible for membershipeither hecause of their own service or because of their kinship to one who had been in the service-and were duly made full members, are members in their own right, and are entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive badges of their respective orders.

The Attorney General further says:

"By any rule of construction this must be so construed as to permit its application to the very orders to which it expressly refers. But, as to those associations of men who served in the War of the Revolution or the War of 1812, there are no members now in the service who served in either of those wars, and, unless the resolution refers to those members who saw no service, it is quite idle and unmeaning so far as it refers to those two orders. But a fundamental rule requires such a construction, if possible, as will give effect and meaning to all the lan-guage used. This can not be done in this case by holding that the resolution refers only to members of those orders who are such by reason of their own military or naval service.

"The same construction must be applied also to the other orders, for the same language applies to all of them, and the

same construction is necessary.

"And, if anything may be worn in the Army and Navy, besides the insignia of its present service, surely that may be which commemorates the similar patriotic service of the ancestor of the wearer. It is well for the Army and Navy of the United States when their officers and men take pride in the display of those momentos which speak of the patriotism and valor of those from whom they are descended, and no construction, that is not a necessary one, should be placed upon such an act of congress which would forbid to a brave soldier or sailor the display of token showing that he is descended also from a brave ancestor."



### THE CINCINNATI IN RHODE ISLAND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AND CELEBRATION OF INDE-PENDENCE DAY AT NEWPORT ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, was held

pursuant to law, in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Newport, R. L. on July 4, 1901.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Society, presided supported by the Vice-President, General James M. Varnum ex-surrogate of New York. Among the members present were William Watts Sherman, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D. Col. Edward W. Rogers, of Lockport, N. Y.; Gen. Hazard Stevens, of Boston; William Dehon King, ex-Senator William Greene Boelker, Rev. Also F. Computer, Rev. Denial Goodnin. Greene Roelker, Rev. Alva E. Carpenter, Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Ph.D., John Macgregor Adams, of Chicago; George W. Olney, of New York; Rev. W. W. Greene, of Maryland, Frederick S. Hoppin, Dr. Willam A. Watson, William Butler Duncan. and others.

The Secretary, George W. Olney, read his report, and that of the Standing Committee. He said that there had been no deaths in the past Cincinnati year, which was in strong contrast with the preceding year, when the Society lost three of its most valued and distinguished members; the venerable president, Dr. Nathaniel Greene, the Hon. Amos Perry, Secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and John Nicholas Brown. Allusion was made to the recovery of the remains of Brown. Allusion was made to the recovery of the remains of the first President of the Society, Major-General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, at Savannah, Ga., in March last, by a committee composed of the present president and several prominent citizens of Savannah, members of the Georgia Historical Society.

Attention was called by the Secretary to the approaching triennial meeting of the General Society of the Order to be

held in May next, at Hartford, Conn.

Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing the gratification of the Society with the efforts of the State Record Commissioner R. Hammett Tilley, in rescuing and placing in condition for future reference in valuable military papers and rolls of Rhode Island soldiers in the Colonial and Revolutionary

Mr. William Watts Sherman offered the following resolution. which was warmly supported by several members, and adopted

unanimously:

"WHEREAS, It would seem appropriate and fitting that the words of the song 'America,' by Samuel F. Smith, now "WHEREAS, in general use as a National Anthem, should be sung to an air or time of American origin and composition; if possible one composed especially to suit the words of this hymn, and not connected with any other expression of ideas or sentiment; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVEN. That a committee be appointed by the President to select an appropriate air or tune to be used in singing the anthem "America," at the meetings of this Society, it being understood that the tune to be selected for this purpose shall be an original composition, and not connected with any other

theme or sentiment.

The President subsequently appointed as this committee: William Watts Sherman, Chairman; Charles Howland Russell, Sylvanus Albert Reed, Henry H. Hollister, Oliver Hazard Perry, William Butler Duncan, Jr., and Albert Ross Parsons, with the President and Secretary as members ex officio. Composi-tions can be submitted to the chairman, William Watts Sher-

man, Newport, R. I.
The Standing Committee reported the following applicants for hereditary membership as duly qualified under the regulations of the institution, and they were elected hereditary members of the Society: George Humphrey, of Providence, R. I., in right of his grandfather, Captain William Humphrey, of the First Rhode Island Continental Infantry, an original member; Albert Church Pratt, of New York, in right of his grandfather, Lieut, William Pratt, of the First Rhode Island Continental Infantry, an original member, and Thomas G. S. Turner, of Providence, R. I., in right of his great-grandfather, Surgeon Peter Turner, of the Second Rhode Island Continental Infantry, an original member.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Society elected as an honorary member. Oliver Hazard Perry. Society elected as an honorary member. Oliver Hazard Perry, of Newport, and Elmhurst, L. L. grandson of a former honorary member of the Society. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Mr. Perry is also a descendant of Benjamin Franklin.

The annual celebration of Independence Day by the Rhode Island Cincinnati, was beld in the Representatives Hall, at the Island House, at 3 o'clock P.M. The hall was filled by an appreciative audience, the army and pays and the society element.

preciative audience, the army and navy and the society element of Newport, as well as the general public, being largely represented. The programme of the celebration was as follows: Prayer, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., general chaplain of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Introductory Address, by the President, the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LLD., L.H.D., in which an interesting account was given of the recovery of the remains of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, at Savannah, Ga., in March last.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by William Watts

Sherman.

Song. "The Sword of Bunker Hill." sung by Augustus
Franklin Arnold, a member of the Society: the accompaniment
being by President Albert Ross Parsons, of the American College of Musicians.

Address by the Orator of the Day, Rev. Daniel Goodwin,
Ph.D., the subject being "Newport Under the British Occupa-

Hymn "America." sung by the assemblage.

Benediction by Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, S.T.B.

The Committee of Arrangements was composed of George W. Olney, Edward Ahern Greene and Henry Russell Drowne, and the Marshal of the Day was Sylvanus Albert Reed.

The Cincinnati banquet came off at the Newport Casino in

the evening, some forty members and guests being entertained in the large rooms of the club. A band and vocal quartette contributed the music. Col. Gardiner presided and introduced the speakers, ladies thronging the banquet room by invitation while the speaking was in progress. At the right of the President were Admiral Selfridge. Walter Seth Logan, President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, William Watts Sherman, President of the Rhode Island Sons of the Revolution, and George Allen Buffum, President of the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution. At the President's left were General Joseph Wheeler, representing the United States army, and John C. Calhoun, the grandson of the states-

man. The following were the toasts and speakers:

I. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 5th July,

1784. 11. The Memory of his Excellency, General Washington, our First President General. Toast of Rhade Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800. Drunk standing and in silence.

111. "The Town of Newport." President General Washing-

ton's Toast at Newport, 17th August, 1790. Response by His

Honor Mayor Garrettson.

IV. The American Army—Ever Ready to Defend the Honor and Independence of these United States. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1708. Response by General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A.

V. The American Navy—May its Victories in War Command Peace, and Its Increase in Peace Prevent War. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800. Response by Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfing, Jr.

VI. Our Indicines Whose Integrits Nothing Can Corrupt.

VI. Our Judiciary—Whose Integrity Nothing Can Corrupt. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1707. Response by Hon. James M. Varnum.

VII. The Ever Memorable 4th July, 1776. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1786. Response by George Allen Buffum, Esq., President of the Rhode Island Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

VIII. The Militia and Independent Companies of the United States—The Bulwark of Our Nation. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1794. Response by Col. Herbert Bliss, Commander of the Newport Artillery. IX. The 17th October, 1777 ("Saratoga"), and the 19th October, 1781 ("Yorktown"). Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1788. Response by Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin. Daniel Goodwin.

X. The Patriotic Societies of America. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1792. Response by Hon. Walter S. Logan. President-General of the National

Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

XI. The Continental Line of the Revolution. Toast of Rhode

Island State Society of Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784. Response by Albert Ross Parsons, President of the American College of Musicians.

XII. The Battle of Rhode Island, 29th August, 1778. Toast of Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 4th July, 1789. Response by General Hazard Stevens.

XIII. Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America. General Washington's Toast to the Continental Officers in the Cantinments, near Newburgh, N. Y., 19th April, 1783. Response by John C. Calhoun, Esq.

During the evening a quartette composed of Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner, Miss Maitland, and Messrs, Luther and Commerford, sang "My Country Tis of Thee" to a new air composed by Professor Hazard Wilson, of Newport. It was received with enthusiasm by the members and their guests and the ladies who were in attendance.



### Correspondence.

QUERY. Some authorities state that one of the captors of Major Andre was named "Paulding;" other authorities claim that "Spaulding" was the name of Major Andre's captor, and that by error the letter "S" was inadvertently omitted from his true name. Which is correct, Paulding or Spaulding?

Wanted information of the present address of the following:

Wanted information of the present address of the following: CURTIS TWITCHELL, address in 1853. Spring Creek, McDonough Co., Ill.

John Twitchell, Beaver City, Beaver Co., Utah.

WILLIS KNIGHT, St. Johns P.O., Mo.

JAMES TWITCHELL, Beaver City, Utah.

Write to Silas Willis Twitchell and Silas Alvin Twitchell, P.O., San Francisco, Cal.

NATIONAL CITY, CAL., June 24th, 1901.

L. H. CORNISH, New York.

DEAR SIR:—My information is that Jillis Douwese Fonda, from Holland, was in America as early as 1654, and is claimed to have been the first settler. Correct information as to this "Fonda" is what I have been seeking.

Very truly,

JOHN G. FONDA.

New York, June 29th, 1901.

To THE EDITOR, SPIRIT '76.

DEAR SIR:—Having just returned from viewing the varied beauties and wonderful exhibits of art and science at the Pan-American Exposition, which should make any true American proud, let me truthfully say that nothing so thrilled my heart with joy and satisfaction as to see displayed from the "Bridge of Triumph" on "Flag Day," June 14th, the beautiful and grand Historic Flag made by Miss Josephine Mulford, of Madison, N. I.

N. J.

The place was an ideal one to display its wonderful proportions, and it was gazed upon and saluted by the distinguished throng of visitors who were assembled there that day to do bomage to the flag, and to which both General Miles and Captain Hobson paid most eloquent tribute.

It was owing to the courtesy of Director General Buchanan that the "Historic Flag" was so honored on that eventful day, and also to the kindness of Mr. R. C. Jenkinson, President-General of the New Jersey Commission, who has reason to feel proud that New Jersey was able to make such a fine display on such an appropriate occasion.

It is to be hoped that the Historic Flag may soon be placed in the "Hall of Fame" as a fitting tribute to the woman who died a martyr to patriotic ardor.

A JERSEY WOMAN.

DENVER, COLO., June 20th, 1901.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

GENTLEMEN:—Coming from Colorado, I represented the "wild and wooly" at the S. A. R. Congress at Pittsburgh recently. I am particularly pleased to notice what a complete and accurate account of the proceedings appeared in your May issue, together with a perfect picture of the delegates in attendance, including "yours truly."

Enclosed please find \$1 for my subscription, commencing with May number. Wishing you deserved success in your publication, I am,

Yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY CURTISS.

A few sample copies of your May issue sent to this bailiwick

might do you no harm.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCRIDANTS,

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, in the State of New York, are hereby notified that a special meeting of the General Congress of the Society, for general business, will be called in the City of Buffalo, State of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1901.

The meeting will be held in the New York State Building, which has been kindly offered to the Society, and accepted by the Committee.

the Committee.

the Committee.

You are advised thus early, in order that you can make your arrangements accordingly. And further notice will be sent in good season, with programme and full particulars.

RICHARD HENRY GREENE,
REV. RODERICK TERRY, D.D.,
JAMES LE BARON WILLARD, Secretary.

43 Leonard St., New York.

Committee.

Committee.

NANCY ELIZABETH McDonald,
Born August 11th, A. D. 1821,
Departed this life at Minneapolis, April 2nd, A. D. 1901.
"A Real Daughter"
of the American Revolution.

Her father, John Palmer, at the age of sixteen years enlisted at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and served to the close of the Revolutionary war.

She was the youngest of eleven children and an honored member of the Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution

She was a beautiful, modest, gentle lady, her long life being an unbroken ministry of kindly deeds and unselfish, useful Christian living.

The funeral service were held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Stratton, No. 2005 and Avenue South, Minneapolis,

Minn., on Friday, April 5th, at 2.30 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29, 1901.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR:-T. Newell, until death the oldest direct descendant of a Revolutionary soldier in Rhode Island, has passed away.

Died June 21 in eighty-second year.

I know he has had a number of articles printed in your paper. Kindly note the death in your subscription list, and inform me when present subscription expires. Very sincerely,

CLAUDE P. NEWELL

9 Hamlin St.

### A 26 M ALL MAY BE COLONIAL DAMES.

The two judgments dismissing the actions brought by the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America to prevent the defendants from using the words "Colonial Dames" in their names were sustained by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The trial was long and aroused much interest. Although many opinions were written by the Appellate division in other cases no opinion was

written by the Appetiate division in other cases no opinion was written in this case. Wise judges.

The descendants of Edward Ball of Branford, Conn., 1665, and Newark, N. J., 1667, will hold an assembly of the "Ball Tribe" at Keuka Park, on Keuka Lake, N. Y., on August 27th to 29th, and all branches of the family in any way related to the ancestry of Edward Ball are invited to attend. An effort to be made to establish if possible the hindre have to be made to establish in possible the hindre have the standard to the standard to be made to establish in possible the hindre have the standard to be made to establish in the hindre have the standard to be made to be the standard to be the stan is to be made to establish, if possible, the kinship between the New England and Virginia Ball families. It is said that George Washington and Timothy Ball, who lived at Morristown, N. J., during the Revolution recognized each other as second cousins. There will be addresses, songs and papers by different members of the tribe. President George H. Ball, D.D., of Keuka College, extends a cordial welcome to all who may attend this meeting.

Miss Clara E. Ball of Hanover. Morris County, N. J., will furnish any further information that may be asked for,

### غ غر غر

### JUST A SAMPLE.

### From the Atlanta Constitution.

On a sweltering Sabbath, in a little church in the backwoods, the perspiring minister, instead of preaching a long sermon, called the attention of the congregation to the figures on the thermometer. "Just study those figures." he said. "It ain't half as hot here as you'll find it hereafter if you don't mend your ways.

### عر عر عر

### WORTHY.

From the Indianapolis Sun.

"And did you find the Chinese a brave nation?" we asked of

the returned soldier.
"Indeed," he replied, casting a sidelong glance at the wagonful of loot which was being unloaded, "they were formen worthy of our steal."

### QUALIFIED.

### From the Indianapolis Sun.

"But, mamma." said the beautiful South American heiress, "do you believe I will have any trouble in being received in society in the United States?"

"I don't see why," answered the mother. "You have plenty of money and you can make the best of them look like small

change when it comes to being a daughter of the revolution."

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AUGUST, 1901.

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The Moat and Entrance. Hospital Corps Drill.



Reception by Major-General John R. Brooke

Street leading up past the landing.

VISIT OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, TO GOVERNORS ISLAND, FLAG DAY, JUNE 17TH, AS GUESTS OF MAJOR WM. H. CORBRUSIER AND MRS. CORBRUSIER. Digitized by GOOGIC

Photos by H. N. Tieman, 17 West 43d Street, New York.



from your committee of the members of

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

> laving remembrance of his SPLENDID GIFT hi American Soldiers and Sailurs. sick and wounded in the Spanish War; And in recognition of his

STEADFAST GHAMPIONSHIP

of the brotherhood and common destinies of the Empire of Great Britain and the Republic of . the United States of Anterica.



Carmen to . Sepur.

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Frederick & Kalley Plantework

Watter B. Brown -

Cliford Wayne Hartridge

Homas Hison Malier S. Logan

## THE SPIRIT OF

PRINTED MONTHLY BY LOUIS H. CORNISH, AT THE CORNER OF NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS, MORSE BUILDING, ROOMS 97 AND 98, NEW YORK AT ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR OR TEN CENTS A COPY.

VOLUME VII.

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our office and renew his subscription, that it calls for editorial comment, especially when the subscriber is ninety years old, and can remember the return of the troops from the War of 1812.

This particular subscriber has been on the list from the beginning, and has his books bound, and thinks a great deal of them, as we do of having such an appre-ciative reader. His name is Mr. Hamilton Randolph Searles, and he is Vice-President of the East River Savings Institution. With such a name he must be from good old Revolutionary stock, but his name does not appear as a member of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and why?

A 16 16 JIS visit set us to thinking what were our subscribers getting for their dollar?

Last year there was 200 pages of reading matter, size 7x10 inches, or equal to a book of 400 pages, 8 supplements, 4 sketches and 4 coats of arms; 48 pages of Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America, from Ellemes to Greene. This genealogical guide alone will take the place of Savage's Dictionary when completed, and Savage cannot be purchased for less than seventy-five dollars.

A complete set of the Spirit of '76 has been sold for \$25.00, and will be still more valuable with time.

HE Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution, will dedicate a monument at Cooch's Bridge, on the anniversary of the first unfurling in 1777, of Old Glory, just previous to the Battle of the Brandywine. This occurred September, 1777. All patriotic persons are welcome, and President-General Walter Seth Logan, of the National Society, S. A. R., and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President-General of the D. A. R., will be present, as well as many other notable persons.

The 10 a.m. train from New York will connect with a special to the grounds.

HE committee on publication of a National Register report that about September 1st a circular letter will be sent to each member of the S. A. R. requesting a subscription to the book. The price to be \$2.00 per copy. It will contain a history of the society, a list of the members, with their ancestors' records. It will be profusely illustrated, containing over 1,000 pages, and will make a valuable addition to any one library.

T IS such a rare sight to see a subscriber come into M ISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER, of Boston, will resume the publication of the Patriotic Review in September, and it will hereafter make a monthly appearance, and not take a vacation during the summer months. The price will be two dollars a year, and it will contain five dollars' worth of interesting information.

Miss Brazier has been identified with patriotic endeavor for many years, and deserves the cordial as well as financial support of those who are interested in the cause.

Miss Brazier, among her other attainments, possesses a fine presence and good oratorical ability, and has prepared a series of talks on patriotic subjects which she will deliver for a modest sum.

The subjects are:

"Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy."

"Patriotism Abroad."

"Famous American Allies."

"The Thirteen Colonies," and others in preparation.

HE annual of the National Society S. A. R. is getting to be quite a formable book. This year it consists of 250 pages of very interesting matter to those who attended the Congress at Pittsburgh, and all those who care to know what the National Society has accomplished.

The compilation shows great care, and Secretary-General Samuel Eberly Gross is to be commended on his work. It is a pity that it cannot be bound in cloth, but

the limited appropriation will not permit it.

OMPATRIOT ALBERT JUDSON FISHER, As-sistant Secretary-General of the National Society, S. A. R., contributes to the Ladies' Home Journal for August a delightful story of a genealogical research that reaches back to Adam. Mr. Fisher also has the faculty of writing very stirring patriotic poems.

HE Pilgrimage to Saratoga, under the auspices of the Empire State Society, will be a pleasant outing, and a large attendance is expected. The managers extend a cordial invitation to all interested to attend. Special rates for transportation and hotel accommodations will be given.

Arrangements to continue the trip from Saratoga to the Pan-American at Buffalo are being perfected, and the full program will be found in another part of this

paper.

FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS.



THESE two men were Born in Hartford, Connecticut, of good Old Puritan stock, and were Brought Up with Puritan Precepts, which they were Compelled to Elongate when Affiliating with New Yorkers.

They both as Youths disported in the Pellucid stream with the Euphonious name, Hog river, and they both Escaped from the State of their Ancestors and came to New York to Do the Natives of Manhattan.

One has Succeeded in Doing them.

The Other has been Done by them.

The One to-day Holds more Power over the Destinies of Men than any Monarch on the Globe, and although a fair Minded man, is Feared by more People than any Other.

The other is not Well enough Known to Be Feared by Anything.

The One is Constantly Guarded that His Friends and Cranks won't Work him.

The Other is Dodged by his Affluent friends for They Fear he will work them.

One has a Steam yacht to take Him Whither he Would'st, and an Automobile that will Do His bidding.

The other Takes his sea Outing on a Ferry boat, and His automobile Rides are Furnished by a Trolley Car.

The One if He wants to Travel has a Special train at His service.

The other If he can get a Pass from the Railroad, Travels, Otherwise he Walks.

The One is Harassed for His picture to Adorn the Modern newspaper. The other has to Pay the Price to Appear as a promi-

One is a Philanthropist and Does lots of Good with His money.

The other has no money to Be a philanthropist With, although His inclinations May be that Way.

The One has Reached the Point where He can Have All he Wants, and the Result is That he wants Nothing.

The Other Has No expectation of Reaching that Point and Enjoys what Little he Receives, and Lives in Hope of Something Better.

A Personal Parallel.

They are Both Living their lives according to Their Light.

There Is a Place for Both of them and each Fits his Own niche and would No doubt make a Misfit if Transferred.

They both Occupy the Same amount of Space here on Earth.

They both will be Mourned by a Few True Friends when they Die, but the Earth will Rotate as Heretofore.

They will be Judged in the Sweet subsequently According to Their Merits.

The One will be Laid under a Great Weight of Marble that Ghouls may not Distu:b his remains.

The other's Remains will Attract no such Attention.

And it is Possible that Neither of These men Envies the Other.

If They Had it to Do over Again for their Growth in Peace and Happiness, would they Pursue the Same Course?



A A A A A A

### The Saratoga Pilgrimage of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., September 19th, 1901.

THE Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold a meeting at Saratoga Springs, September 19th. President-General Walter S. Logan has invited the Board of Management of the National Society to meet there on the same date.

All members of the Sons of the American Revolution

throughout the Union are cordially invited to be present with their families and friends.

All members of the D. A. R., D. R., S. R. and other patriotic societies will receive a cordial invitation, and can participate in all the enjoyments of the trip.

The Business Men's Association of Saratoga, with the

local D. A. R. members, and Mr. David M. Kelsey, have

arranged the following program:

Thursday, September 19th, 10 a.m.—Meeting of National Board of Management S. A. R., Hotel Assembly Room.

11.30 a.m.—Empire State Society meeting, Hotel Assembly Room.

3.30 p.m.—Informal reception by local chapter D. A. R., at the United States Hotel.

7 p.m.—Banquet with music, and after dinner, speaking. Note: Trolley or other parties may be made up during the forenoon of the 19th, and the local committee will provides guides, Friday, September 20th.

Excursion to the Monument and Battle grounds all day. Parties will be made up under competent guides furnished

by the local committee.

Saturday, September 21st.—Excursion to Lake George

and return at a special low rate.

This trip is positively the finest one-day trip in this country, and lands you on the site of Old Fort William Henry, at the head of the lake, and at the foot of Prospect Mountain, from whose top, reached by inclined railway, one can see an area equal to the entire State of Connecticut.

Sunday, 22nd.—Memorial service in Convention Hall in afternoon.

The railroads will grant a price of one and a third fare provided 100 certificates are shown at the meeting. All those who attend even from a short distance are earnestly requested to apply for certificate when purchasing ticket.

The West Shore Railroad will run a special day coach on the Continental Limited., leaving foot of Franklin Street, at 2:25 P. M. and foot of West 42d Street, at 2:45 P. M., Wednesday, September 18th, arriving at Albany at 7:10 P. M., where forty minutes will be had for dinner, reaching Saratoga at 9 P. M.

A special sleeper will be run for twenty persons leaving Saratoga after the banquet, reaching New York early the next morning, will take him from his business but one day.

For further particulars address the Entertainment Com-

mittee

Louis H. Cornish, Chairman, 140 Nassau Street. William H. Wayne, Edward Hagaman Hall.

Albert J. Squier, Charles Rollinson Lamb, or the Presidents of local chapters S. A. R. in the State.

33333

### Flag Day at Governors Island.

LAG DAY, June 14th, was celebrated by the Empire State Society, S. A. R., by a visit to Governor's Island, as the guests of Major William H. Corbusier, one of the Board of Managers of the Society, and Mrs. Corbusier. Arrangements had been made to carry the guests to the island at 3 o'clock. Upon landing the strains of music from the headquarters' band was heard playing "Yankee Doodle." On the green, Major-General Brooke received the visitors, who after listening to more patriotic music, moved on to the hospital, where a drill by the corps attached was witnessed with interest. From there over the moat, and through the port, to Castle William, which is used as a military prison, and then to the officers' mess, where refreshments were served, and the band furnished delightful music.

Informal talks were made by President-General Walter Seth Logan, the Rev. Henry Mott, and General Horatio King, on the flag. And the party returned on the seven o'clock boat, much pleased with their day's outing, and the pleasant entertainment provided for them by Major and Mrs. Corbusier.

Among the prominent persons present were Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Brigadier-General John W. Clous, Brigadier-General Michael V. Sheridan, Major Elbridge R. Hills, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Captain John R. Conklin, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, chaplain, and many ladies of the post, besides some hundred or more members of the S. A. R. and their friends.

Governor's, or formerly Nutten's Island, adjoined, or nearly so, the main land. When a child Sarah Rapalje was carried from the island to the main land by a squaw, who waded, so narrow then was Buttermilk Channel. It was all sedge and meadow, only a creek between Nutten Island and Long Island.

JISTORY tells us that the "New Netherlands" being in the northern part of America, in latitude 41 1-2 degrees north of the Equator, was frequented by the subjects of the United Provinces (Holland) long before the High and Mighty Lords States General had granted the West India Company a charter (1612), not only further to explore and trade at that quarter and coast, as was done by individuals before the Charter, but to take possession, to inhabit, and as circumstances permitted, to people the country. Immediately after obtaining the Charter, the Honorable Directors sent divers ships to New Netherlands, with people and cattle, which people \* \* \* purchased many and various lands, and made one of the first settlements near the mouth of the Hudson River upon an island called "Nooten." Nooten (nut) Island of the Dutch, and Picanuc or Pagganck of the Algonquins, are the names by which Governor's Island was anciently known, and is the first place the Hollanders ever occupied in the

In 1637, Wouter Van Twiller, a former clerk in the company's warehouse at Amsterdam, who had been appointed director of New Netherlands in 1633, secured for his own private use the island of Pagganck, which has now become popularly known from the abundance of excellent nuts that grew there, as Nooten or Nutten Island. During the English Colonial period, Nutten Island became by common consent, a perquisite attached to the Office of Governor, becoming, in consequence, familiarly known as Governor's Island, a name it has borne

At a council held at Fort William Henry, on the 26th of September, 1691, it was decreed that Nutten Island, as it continued to be officially termed, and the three so-called Oyster Islands, i.e., Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, and a third, a smaller island, now submerged, be added to the County of New York (Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New York, 1691-1743).

Digitized by GOOGLE

The first immigrants were assigned by the Council of New York, on the 13th of June, 1710, to Nutten Island, where due provision was made for them. These immigrants were Palatines, homeless and destitute, who had been driven from their country in the war between Louis XIV, on the one hand, and Austria and Holland, and subsequently Spain, Denmark, and Savoy on the other.

In 1708, about fifty Palatines passed over to England, where they were temporarily maintained at the instance of Queen Anne, at public expense, being allowed one shilling a day until they were transported to New York, whither ten thousand of the unfortunate exiles soon fol-

lowed them.

Thus it was that Governor's Island became the first place for quarantine for New York (New York Documents, Vol. 3, p. 550, et passim). The Palatines were detained on Governor's Island until September of the same year, when, no further apprehension of contagion being entertained, they were transferred to what is now Columbia and Green Counties.

From the Revolution, in 1688, to the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, during which period the great warfare concerning the succession of a grandson of Louis XIV, to the crown of Spain, was carried on, the British Colonies in North America were in constant apprehension, the successive Governors of the Province (Slaughter, Fletcher and Cornbury), repeatedly urged upon the people the defense of New York, by the erection of batteries at the Narrows, at Red Hook and at Governor's Island.

Notwithstanding the apprehended danger and the oftrepeated importunities of the Governors, no measures of defense were taken other than the appropriation of £1,500 during the Governorship of Cornbury, for fortifying the "Narrows." How much sincerity there was in the patriotic appeals of Governor Cornbury may be estimated by the fact that the money so appropriated was applied by him to the building of a pleasure house on Governor's Island, for himself and succeeding Governors. "There has been a mighty clamor at all times made in general terms of the misapplication of public money by governors; but when they were called upon to give particular instances, I never hear of any except of £1,500, &c." (The Colden Leters, 1759).

From the year 1756, when the arrival of Lord Londown with a large fleet allayed all fear of foreign invasion, until the extinction of the Royal authority, by the meeting of the Continental Congress, on the 15th of September, 1774, nothing of greater importance can be recorded of Governor's Island, than that it was, successively, the perquisite of Governors Hardy, Delany, Colden, Moore, Dinsmore, and Tryon, made profitable by

some of them by leasing it.

On the 30th of August, 1775, Admiral Howe sailed up the bay and anchored near Governor's Island. On the approach of the fleet, the little garrison on the island, in command of Colonel Prescott, withdrew to New York with the loss of one man wounded, who lost an arm by a fall from a British ship just as he was embarking. From this time in consequence of the necessary abandonment of New York by the American forces, Governor's Island remained in possession of the British, who fortified and garrisoned it until the restoration of peace, and the retreat of the enemy in 1783.

The fortifications on Governor's Island were now neglected and undervalued, and continued to be so until the breaking out of the French Revolution; so much so, that Governor George Clinton, in 1784, leased the Island to one Price, who built on it a hotel and laid out a handsome race course, on which races were run in 1785 and 1786; and that quarantine was located here from 1794 to 1797. At a point of the island projecting north-westward to the edge of the channel, stands Castle Williams (named after its constructor, Col. Jonathan Williams, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army), completed in 1811, and its foundation is placed on a bed of rocks, which, before this was built, had much endangered the navigation at the entrance of the East River, as this point was totally submerged except at very low water, between Governor's Island and the southern point of New York City.

The fort on this foundation of rocks is three-fifths of a circle of two hundred feet in diameter, casemated with bomb-proof arches covering two tiers of heavy cannon, and is surmounted by a barbette battery. The walls are about 40 feet high of hammered Newark red sandstone, and consist of thirteen arches of thirty feet span, two feet thick, and twenty-four feet in length. The cross walls, which are pierced to the arches, were seven feet thick between the arches, and twelve feet at the termination of the segment. The casemate guns are mounted in such a manner that the center of motion would be immediately under the muzzle of the gun, so that, although the angle of fire is 54 degrees, the mouth of the gun occupies always the same place, which permits the throat of the embrasure to be so small that a shot could not pass between the gun and its side, and the lines of fire cross at twenty feet distance. The interior of the castle is open to the sky, and the apertures for smoke to escape amounted to 144 square feet in the rear, besides facility for smoke spreading along or occupying the superior space,-the height between the platform being twelve feet. The walls are eight feet thick on the ground tier, and seven feet on the next tier, so that if it were possible to batter a breach into the lower tier, the upper one would rest upon the arches, and exhibit the appearance of a bridge composed of very solid piers. The outside cut work of the wall was laid in what is called Flemish bond, and each stone dovetailed in such a manner that no one could be dislocated without being first broken to pieces. Over each embrasure is a flat arch of remarkable strength. It also contained two store magazines for 200 barrels of powder, and within its walls is an inexhaustible well of the finest water, from which all the shipping might be watered with ease. The arches of the second tier would serve as barracks to accommodate 300 men (New York City during the war, 1812, Vol. 1, p. 70. Guernsey).

The upper tier of casemates is used as quarters for prisoners. The summit of the castle, and upper tiers of the casemates are reached by two winding stairways built of stone and enclosed in circular brick towers. Piazzas extend around the inner face of the castle and the two upper tiers of casemates, and are supported by iron traces jutting out from the wall. In the upper tier the piazza furnishes the only means of communication between the casemates

and all around the castle.

The South Battery, a well-known land mark, erected during the War of 1812, is a small triangular work situated on the southerly point of the island, and was formerly connected by a covered way with both Castle Williams and Fort Columbus; it was constructed to command Buttermilk Channel, and the site of an old fort on Brooklyn Heights. A two-story brick and stone building with basement, connects the wings of the bastion and completes the enclosures. This building was formerly used as a barracks. At present the upper story has been fitted up as a quarters for the Governor's Island mess. The lower story contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and the mess dining-room, and the basement is used as a quarters for the steward of the mess.

Sarah Rapalje, b. June 9, 1625; d. 1658.

1631



1901

The town of Norwalk Connecticut has the honor to invite you to be present at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding to be held in Norwalk from September eighth to September twelfth nineteen hundred and one

To Lans & Conush En

The afternoon of Sunday, September the eighth, will be devoted to a Memorial Service by the Rev. Charles Melbourne Selleck at the Church of the "Prime Ancient Society."

The tenth will be used by the schools of the town in cele-

bration of the event.

The forenoon of the eleventh will be spent in visits to points of historical interest under the direction of the Daughters of the

American Revolution.

In the afternoon of the eleventh, there will be an historical address by the Rev. Augustus Field Beard, D.D., and a poem by the Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, D.D., at the Armory; and other addresses by distinguished guests, with an "Old Home" gathering in the evening.

There will be a general parade on Thursday followed by a

collation.

Please notify whether you will be present.

GOOLD S. HOYT. Secretary.

### A 16 16

### MARYLAND MONUMENT TO THE SPIRIT OF '76.

From the "Baltimore American."

The Municipal Art Commission approved a design—the third one submitted—for the monument which the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will erect on the Mount Royal Plaza. "To all patriots of Maryland who aided during the Revolutionary War in gaining the independence of this State and these United States."

### A 16 16

### SHE COOKED FOR LAFAYETTE.

Five generations were present May and, at the home of Han-nah Bartow, at the corner of Washington and Catherine streets, New Brunswick, N. J., when she celebrated the 105th anni-versary of her birth. She remembers, while employed as a cook in a hotel where the present Whitehall Hotel now stands, preparing a dinner for Gen. Lafayette when he passed through this city. She recalls how the entire population of the town assembled along the banks of the river as he took ship here for New York.

New York.

The evening was spent in listening to phonograph selections, which greatly amused the old lady.

### AN AMERICAN WESTMINSTER?

St. Paul's Chapel, the oldest Episcopal Church building in New York City, where Washington worshipped, was filled at the eleventh annual service of the Sons of the Revolution, held in commemoration of the 169th anniversary of Washington's birth. The Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., preached. Representatives of other patriotic societies, among them the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Military Society of the War of 1812, and the Loyal Legion attended the service. The interior of the church was ornamented with many flags and banners.

Dr. Humphreys, after referring to the intimate connection of the church building with historic incidents, suggested that it might be made an American Westminster by the action of the Sons of the Revolution and kindred societies, who might make their annual pilgrimages to it and there set up their tablets and monuments. So it might be made, he said, a centre of far-

reaching influence of the very best kind of Americanism.

### THE OLDEST UMBRELLA.

Among the heirlooms in the family of Robert K. Thomas of Lower Providence, Penn., is an umbrella more than 150 years old. It is believed to be the oldest in the world. If it is true, as of record, that the first umbrella used in England by a man was in 1750, this old umbrella was doing duty in the Thomas family before the first Englishman adopted the umbrella as a shield against rain.

The average umbrella weighs about 16 ounces; this one weighs exactly 32 ounces. It is 30 inches high, 46 in diameter, and 144 inches, or 12 feet, in circumference. It has nine heavy whale-bone ribs, each one-fourth of an inch square and 26 inches long. The cover is a heavy green material and there is not a hole in it.—Philadelphia North American.

### OLD TIMES.

Speaking of first things in New York and elsewhere in America, says the Times, the first Surveyor of Public Build-The first public well was dug in front of the fort in 1658.

Gerard Bancker was the first Street Commissioner.

The first attempt to light the streets was made in November,

The first night watch was appointed in 1697.

Peter Rutgers, a brewer, was also an Associate Alderman, and the first man that ever had charge of a fire engine on Manhattan

Island, and John Roosevelt, a merchant, was the second.

The first three-story house was built by a De Peyster in 1696.

The first engine house was built in 1730, in the middle of Broad

Street, between Wall Street and Exchange Place.

The first fort captured from the British in Revolutionary times was that at Newport, R. I., when forty cannon were seized and

was that at Newport, R. I., when forty cannon were seized and carried away, on Dec. 6, 1773.

The first duel in New England was fought on June 18, 1621, with sword and dagger, between Edward Doty and Edward Leicester, two servants, both of whom were wounded. They were punished by having their heads and feet tied together, and being kept without food for twenty-four hours.

The first American to fire a gun on the day of the battle of Lexington was Ebenezer Lock.

The first degree of D.D. was conferred on Increase Mather in

The first degree of D.D. was conferred on Increase Mather in

The first piece of gold discovered in the United States was found in Cabarras County, N. C., in 1799. It was picked up by a boy named Conrad Reed on the bank of a creek near his father's farm one Sunday afternoon. It attracted his attention while wading, and he picked it up and carried it home to his mother, who used it as a weight to keep her kitchen door open. In 1802 who used it as a weight to keep her kitchen goor open. In 1802 it was pronounced gold by a jeweler of Fayetteville, who happened to be at the house. He took it home, melted it into a bar eight inches long, and sold it for \$350.

Thomas Lote was the first man in this country who ever built

a fire engine that was used.

The first American daguerrentype was taken of Moses Hobby of Stamford, Conn., by Prof. Henry of the New York Univer-

### 2 26 26

### HIS OPPORTUNITY.

### From Chicago Tribune.

"Who is that man talking so glibly about the 'Declaration of Independence' and 'the consent of the governed'?"

"He's an old fellow of the name of Meeker. His wife must be away on her summer vacation."

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### A FOURTH ADDRESS TO WESTERN CHAPTERS.

#### BY MARGARET B. HARVEY.

Some of our readers remember three Addresses to Western Chapters, published in those issues of THE SPIRIT OF '76, which appeared in November, 1899; August, 1900, and October, 1900, respectively. If the readers who were interested then, are still interested, perhaps they will welcome the extracts given below.

The present writer hopes that all Daughters of the American

Revolution, and their friends, living in any of the American Revolution, and their friends, living in any of the states not generally regarded as parts of the Original Thirteen, are en-gaged in the good work of identifying their own Revolutionary localities and gathering up their own Revolutionary records. To all such, the present writer commends the reorganized American Magazine, which is publishing monthly a list of Revolutionary patriots who were living in the Middle Western States in 1840. These lists are taken from the Census Returns of that The complete title of the volume whence the lists are derived is, "Census Returns of Pensioners for Revolutionary and Military Services, as Returned under the Act for Taking the Sixth Census in 1840." It may be found in some libraries. The book contains the names of all Revolutionary Pensioners, who, in that year were living in the Thirteen Original States, in the District of Columbia, and in Maine, Vermont, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Now, the question arises, Where were these men buried? If they were buried in the same states or territories, in which they were living in 1840, it is the duty of the local Chapters to discover and mark their graves. These graves are Revolutionary localities.

It was the present writer's intention to make extracts from the above-named volume; but it is unnecessary now, so long as the reorganied American Magazine is saving her the trouble.

If the Census of 1850 were available, perhaps we should find that some Revolutionary Pensioners were then living in states further west than those already mentioned. Possibly the Census of 1860 would show a few more, as it is known for a fact that a small number of Revolutionary survivors were still living in that year.

The subjoined extracts are from the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series; and from Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War." From the Archives, it will be seen that Pennsylvania's Revolutionary soldiers were widely spread throughout the Mississippi Valley, quite early in the Nineteenth Century.

What should we find if we had the complete Archives of twelve other Original States?

Fortunately, we can, in part, make up the deficiency from Saffell's "Records" and the Census of 1840, and other years.

The names immediately following are from Volumes X., XI., XII., XIV. and XV., of the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series. Volumes X. and XI. are also known as "Pennsylvania in the Revolution," Volumes I. and II. These names do not constitute continuous extracts. They were gathered, like needles out of the proverbial haystack, from the thousands of others belonging to men who, presumably, remained in Pennsylvania.

### [FROM VOL X.]

### STATE REGIMENT OF FOOT.

### COLONELS BULL AND STEWART'S.

#### FIRST PENNA. REGIMENT.

William Robinson, Sgt., died in Bracken Co., Ky., Feb. 15,

Samual Blackburn, died in Nicholas Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 79. John Burns, resided in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1834, aged 85. Samuel Carson, r. in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1820. John Coleman, d. in Fairfield Co., Ohio, June 13, 1829, aged 70.

James Craig, r. in Marren Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 80.

James Craig, r. in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 80.

Christian Crow, r. in Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 72.

Michael Curtz, d. in Mercer Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1818, aged 66. William Dawson, r. in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 96. Sergeant Jacob Ehrenfight, r. in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged on.

Corporal James Grimes, r. in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1833. aged 70.

William Gray, r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1833, aged 79. Obediah Hardestv. d. in Belmont Co., Ohio, July 29, 1839. Evan Holt, r. in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1834.

Patrick Leonard, r. at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817. David McClellan d. in Warren Co., Mississippi, March 4, 1824, aged 68.

Hugh McCormick, d. in Scott Co., Ky., May 22, 1822. Robert McCurdy, d. in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 12, 1824, aged

Henry Miller, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 76.

John Miller, r. in Fleming Co., Ky., 1832, aged 69.

William Miller, r. in Fleming Co., Ky., 1832, aged 77.

John Montgomery, d. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 79.

George Morgan, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 75.

William Nicholson, r. in St. Francis, Missouri, 1833, aged 79. Matthew Organ, r. in Tuscarawas Co., Oliio, in 1824. Corporal James Porter, r. in Smith Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 81. Christopher Reiley, d. in Fayette Co., Ky., Jan. 13, 1829, aged

John Ross, r. in Clark Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 9t. John Smith, r. in Woodford Co., Ky., 1833, aged 81. John Sommerville, d. in Garrard Co., Ky., May 4, 1831, aged

Edward Stein, r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., 1834, aged 68. James Williams, d. in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1824, aged 79

Abraham Dehart, r. in Monroe Co., W. Va., in 1834, aged 79. Martin Delany, d. in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., July 10, 1827,

aged 66. Archibald McDonald, drummer, r. in Ohio Co., W. Va., 1834. Christian Madeira, d. in Monongalia Co., W. Va., March 15, 1822, aged 65. Hugh Milligan, d. in Hardy Co., W. Va., Jan. 2, 1825, aged 90. John O'Neal, r. in Ohio Co., W. Va., 1834, aged 89.

#### SECOND PENNA. REGIMENT.

Capt. Alexander Parker, removed to West Virginia, and founded the town of Parkersburg.
Capt. John Finley, r. in Flenning Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 80.
Lieut. Sankey Dixon. d. in Nashville, Tenn., in 1814.
John Brannon, r. in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 89.
John Butler, d. in Williams Co., Ohio, Nov. 12, 1830.
Conrad Cline, r. in Pickaway Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 77.
John Coulter, d. in Adams Co., Mich., March 16, 1831, aged 69.
John Cunias, r. in Montgomery Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 69.
Andrew Dillman, r. in Bracken Co., Ky., 1830, aged 67.
Robert Jones, r. in Mercer Co., Ky., 1834, aged 77.
Thomas Kelly, d. in Bourbon Co., Ky., 1833, aged 73.
Michael Kurtz, d. in Mercer Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1818, aged 66.
Joseph Lewis, d. in Franklin Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1820, aged 77.
George Miller, d. in Franklin Co., Missouri, June 15, 1834.
Thomas Murray, r. in Floyd Co., Ky., 1834, aged 89.
John Newell, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 79.
Joseph Reed, d. in Harrison Co., Indiana, Aug. 28, 1826, aged Capt. Alexander Parker, removed to West Virginia, and

Philip Richereek, r. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, 1834.

James Robinson, r. in Blount Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 81.

Patrick Sullivan, r. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1818.

George Taylor, d. in Schuyler Co., Illinois, Feb. 10, 1833. aged 72. James Thompson, d. in Scioto Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1825, aged

Christopher Waller, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1829. Thomas Williams, d. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1826, aged St.

### THIRD PENNA. REGIMENT.

Patrick Hamlin, d. in Tyler Co., W. Va., Feb. 28, 1826, aged 82. Thomas Johnston, d. in Jefferson Co., W. Va., Oct. 19, 1861, aged 82.

John McKinney, d. in Campbell Co., Ky., Nov. 25, 1833. Thomas Doyle,—his daughter, Mrs. Weathers, lived near Vin-

cennes, Indiana, in 1830. James Armstrong, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 73. John Baker, r. in Dearborn Co., Ind., 1834, aged 82. John Baker, r. in Dearborn Co., Ind., 1834, aged 82.
George Barnett, r. in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 74.
Paul Bonnell, d. in Butler Co., Ohio, Aug., 26, 1820, aged 59.
William Brown, r. in Pickaway Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 75.
James Burns, r. in Adams Co., Mississippi, 1819, aged 65.
Michael Carr, r. in Cook Co., Tenn., 1837, aged 77.
John Clark, d. in Brown Co., Ohio, June 12, 1825, aged 77.
Philip Clinger, r. in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 80.
Mark Coyle, r. in Washington Co., Indiana, 1834, aged 79.
John Davis, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1829.
Anthony Evans, Fife Major, d. in Washington Co., Ohio, Feb.

19. 1822, aged 67. Michael Fagen. d. in Washington Co., Ky., 1820, aged 90. Henry Fisher, d. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 1, 1826, aged

Richard Grosvenor, drummer, d. in Nicholas Co., Ky., Nov. 10. 1819.

Thomas Harper, r. in Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 89. William Harper, r. in Morgan Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 77. Samuel Harris, r. in Mercer Co., Ky.,, 1833, aged 70. Benjamin Hunter, r. in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1832, aged 82. Thomas Jack, Sergeant, d. in Adams Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1831, and 88.

Isaac Jackson, Sgt., r. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1834. James Jones, r. in Scott Co., Ky., 1833, aged 68. John Kincaid, r. in Shelby Co., Ky., 1834. William McGahy, d. in Putnam Co., Indiana, Sept. 4, 1829,

aged 69. William McIntire, d. in Gibson Co., Indiana, July 8, 1821, aged

John Morgan, r. in Greene Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 74. William Redick, d. in Claremont Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1831, aged

Daniel Sullivan, d. in Clarke Co., Indiana, 1822, aged 82. John Williams, d. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1823, aged

Thomas Woods, d. in Brown Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1833, aged 75. John Elliott, Lieut., d. in Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 29, 1826, aged

James Wilson, Ensign, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 87. Angus McKeever, r. at Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1827.

#### FOURTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Moore Boggs, Sgt., r. in Harrison Co., Ky., 1834, aged 92. George Baletz, d. in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 19, 1825, aged

John Briggs, r. in Greene Co., Tenn., in 1833, aged 82. Henry Eaton, Sgt., d. in Gallatin Co., Ky., June 7, 1829, aged

John Evans, Corporal, d. in Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 9, 1820,

ged 77.
Clement Estes, d. in Bourbon Co., Ky., July 30, 1829.
William English, d. in Harrison Co., Ky., May 2, 1827.
William Estell, r. in Fleming Co., Ky., 1834, aged 72.
William Faulkner, r. in Adams Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 79.
Hugh Johnston, d. in Mason Co., Ky., April 4, 1823, aged 74.
Nicholas Keimer, Corporal, r. in Fayette Co., Indiana, in 1834.
James Larkin, d. in Harrison Co., Ohio, July 13, 1828, aged 70.
Charles Lewis, d. in Perry Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1825, aged 78.
James Murphy, drummer, r. in Nelson Co., Ky., in 1834, aged

John Moore, r. in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1833, aged 77. John Morris, r. in Blount Co., Tenn., in 1820, aged 71. William Nicholson, r. in St. Francis Co., Missouri, 1833, aged

Abraham Parkinson, r. at Printers' Retreat, Indiana, 1827. Thomas Perry, r. in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 80. Andrew Shaffer, r. in Stark Co., Ohio, 1826, aged 63. Christopher Walter, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1834.

#### FIFTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

George North, r. in Jefferson Co., W. Va., in 1811. Samuel Carson, d. in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1830. John Falls, d. in Greene Co., Tenn., Jan. 27, 1830. aged 86. Robert Fleming, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, 1821, aged 78.

David Hall, r. in Dearborn Co., Ind., 1834, aged 74. Daniel Heany, d. in Dearborn Co., Ind., March 10, 1834, aged

John G. Henry, r. in Stark Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 75.
Joseph Jackson, r. in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1820.
Patrick Linn. d. in Marion Co., Ind., April 7, 1829, aged 76.
William McGee, r. in Monroe Co., Illinois, 1834, aged 77.
John McMahon, d. in Ross Co., Ohio, 1814, aged 04.
James Reily, d. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Feb. 5, 1834, aged 73.
John Reynolds, r. in Fairfield Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 79.
Robert Ross, r. in Campbell Co., Tenn., 1834, aged 78.
James Smith, r. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 78.
John Smith, (1), r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., 1829, aged 62.
John Smith, (2), r. in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1834.
Aaron Lochart, r. in Harrison Co., W. Va., 1834, aged 87.
William Smith, r. in Washington Co., Tenn., 1833, aged 89.

#### SIXTH PENNA, REGIMENT

Isaac Van Horne, Captain-Lieutenant, Receiver of Public Moneys at Zanesville, Ohio, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Feb. 2,

Isaac Thompson, Lieut., d. in Geauga Co., Ohio, April 25, 1823, aged 69

Moses McClain, Capt., d. at Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1810,

James Anderson, r. in Rock Castle Co., Ky., 1833, aged 72. Jacob Bouser, r. in Stark Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 80. John Burns, r. in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1834, aged 85.

John Clark, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1819, aged 62. John Fade, r. in Claiborne Co., Mississippi, in 1820, aged 79. John Gordon, r. in Adams Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 76. James Graham, r. in Meigs Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 78. Daniel Kenney, r. in Knox Co., Indiana, in 1834, aged 90. John Scott, r. in Madison Co., Indiana, in 1832, aged 83. Thomas McGee, r. in Fayette Co., W. Va., in 1834, aged 82.

#### SEVENTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Robert Wilson, Captain, r. in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 83. Amos Chapman, Sgt., d. in Shelby Co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1839, aged Adam Linn, Sgt., r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 85. Patrick Murray, d. in Ashland Co., Ohio, July 23, 1834, aged William Nicholson, r. in St. Francis Co., Missouri, 1833, aged Charles Stewart, r. in Jefferson Co., Indiana, 1832, aged 73.

### EIGHTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Hardin, afterwards Gen. John Hardin of Kentucky, was murdered by the Indians near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1791. Alexander Simrall, Lieut., r. in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1834.

aged 88. Aquila White, Ensign, r. in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1834. John Guthrie, Ensign, r. in Lexington, Ky., in 1822. Thomas Wyatt, Ensign, r. in St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, aged 80. Joshua Davidson, Ensign, r. in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged

John Allison, Sgt., d. in Versailles, Ky., June 10, 1823, aged Wm. Somerville, d. at Martinsburg, W. Va., March 18, 1826,

aged 70.

Michael Baker, Sgt., d. in Greene Co., Ill., Sept. 13, 1831.

Benjamin Clark, r. in Steubenville, Ohio, 1816.

Ohio, in 1

William Davis, Corporal, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 82.

John Davis, d. in Holmes Co., Ohio, June 7, 1834, aged 64. John Fossbroke, or Frostrook, r. in Bath Co., Ky., in 1834.

aged 104.
Joseph Hancock, r. in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1834, aged 77.
Obadiah Hardesty, r. in Lancaster Co., Ill., in 1833, aged 71.
Conrad Harman, d. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, June 8, 1832,

aged 75.
Philip Hoback, r. in Madison Co., Ind., in 1829, aged 64.
Beniamin Jones, r. in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 71.
William Lee, Sergeant Major, d. in Columbiana Co., Ohio,

William Lee, Sergeant Major, d. in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1828, aged 85.

William Lewis, r. in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1831.
Henry Lingo, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1834. aged 71.
Mark McGowan, r. in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1830.
John McKeer, r. in Bath Co., Ky., in 1830.
Robert Porter, Sgt., r. in Harrison Co., Ohio, 1834. aged 71.
Benjamin Pegg, r. in Miami Co., Ohio, 1834. aged 82.
Matthew Pettitt, r. in Bath Co., Ky., 1834. aged 74.
Timothy Swan, Corporal, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1834.
Edward Sherlock, d. in Ross Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1825, aged 68.
Henry Smith, r. in Rush Co., Ind., 1834. aged 69.
John Smith, from Mifflin Co., Pa., was taken and scalped at Tuscarawas. Tuscarawas.

William Wharton, r. in Harrison Co., W. Va., in 1829.
William Wharton, r. in Pendleton Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 87.
Lewis Williams, r. in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 93.
William Wilson, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1820, aged 68.

### NINTH PENNA. REGIMENT.

Lawrence Burns, d. in Clermont Co., Ohio, July 15, 1832, aged 78 John Carter, r. in Christian Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 70. Francis Gowen, r. in Wayne Co., Michigan, 1833, aged 75. Robert Hamilton, Corporal, r. in Warren Co., Ohio, 1834. Peter Lynch, Sgt., r. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1834, aged 80.

### TENTH PENNA, REGIMENT.

William Barnes, r. in Sullivan Co., Tenn., 1833, aged 82.
John Breize, d. in Madison Co., Ky., Aug. 7, 1827, aged 79.
William Campbell, Sgt., r. in Bourbon Co., Ky., 1834.
John Camp., r. in Richland Co., Ohio, 1833, aged 79.
John Davice, d. in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1822, aged 74. Benjamin Davis, r. in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1814, aged 82 Richard Harding, r. in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1828, aged 67. Patrick Leonard, d. in Hamilton Co., Ky., Aug. 11, 1822, aged 82.

John Pierce, r. in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1834. Benjamin Worrell, r. in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1833, aged 90.

#### ELEVENTH PENNA, REGIMENT.

James Burns, r. in Boone Co., Ky., 1834, aged 80 William Darby, drummer, r. in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1834. aged 76.

Thomas Harper, r. in Pickens Co., Alabama, 1834, aged 76. Thomas Johnston, Sgt., d. in Dearborn Co., Indiana, May 9, 1823.

### TWELFTIE PENNA, REGIMENT,

Lieut. Hananiah Lincoln, went to Daniel Boone's settlement in Kentucky.

Robert Faulkner, Lieut., r. in Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 78.

#### THIRTEENTH PENNA, REGIMENT.

Stout Brownson, r. in Allen Co., Ky., in 1834, aged 78. Thomas Crawford, d. in Mercer Co., Ky., June 20, 1833, aged

James McClister, r. in Jefferson Co., Tenn., in 1834. John Waters, r. in Guernsey Co., Ohio., in 1834.

### Correspondence.

Information is wanted concerning James Murdoch (or Murdock) and his wife Elizabeth, who lived in Charlestown, Mass., or some suburb of Boston, in 1775 or 1776.

MARY I. STILLE. Westchester, Pa.

Wanten: Addresses of the following persons who in 1852 and 1853 were located as follows:
Curtis Twitchell, Spring Creek, Ill.; John Twitchell, Beaver City, Beaver Co., Utah; Willis Knight, St. Johns, Mo.; James Twitchell, Beaver City, Beaver Co., Utah.
Address, Suas A. and Shas W. Twitchell,

San Francisco, Cal.

PORTLAND, May , 1901.

DEAR SIR:

A part of the patriotic work for which the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized is the recording of the location of the last resting place of the men, who carried that war through to its successful termination and founded the government that we now enjoy.

The Maine Society, wishing to make as complete a list as pos-sible of the patriots of the Revolution, who were buried within our State, appeals to you, and all persons interested, to forward to the undersigned, any inscription on a gravestone or monument to the memory of a known patriot during the years 1775-1783, or the record of any Revolutionary soldier or any recognized patriot of that period buried in an unmarked grave, giving the name of the place, cemetery and its location in every case.

This list will, at some time, he published for its preservation and publicity and will be deposited in the libraries of our state and all important libraries in neighboring states. This is a patriotic work in which all public spirited citizens should be interested and is of permanent historical value. Your attention is respectfully called to this matter. All information called for above should be addressed to the undersigned.

NATHAN GOOLD, Historian.

A 16 16

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution consider themselves too select to affiliate with the Daughters of the American Production ican Revolution, who admit descendants of collateral branches. The ladies of the Society of the Mayflower feel greatly superior to both. The Colonial Dames lay claim to even more exclusive-ness, for their ancestors must have held official position. Now the California branch, determined to get still farther away from the common herd, has founded the Order of the Crown. To get into this circle you have to prove that the blood of royalty courses through your veins. The Sunday supplement of the San Francisco Chronicle, which is edited by a woman, prints a de-licious cartoon showing the Kings from which the members of this new order might have sprung, and entitled "Choose Your Ancestor." Among the procession is a caricature of the dis-repubtable Henry VIII., a suspicious looking individual labelled "Ahab," a flat-nosed and flat-headed Rameses, and the King of Dahomey, with no clothes on to speak of.

The efforts of a certain class of women to exploit their alleged progenitors remind one of the young man who proudly said to the young woman, "I can trace my ancestry through nine generations." "What else can you do?" she inquired.

### BOOK NOTICES.

"The North Carolina Booklet" (published monthly by the North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution) is well worth its modest subscription price, \$1.00. In these attractive little booklets, the Daughters of the Revolution of North Carolina are bringing before the people great events in the his-tory of their state. The three copies already issued are "Virtory of their state. The three copies already issued are "Virginia Dare," by Major Graham Daves; "Colonial New Bern," by Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy, and "Liberty, Property and No Stamp Duty," by Col. A. M. Waddell. For copies, address the editors, Miss Martha Helen Haywood and Mrs. Hubert Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

"Dolinda and the Twins," by Dora Harvey Munyon (The Abbey Press, New York), is a delightfully interesting story of a naughty little girl, and the reader has no trouble in picturing the freekled face, the stained and tattered gowns, and the need of the many punishments promised. Dora Harvey Munyon (Mrs. J. M.) is one of the gifted members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has laid the scenes of her little story in and around her beloved Merion, Pa. The little volume is attractively bound and illustrated.

"Philip and Philippa," by John Osborne Austin, Providence, R. I. This genealogical romance of to-day, is a sweetly told story and of special interest in these days of research in family history. The reader will not find a dull page in the whole little story. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, price \$2.00. Address the author, Box 81, Providence, R. I.

The New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J., has re-cently added two valuable works to its collection of family his-tories—the "Cleveland Genealogy," in three volumes, the gift of the author, Edmund Jones Cleveland, a member of the soci-ety, and the "Genealogy of the Crane Family," by Ellery Bick-nell Crane in two columns. nell Crane, in two volumes.

The latter work is of especial interest to residents of New Jersey, as it gives the descendants of Jasper Crane. Haven, Conn., and Newark, and of Stephen Crane, of Elizabethtown.

### A 16 M NEGLECTED HEALTH PRECAUTIONS.

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### Don't forget the Pilgrimage to Saratoga, September 18th to 22d.

Haller S. Logan; Acre "hote Jum 4, 2001.

"outs M. Cornish, Mag.,

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New York City.

My dear My, Carnisht

When the National Register is published, please send one copy with my compliments, postage prepaid, to each of the public libraries of the State of Connecticut and send bill for sawe to me. Yours very truly,

Walter 1 Lay in Digitized by Google

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Supplement to The Spirit of 76.

THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS.

No. 1.

Vol. VII. No. 78. Sept., 1900.

THE PILGRIM'S FIRST MUSTER.

From Life,

Vol VII. No. 74. Oct., 1900. Supplement to The Spirit of '76. THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS. THE PILGRIM'S FIRST INDIAN. SAMOSET'S VISIT. No. 9

From Life.



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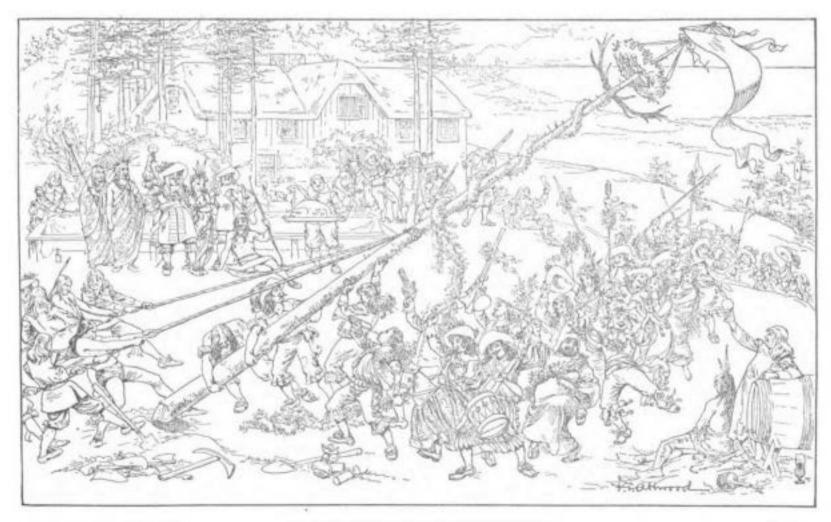
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THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DAY.

No. 3.

From Life.



Supplement to The Spirit of 76.

Vol. VII No. 76. Dec. 1900,

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THE SHOCKING PESTIVITIES AT MERRY MOUNT.

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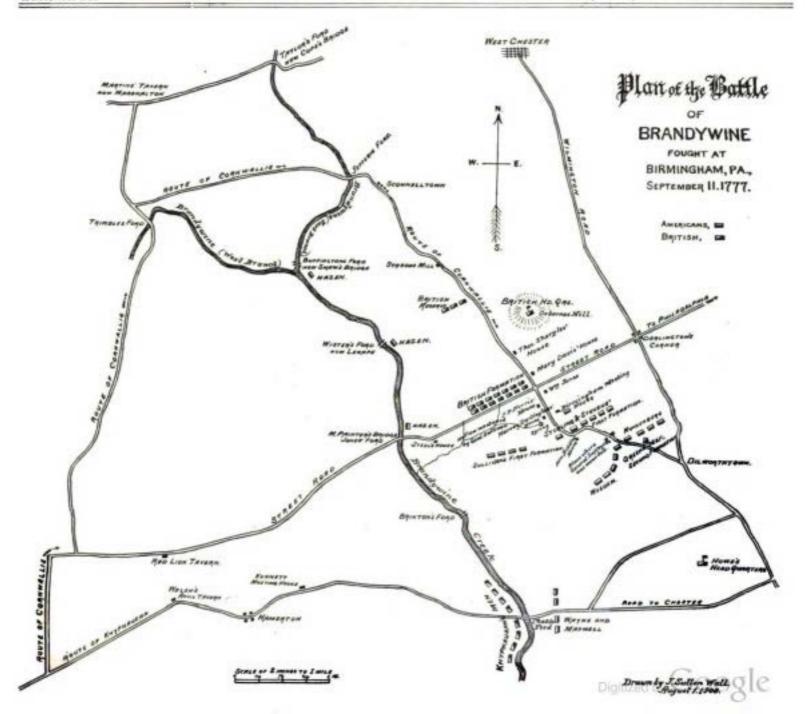
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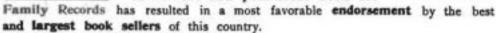
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# SARATOGA SPRINGS,

## SEPTEMBER 19th to 22d.

Pilgrimage of Empire State Society, S. A. R., leaving on "CONTINENTAL LIMITED." West Shore R. R., foot Franklin St., 2.25 P. M.; foot 42d St., N. R., 2.45 P. M., Wednesday September 18th, 1901.

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VOLUME VIII.

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WILLIAM McKINLEY, Washington, D. C. (2406). Son of WILLIAM McKINLEY and Mary Allison; grandson of James McKinley and Mary Rose; great-grandson of David McKinley, private, Pa. Militia.

In the death of Our President the world mourns with us.

As our compatriot in the Society Sons of the American Revolution, we lose our most eminent member.

As a man we lose an example of martial virtue and tenderness, and deeply as we mourn our loss, how much greater is it to the woman whose only support he was?

To do his memory honor, President-General Walter S. Logan sent a representative to Washington to arrange for a position in the line at the obsequies.

A telegram was sent to Secretary-General Capt. Samuel Eberley Gross to notify the Presidents of each state society east of the Mississippi, to send a delegation with their colors to take part in the parade.

Notice sent to Board of Managers, National Society, S. A. R.

My dear Mr. President:—On account of the death of the President, whom we all mourn, the meeting of the General Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which was to be held in Saratoga, September 19th, will have to be postponed as the meeting of the Empire State Society, called for the same time and place has been.

It is impossible at this moment to fix a time and place for holding the meeting of the General Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society, but it will be done as soon as possible. Yours very truly,

WALTER S. LOGAN.

On account of his death, the meeting of the Society appointed to be held at Saratoga, September 19th, will be postponed until further notice.

Walter S. Logan, President,

Walter S. Logan, President, E. V. D. Gazzam, Secretary, L. H. Cornish, W. H. Wayne, Albert J. Squier, Edward Hegeman Hall, Charles R. Lamb, David M. Kelcey, Entertainment Committee.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held at the office of Walter S. Logan, 27 William Street, New York, on Monday afternoon, September 16th, at four o'clock, to take appropriate action in reference to the death of President McKinley, and especially in reference to the appointment of a delegation to attend the funeral.

Walter S. Logan,
President,
E. V. D. Gazzam,
Secretary.

Message sent to Mrs. McKinley.

September 14, 1901.

MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

Buffalo, New York.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which your husband was the most honored and distinguished member, sincerely sympathize with you in your great affliction. It is our loss and the Nation's loss as well as yours.

September 14, 1901.

We are suddenly called to mourn the loss of our distinguished compatriot—a loyal and earnest member of our Society—President William McKinley.

Walter S. Logan,
President-General.

### Saratoga Pilgrimage Postponed

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

- I. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday) prior to and during the first day of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from Sept. 19 to 23, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than Sept. 16 nor later than Sept. 18.\* Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.
- Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.
- 3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.
- On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mr. L. H. Cornish.
- 5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the

Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on Sept. 19. You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, you cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. Similarly, if you arrive at the meeting later than Sept. 19, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated for the reduction returning.

- 6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than seventy-five cents on going journey; provided, however, that if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum and it shall appear that round trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.
- 7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to Sept. 26 to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey, at one-third the limited fare.

# The Battle of Brandywine with its Lines of Battles

By COL. F. C. HOOTON AND HIS COMMITTEE.

August 25, 1777, the British army under the command of Sir William Howe with, as Capt. Montressor, Howe's chief engineer officer, states, 18,000 men landed at Turkey Point on the Elk, in Cecil County, Maryland, on their expedition for the capture of Philadelphia, the Capitol of the colonies.

This army Howe immediately divided into two grand divisions, one of 11,000 men under Gen. Knyphausen, the other of 7,000 men under Lord Cornwallis.

These two divisions advanced by easy stages on the road towards Philadelphia, skirmishing daily with the Americans until the 10th of September, on the evening of which day both divisions reached Kennett Square. Here the British General learned that Gen. Washington had made every preparation to dispute his further advance at the Brandywine, some seven miles distant.

He accordingly arranged his plan of attack. Washington's army, consisting of about 11,000 men, divided into five divisions of about 1,800 men each, with Maxwell's corps of riflemen of about 300 men, together with 1,500 militia under Gen. Armstrong, commanded respectively by Generals Stirling, Stevens, Sullivan, Greene and Wayne, had been slowly falling back before the British.

The Brandywine is a considerable stream, capable of being forded at many places. Within the distance of nine miles it is crossed at the following places:

Pyle's Ford, two miles below Chaild's Ford, where Washington made his stand; Brinton's Ford, two miles above; then Jones' Ford, a mile above, now called Painter's Bridge; Wister's Ford, now called Lenape, more than a mile above that; Buffington's Ford, now called Shaw's Bridge, and Jefferis' Ford, about a mile above the last named ford.

The troops of Wayne, Stirling and Stevens were stationed back of and above Chadd's Ford. The division of Sullivan extended up to Brinton's Ford, Greene was held in reserve, while the militia were at Pyle's Ford. Col. Hazen with two regiments had been ordered to guard the fords above Brinton's Ford.

He placed a Delaware regiment at Painter's Bridge, half of his own regiment at the Lenape Ford, and the other half at Buffington's Ford. The British plan of battle provided that the division of Cornwallis, which Howe personally accompanied, should make a wide detour, get in Washington's right and rear at Dilworthtown, thus cutting him off from Philadelphia, while Knyphansen should advance opposite Chadd's Ford with threatening demonstrations until such time as Cornwallis had reached Dilworthtown, which Knyphansen could determine by the sound of the cannon, when he should cross and with their combined attack crush Washington between them and drive him down the Delaware

Cornwallis started at daybreak; Knyphausen at five o'clock. Knyphausen had seven miles to go; Cornwallis sixteen. The morning was hot and foggy until eleven o'clock.

The head of Cornwallis column reached Sconneltown about three miles from the battlegrounds at Birmingham, a little after one o'clock, where they halted, that the rear of the column might come up.

Here they rested more than an hour and fed the horses and the men. In the meantime Gen. Washington, who about two o'clock had learned of the approach of this flanking column, saw that he must deliver battle at Birmingham and not at Chadd's Ford as he had determined, and that he must hold the enemy in check at Birmingham, at all hazards, until his trains had been sufficiently advanced on the retreat towards Chester, and tatil the troops at Chadd's Ford should succeed in retreating beyond the line of Dilworthtown.

He accordingly threw all of his available force into the fight at Birmingham with the exception of Wayne, whom he held at Chadd's Ford to keep Knyphausen in check, and the militia at Pyle's Ford, two miles below.

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Gen. Knyphausen in his official report says he observed great commotion amongst the Americans at two o'clock

He saw four batteries of artillery move from Washington's left to his right, and the trains begin to move hither and thither on the road towards Chester.

Washington immediately ordered Stirling and Stevens to Birmingham. At half past two he ordered Sullivan with his division to join Stirling and Stevens and take

Hazen, at Shaw's Bridge, at one o'clock saw the British crossing at Jefferis' Ford, one mile above, and waiting until he could estimate their numbers, commenced a rapid and cautious march down the Brandywine, taking up as he marched his detachments at Wister's Ford, and at Jones' Ford. Here he met Gen. Sullivan, who had just come up from Brinton's Ford and was proceeding to march east on the Street road.

It is not probable that Hazen followed any road, but most likely marched through the woods along the creek. There was an old road from near Lenape or Wister's Ford, but it was much too close to the British.

When within probably half a mile of the point where the road from Sconneltown to Birmingham crosses the Street road, Sullivan's advance saw the British in the Street road about seven hundred feet ahead of them.

The British line of hattle had been formed on the west side of the road from Sconneltown to Birmingham, a little north of the Street road.

This line could not have been less than a quarter of a mile in length from left to right. As Sullivan was seven hundred feet west of the right of this line, we think it probable he must have been almost half a mile west of the road crossing before mentioned.

About the same time Sullivan saw the position held by Stirling and Stevens, which was about half a mile to his right and rear on an eminence.

In their reading of Sullivan's statement, the historians, who have written about the Battle of Brandywine, have all concluded that as soon as Sullivan saw the British Le went right into the field and formed line of battle and they think he formed his line about where Parker Norris' house now stands.

In this conclusion they make no allowance for the length of the British line of battle west of the Birmingham road.

It is not likely that Sullivan made the extraordinary movement of turning the head of his column to the right and into the fields at the south at the point where he first saw the British ahead of him.

By such a movement he would expose his left flank and the rear of his entire column to the enemy as he turned into the field, and they not more than seven hundred feet distant.

Is it not more probable that he about faced his whole column and after he had marched a safe distance away from the British, ordered them into the field on the south and marched until he was in a line with the other two divisions at least a quarter of a mile south and west of where historians think he formed his line.

Thomas Sharpless, whose father lived on the ground of the battle, says his father told him that his father, the grandfather, told him that the American line was first formed on an eminence about a quarter of a mile southwest of where Harvey Darlington's spring house stands, a proper position on which to plant artillery and place infantry. It is almost in a line with Stirling and Stevens' position and distant almost half a mile.

Any one visiting the battle ground possessed of this information and reading Sullivan's report will see at a glance that this was undoubtedly the place where his line was formed.

Here he formed his line unfortunately with a gap of almost half a mile separating it from the other two divisions.

It is probable Sullivan thought this the best place to oppose the British advance until after he visited Stirling and Stevens, when he determined to move his troops to the right and join them.

Unfortunately just as he attempted to execute this movement the enemy commenced their attack upon him with his entire left flank exposed.

This his troops could not stand and they broke and went to the rear as many more experienced soldiers would have done and could not be again brought into action.

We will here give Sullivan's account of it in his own language. He says: "At half past two I received orders to march with my division to join with and take command of that and two others to oppose the enemy who were coming down on the right flank of our army. I neither knew where the enemy were nor what route the other two divisions were to take, and, of course, could not determine where I should form a junction with them.

"I began my march in a few minutes after I received my orders and had not marched a mile when I met Col. Hazen and his regiment, who informed me that the enemy were close upon his heels. While I was conversing with Col. Hazen, and our troops still on the march, the enemy headed us in the road about forty rods from our advanced guard, this is about 700 feet. I then found it necessary to turn off to the right to form and so get nearer the other two divisions in the rear and to the right of the place I then was. I ordered Col. Hazen's regiment to pass a hollow way, file off to the right and face to cover the artillery. The enemy seeing this did not press on, but gave me time to form my division on an advantageous height in a line with the other divisions, but almost half a mile to the left. I then rode on to consult the other general officers, who, upon receiving information that the enemy were endeavoring to outflank us on the right, were unanimously of the opinion that my division should be brought on to join the others, and that the whole should incline further to the right to prevent our being outflanked, but while my division was marching on and before it was possible for them to form to advantage the enemy pressed on with rapidity and attacked them, which threw them into some kind of confusion."

Sullivan became the object of much animadversion for his movements on that day. He was accused of making a long detour when he should have reached the desired point by a much shorter route across the fields.

He did not know where Stirling and Stevens were. He did not know where the British were until he saw them. We have no doubt the British column was as much surprised as Sullivan was when they suddenly confronted each other at these cross roads.

When the British saw Sullivan form his line with an interval of almost half a mile between him and the left of the line at Mrs. Biddle's hill, they probably thought this gap was to be filled by another approaching American column and hastened their attack.

The engagement at Mrs. Biddle's hill lasted an hour and forty minutes. The hill was taken and retaken five times, and the ground from there to the Meeting House was covered with dead and wounded British.

The right of the line where Gen. Stevens commanded

held its position until about the time of the arrival of Gen. Greene.

He opened his ranks to permit Stevens' men to pass through and then closing up again, placing part of his men at a defile with Weedin's Brigade on his left and the balance of Muhlenberg's Brigade on his right, stubbornly confronted the enemy, until darkness set in.

According to the accounts of the British historians, it was with the greatest difficulty they could drive Stevens from his position, and they state that when his men did retreat they united with a fresh body of Americans. Undoubtedly Greene's men took another strong position and held it until after dark.

Lieut. McMichael, of Col. Stewart's Pennsylvania Regiment, of Greene's Division, states in his diary, that for twenty minutes the troops, where his regiment was, fought the British at the distance of fifty yards, and continually repulsed them until night set in.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to where this defile could be. There is but one defile between Birmingham and Dilworthtown. This is at Sandy Hollow, where great numbers of the Americans were buried.

This defile is a very strong position. Two thousand men could at this day hold it against three times their numbers.

We think it is altogether probable this is the point where Gen. Greene so long held the British at bay.

The duty which devolved on Gen. Wayne on this occasion was of a most delicate nature. He was required to hold Gen. Knyphausen, who had 11,000 men with him, in check, such a length of time as would prevent him from getting in the rear of the Americans fighting at Birmingham, while he himself must needs leave the field before the British fighting at Birmingham should get in his rear and cut off his retreat.

His retreat appears to have been precipitated by a singular circumstance. The British and Hessian grenadiers and the light infantry made the attack on Sullivan and broke him while attempting to close the gap between himself and the troops on Mrs. Biddle's hill. They appear to have followed the flying troops until they became inextricably entangled in a thick woods, from which they were unable to emerge. When they finally extricated themselves they were discovered by Wayne approaching his rear, while he was fighting Knyphausen, whereupon he was immediately compelled to retreat.

These British regiments continued until they reached Israel Gilpin's house, where Gen. Howe established his headquarters.

The student investigating the history of the Battle of Brandywine, as it is called, will observe in the lines we have marked out, that we have differed to some extent with those who have preceded us. We feel compelled to state that our conclusions are the result of much thought, of traditions handed down by the contemporaneous families, combined with some military experience on the part of several members of the committee.

In dividing his army Sir William Howe committed one of the greatest military blunders, from the consequences of which he escaped by the merest accident. His troops were first worn out by their sixteen-mile march in the sweltering September sun and then went into battle beyond the aid of the supporting column of Knyobausen.

Had he been unsuccessful he would have been destroyed before the other column could have come to his assistance.

Had Sullivan reached the ground fifteen minutes earlier he would have been closed up with the other column, when the British attack commenced and the panic avoided. Had Greene also reached the ground

where Stevens fought, half an hour sooner, we think the battle would have resulted in the complete overthrow of Lord Cornwallis' flanking column, ending in its total rout. This we are induced to think from the fact that for an hour and forty minutes the two divisions of Stirling and Stevens, aided by the three regiments from Sullivan's division, of Hazen, Ogden and Dayton, not composing in all more than 3,000 men, withstood this entire British column, consisting of 7,000 men, at Mrs. Biddle's hill, and from the further fact that when Gen, Greene arrived, his division, assisted by such of the broken column as rallied with them, not numbering in all more than 3,000 men, withstood the entire British column until dark.

In Hume's History of England, it is said: "This battle upset all previous conclusions. It had been claimed that the Americans could not stand before the King's troops in a fight in the open and upon equal conditions, but that this battle upset all of these conclusions.

"The Americans," says the historian, "met the British in about equal numbers, they fought them face to face in an engagement, which in all of its parts commenced at sunrise and did not terminate until darkness put an end to it, and while it left the British in possession of the field it left them in such a condition that they could not move from it until after the lapse of three days."

Gen. Washington in this engagement manifested superior generalship. With but a moment for thought he transferred the great body of his troops to a new field, without forgetting the necessities of the old.

He fought the flower of the British army until darkness set in and almost defeated it. He then returned to Chester and in a few days advanced to meet the British in Goshen.

We should remark that in this history of events we have confined ourselves almost exclusively to the battle extending from Birmingham to Dilworthtown. The fighting in Knyphausen's front simply consisted of a series of skirmishes of greater or lesser magnitude, while the great battle of the day was fought on the lines we have mentioned, all of which took place within that part of Birmingham township which is in the present limits of Chester County, with a small part of it in Thornbury township, Chester County, and that to distinguish it from the skirimishing at Chadd's Ford it might well be called the Battle of Birmingham.

So great was the number of wounded the British surgeons could not give any attention to the Americans in their hands, and Sir William Howe was compelled to ask Gen. Washington to send him some of his surgeons to attend to them. Several Philadelphians volunteered for the performance of this humane duty, including Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Leiper, Dr. Latimer, Dr. Willet and their assistants.

In this engagement our ancestors, indifferently armed, poorly clad, insufficiently fed, proved themselves the peers of the finest troops in the British army, as they boldly held aloft the Stars and Stripes, the Battle Flag of Freedom, and we find much in them to emulate and praise, but nothing to condemn.

FRANCIS C. HOOTON, L. G. McCAULEY, CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, JOS. THOMPSON, WM. WAYNE, JR., GILBERT COPE.

Birmingham Meeting House was used as a Hospital during the Battle of Brandywine, where Lafayette was wounded, and the blood stains are still distinct upon the floor.

### Among the Societies

### MEMORIAL OF THE D. A. R.

It is with sorrowing hearts that we meet to-day to record the death of Miss Mary L. Bissell, who from the formation of the Fort Stanwix Chapter, D. A. R., has been one of its most dearly loved members, and who, by her never failing interest, was always a strong force in the life of the Chapter. To her zeal and devotion we owe much of our success, both in the organization of the society, and in its continued work. She was its leading spirit and the earnest supporter of every undertaking, while her enthusiasm made her an inspiration to others. taking, while her enthusiasm made her an inspiration to others. Her advice was sought in all matters of perplexity, and her tact, ready sympathy and wise counsel were of the utmost benefit to the Chapter.
As our first Registrar, and the only one for five years, she

served faithfully and devotedly, and a record once accepted

by her was never questioned.

We cannot adequately express our sense of the irreparable loss we have sustained, and our high appreciation of the value of her life. She will live in our hearts and memories, and so with sincere affection and in deepest sympathy with the members of her family in their bereavement, we place on our records this tribute to her memory; "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

> ELOISE R. SEARLES, ELOISE R. SEARLES, Regent Fort Stanwix Chapter, D. A. R. ELIZABETH R. H. BRIGHT, PHESE H. STRYKER.

August 23, 1901.

### MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE.

"All the world's a stage And all the men and women merely players, They have their exits and their entrances And one man in his time plays many parts."

A memorial observance of General Nathanael Greene Day,

A memorial observance of General Nathanael Greene Day, by Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held Thursday, June 6, 1901, at the Matthewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, Rhode Island.

George Allen Buffum, President R. I. S. S. A. R., presided, Prayer, Rev. Frederick J. Bassett; Antecedents and Ancestry, 1543-1742, Hon. Henry L. Greene; Hoyhood, 1742-1763, Miss Margaret L. Chace; Patriotic Airs; Early Manhood, 1763-1775, Theodore F. Green, Esq.; Military Career, 1775-1781, Brig.-Gen. Hazard Stevens; Star Spangled Banner; Later Life and Death, 1781-1786, Miss Mary A. Greene; Discovery in 1900 of the tomb and relics of Maj.-Gen. Nathanael Greene, first President of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, Hon. Asa Bird Gardner, LL.D., L.H.D., President Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati; America by the audience.

### RECEPTION GIVEN PRESIDENT-GENERAL WALTER S. LOGAN.

A reception was given President-General Walter Seth Logan, president of the National Society of Sons of the American Revo-lution at the parlors of the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo. Gen. Irving Hale, the local president, made an address to the distinguished visitor. This was responded to by President Logan in a fitting speech. He dwelt on the strength of the society in the West, and compared it with the society in the East. He declared that the people in the East did not appreciate the importance of the society in the West. He said that heroes of the Revolutionary war went west to Ohio, those of the Mexican war to Texas and those of the Civil war to Colorado.

At the close of the president's remarks a presentation was made him of a bound copy of photographs of Colorado. This was the

gift of the state society.

The society has opened headquarters in the parlors of the Albany Hotel, where it will hold all its meetings.

### NORWALK CHAPTER.

Organized December 16, 1892. Officers 1901-1902. Regent, Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed. P. O. Address, Roway-ton, Conn.: Vice-Regent, Mrs. George H. Noxon: Registrar. Mrs. Robert Van Buren; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lester Hyatt; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Kate P. Hunter; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Wilkinson; Historian, Miss Angeline Scott; Curator, Miss Sarah Lewis; Advisory Board, Mrs. James L. Stevens, Mrs. Jalez Backus, Mrs. Charles Dennis, Mrs. C. W. Shelton, Mrs. Charles H. Naylor; Honorary Vice-Regents, Mrs. E. J. Hill, Mrs. Thomas K. Noble.

### To Perfect the Family Tree.

TO KNOW WHERE CAN BE FOUND, IF ANYWHERE

I.—Wanted accurate data of connection of Riverius Camp, with main line of family. He was born 1751. In October 10, 1775, he married Huldah Clark, and died in 1824 at New Milford, Conn. Olcutt. in his "History of New Milford," begins one line of the family from him.

II.—Parentage and line of Welthean Woodward, who married Abijah Brown, son of Deacon Deliverance Browne of Canterbury, Conn. No record of marriage can be found in Canterbury, but in entry of hantism of their son. Shubail in

Canterbury, but in entry of baptism of their son, Shubail, in 1761, she is recorded as being the daughter of Peter Woodward, As the Woodward family is numerous and well known,

it is possible some branch has preserved this information.

III.—Who were the parents of Nancy Dixon, baptized at Plainfield. Conn., Jan. 22, 1762, who married Capt. Shubail Brown, Sept. 2, 1782, at Brooklyn, Conn. She is recorded as the adopted niece of Capt. Andrew Murdock in his will.

Mr. Oscar J. Harvey in his study of the Dixon family in Windham County, Conn., found in his "Harvey Book," has not unearthed her connection with the others, which can hardly however, it would seem, fail to be the fact.

WANTED.—The names of wife and children, and brothers and sisters of John Colbourne, who "pledged his faith for the defence of America's liberty. June 5, 1777, in a company of artillery," as per records of Historical Society, Philadelphia. It is desired to know the connection, if any, between this John and the Mark who married leaves Debayes. and the Mary who married Isaac Dehaven.

Miss L. G. Yocum. Angleton, Tex.

### LIEUT.-COMMANDER JAMES C. CRESAP, U. S. N.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The Navy Department was informed to-day of the death of Lieutenant-Commander James C. Cresap, last night at Norfolk. Va., where he had been on duty since October 3, 1900. Lieutenant-Commander Cresap had been ill for several weeks, but the despatch does not state the cause of his death. He was appointed to the navy on June 22, 1867, from Ohio. He was executive officer of the Vicksburg during the Spanish War and assisted in the blockading of the port of Havana. In 1895 he was elected general secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Lieutenant-Commander Cresap was one of that body of men Lieutenant-Commander Cresap was one of that body of men that gathered on April 30, 1880—the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States—in the Long Room, Fraunces Tavern, New York, and brought into existence the "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution." Later this society divided into the two societies, that of the "Sons" and that of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," and from this movement has grown the many other patriotic heriditary societies. Lieutenant-Commander Cresap served as the first Secretary-General of the Sons of the American Revolution. His Revolutionary ancestor lies buried in old Trinity churchyard, New York. On his tombstone is the inscription. stone is the inscription.

In memory of Michael Cresap, First Capt. of the Rifle Battalon, and son to Col. Thomas Cresap, who departed this life

October 18, 1775

As a fellow officer and co-worker with Commander Cresap at this period of his life, I wish to bear witness to his devoted character as a man, his untiring patriotism, and the debt that is due him from the "Sons of the American Revolution" for his earnest, successful work during the first years of their history. WILLIAM O. McDOWELL,

### A 26 36

### AMERICANS CAN NOW HAVE COATS OF ARMS.

The College of Heraldry in America, with principal office in New York City, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$5.000. The directors are Richard Wilberforce, of Philadelphia; Henry W. Knight and George C. Renwee, of New York City, and Chauncey Brown, of Brooklyn

### NEW ELEVENTH PENNA.

### [From Vol. XI.]

Septimus Davis, Lieut., r. in Clark Co., Ky., 1833, aged 78. Thomas Cunningham, drummer, r. in Brown Co., Ohio, 1834. Daniel Harris, d. in Switzerland Co., Ind., June, 1821, aged 85. Redmond Conden, d. in Ross Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1830, aged 89. John Scott, d. in Harrison Co., Ky., March 9, 1827, aged 70. John Byens, r. in Miami Co., Ky., 1833, aged 89. Robert Casebolt, r. in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1832, aged 77. Cornelius McMuling, d. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 21, 1824, and 71. aged 71.

Thomas Morrow, d. in Casey Co., Ky., Aug. 30, 1830, aged 79.

### GERMAN REGIMENT.

Thomas Clifton, d. in Ross Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1832, aged 87. Jacob Heffner, r. in Richland Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 77. Peter Sheirs, r. in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1835, aged 88. Jacob Wagoner, d. in Clarke Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1823, aged 68.

### VON OTTENDORFF'S CORPS.

Peter Corlach, r. in Dearborn Co., Ind., 1830.

"Congress's Own," COL, HAZEN'S REGIMENT.

Michael Salter, fifer, r. in Garrard Co., Ky., 1834.
Henry Bomgardner, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 79.
Henry Brewer, r. in Adams Co., Ohio, 1819, aged 69.
Benjamin Bridge, r. in Butler Co., Ohio, 1834, aged 89.
Elisha Mahew, d. in Greenup Co., Ky., Nov. 2, 1819.
Nicholas Miller, r. in Nicholas Co., Ky., 1834, aged 86.
William Shepherd, r. in Putnam Co., Indiana, 1834, aged 75.
Memfield Vickry, musician, r. in Clark Co., Ohio, 1820, aged 72.

### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GUARD.

John Bodine, sgt., d. in Ross Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1822, aged 78. William Boyd, d. in Fleming Co., Ky., Dec. 30, 1828, aged 74.

### MOYLAN'S CAVALRY.

Capt. Zebulon Pike, d. July 7, 1834, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, aged 83.

William Bassett, r. in Ripley Co., Indiana, 1834, aged 81. Jonathan Adams, d. in Harrison Co., W. Va., April 2, 1835. Jacob Holland, r. in Monongalia Co., W. Va., 1832, aged 81. John Dickson, r. in Dearlsorn Co., Ind., in 1834. William Gilbert, corporal, r. in Louisiana. Jacob Mullan, r. in Franklin Co., Tenn., Nov. 4, 1834, aged 75. William Taylor, r. in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1824, aged 84.

### ARMAND'S PARTISAN LEGION.

Henry Torrent, r. in Green Co., East Tennessee, in 1835, aged 84.

### LEE'S PARTISAN CORPS.

John Meredith, r. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1834. John F. Thomas, r. in Bracken Co., Ky., 1834, aged 74.

### VON HEER'S DRAGOONS.

Peter Thum, r. in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1834. George Anthony, d. in Jackson Co., Ohio, Aug. 16, 1833,

aged 71.

Lewis Boyer, r. in Miami Co., Ohio, 1834, died in 1843.

Jacob Fox [Fuchs], in Pleasant Township, Fairfield Co., Ohio. in 1834. John Wagner, r. in Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1834.

### PENNA ARTILLERY, CONT. LINE.

John Corbin, r. in Holmes Co., Ohio, 1833. Bennet Daily, r. in Marion Co., Ky., 1833, aged 77. Thomas Elwell, d. in Knox Co., Ohio, May 21, 1825, aged 74. William Stephens, r. in Brooke Co., W. Va., 1832, aged 89.

### FLOWER'S ARTILLERY ARTIFICERS.

David Reimer, r. in Dearborn Co., Ind., 1833, aged 80. Christopher Ford, r. in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, 1814, aged 75. [Same Volume, p. 329.]—Lieut, Edward Spear was killed at St. Clair's Defeat, Nov. 4, 1791. Lieut, Spear had previously served in the Pennsylvania Continental Line. This defeat took

place on a tributary of the Wabash, in Darke Co., Ohio. the more enment officers killed was General Richard Butler.

### [From Vol. XIII.]

Under "Alphabetical List of Revolutionary Soldiers," Miles Carpenter, drum major, killed at St. Clair's Defeat, 1791. Richard Fleming, enlisted in Sandusky expedition, and killed

John M. Halton, r. in Scott Co., Ky., 1821. John Hanna, sgt., from Dauphin Co., Pa., r. in Clarke Co.,

John Henry, r. in State of Indiana, 1822. Alexander McCoy, r. in Ohio, 1827. John McHalton, r. in Ky., 1823. Peter Seidel, r. in Ohio, 1824. John Scott, r. in Indiana, 1828. Christian Smith, r. in Ky., 1825. Edward Steen, r. in Ky., 1825. James Stephenson, r. in Ohio, 1827. James, Thomas, r. in Hart Co., Ky., in 1827.

### [From Vol. XIV.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Lochry, commanding an expedition against the Indians, was killed near Aurora, Dearborn Co., Indiana, August 24, 1871. Thirty-six others, including five officers, were killed, and sixty-four taken prisoners. (Pages

(81-82.)
Col. William Crawford, commanding the Sandusky expedition, was tortured and burned to death at the Shawnee town,

tion, was tortured and burned to death at the Shawnee to Ohio, June 11, 1582.

Major John McClelland, wounded and tortured to death. Capt. John Briggs, captured and burned. Hezekiah Hardisty, private, killed on this expedition. James Guffey, private, killed.

William Johnson, private, killed.

Lieut. Edward Stewart, killed.

Enging William Crawford In produce of Col. Communications.

Ensign William Crawford, Jr., nephew of Col. Crawford,

tortured and burned.

John Crawford, private, son of Col. Crawford, killed. Thomas Heady, killed. William Harrison, son-in-law of Col. Crawford, killed. David Harbaugh, killed.

 McCaddon, killed. William Nimmens, killed. William Bay, killed. John McDonald, killed William Hughes, killed. Thomas Ellis, killed.

Capt. John Hoagland, killed.

McMasters, ensign, wounded and taken captive, never returned.

Robert Houston, killed, Lieut, Thomas Ashley, killed. Thomas Miller, killed. William Winans, killed. Walter Stevenson, killed. Lewis Phillips, killed. Thomas Miller, killed.

Philip Hill, killled. John Campbell, killed. David Andrew, killed. John Bonham, killed.

John McKinly, one of the 13th Virginia regt., killed.
With the exception of McKinley those mentioned above were mostly from Washington and Westmoreland Counties, Pa. McKinly was already a prisoner and was tortured and put to death with the Pennsylvanians.

### [From Vol. XV., p. 768.]

Two brothers, Capt. and Lieut. Purdy, sons of Col. James Purdy, of Mifflin Co., Pa., were killed in St. Clair's defeat.

The heroes who fell on these expeditions are worthy of memorials. And these should be erected upon the spots where they left their tortured, mutilated hodies. These patriots were quite as much the victims of British atrocity as the fifty-three Americans butchered at Paoli; which massacre is generally regarded as the crowning infamy of English barbarity. "Remember Paoli!" Surely we will, but let us not forget other spots red with the same sort of blood shed in the same sort of sacrifice! of sacrifice!

From Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War."

KENTUCKY, ACT, MARCH 11, 1818.

William Tucker, Lieut. Adair Co. d May 23, 1829.

Nathaniel G. Morris, Capt., Bracken Co., d. Sept. 15, 1824.
Matthew Lyon, Lieut., Caldwell Co., d. Ang. 1, 1822.
William Porter (1st) Lieut., d. Jan. 1, 1822.
William Porter (1st) Lieut., Casey Co., d. May 10, 1829.
John Roberts, Surgeon, Franklin Co., d. April 21, 1821.
Joseph Spencer, Capt., Grant Co., d. Aug. 27, 1829.
George Berry, Logan Co., d. Oct. 29, 1823.
James Carr, Lieut., d. March 13, 1823.
George McCormick, Major, Mercer Co., d. Jan. 30, 1820.
Samuel Woods, Lieut., Mercer Co., Feb. 3, 1829.
John Geoghan, Ensign, d. Feb. 29, 1823.
John Johnson, Ensign, Scott Co., d. May 27, 1823.
John McHatton, Capt., Scott Co., d. Feb. 21, 1831.
Robert Yancey, Capt., Woodford Co., d. Nov. 17, 1824.

### ACT, MAY 15, 1821.

Thomas Triplett, Capt., Bath Co., d. Feb. 29, 1833.
William Porter (2d), Lieut., Butler Co., d. July 8, 1848.
John McKinney, Lieut., Butler Co., d. Nov. 23, 1839.
Wynne Dixon, Lieut., Henderson Co., d. Nov. 24, 1829.
Robert Breckinridge, Lieut., Jefferson Co., d. Sept. 11, 1833.
Robert Kirk, Lieut., Livingston Co., d. Sept. 11, 1833.
Robert Kirk, Lieut., Livingston Co., d. Aug. 23, 1823.
Charles Pelham, Major, Mason Co., d. Aug. 23, 1829.
David Williams, Lieut., Mercer Co., d. Nov. 8, 1831.
Charles Ewell, Capt., McCracken Co., d. April 1, 1830.
John Howell, Capt., Ohio Co., d. Sept. 19, 1830.
William Taylor, Major, Oldham Co., d. April 11, 1830.
Abraham Buford, Col., Scott Co., d. June 29, 1833.
Elliott Rucker, Lieut., Shelby Co., d. March 19, 1832.
George Triplett, Lieut., Spencer Co., d. Sept. 15, 1833.
Thomas Blackwell, Capt., Union Co., d. April 28, 1831.
William Meredith, Capt., Union Co., d. April 28, 1831.
William Meredith, Capt., Warren Co., d. Feb. 29, 1833.
John Nelson, Capt., Fayette Co., d. May 27, 1838.

### TENNESSEE, ACT, MARCH 18, 1818.

Clement Hall, Capt., Davidson Co., d. Aug. 4, 1824. James Tatum, Lieut., d. Sept. 10, 1821. Matthew Wood, Capt., Giles Co., d. Oct. 26, 1832. Samuel Walker, Capt., Roan Co., d. July 6, 1839. William Harrison, Lieut., Rutherford Co., d. June 22, 1824. Dixon Marshall, Lieut., Smith Co., d. Aug. 22, 1824. John P. Wagnor, Lieut., Sunner Co., d. Aug. 22, 1828. Joshua Hadley, Capt., Sunner Co., d. Feb. 8, 1830.

### OHIO INVALIDS.

Benjamin Hillman, Licut., Delaware Co., d. Aug. 31, 1821. Alexander Foreman, Capt., Pickway Co., d. Dec. 25, 1831.

### ACT. MARCH 18, 1818.

Francis Costigan, Lieut., Adams Co., d. July 27, 1821. David Sackett, Lieut., Ashtalula Co., d. June 6, 1838. Benjamin Brown, Capt., Athens Co., d. Oct. 1, 1821. John Martin, Lieut., Athens Co., d. Oct. 1, 1821. Bartholomew Thayer, Lieut., Coshocton Co., d. April 11,

John Crosier, Lieut., Cuyahoga Co., d. April 20, 1823.
Samuel Eldred, Lieut., Cuyahoga Co., d. Dec. 18, 1825.
John Thompson, Col., Franklin Co., d. April 17, 1834.
Isaac Thompson, Lieut., Geagua Co., d. April 3, 1823.
John Lafier, Ensign. Hamilton Co., d. Oct. 30, 1823.
John Mott, Lieut., Knox Co., d. May 31, 1831.
Augustine Anderson, Lieut., Morgan Co., d. Jan. 18, 1834.
Elijah Blackman, Capt., Portage Co., d. May 15, 1822.
Daniel Tilden, Lieut., Portage Co., d. Sept., 1832.
Thomas Miller, Ensign, Ross Co., d. July 17, 1821.
Nathan Wheeler, Ensign, Scioto Co., d. July 13, 1823.
John Elliott, Lieut., Starke Co., d. Aug. 20, 1823.
John Cotton, Lieut., Trumbull Co., d. Feb. 1, 1831.
Jonathan Davol, Washington Co., d. Aug. 19, 1824.

### ACT, MAY 15, 1822.

Nathan Lamme, Capt., Greene Co., d. Jan. 15, 1834. Thomas Cooke, Capt., Guernsey Co., d. Nov. 5, 1831. Samuel Baskerville, Lieut., Madison Co., d. Aug. 22, 1830. Elias Langham, Lieut., Madison Co., d. April 9, 1830. Jonathan Cass, Capt., Muskingum Co., d. Aug. 11, 1830. Isaac Van Horne, Capt., Muskingum Co., d. Feb. 2, 1834. James Curry, Capt., Union Co., d. July 5, 1834.

### INDIANA, ACT, MAY 15, 1822.

Zebulon Pice, Capt., Dearborn Co., d. July 27, 1834.

### ILLINOIS, ACT, MARCH 18, 1818.

John Wood, Ensign, Wabash Co., d. Nov. 4, 1832. John Edgar, Capt., Randolph Co., d. Dec. 19, 1830.

Peter B. Bruin, Major, Claiborne Co., d. Jan. 27, 1827.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

William Goodman, Capt., Berkely Co., d. July 10, 1823.
William Somerville, Capt., Berkely Co., d. March 18, 1826.
William Linton, Capt., Brooke Co., d. Feb. 28, 1827.
Rees Pritchard, Ensign, Hampshire Co., d. Sept. 8, 1823.
James Cochrane, Ensign, Harrison Co., d. Nov. 13, 1830.
Matthias Hite, Lieut., Harrison Co., d. Jan. 9, 1823.
Sanuel B. Bell, Lieut., Wood Co., d. March 28, 1828.
James Neal, Capt., Wood Co., d. Feb. 2, 1821.
William Broadus, Lieut., Jefferson Co., d. Oct. 7, 1830.
John Mills, Lieut., Ohio Co., d. Nov. 23, 1833.

### Correspondence.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1901.

Some months ago I ordered THE SPIRIT stopped at the close of Vol. 7. I was then blind (cataract). Now I see, and enclosed you will find \$1 for Vol. 8, and ten cents for July number of Vol.

7, which please mail and oblige. Yours truly, LEWIS HALL.

Jamestown, N. Y.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNESH,

MY DEAR SIR: I send you herewith the renewal of my subscription to The Spirit of '76, and in doing this I take occasion to renew my assurances of interest in the success of your Cordially. worthy endeavors. Cordially, ISAAC B. CHOATE.

Boston, Mass., August 6, 1900. 1721 N. 520 St., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find another address to Western Chapters. It is mostly a collection of names of Revolutionary heroes, who, after the war lived in the Middle Western States. It represents an immense amount of work, but I do not mind that if it will do the Western Chapters any good.

If you think it is too much for one number of the '76 I have arranged it so that you can readily divide it.

I believe you would like to have the names of Jersey prison ship martyrs. Enclosed please find the names of three.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely.

MASGARET B. HARVEY.

### JERSEY PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

From "Alphabetic List of Revolutionary Soldiers," in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIII.

Matthew Dill, died on Jersey Prison Ship.

John Dunn, taken prisoner at Bonumtown, and died on Jersey Prison Ship.

Michael Nagle, from York Co., Pa., died on Jersey Prison

The Paris Herald announces the engagement at Lucerne of General George Hare Ford of New Haven, America, to Madame Ruth Leonard Laurenius, of Rome, Italy. Madame Laurenius is an American by birth and has lived in Rome winters and in Lucerne summers for the past fifteen years, holding a high position in both places, where she is well known and exceedingly popular. She is very highly connected, being from an old Maryland family, wealthy, attractive, refined and educated, speaking several languages—and a charming personale. It is understood that the wedding will take place in the early autumn at Lucerne or Rome, after which they will sail for America.

General Ford is the head of the big jewelry house of the George H. Ford Company at State and Chapel Streets, and is a prominent figure in the business and social life of New Haven. He is president of the Quinnspiack Club and is a former president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce.

### LITERARY NOTE

Within one month of its publication two hundred thousand copies of The Crisis have been published. It cannot be sand copies of The Crisis have been published. It cannot be said that the prophet is without honor in his own country in Mr. Churchill's case. The glimpse which he gives in The Crisis of the German colony of St. Louis is something new in our literature. Americans with a kind of national feeling lump their German fellow citizens together in speaking or writing of them. With keen discernment Mr. Churchill has drawn a picture of the life and devotion of the men who fought for the Union became it represented to them the struggle against a class tyranny which had driven them into exile. Down there in the German suburb were to be found gentlemen and scholars, men of whom Germany should have been proud but whom she drove harshly from her frontier. This is but one of the phases of manifold American life that are to be found in The Crisis but it is an important one—a tribute to German American such as no American novelist has yet offered.

A 16 16

### DIED.

BISSELL-In Rome, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1901, Mary Luthera Hissell, aged 71 years 3 months and 23 days.

20 20 20

The Pessense-That flag is the symbol of everlasting liberty.

Look at it over there on that staff in the distance.

The Jolles-Oh, yes; let's see, that's the flagstaff on the county jail, isn't it?

\$ \$ 16

HE recruiting booklet sent out by a committee consisting of Messrs. James Loder Raymond, New York; David M. Kelsey, Saratoga Springs; Ed-ward Hagaman Hall, New York; Charles C. Hopkins, Rome, and Teunis D. Huntting, New York, shows labor well done, and the committee deserves great credit for

Mr. Richard C. Jackson, chairman of the Recruiting Committee, has written to its members that something is expected of them more than the honor of their names in the book, and if this extensive committee each secure one new member it will have been a good thing that they were appointed.

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See Adv. "A Genealogical Success," this issue.

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See Adv. "A Genealogical Success," this issue.

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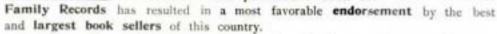


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VOLUME VIII.

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H UMAN nature craves for the things it is not entitled to and the striving for things unattainable has caused much dyspepsia and insomnia in our midst.

One of the principal factors in keeping alive the Spirit or '76, is the consideration we receive from the press in towns where we are not known. There we are hailed as either a distinguished guest or a prominent visitor and for the sake of this glorification we have made many tedious journeys, and gone to much expense.

We hanker after these undeserved encomiums and

feel depressed when we do not receive them.

On several occasions we have been mentioned as Honorable, by those who knew us not, and we feel a flutter of pride when this occurs, not knowing why we were so called, as we do not remember ever having done anything honoroable; we generally buy up an edition of the paper thus mentioning us and send marked copies to our friends, thus assisting in disseminating the deception; and the retribution comes to us as we toss on our couch trying to lull sleep to our too active conscience.

HE Saratoga Pilgrimage which was to have been held Sept. 19th, was postponed indefinitely at the suggestion of President-General Walter Seth Logan, out of respect to the death of Compatriot McKinley. The Board of Managers of the National Society, who were to have been the guests upon that occasion of President Logan, were notified to meet Oct. 14th, at New York, and dine with him in the evening at the Colonial Club.

That the Saratoga Pilgrimage would have been a success there is no doubt, and it is proposed by the Business Men's Association of Saratoga Springs, assisted by a local chapter S. A. R., that is being formed in that village and the D. A. R. Chapter, already there, to make a prominent feature of celebrating Sept. 19th, and inviting all those interested in patriotic endeavor to meet there at that time for a few days' celebration. A visit to the battle-field is of great interest; the trip to Lake George one of the most picturesque in the country; and the sights around Saratoga Springs and a taste of the waters are well worth the journey.

The Sons of the American Revolution were well represented in Washington, at the funeral of our Compatriot President William McKinley, through the efforts of President-General Walter S. Logan, who sent a representative to arrange for a place in line. The District of Columbia Society turned out a goodly number and the nearby states added materially to the gathering. The

Empire State Society had their colors draped at the head of the line with those of the D. C. Society. The President of the District of Columbia Society, Noble D. Larner, rode in a carriage, having as his guest, the President-General Walter S. Logan.

After the services at the Capital, President-General Logan did the honors at the Cosmos Club, of which he is a member, and a delightful repast of wit and something more tangible was partaken of by the following guests: Walter Seth Logan, Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley, Howard DeHaven Ross, Noble D. Larner, Edwin War-field, General E. S. Greeley, John R. Proctor, Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Smithsonian Institute, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, David J. Hill, Asst. Sec'y of State, F. W. Holls, Peace Commissioner to the Hague, John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, Judge Rufus Thayer, President Cocmos Clnb, W. A. De Caindry, John Patten, U. S. Civil Service, Dr. Loren Johnson, Donald McLean, Wallace Donald McLean, Reixton Ridgelly, Alfred Bernard, W. H. Wayne and Louis H. Cornish.

The Empire State Society is getting a record for its banners similar to those of the flags of the Civil War,. only in a less hazardous manner. These flags have so far taken part in the dedication of the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse at New London, Conn., June 17th, 1901; at the unveiling of the monument at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, Sept. 3rd, and in the procession at President McKinley's funeral at Washington, Sept. 17th; and they expect to wave in Baltimore, Sept 19th, at the unveiling of the monument to the Soldiers of the Revolution.

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N the "Patriotic Review" for October, will be found the picture of two prominent members of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., both holding national offices. One, the President-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The other, the President of the United States.

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The Hon. Ira H. Evans, President of the Texas Society, S. A. R., was made the recipient of one of President-General Walter S. Logan's informal and delightful dinners at the Colonial Club, as the guest of honor.

All present made him feel that the State was as big as he said it was, and all felt that they were with the host having a good time in giving a good time to the Lone Star's representative, the Hon. Ira H. Evans.

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Those who contributed by their eloquence and wit and by their attractive appearance were, Col. and Mrs. J. C. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey B. Forward, General and Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. James de la Montayne, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Teunis D. Huntting, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Cornish, Miss Myra M. Martin, Miss H. M. Center, Mrs. Bartlett, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, General H. E. Tremaine, Hon. Ira H. Evans, Mr. Gustav Johne, of Texas, Judge David T. Marble, of Del., Dr. Leo F. Bishoff, Messrs. Chas. Waldo Haskins, Wm. H. Kelly, C. C. Rawlings, W. H. Wayne, Hollister Logan, Chas. R. Lamb, Walter Peck, Lee Phillips, J. E. Cheesman, L. Hamilton, E. B. Fahenstock, Guy Wells, C. W. Drake, Mr. Ford and Mr. Johnson.



HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS, Jr., 18 Months Old, Life Member Delaware Society, S. A. R. Member Blue Hens Chickens Chap ter, Children of the American Revolution of Delaware.

### UNVEILING THE STARS AND STRIPES MONU-MENT

AT COOCH'S BRIDGE, DELAWARE.

HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS, JR. FRANCIS ALLYN COOCH, JR. September 3, 1901.

Two babies' hands unveiled the stone, Where first unfurled in battle shone, Our flag of thirteen bars,

Our flag of thirteen stars, At Cooch's Bridge in Delaware, And lo! defeated there;

For on that warm September Third, In Seventeen Seventy-Seven was heard.

No word of cheer for the thirteen bars; No word of cheer for the thirteen stars, Defeat, defeat alone,

Was all our dear flag knew: When first unfurled in battle shone, Its red and white and blue.

Two babies of our glorious land, Two "little soldiers," heart and hand, To live for freedom's cause, In peace as well as wars;



Scene at the Dedication of the Monument, Cooch's Bridge, Sept. 3, 1901

In life's broad battlefield,
To right alone to yield.
'Twas fit that baby hands should raise,
The veil which hid the stone, whose praise
Tells where our flag in infancy,
First floated to the breezes free;
Aspire, wee ones, to noble deeds,
And keep your wee hearts true;
In future action, future needs
Our country looks to you.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.



The Cooch Mansion, Delaware Sused by Cornwallis as Headquarters at the

# Freemasons in the American Revolution

ORATION BEFORE THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA AT ITS
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION AT
OMAHA, JUNE 5, 1901.

BY CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIES, GRAND ORATOR.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Worshipful Brethren
of the Grand Lodge:

The traditions of Masonry have ever proved an attractive theme for the writers of the craft. (1) love to dwell upon the legends of its connection with King Solomon's temple and to tell us of its relation to the cathedral builders of the Middle Ages. They are fond of marking its resemblance to the secret orders of antiquity and of tracing the analogy between our ceremonial and the mysteries of ancient Egypt and Greece. These themes have been eloquently treated by some of my predecessors in office (2) leaving me free to seek other fields. I have chosen as the subject of this address a chapter in the Masonic annals, which, if less picturesque, is at least nearer to us. It is a chapter in which we emerge from the dim shadow of tradition and stand in the broad daylight of authentic history-a chapter, too, which has been long neglected by the chroniclers of the craft and one whose perusal should fill every Mason with pride and every patriot with gratitude. I refer to the chapter which records the part played by Freemasons in the American Revolution. Follow with me the shifting scenes of that historic struggle as they reveal the deeds and services of our eighteenth century brethren (1) in the lodge room (II) on the field of battle (III) in the councils of state, and (IV) at the courts of Europe.

IN THE LODGE ROOM.

At the outbreak of the Revolution Masonic lodges in America were few and feeble. The oldest of them had existed less than half a century (3) and the membership was exceedingly small (4). But what was lacking in numbers was more than supplied in quality. The Freemasons of that period included the flower of colonial citizenship and their very fewness was a source of strength. In a small lodge all could know and trust each other; all felt the need of absolute secrecy in deliberation—of solidarity in action. Hence it is not strange that some of these colonial lodges became the centers of revolutionary propaganda. (5)

St. Andrew's Lodge.

Foremost among these was the lodge of St. Andrew at Boston. Founded in 1756 and chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1760, it began its career independent of English influence and just in time to share in the opening scenes of the war for independence. Joseph Warren was its Master, Paul Revere one of its early initiates and secretaries and later its master, and on its rolls were the names of John Hancock, and James Otis and many others who are now recognized as the leading characters of that eventful epoch.

The famous "Sons of Liberty," organized in 1765 to resist the enforcement of the Stamp Act, were but an offshoot of this lodge, as was also the "North End Caucus" (6) to which was committed the execution of some of the most daring plans of the patriots. Both of these organizations met at the Green Dragon Tavern which was owned and occupied by St. Andrew's Lodge and the members of the latter were leaders in the former. It was at this tavern that the historic Boston Tea Party was planned by Warren, Revere and other members of St.

Andrew's (7). The records of the lodge disclose that on the evening after the tea-laden ships arrived in Boston Harbor there was an adjournment on account of small attendance and the secretary adds the significant note that "consignees of tea took the brethren's time." The minutes of December 16, 1773, the date of the tea party, show that the lodge was again adjourned until the next evening. (8) Its members were among that band of enthusiasts who had boarded the ships and were rapidly heaving the obnoxious tea into the waters of Boston Harbor.

1

In the stirring days which followed it was Paul Revere of St. Andrew's Lodge who earned the title of "The l'atriot Mercury" or "The Messsenger of the Revolution." Thousands of miles he rode on horseback, spreading the news of the destruction of the tea, bearing dispatches to other colonies, to New York and Philadelphia.

Bro. Paul Revere set out upon his famous ride to Concord to warn his countrymen of the foe's approach—a ride which has been immortalized by the magic pen of Longfellow who tells us that

> Through all our history to the last In the hour of darkness and peril and need The people will waken and listen to hear The hurrying hoof-heats of that steed And the midnight message of Paul Revere,"

And when at last the storm which for years had been gathering burst in all its fury it was St. Andrew's Lodge which furnished the first great martyr to American liberty. Joseph Warren, Major General in the Continental Army, fell at Bunker Hill; and thus the lodge which had almost initiated the war gave up its Master in the battle which determined forever the supremacy of the American arms in Massachusetts. No other organization, civic or military, of its numbers, can be compared to St. Andrew's Lodge in the extent of its contributions to the American cause. The title "Cradle of Liberty" which has been applied to Faneuil Hall, rightfully belongs to the Green Dragon Tavern where gathered that little band of Masons who precipitated the American Revolution.

OTHER PATRIOTIC LODGES.

But there were other lodges which rendered valuable services in the war for independence. St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston, the older rival of St. Andrew's, furnished in the person of its Deputy Grand Master Ridley, the engineer who planned the American fortifications at Bunker Hill. (10) St. George's Lodge at Schenectady, N. Y., where many Revolutionary officers were made Masons, honored itself and the order by appropriating lodge funds for the support of the families of its members who had been taken prisoners by the British (11).

The intimate connection between Masonry and the patriotic movements is also shown by the growth of the order at this time. Master's Lodge alone at Albany, received eighty-three new members during the historic year 1776 (12).

MILITARY LODGES.

But the most important service after the Revolution was fairly launched was rendered by the lodges formed in the Continental Army. There were ten of these, (13) they were scattered among the camps from Massachusetts to North Carolina, and their growth was fostered and encouraged by the Commander-in-Chief. Washington himself attended their communications frequently—now as a visitor, meeting soldier brethren on the level (14) and

now as Master sitting in the Oriental chair and bringing a candidate to Masonic light (15). It was in one of these lodges—American Union at Morristown, N. J.—that Lafayette is believed to have received his degrees (16). Lodge meetings were sometimes held in officers' tents (17) and sometimes, as in the case of the army encamped on the Hudson, in a permanent building specially erected for that purpose (18). And so active were these military Masons that a movement was started and several conventions held at Morristown with a view to establishing an American general Grand Lodge and making Washington Grand Master of the United States (19).

It is difficult to overestimate the strategic value of these army lodges. In the first place they promoted fellowship and solidarity in the ranks and sympathy between officers and men. In an army where the humblest private might sit in lodge on a level with the Commander-in-Chief there arose a spirit of self-sacrifice, mutual helpfulness and devotion—an esprit du corps—which no hireling soldiery could have. Where the distinctions of rank were lost in the ties of brotherhood even the sufferings of that terrible winter at Valley Forge might be made endurable.

Again, the prevalence of Masonry in the patriotic army insured secrecy in the plans of campaign and fidelity in their execution. Councils of war, it is said, were frequently held in the lodge room where their deliberations were under the double seal of Masonry and patriotism. Generals could entrust their despatches to couriers who were brother Masons and feel certain that nothing would be divulged. Thus our eighteenth century brethren formed the strong arm of the Continental service. It is claimed that nearly every American general was a Mason (20); certainly the leading ones were. Even the allies, Lafayette, the Frenchman, and Steuben (21) and DeKalb, the Germans, were members of the order. John Paul Jones, the founder of our navy, is known to have petitioned St. Bernard's Lodge at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and probably was a member of it. (22) Had the Freemasons been withdrawn from the Continental forces the Revolution must have been a dismal failure.

### MASONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

But we must never forget that not all Freemasons of the Revolution were enrolled in the patriot ranks—that they were numerous in the invading army as well. Ross, the historian of the Grand Lodge of New York, records as operating during the war in that state alone more than thirty British military lodges. And to the fact that Masons were actively engaged on both sides is due some of the most gratifying incidents of the war. It has been said that the fairest flowers are those that bloom over the wall of party; but how much more must be said of those that bloom amid the strife of armies.

Early in the war an event occurred that proved the strength of the Masonic tie. At the battle of the Cedars near Montreal, Col. John McKinstry, a Freemason, was captured by a band of Indians, allies of the British, whose chief was the celebrated Joseph Brand, also a Mason. In accordance with savage custom the prisoner was bound to a stake, fagots were piled around him, and the torch was about to be applied, when he gave to Chief Brand the sign which Masons know the world around—the grand hailing sign of distress. Indian though he was the chief recognized the sign and ordered the torture to cease, and he and his captive became fast friends for the rest of their lives (23).

Again, in 1779, Joseph Burnam, a Mason who was held by the British as a prisoner of war in New York City, escaped and sought shelter in the Green Bay Tree Tavern kept by another Mason named Hopkins. This tavern served as a meeting place for St. John's Lodge, which was composed mostly of British officers. The fugitive was secreted in the tavern garret which was just above the lodge room, and while he was reclining at night on the planks which formed the garret floor these gave way and precipitated the unfortunate guest into the center of the lodge in the very midst of its deliberations. The landlord who was also the Tiler, was called upon for an explanation and he like a good Mason made a clean breast of the whole affair. Whereupon the members of the lodge took up a contribution for the fugitive brother and, though his enemy in war, assisted him to reach the American lines across the Hudson river (24).

Another instance of Masonic magnanimity occurred when the brave Baron DeKalb, our German ally, was slain at the battle of Camden in 1780. Although he had crossed the Atlantic to take part in a quarrel that was not his, against the British, he was buried by them with both Masonic and military honors (25).

### MASONIC SPIRIT AMONG THE AMERICANS.

These are illustrations which, thanks to Masonic teaching, reveal the foe in a better light than we are wont to think of him. Let us notice some expressions of the same spirit on the American side. Lodge Unity No. 168 was a Scottish military lodge in the 17th foot of the British army. In 1770 while the regiment was engaged in a skirmish, the constitution and jewels of the lodge were lost, but were returned to it by Col. Parsons of American Union Lodge in the opposing army (26). A more striking instance occurred when the Masonic chest of the 46th British infantry was captured by the American. When Gen. Washington heard of it he ordered the chest and other articles of value returned to the owners accompanied by a guard of honor. (27) The London Freemasons' Magazine, commenting on the circumstance, from an English standpoint, says:

"The surprise, the feelings of both officers and men may be imagined when they perceived the flag of truce that announced this elegant compliment from their noble opponent but still more noble brother. The guard of honor, their flutes playing a sacred march, the chest containing the constitution and implements of the craft borne aloft like another Ark of the Covenant, equally by Englishmen and Americans, who, lately engaged in the strife of war, now marched through the enfiladed ranks of the gallant regiment, that, with presented arms and colors, hailed the glorious act by cheers which the sentiment rendered sacred as the hallelujahs of an angel's song."

But perhaps the most significant illustration of the effect of Masonry on the war was the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It is well known that the war was unpopular in many parts of Great Britain but some of the subordinate Scottish lodges, urged perhaps by government officials, had offered bounties for recruits to the army. When the Grand Lodge met it condemned this practice in unmistakable terms and in its instructions declared:

"Masonry is an order of peace and it looks on all mankind to be brethren as Masons, whether they be at peace or at war with each other as subjects of contending countries." (28)

Thus above the storm and stress of armed strife the soothing spirit of Masonic fellowship brooded like a bird of calm. If Masons precipitated and promoted the struggle for independence, they likewise mitigated its horrors and made possible the disclosure of the noblest traits in both American and Briton. It is the proudest heritage of Revolutionary Masons on both sides that the fraternal

tie was one which not even the shocks of arms could sever, and that amid the fiercest passions engendered by war they never quite forgot that they were brethren. The record of this forms the fairest, brightest page in the history of the Revolution.

IN THE COUNCILS OF STATE.

When we turn from scenes of carnage to the more peaceful haunts of diplomat and statesman, during the Revolution, we find Freemasons there active and influential. It is a notable fact that the earliest suggestion of a Federal union of the American colonies came from the first American Grand Master. Daniel Coxe, who in 1730 received a deputation as Provincial Grand Master, made this suggestion in a work published as early as 1716, (29) and may therefore properly be called the first Federalist. It was this idea, adopted later and advocated by another eminent Mason and Provincial Grand Master, Benjamin Franklin, that grew into the union established by the constitution framed seventy years later. The Declaration of Independence, whether penned by Paine or Jefferson, was the work of a Mason (30) and many of the signers of that instrument are believed to have been members of our order (31). Freemasons were foremost in the Philadelphia Convention that framed the Federal Constitution and thus completed the work of the war. Besides Washington, the President, and Franklin, the Nestor, of that body, Hamilton, the genius of the Convention, was a Mason. (32)

AT THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

But after all it may be that Masonry's most effective service to the American cause was rendered not at home but abroad. We know that the aid of France was a powerful, if not indispensable factor in the outcome of the war and that the sympathy of other Continental powers was advantageous. But why should these haughty monarchies look with favor upon the struggling republic? Why did they not turn the same deaf ear as recently to the Boer envoys? There seems to have been some mysterious influence which changed their once hostile attitude into one of friendship; and recent investigations have led to the belief that this influence was the Masonic order. (33) When Franklin, the Freemason, went to Paris to plead the American cause at the court of St. Germain he naturally sought out the members of the fraternity. At the "Lodge of the Nine Muses" where he often attended, he met the intellect and statesmanship of the gay French capital and it is believed that partly, at least, through these influences he was enabled to reach the ear of Louis XVI, to secure for us the French fleet and army, and thus to turn the tide of the war in favor of the American cause at its darkest hour. And thus the record of Masonic service in the Revolution is complete. There was no part of it in which Masons did not share and no important phase which would probably have succeeded but for them.

But my brethren we fail to grasp the full significance of this noble record if we see in it only a source of pride and gratification. It is all this but much more, for every page imposes duty, obligation, responsibility. If it be true, as the record seems to teach, that American independence was largely brought about by Masons, and that to this end the best energies of the craft were devoted in the trying times of the Revolution. If our predecessors gave "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to start the republic on its glorious career, surely we can best prove true to the traditions of American Masonry by continuing the work which they began. Our advantages, if not our opportunities, are greater than theirs. The feeble fraternity of that day has become a powerful order now-from a few thousands it has grown to more than three quarters of a million, carefully selected from the ranks of American citizenship. Its representatives are found in every official station from the President down. (34) What possibilities for good government and high political ideals do these facts express; what a mighty leverage for civic progress and reform! And this is the highest lesson taught us as a craft by Freemasons of the American Revolution: To place patriotism above partisanship, to preserve and extend the free institutions of the republic, to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation at home and abroad, and thus to realize the lofty ideals of our eighteenth century brethren bequeathing them as a priceless heritage to generations yet unborn.

Notes.-(1) Compare Mackey, Encyclopædia of Freemasonry,

pp. 290-7.

(2) See the orations of Bro. Colby 1878 proceedings, p. 2458, and of Bro. Meiklejohn 1894 proceedings, p. 186.

(3) The earliest American lodge was St. John's at Philadel-(3 The earliest American lodge was St. John's at Philadel-phia, formed about 1730. See Gould, History of Freemasonry,

Vol. IV, p. 233, et seq.

(4) Bro. Ross, historian of the Grand Lodge, concludes (N. Y. Grand Lodge Proc. 1900) that there were not more than 250 members of New York lodges during the revolution.

members of New York lodges during the revolution.

(5) "There seems every reason to admit what has been so often claimed by our historian, that the Masonic lodges scattered throughout the country were as beacon lights of liberty, and that within our tiled doors the Revolution was fostered and strengthened." Ross, Historian of Grand Lodge, N. Y. Proceedings, (1900) p. 315.

(6) Goss, Life of Paul Revere, (1891) pp. 117, 121-2.

(7) Centennial Memorial of the Lodge of St. Andrew, and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge (1870).

(8) Goss, Life of Paul Revere, (1891) pp. 121-2; Gould, History of Freeniasonry, Vol. IV, p. 347.

History of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, p. 347.

(9) Id. p. 118 et seq. Gould, History of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, p. 220. Ross, Historian of Grand Lodge, N. Y. Proceedings

(11)(1900) p. 313. (12) Id. p.

 (12) Id. p. 315.
 (13) Gould, History of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, pp. 222, 227.
 (14) Ross, Historian of Grand Lodge, N. Y. Proc. (1900)
 pp. 298, 305; Hayden, Washington and His Masonic Compeers;
 Capt. G. P. Brown in American Tyler, Dec. 15, 1900; Mackey, Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, p. 869. Ross, Historian of Grand Lodge, N. Y. Proc. (1900)

p. 308. (10) (17) Gould, History, of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, p. 224. Id. Ross, Historian Grand Lodge N. Y. Proc. (1900)

p 308, (18) Capt. G. P. Brown in American Tyler, Dec. 15, 1900. Gould, Vol. IV, pp. 224-5; Ross, pp. 304-5; Mackey, (19) Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, p. 870.

Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, p. 870.

(20) Gould, Vol. IV, p. 224.

(21) Baron Steuben was a member of Trinity and an honorary member of Holland Lodge, both of New York. See N. Y. Grand Lodge Proc. (1900) p. 309.

(22) See American Tyler, Vol. 15, p. 478.

(23) Stone, Life of Brant, (1838) Vol. I, pp. 18-33; Vol. II, p. 136; Gould, History of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, p. 221; Ross, N. Y. Grand Lodge Proc. (1900) 307.

(24) Ross, N. Y. Grand Lodge Proc. (1900) 302 giving an extract from the printed history of St. John's Lodge.

(25) Gould, History of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, p. 222.

(26) Ross, 2, 98-9.

Ross, 2, 98-9.

(27) Id. 299-300. (28) Lyon, History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, p. 83;

Mackey, Encyclopædia of Freemasonry, p. 868.

(29) The work was entitled "A Description of the English Province of Carolina." See Gould, History of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, pp. 231-2; Ross, N. Y. Grand Lodge Proc. (1900) pp. 295-6.

(30) Capt. G. P. Brown, of Boston, in a private letter, fur-(30) Capt. G. F. Brown, of Boston, in a private letter, turnishes the information on which this statement is based.

(31) Gould, History of Freemasonry, Vol. IV, p. 220; N. Y. Grand Lodge Proc. (1900) p. 81.

(32) Ross, N. Y. Grand Lodge Proc. (1900) 305.

(33) Gen. John Corson Smith, of Illinois, to whom I am indebted for favors, has conducted these investigations.

In a recent enumeration of the Massachusetts and New (34)Hampshire Legislatures more than one-third of the members were found to be Masons; in one branch the proportion was one-half. 15 Annals of American Academy, 81.

# Our Emigrant Ancestry

H AVE you bought a Bailey's Ancestral Album? If not, don't, unless you want to get into the state the writer has through being the possessor of one. Some few years ago one of these books came into his possession and he thought it a handy volume to record what little he knew of his ancestors. He supposed of course, that the paternal and maternal lines were all he was interested in, and started to fill up the blank pages with these names, but a peculiarity of the pages was that they had spaces cut from them that led to other pages, and as these looked bad without names, he had to search for some that belonged there. He found some; but there was room in the book for many more.

The craze had taken hold of him as the postage stamp habit formed in his youth and he wanted all the blanks filled. So he sought among those who were familiar with

the work for assistance.

Mr. Sheppard, seeing the name of Eno among his ancestors, said he could trace back to a Mayflower passengar, and he supplied us with the following for a consideration.

7th, Isaac Eno, Jr., son of Isaac and Anne, born Sims-

bury, Conn., 13th July, 1762.

6th, Mr. Isaac Eno, Sr., died Simsbury, Conn., Feb.

22, 1785. (Simsbury Records.)

Isaac Enos, of Farmington, and Anne West, of Tol-

land, married at Tolland, Conn., Dec. 10, 1761.

Anne, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Delano) West, born at Tolland, Sept. 16, 1743. Daughter of Samuel (5). (Tolland Records.)

(5) Samuel West, born Dartmouth, Mass., 1699, died Tolland, Conn., Feb. 3, 1779. Married at Dartmouth, Mass., Nov. 4, 1724. (Waldo's Tolland, Wheeling and Stonington.)

Sarah Delano, born March 18, 1705, Dartmouth, died,

Nov., 1752, Tolland. Daughter of

(4) Jonathan Delano, 2nd. born Dartmouth, Mass., Jan. 30, 1680, died Tolland. Conn., March 25, 1752. Maried June 20, 1703, Ann Hathaway(?) (Am Ancestry, V., 12.)

(3) Jonathan Delano, Sr., born Duxbury, Mass., 1647, died Dartmouth, Mass., Dec. 23, 1720. Married Feb. 28, 1678, Mary Warren, born 1661. (Am. Ancestry, V., 12.) Daughter of

2nd, Nathaniel Warren, married 1645, Sarah Walker,

he the son of

 Richard Warren and Elizabeth Jouatt, passengers in the Mayflower. (Deurs' Landmarks of Anc. Ply-

mouth.)

This unfolded new fields and although in a zigzag way made it plain to us that we had ancestors just as much blood relations to us as our paternal or maternal namesakes, and fear that we would not recognize them in the hereafter, we set tracers in various directions in search of the missing names. On our maternal line we trace back to Adam and the name has been kept intact with the addition of an S.

In our search we were fortunate to find in Miss Fisher a willing helper, and she has so far supplied us with the following with promises of more to follow. If you

are in difficulty similar to ours, consult her.

From the mass of ancestors we have Colonial War material to burn: Colonial Governors in great sufficiency; Barons of Runnymeade to dispose of and Founders and Patriots to become one of.

This matter is printed that others may be warned not to

get into the craze, but if you are all ready contaminated, buy a Bailey Ancestral Album, and get Miss H. M. Fisher to help you fill it.

### EMIGRANT ANCESTRY.

William Spencer—Agnes (?); John Case—Sarah Spencer; John Bissell—wife unknown; James Eno— Hannah Bidwell; John Griffen—Anna Bancroft; John Bancroft—Jane (?); Michael Humphry—Priscilla Grant; Matthew Grant-Priscilla (?); John Pettibone-Sarah Eggleston; Begat Eggleston-wife unknown; Ralph Shepard—Thanks (?); John Sill—Joane (?); Samuel Greenhill—Rebecca (?); Edward Shepard—Violet (?); Thomas Butler-wife unknown; William Thrall-wife unknown; Thomas Gunn-wife unknown; Joseph Loomis-Mary White; Robert White-Bridget Allyar; Thomas Scott—Jane (?); Thomas Holcomb— Elizabeth (?); Thomas Sherwood—Mary Fitch; William Phelps-Elizabeth (?); Edward Griswold-Margaret (?); John Ellsworth-wife unknown; William Locke-Mary Clarke; William Clarke—Margary (?); John Roberts—Patience Sexton; Richard Sexton—Sarah Cook; John Tidd—Margaret (?); Francis Kendall— Mary Tidd; John Russell—Elizabeth (?); John Champney-Joane (?); Palmer, Whipple, Beaman, Woodford, Kelsey, Pinney, Fitch-have not found the emigrant ancestors of these positively.

DEAR MR. CORNISH: Enclosed please find all your Emigrant Ancestors that I have been able to prove. Will send the rest as soon as I can. I trust thus far will

Sincerely Yours be satisfactory.

H. M. FISHER.

230 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emigrants—SPENCER & CASE. Goodwin's Gen.

Notes, 275 and 310.

(1) William, at Cambridge, Mass., in 1631; Rep. 1634-5. One of the first settlers of Hartford, 1630; selectman of that town; m. in England, Agnes, about 1633; after his death she m. William Edwards. Mr. Spencer, Esq., was deputies in Gen. Court in 1639, ap-pointed by Mr. Wyllis and Mr. Webster, to prepare the first revisal of the laws in that year. He d. 1640; she d. (?)

(2) Sarah, their dau. b. 1636, m. first, John Case, emigrant, of Windsor and Simsbury about 1657; she d. Nov. 3, 1691, aged 55. He m. second, Eliz., wid. Nathl. Loomis; he was constable for Simsbury. He d. Feb. 21, 1703-4; his second wife d. at W., July 23, 1728. His son Wm., by Sarah, m. Eliz. Holcombe. (See

Holcombe page.)

Emigrant-LOOMIS. Loomis Gen., Windsor II, 433

and 437.

(1) Joseph, came in the Susan and Ellen, 1638; m. Mary White, dau. Robt. and Bridget (Allyar) at Messing, Essex Co., Aug. 24, 1590. He d. 1658; she d. Aug. 23, 1652.

(2) Dea. John, their son, b. in England, 1622; m. Eliz Scott, dau. Thomas.

(3) Sgt. Daniel, their son, b. June 46, 1657; m. first. Mary Ellsworth, dau. Josiah, Dec. 23, 1680; she b. May, 7. 1660. He m., second, Hannah Drake, July 9, 1713. He d. June 25, 1740.

(4) Josiah, his son by wife Mary, b. Nov. 28, 1684; m. Eliz. Kelsey, Jan. 22, 1707-8. He bought land in

Simsbury, Ct., in 1713, and living there in 1741.



(5) P. 45. Francis, their son, b. June 12, 1726; m. Eliz. Pinney; he d. 1783.

(6) P. 548. Rosabella, their dau., b. July 28. 1756: m. Capt. Wm. Adams, (P. 697), Bloomfield, Ct. He d. Feb. 14, 1811; she d. July 2, 1802. She a dau. Francis and Eliz., as above.

Emigrant-HOLCOMB. Windsor II.

(1) Thomas; his wife Elizabeth; he d. Sept. 7, 1657; she m. second, James Eno, 1658. A dau. Abigail m. Samuel Bissell. (See Bissell page.)

(2) Joshua Holcomb, by her first hus., Thos. H., son, bpt. Sept. 27, 1640; m. Ruth Sherwood, b. about 1644 (dau. Thos. and Mary (Fitch) Sherwood); m. June 4, 1663. He d. in Simsbury, 1690.

(3) Elizabeth H., their dau., b. April 4, 1670; m. Willima Case, 1688; d. March 31, 1700. After his death she m. Dea. John Slater, March 10, 1704; he d. March 2, 1717; m. third, Dea. Thos. Marshall, of Windsor; he d. Dec. 2, 1728. They res. in Terry Plains.

(4) Mary Case, her fifth child, by William Case, b.

Aug. 23, 1696, m. Joseph Adams.

Emigrant—SHERWOOD. Savage V, p. 227;

Schenck's Fairfield; p. 408.

- (1) Thomas, b. 1585, in England. In April, 1634, he and wife Alice, (dau. Robt. Seabrook), b. 1587, and children, Ann, Rose, Thos. and Rebecca, three children remained in England,) sailed from Ipswick Co., Suffolk, Eng., in ship Frances. He was at Wethersfield; will dated July 21, 1655; probated October 25, 1655. Children, by second wife, Mary Fitch; Stephen, b. 1638; Matthew, 1641; Mary, 1643; Ruth, b. about 1644; Abigail and Isaac. His widow m. John Banks, a prom. man in Fairfield; afterwards at Rye, N. Y. She d. 1693-4; he d. 1684.
  - (2) Ruth, their dau. by wife Mary, m. Joshua Hol-

comb, of Simsbury, Ct., June 4, 1662-3.

A Mary Fitch Sherwood d. Dec. 25, 1730, aged 87; b. 1643; one of the daughters of Thos. and Mary.

- Emigrant-ELLSWORTH. Windsor II, pp. 209-10. (1) Sir John, b. 1590; Capt. British Army, in command of a vessel. Came about 1629, to Boston, returned to England; came again to Windsor, 1646, and died
- Sgt. Josiah, his son, b. 1629; of Derbyshire, Eng.; Windsor, 1646; d. Aug. 20, 1689, aged 60; m. Elizabeth Holcomb, (dau. Thos.); she d. Sept. 18, 1712. They were m. Nov. 10, 1650.

(3) Mary, their dau., bpt., May 9, 1660; m. Sgt.

Daniel Loomis, Dec. 23, 1680.

(4) Josiah Loomis, their son, m. Eliz. Kelsey.
(5) Francis, their son, m. Elizabeth Pinney.

Emigrant-ENO, Bidwell Gen., p. 44-(1) James, m. Aug. 18, 1648, Hannah Bidwell, wid. of Richard, pp. 30 and 31; (he d. Dec. 25, 1647; see page 30). She was b. Oct. 22, 1634; d. Oct. 7, 1657. He m., second, Aug. 5, 1658, Eliz., wid. of Thos. Holcombe; she d. Oct. 7, 1679; he m., third, Hester, wid. of Jas. Eggleston; she d. July 10, 1720. He d. June 11, 1682, at Windsor.

(2) James, Jr., his son, by Hannah, b. Oct. 30, 1651; m. Dec. 26, 1678, Abigail Bissell (2), dau. Samuel, (2); he d. July 16, 1714; she d. March, 1728. She was b. July 6, 1661. (See Bissell page.)

(3) William, their son, b. Dec. 15, 1684; m. Mehitable. (4) Susannah, their dau., m. Matthew Adams; he b. Aug. 21, 1724; d. March 9, 1764.

Emigrant-BISSELL, Windsor II.

(1) John, b. 1591; d. Oct. 3, 1677; wife d. March 29, 1665. Freeman 1673, of Ipswich.

(2) Samuel, b. about 1635-6; m. Abigail Holcombe, (dau. Thomas and Eliz.,) bpt. Jan. 6, 1638; brother to Joshua, bpt. 1640; m. June 11, 1658. He d. May 17, 1607-8; she d. Aug. 17. 1688.

(3) Abigail, their second child, b. July 6, 1661; m. Jas. Eno, Jr., he b. Oct. 30, 1651; m. Dec. 26, 1678. She d. March, 1728; he d. July 16, 1714.

(4) William and Mary Eno, their children. (See Eno page.)

Emigrant-RUSSELL. Russell Gen. of Woburn;

Paige's Cambridge.

(1) John, Sr.; first at Charlestown, Mass., 1640; m. first, Elizabeth; she d. Dec. 16, 1644; m. second, Eliz.

Baker, May 13, 1645; she d. Jan. 17, 1689-90.

(2) Rev. John, Jr., his son by wife Eliz., first, b. in Eng., d. Dec. 21, 1680; m. Oct. 31, 1661, Sarah Champney, bpt. in Cambridge (p. 506), but no date, b. in England (dau. John and Joanna). He was Bapt. min. in Boston, July 28, 1679.

(3) John, their son, b. Aug. 1, 1662, d. July 26, 1717; m. Eliz. Palmer, Dec. 21, 1682; she d. about 1723.

She is named in the Province Tax, 1723.

(4) Samuel, their son, b. July 16, 1692, m. Rebekah Kendall, dau. Samuel; she d. July 26, 1791, aged 96½; his wid., she b. Jan. 26, 1694-5; d. July 26, 1791.

(5) Jesse, their son, b. July 5, 1731; m. first, Eliz. Whipple, of Sutton; m. second, Huldah Reed, of Woburn, Oct. 14, 1779; she d. April 19, 1791; m. third, Mary Proctor, of Burlington, Aug. 8, 1793. He died May 8, 1799.

(6) Cynthia, his dau. by Eliz. Whipple, b. 1778, d.

1824, m. Col. Jas. Cornish.

Emigrant-KENDALL. N. E. Gen. Reg. XXXIX.

(1) Francis, b. 1620; m. Mary Tidd, dau. Em. John

(1), Dec. 24, 1644. He d. 1708; she d. 1705.

(2) (P. 19) Samuel, their son, b. March 8, 1659-60; married twice: first, Rebecca Mixer, Nov. 13, 1683; she d. Oct. 25, 1691; m. second, Mary Locke, dau. Dea. Wm., the Em., March 30, 1692. Dec. 6, 1742, will dated; he d. 1749.

(3) Rebecca, their dau. (by Mary), b. Jan. 26, 1694-

5; married Samuel Russell; she d. July 26, 1791.

(4) Jesse Russell, their son, b. July 5, 1731. (See Russell page.)

Emigrant-TIDD or TEAD, TIED, TEED.

(1) John, of Woburn, Mass., first settled in Charlestown; b. in England; m. first, Margaret; second, Alice, April 24, 1637. He d. Aug. 3, 1643.

(2) John, their son (by Margaret), b. in England; m. second, Rebecca Wood, April 14, 1650; first wife, Eliza-

beth, m. in England.

(3) Mary, their third child by Elizabeth, in Eng., m. Francis Kendall, Sr., Dec. 24, 1644; she d. 1705; he d.

(4) Samuel Kendall, their son, b. March 8, 1659; m.

second, Mary Locke (2), dau. William (1), Em. Emigrant-LOCKE. Locke Gen., p. 347.

Dea. William, b. at Stepney Parish, London, Eng., Dec. 13, 1628; m. in Woburn, Dec. 27, 1655. Mary Clarke. (dau. Em., Wm. (1), b. 1595, and Margary, b. 1599, of Woburn); she b. at Watertown, Dec. 20, 1640-1, aged 15. He d. at Woburn, June 16, 1720; she d. July 18, 1715. aged 74

Mary, their dau., b. Oct. 16, 1666; Samuel Kindall, b. March 8, 1659; m. March 30, 1692. He d. 1749.

Rebecca, their dau., b. Jan. 26, 1604-5; m. Samuel Russell; she d. July 26, 1791. (See Russell page.) Emigrant—HUMPHREY.

(1) Michael, m. Oct. 14, 1647, Priscilla Grant, dau.

Matt. and Priscilla; her mother b. 1601, d. 1644; her father d. 1691; from Eng. 1636, in ship Mary and John; she b. Sept. 14, 1626.

(2) Sgt. John, their son, b. June 7, 1650, d. March 15, 1694-5; m. Hannah Griffin, dau. Sgt. John, and Anna

(Bancroft); she b. July 4, 1649.

(3) Capt. Samuel, their son, b. 1684, Simsbury; m. Mary Eno, (3), (dau. of Jas. Jr., and Abigail Bissell), and brother to William (3), who m. Mehitable. He d. Sept. 20, 1725, aged 41.

(4) Hezekiah, Esq., their son, b. Jan. 3, 1718-19; d. Oct. 27, 1781, aged 63; m. Amy Cornish, b. Aug. 2, 1724, d. Aug. 27, 1807, aged 83; she a dau. of Capt. Jas.

Cornish and Amy Butler.

(5) Asa Humphrey, their son, b. Sept. 1, 1760; d. March 1, 1831, aged 70; m. first, Aseneth Case; second, Clarissa, Humphrey (dau. Martin (4), and Susannah Humphrey); she b. Dec. 17, 1775.

(6) Amy, their dau., b. May 2, 1797; m. Grove Cornish. P. 268.

Michael (1), Lt. Samuel (2), Capt. Noah (3), b. 1707 (Capt. Noah's Services, p. 269, Humphrey Gen.), m. Hannah Case, dau. John and Sarah Holcomb, she b. 1709; d. Sept. 23, 1799; Martin (4), b. about 1734, Simsbury; he d. 1810; wife Susannah Humphrey, bpt. Jan. 12, 1752; d. 1816; dau. Thomas, son of Sgt. John, b. 1708; he d. Sheffield, Ct., May 13, 1765, aged 57; his wife, Abigail Collyer, of Hartford; she d. Sept. 2, 1775, aged 62; b. 1713.

Emigrant-GRIFFIN. Windsor II, 346; Humphrey

Gen., 12.

(1) Sgt. John, m. May 13, 1647, Anna Bancroft, (2),

dau, John.

(2) Hannah, their dau., b. July 4, 1649; m. Sgt. John Humphrey; he b. June 7, 1650. (See Humphrey page.)

Emigrant-BANCROFT. Windsor II, 40.

- (1) John, and wife Jane, came in the James and John, from London, England, April, 1632; resided at Lynn, Mass.
  - (2) Anna, their dau. See above.

Emigrant-SEXTON or SAXTON. Windsor II,

- Richard, embarked at London in Ship Blessing; m. April 15, 1657, Sarah Cook. He d. May 3, 1662; she d. June 13, 1674.
  - (2) Patience, their dau., b. June 28, 1658; m. John

- (3) Lemuel Roberts, their son, b. 1700; d. Sept. 10, 1772, aged 72; m. Abigail Beaman (dau. Samuel), Nov. 7, 1731.
- (4) Rev. Nathaniel Roberts, their son, m. Rhoda

Woodford. See Roberts page.

Mrs. Wm. McKinley of this family, Saxton.

Emigrant-ROBERTS. N. E. Gen. Reg., Vol. 42, p. 242; Windsor II, p. 644.
(1) John, m. Patience Sexton (dau. Richard and

Sarah (Cook) Sexton); she b. June 28, 1658.

- (2) Lt. Lemuel, their son, b. 1700, d. Sept. 10, 1772, aged 72; m. Abigail Beaman, dau. Samuel, Nov. 7, 1731. He was a Judge, Capt. and Esq., of Northington, now Avon, Ct.
- (3) Lemuel, their son. bpt. 1742; m. Ruth Woodford, b. 1748. His brother, Rev. Nathaniel (3), bpt. March 24, 1745; m. Rhoda Woodford; she d. April 15, 1815, 67; b. 1748; twin to Ruth. (Two brothers married two

(4) Electa, the dau. Nathl, and Rhoda, b. Oct. 1775;

married Wm. Adams.

Emigrant-SHEPARD. Savage IV, 74; Paige's Cambridge, p. 654.

(1) Edward, a mariner, came over with wife Violet; she d. Jan. 9, 1648; m. second, Mary, who was his wid.; his will, dated Oct. 1, 1674, prob. Aug. 20, 1680.

(2) John, his son by wife Violet, of Cambridge, m. Oct. 4, 1649, Rebecca Greenhill (dau. Samuel). He b. in England; she d. Dec. 22, 1689; he m. second, Martha Horbury, wid. of Arthur, after 1697. Named one of his dau. after his mother, Violet.

(3) Windsor II, p. 135. Abigail, his dau. by wife Rebecca, m. Aug. 6, 1691, Thos. Butler, son of Thos. Em., of Hartford. She d. Aug. 23, 1725, aged 64; b. 1661; she d. Sept. 5, 1750, aged 85; b. 1670; dau. Amy, m. Dec. 9, 1719, Capt. James Cornish.

Emigrant-GREENHILL. Savage III, 308.

- (1) Samuel, of Cambridge, came 1634, with wife and son Thomas, who was bpt. Jan. 20, 1633, in Staplehurst Co., Kent, England; freeman March 4, 1635; went with the company to Hartford; there died soon, leaving wid. Rebecca, who m. second, Jeremey Adams. He left two children.
- (2) Rebecca, thir dau., m. Oct. 4, 1649, John Shepard (2), of Cambridge. Thomas, her brother, died unmarried; left a will; mentions her.
- (3) Abigail Shepard, their dau., m. Aug. 6, 1691, Thos. Butler second, father of John (2), Edw. (1), the Em. (See Shepard page.) Emigrant—THRALL. Windsor II, pp. 761-4. Or-

cutt's Torrington Hist. pp. 770-2.

(1) William, of Windsor, d. Aug., 1679, aged 73;

wife d. July 30, 1676.

(2) Lt. Timothy, their son, b. July 25, 1641; d. June, 1697; m. Nov. 10, 1659; m. Deborah Gunn, dau. Thomas, bpt. Feb. 27, 1641; d. Jan. 7, 1694.

(3) Elizabeth, their dau., b. May 1, 1667; d. Jan. 25, 1713-14; m. Nov. 10, 1692-3, Dea. James Cornish,

b. 1663.

Capt. James Cornish, their son, m. Amy Butler. (See Shepard page, Edward the Em.)

Emigrant-PHELPS. Phelps Gen., p. 87.

William, b. Tewkesber Co., Gloucester, England, 1599; settled in Dorchester; m. first, Elizabeth; she d.; m. second, Mary Dover, June 4, 1645.

(1) (P. 88.) Samuel, his mother Elizabeth, b. about 1625, m. Sarah Griswold, dau. Edw., Nov. 16, 1650; she m. second, Nathl. Pinney; she d. Nov. 6, 1715.

(2) p. 99. Mary, their fourth child, b. Oct. 26, 1658, Poquonock; m. Sept., 1677, Daniel Adams, b. 1652. Proven by Phelps Gen.

Daniel, their son, first child, b. 1679. See your Adams

Mary Pinney, dau. Samuel, b. June 16, 1667, could not have m. Daniel Adams in 1677, as she would have been only to years old and not the mother of Daniel. Savage wrong.

Emigrant-GRISWOLD. Humphrey Gen. 342-4;

Windsor II, 346-62; Phelps Gen., p. 87

- (1) Edward, b. 1607, came with wife Margaret, 1637; settled in Windsor, Ct.; she d. in Killingworth, Aug. 23, 1670; he m. second, Sarah Bemis, wid. of Jas., of New London.
- (2) Sarah, their dau. (by Margaret), b. Kenilworth, England; m. Nov. 16, 1650. Samuel Phelps (b. about 1625); she m. second, Nathl. Pinney; she d. Nov. 6,

Mary Phelps, (Phelps Gen. p. 99) their dau., b. Oct. 26, 1658, at Poquonock; m. Sept. 20, 1677, Daniel Adams.



Emigrant-SILL, SCHILL AND SYLL. Sill Gen.,

1859, p. 7.

(1) John and wife Joanna came from England in 1637 to Cambridge. It is supposed they lived at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Two of their children born in England, Joseph, 1636, and Elizabeth, 1637. He was freeman 1638. Some of his children baptized in Charlestown, Mass.

(2) Judith Sill, their dau., m. Jan. 2, 1673, Abraham Shepard, (See Shepard page.) son of Ralph, of Dedham.

(3) Judith Shepard, their dau., b. Jan. 11, 1679; m. Samuel Pettibone, Sr.

Emigrant-SHEPARD, spelled SHEPPARD and

SHEPHEARD. Paige's Cambridge, p. 655.

Ralph, of Dedham, came in the Abigail from London, 1635, aged 29, with wife Thanks, aged 23, and dau.
 Sarah, aged 2. He was probably first at Watertown, by Farmer, says of Weymouth.

(2) Abraham, their son, of Concord, m. Jan. 2, 1673, Judith Sill, dau. Em., John (1), and Joana, Em.; some of his children bpt. in Charlestown, Mass. Named one

of his children Thanks, after his mother.

(3) Judith, their dau., b. Jan. 11, 1679; m. Samuel Pettibone, Sr.; (See Pettibone page.) he b. Sept. 2, 1672.

Hepsibah, their dau., m. Chas. Humphrey.

TALCOTT. Talcott Gen.

(1) John, born in England, m. first, in England, Wells. He d. Nov. 1, 1606; he m. second, Mary Pullen, who d. June 19, 1625. He d. in Colchester, England.

(2) John, his son by first wife, Wells, b. previous to 1558, in Colchester, England; m. Anne Skinner, dau

William.

(3) Mary, their dau., m. Begat Eggleston; he b. 1590;d. Sept. 1, 1674.

(4) Sarah, their dau., b. March 28, 1643; m. Feb. 16, 1664, John Pettibone, probably from Wales.

Emigrant—PETTIBONE. Windsor II, 562.
(1) John, probably from Wales, m. Feb. 16, 1664, Sarah, dau. Begat Eggleston; she b. March 28, 1643.
P. 198. Begat Eggleston, b. 1590; m. second, Mary Talcott; he d. Sept. 1, 1674.

(2) Samuel, Sr., their son b. Sept. 2, 1672; m. Judith Shepard; he d. Feb. 11, 1747. (See Shepard page.

Dau. b. Jan. 11, 1679.)

(2) Hepsibah, their dau., b. about 1698; m. about 1718, Chas. Humphrey (3), son Lt. Samuel (2):

Michael (1); b. in Simsbury.

(4) Hepsibah, their dau., Oct. 26, 1724; m. Sept. 25. 1740, Sgt. Elisha Cornish; she d. Feb. 25, 1755, aged 30; m. second, Mary Dyer; he b. June 5, 1722; d. April 27, 1794.

### Old Sargeant Homestaad Leicester, Mass.

Nathan Sargent, (Jonathan 3, John 2, William 1,) was born in Malden, Mass., where the emigrant William settled, August 27, 1718. From his dairy: "I came to dwell at Leicester, Feb. 28, 1741." He purchased his farm, "Chestnut Hill," of 100 acres, for £200. Deed signed before Richard Moore, Justice of the Peace of Oxford, His Majesty's Appointment. He married second, Feb. 12, 1751. Mary, dau. of Daniel Denny, a settler in Leicester, 1717, (and niece of Debora Denny, who married at Leicester, Rev. Thomas Prince, of the Old So. Church, in Boston.)

They had Samuel, born January 7, 1754, who married Mary Washburn, dau. of Capt. Seth, of the Leicester

Co.

On the early afternoon of the 19th of April, 1775, the alarm was given that the British were marching on to Concord. Before sundown the farmers and members of the Minutemen were notified, and 43 answered to the roll call and commenced their march to Cambridge. This company from the center of the town had to pass on the highway by the Sargent House. They halted there, and Nathan and his wife, finding they were short of ammunition, took the clock weights and melted them up into bullets and gave to the men. The space in the ceiling is yet to be seen where the top of the tall clock was placed, and the clock is yet in the family. Samuel was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne. His canteen was pierced by a bullet, which he saved. John Sargent, the other son, was born Oct. 24, 1759, and in July, 1780, with 17 others from the town, joined the Continental Army.

George Washington, the first time passed the house, July 1, 1775, left New York June 26, and, July 3, took command of the army at Cambridge. The second time was Oct. 22, 1789, leaving New York Oct. 15, and visited Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Mrs. Washington, her family, and retinue of servants

passed the house Dec. 9, 1775, to join her husband at Cambridge. A sycamore tree, now 25½ feet in circumference, yet is alive opposite the house, and tradition says the minutemen, Washington and his wife rested under its shade. The house is yet in good preservation where five generations have lived.



Alone it stands, so old and bare and gray, Its one huge chimney looming toward the sky; Lost in great elms that stretch their arms away Up towards the heavens; round about it lie Brown, bleak, deserted fields, where wheeling fly Sad wrens and swallows with a wistful call. In storm and sunshine, through the season's all, It stands, a dream of times now long gone by.

But it is honored; under its mossed roof Heart's beat to action—gave the nation might At Bunker's Hill and Yorktown, where pent Were Freedom's hosts, while Europe stood aloof. O, ye may pile your marbles dazzling white— This is far holier, grander monument!

### NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

President-General, MR. WALTER SETH LOGAN, of New York.

Vice-Presidents-General, Judge James Denton Hancock Franklin, Pa

Hon. Thomas Pitts, Detroit, Mich. Hon. Horace Davis, San Francisco, Cal. Judge John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J. Col. George A. Paree, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary-General Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Treasurer-General Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, 12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Registrar-General, Mr. A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

> Historian-General, Mr. George W. Bates, Detroit, Mich.

Chaplain-General Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D. Easton, Pa.

### MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF MANAGERS

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Walter Seth Logan, President-General. Walter Seth Logan, President-General.
Judge James Denton Hancock, LL.D., Vice-President General.
Judge John Whitehead, Vice-President-General.
A. Howard Clark, Register-General.
General Francis H. Appleton, Executive Committee.
General Edwin S. Greeley, Executive Committee.
Wm. W. J. Warren, Executive Committee.
Chas, Waldo Haskins, Executive Committee.
Noble D. Larner, President District of Columbia Society.
Howard Dellayers Ross, President Dellaware, Society. Howard Dellaven Ross. President Delaware Society.
Col. Albert J. Logan, President Pennsylvania Society.
General Julius J. Estley, President Vermont Society.
Wm. Burleigh, representing Washington State Society.
Wallace Donald McLean, Secretary District of Columbia. Louis H. Cornish, representing New Hampshire Society.

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Managers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the office of Walter S. Logan, President

can Revolution, held at the office of Walter S. Logan, President General, No. 27 William Street, New York, on Monday, October 14th, 1901, at three P. M.

MR. LOGAN: Mr. Burleigh is here at the request of the President of the State of Washington Society, and I am sure you will be glad to have him act as proxy for Mr. Young of that state. I have here Mr. Batcheller's authority, to appoint Mr. Cornish as his proxy. If there is no objection, Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Cornish will be welcome among us.

This meeting is an adjourned meeting, called as a substitute of the meeting appointed to be held in Saratoga on the day of the President's funeral. Instead of holding a meeting of the Board of Managers in Saratoga, as planned, all of the members of the Society, whether members of the Board of Managers or Executive Committee or not, attended at the funeral, and those of the Society, whether incliners of the Board of standards of standards of the Society for the Society of the Society of the showing. There were a considerable number, I should think one hundred, in the procession, and we were accorded a place of honor, and I think it was the general remark of everybody who saw the procession that the Sons of the American Revolution had no inconspicuous part in the sad ceremonies

I asked you to come to New York because I could do more with you when I got you here than if I had you somewhere else, and because this is the center of the universe.

The Secretary, Captain Gross, is unable to be here. I have asked my stenographer, at his request, to take the minutes of the proceedings, and Captain Gross will have them.

I think that the first thing that we should do is to ratify the appointment of the Executive Committee. When the annual convention was held in Pittsburg Col. Logan kept us going so fast that we didn't have a chance to hold a meeting of the Board of Managers there. As you know, a meeting was called in Saratoga, and this is practically the adjournment of that meet-ing. But there was no meeting of the Board of Managers after the election in Pittsburg, and before the year-book was published, and Captain Gross thought it was very important that the Ex-ecutive Committee should appear in the year-book, and he and I corresponded and took the sense of the members of the so-ciety as best we could. I think we in some way got in commu-nication with most of them, and agreed upon the names as they are in the year-book. It was an informal way of making the appointment, but it was the only way that seemed open to us. for we couldn't get the members together for a formal meeting.

The Constitution requires that seven members of the Society, with the President, shall constitute the Executive Committee. The seven members that are printed in the year-book, and who will constitute the Executive Committee are Hon. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; William W. J. Warren, of New York; Capt. Samuel Eberty Gross, of Illinois; Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Massachusetts; Gen. Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut; Charles W. Haskins, of New York; John Paul Earnest, of District of Columbia. All the members of the Board that we could get at were consulted about the appointment of these gentlemen, and all agreed to them. If it is your pleasure a matter to and all agreed to them. If it is your pleasure, a motion is in order to formally appoint them as the Executive Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the appointment of the Executive Committee, as named in the year-book, be ratified and

onfirmed. Carried.

MR. LOGAN: Now we are open for whatever other business is before the meeting. The principal thing to be done is to fix upon the place for holding the next annual congress. At the hx upon the place for holding the next annual congress. At the adjournment of the Pittsburg meeting the society was dazed. We thought we had done a pretty good thing when we had you in New York, and we were proud of it. Pittsburg made New York take a back seat, and nobody seemed to want to take the contract to try to eclipse Pittsburg. But the society has rallied, and while it was impossible at Pittsburg to get anywhere the contract that we make the contract that we would be contracted to the contract that we would be contracted to the contract that we would be contracted to the contract that we can be contracted to the contract that we would be contracted to the contract that we can be contracted to the contracted that the contracted that we can be contracted to the contracted that we can be co body to suggest that we might come, we thought some of hiring a camp in the wilderness and holding a meeting there. Now the invitations come in so thick and so fast we don't know what to do with them. My friend, Mr. Larner, of Washington, has an invitation concealed in his pocket, and Mr. Waliace McLean is here to enforce it. Gen. Greeley, of Connecticut, brings a most cordial invitation from the Connecticut Society—I think it is the largest society in the country, although Connecticut is such a small state. I have a telegram this morning from Mr. Batcheller, of New Hampshire, asking us to meet at Portsmouth. I have just received a letter from General Merrick, President of the Louisiana Sons, asking us to meet at New Orleans. The Minnesota Society say that they would be very glad to have us come to St. Paul. The Utah Society think we ought to come to Salt Lake City, and the California Society has intimated that there were two sides to the United States. I think that most of the other states and territories would invite us if given a

little more opportunity. Gentlemen, the meeting is yours.

MR. LARNER: As you struck me first, I will have my say first. With all the talk that has been made that New York was nothing in comparison with Pittsburg, etc., that leaves me to say this, which covers the whole thing, and that is, that we haven't but one city in this nation. We have a good many places with large houses and many people, but we have but one city, and we think that Washington is the place for the National Society to meet this year, if not the following year. We are prepared for you and want you to come. I have been to a great many of your meetings, and the only thing that has marred the pleasure of the entertainments has been this, you have always been in too great a hurry. If you come to Washington we don't want you to come in and go out the next day; we want you to come in one day and go out the third. We trust that if you do consent to come to Washington next year that you come with the understanding that you are to stay at least three days. Washington is a pretty city. The only trouble in the world is the Congress of the United States. We can't get anything that we want from them, and therefore we always go on our own hook, and I am here to-day for the purpose of extending



to the society an invitation from the District of Columbia So-ciety to hold your next meeting in Washington city. This in-vitation doesn't come from the committee. It comes first from vitation doesn't come from the committee. It comes first from having been duly considered by our committee, and then from a meeting of the society. It was unanimously voted, with the exception of one man—that we should ask you to come to Washington. We will let you see whether New York, Pittsburg, or anywhere else can do any better for you than Washing-

ton. (Applause.)

GEN. GREELEY: The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of Connecticut has extended to the National Society a most cordial invitation to go to New Haven to hold the next annual congress. We are prepared to receive you and weeks if need be. New Haven is known to be the most beau-tiful city in the world. The grandest views are to be seen there. We have the handsomest women and the bravest men, and besides we have Yale College to show you. I acknowledge that Washington is a great city, but there is more trouble in Washington in one day than there is in New Haven in a century, and while I acknowledge that we shall be handsomely treated if we go to Washington, still Connecticut expresses her claim and wants you to come to Connecticut.

MR. LOGAN: There is this to be said in favor of Washington, that next year Congress will be in session. President McKinley was a member of the Ohio Society. President Roose-velt is a member of the New York Society, and we shall have special facilities at Washington next year that we couldn't have another year, perhaps, and the suggestion has been made that we should let Washington see what they can do with us next year, and then put General Greeley on his mettle and see what

he can do with us the next year.

MR. WARREN: In speaking of the facilities of New Hampshire, my business frequently calls me to Portsmouth, and I wish to say that they have one of the finest hotels in New England. It has a magnificent dining-room—hardly large enough perhaps to accommodate all the delegates. It is a delightful old city, in excellent location, being about equi-distant from Boston and Portland, and some time, if not next year, I think we should be very glad to accept their invitation. I give you that information because I think they have facilities to entertain.

GEN. GREELEY: In regard to facilities. New Haven is going to entertain next week ten thousand people outside of the city, so we think we have facilities.

MR. LARNER: No place has facilities like Washington.

As you all know we have the greatest number of facilities.

have more houses than we can fill.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I don't represent anybody, and there is nobody here to represent the place for which I intend to speak. But looking at the good of the society, it seems to me that if it is expedient, the best place to hold this meeting would be in New Orleans. There is a large population, plenty of newspapers. It is the representative city of the South, and in the South we need particularly to strengthen this society. Looking at it from that point of view, it seems that it would very much strengthen us in the southern portion of our country—our common country now. our common country now.

There is another reason why it would be a good thing to do it, and that is that it is a most pleasant period to go South. You can find no pleasanter journey than down there. It is blooming with flowers, the warmth of the sun is just beginning to be felt, and I have no doubt if it were not for the expense. which is of course an item, we would probably have a much pleasanter time down in New Orleans than anywhere else. There are two objections. First, are they able to take care of us? Is that society strong enough? I know in a case of the Pennsylvania Society, we hesitated as to whether we could take care of the society when it came to us. It might be that they would do as we did, go out and get some assistance from our members.

They are very loyal and kindly. The other objection is the expense to get there. With those two exceptions, I would very much prefer New Orleans on account of the benefit to the so-

much preter New Orleans on account of the benefit to the so-ciety, than any other place.

MR. HASKINS: To meet Mr. Hancock's suggestion that it would be better for us to go South, I think New Orleans is a little too far away and we wouldn't be apt to have a large convention there. The next place to go which is adjacent to the south is Washington. It is a natural meeting place, and as we are fav-ored this year with an invitation from the capital of this country, it seems to me that with all due deference to Connecticut, this it seems to me that with all due deference to Connecticut, this society ought to take advantage of its invitation from Washington. It will do the society more good to meet in Washington than to meet in New Orleans or in Connecticut, or in California. We will have a larger convention there. I am certain that it will be a very creditable meeting in every way and it will meet Mr. Hancock's suggestion to go south, and we will have a larger convention than in New Orleans.

GEN. GREELEY: The one forcible argument that has been presented is the good of the society, and that is what I have most at heart. I must confess that the capital of the nation ought to be the best place to meet but I will give way on one condition, that I shall have the support next year, if I am permitted to make an invitation, to come to Connecticut.

MR. LARNER: The District of Columbia Society renews its

MR. McLEAN: I have very little that I can add to what Mr. Larner has already said, but following the same line of thought, I don't believe it is necessary to go to Connecticut to build up the society, as they have a thousand members. Wash-

ington is built up now to nearly 450 members, in one city.

I will give you in brief the plan of procedure if you come to Washington. Our idea is to give you a three days' entertainment, the usual business session for two days. Then one day to Mt. Vernon, chartering a boat and carrying the Marine Band, and after an appropriate ceremony at the tomb of Washington, to have an old-fashioned shad bake. We then propose to show you the entire city of Washington by our seeing-car system. We then want to take you to Arlington in carriages and of course we intend to have a banquet which may not equal the Waldorf, but which will have the finest speakers in the to scour the country for the cream of the speakers.

MR. CLARK: Everyone knows the city of Washington. I think that we feel that is the proper place for the society to go

next April. We certainly appreciate as a Board these invita-tions from other cities, from New Haven, from Portsmouth, and from New Orleans, and I think we ought to express by a vote our thanks to these societies. I should like to have the

vote our thanks to these societies. I should like to have the pleasure of making a motion that the next Congress should meet in Washington.

MR. ROSS: I am surprised that the gentlemen present have overlooked one point in the selection of the next Congress and one great advantage in going to Washington, and that is in passing through the state of Delaware, and therefore it gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the motion of Mr. Clark.

MR. LOGAN: Are you ready for the question? It is moved and seconded that the next National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution be held in the City of Washington

the American Revolution be held in the City of Washington and that the National Society accept the invitation of the Disict of Columbia Society to meet there. Carried. COL LOGAN: I move that the thanks of the Board of Man-

agers be extended to the other state societies for their invitation

to hold the meeting there.

MR. LOGAN: It is moved and seconded that the thanks MR. LOGAN: It is moved and seconded that the thanks of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee be extended to the State Societies, other than the District of Columbia Society, who have invited us to hold the next annual Congress in their states, and our regret that circumstances made it impossible for us to accept their invitation for next year, but

we hope to be able to do so at some future time. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the Board of
Managers be extended to the District of Columbia Society for

managers be extended to the District of Columbia Society for the invitation which was so enthusiastically accepted.

MR. CLARK: The Congress in Detroit in 1899, voted to present medals to those members who served in the War with Spain, There is some little difficulty in deciding who are entitled to those medals. The Society voted that they should be awarded only to members who were actually under service from the United States. There were a number of applications from other members. There were a number in Ohio who did good service to the state but were not United States. The service to the state but were not United States officers. It works all right to restrict the medal to those who were actually in the United States service and I simply brought it up to see whether the committee and Board would continue that rule.

MR. GREELEY: I think it ought to be continued. fully discussed at the time the resolution was offered and passed and I think we would better let it rest where it is. It is broad

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: President McKinley was a member of our Society. I believe he held it in the highest honor. It seems to me it would be no more than right that this Board of Managers should pass a resolution or resolutions in relation to his death and especially in connection with the society itself. It was a high honor to us, and he held it to be a high honor to himself.

GENERAL APPLETON: I move that the President of the National Society have full powers to appoint a committee of three of which he shall be chairman, to take the matter in consideration and have full powers.

MR. LOGAN: It is moved and seconded that a commit-tee of three be appointed to draft resolutions in respect to the death of President McKinley.

(Discussion.)

The motion as passed was amended to read as follows: RESOLVED. That a committee of three, of which the President-



General shall be the chairman, be appointed to draft resolutions in respect to the death of President McKinley.

Judge Whitehead, Judge Hancock, Mr. Charles Haskins, and Gen. Francis Appleton, were appointed members of the committee.

MR. ROSS: The National Committee on Publication has un-

dertaken the publication of a National Register and they propose to have this register published and ready for distribution by the 22nd of February if possible. They have turned the matter over to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, as publisher of the work. He will be assisted and the work will be edited by our Registrar General and I think in this conneciton Mr. Cornish might say a word along this line and that we might have your endorsement or suggestion as to the further conduct of the work. I would therefore like to call on Mr. Cornish to present a resolution which the committee has prepared.

MR. CORNISH: Gentlemen, probably first I would better

make some explanation as to the publication of the work.

As you understand, the committee of which Mr. Ross is chair-

man, met with great encourament at our last congress in Pittsburg. It was resolved that he could have the privilege if he

would publish the work without any expense to them.

When I was at Pittsburg, President-General Logan said that during his administration he wanted to perform one thing by which he could be remembered, and he said that the publication of this Register would be the best thing he could do. The book is going through and President-General Logan is going to back me up.

We have sent out to most of the states a circular asking for subscriptions. We are going to give you a book that is worth about \$5 for \$2. It will be a book of something over 1,200 pages, handsomely illustrated. It will take 1,000 pages to give the names and genealogy of the members of the society. We the names and genealogy of the members of the society. We have sent out something about eight thousand circulars. The returns so far are beyond our expectations.

In New York State, 35 per cent. of its members have subscribed as individuals. The Committee have set the price at \$2, so now we are circularizing the individuals, and from the appearance of things we will probably get in three or four thousand subscribers. What we propose to do is to have those societies who have done anything, turn in cuts, descriptions, etc. We want t history of the society, showing what has been done. We want to make a

We think to put a copy of this book into the libraries will very much increase our membership. We have subscriptions from the following, Walter S. Logan, the libraries of Connecticut, Howard De Haven Ross, Delaware, etc.

Any gaurantee that the states have made in the way of taking a certain number of books they need not hold themselves responsible for, but we depend on them to do what they can towards the dissemination of this book. In each state there has been a member appointed as the committee man of that state. From him we ask a list of names of people whom he thinks are will-ing to contribute to the the illustrating of the book. We have to put in pictures of President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, etc., and he is looking outside for subscriptions.

The resolution is as follows:

(Copy).

The General Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society, in session at New York Oct. 14, 1901. heartily endorse the Report of the publication Committee and call on the State Societies to urge their membership to make individual subscriptions to the work, and otherwise assist in its distribution.

We feel that this work will do more towards making the Soeiety known and increasing its membership, than any other effort yet made by the National Society. In view of the fact that the cost of the National Register is definitely fixed at \$2.00 per copy. State Societies who have subscribed for certain numbers at a different price, may modify or cancel their present arrangement, if they desire to do so.

Discussion, in which Col. Logan, Mr. Warren, Gen. Estey,

took part. GEN. ESTEY: It seems to me that this can be simplified by any state. Their secretary can be instructed to inform the members that their subscriptions are to be released. circulars would be then plain and clear to every member of the society. Our society in Vermont haven't been together since the question was raised. As President of the society, I communicated with the Executive Committee, and as we had some money in the Treasury, we decided that we as the Executive Committee of the society, would subscribe for a sufficient number of copies to supply every member of the society without any subscription on his part.

We should be very glad indeed to take up the matter and have the libraries of Vermont supplied by the Vermont Society rather than by any individual or individuals. It would put the society in a better position in the state to have "This book is presented to the library by the Vermont Society of the S. A.

R." inscribed in the books. This would be constantly before the poeple who consult the libraries.

The Vermont Society is prepared to say that we will look after and supply the public libraries of the state and the libraries of the schools of the state.

Similar expressions were made by Col. A. J. Logan and Judge Hancock of the Pennsylvania Society.

MR. HASKINS: I don't think there is any particular ac-tion to take on this discussion so I would like to move the resolution Mr. Cornish read.

The resolution was seconded by Gen. Greeley and carried.

Gen. Estey then moved to adjourn.

On the evening of the 14th the Board of Managers of the National Society were entertained by President-General Walter Seth Logan at the Colonial Club, in his usual felicitious manner. Where Mrs. Donald McLean sits is the head of the table; at her Where Mrs. Donaid McLean sits is the head of the table, a fer right sat Judge John Whitehead and at her left Hon. Edwin Warfield; at Mr. Logan's right sat Mrs. Ammon. Regent of the Pittsburg Chapter, D. A. R.; at his left Mrs. Albert J. Logan, wife of the President of the Pennsylvania Society, S. A. R.; following along the right of the President-General came General Francis II. Appleton, of Massachusetts; General Edwin S. Greeley, of Connecticut; A. Howard Clark, of Washington; Mrs. Wakeman, Chapter Regent D. A. R., of Connecticut; Mrs. Wakeman, Chapter Regent D. A. R., of Connecticut; Wallace Donald McLean, of Washington; Louis H. Cornish, of New York; Guy E. Wells, of Delaware; Mr. Wakeman, of Connecticut; Miss Myra Martin, of New York; Col. Albert J. Logan, of Pennsylvania; Howard De Haven Ross, of Delaware; Mrs. W. W. J. Warren, of New York.

To the left of the President-General next to Mrs. A. J. Logan, sat Noble D. Larner, of Washington; Mrs. Walker, of Chicago; General Julius I. Estev of Vermont: Mrs. Barrlet, of New

General Julius J. Estey, of Vermont; Mrs. Bartlett, of New York; Mr. Ammon of Pennsylvania; Donald McLean, of New York; Mrs. Girard, of Connecticut; Dr. Chauncey B. Forward. President of the Forward Reduction Co., of Texas; Mrs. Louis H. Cornish, of New York; W. W. J. Warren, of New York; Miss Whitehead, of Morristown, N. J.; Judge James Denton

Hancock, LL.D., of Pennsylvania.

The floral decorations were magnificent and the chef of the Colonial Club covered himself with glory. The material things were perfect, and you can imagine that from such an assemblage, with Walter S. Logan to draw them out, rare treats of oratory were freely distributed. The ladies could not escape and their share was fully as creditable as that of the sterner sex.

### FORT WASHINGTON

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, (with the co-operation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.) has secured from James Gordon Bennett, Esq., a gift of \$1,500 for the erection of a Memorial on the site of Fort Washington, New York City, and the Memorial is to be dedicated under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution on the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Fort Washington, Saturday, November 16, 1901. The site of Fort Washington and the place of celebration is on the western side of Fort Washington Avenue, Manhattan Island, in line with 183d street.

A General Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the Board of Management of the Sons of the American Revolution, a committee from the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and other citizens to the number of 50, has been formed, with Walter S. Logan, Esq., President of the S. A. R., as Chairman. This General Committee has been divided into 12 sub-committees, as follows: Monument and Unveiling; Programme and Speakers; Military and Music; Refreshments and Entertainment of Invited Guests: Church Service: Invi-tations; Tent, Seats and Stand: Printing, Badges and Press; Exhibition of Relics; Historical Markers: Police; and Reunion of Descendants.

The duties assigned to each sub-committee will be communicated to the Chairman of the same, who will in turn inform the members. The exercises of November 16th, as outlined at the present time, will be as follows:

TI A. M. Memorial service in Holyrood P. E. Church, 181st Street and Broadway (within the line of out-works of the Fort). All Saints' Day in the Church Calendar. Bishop Potter and Dean Hoffman thought to be available as participants.

Clergymen, speakers and distinguished guests, to the number of 25 or 30, to be assembled in Mr. Hennett's house near the Fort (if the house can be obtained), or at restaurant near Fort Tryon, half a mile north, and entertained at luncheon.

Troops to land at King's Bridge, distant about 3 miles, and preceded by band, march as nearly as practicable down the route



followed by the Continental Army on Evacuation Day, 1783, as far as Fort Washington. On entering the limits of the Fort, an American Flag to be hoisted to the mast-head by Christopher R. Forbes, whose ancestor hoisted the flag at the Battery on Evacuation Day, 1783, and artillery salute to be fired. 2.00 P. M.

After arrival of Troops, dedication ceremonies to begin in tent on site of the Fort. Tent to hold 1,000 or more. Speakers' stand to be erected outside also, in case mild weather permits or large crowd necessitates open-air speaking. Salute at unveiling of Memorial.

3.30 P. M.

At close of exercises, reunion of descendants of defenders of Fort Washington.

Exhibition of relics of Fort Washington, of which there are many, in Guild Room of Holyrood Church.

Sites of bastions and neighboring earthworks to be marked by sign boards, and to be visited at any time during the day.

The Board of Management of the

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, desires, by this Minute, adopted October 4th, 1901, to express in behalf of the Society its great respect for the memory of its late Compatriot.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., who died in New York City, May 30th, 1901, in the 69th year of

GENERAL WILSON had been a member of this Society since December 27th, 1891, by virtue of his descent from William Moulder, Sr., a Lieutenant in the Continental Army during the American Revolution; and, with the intermission of a single year, had been a member of the Board of Management since February, 1894.

A graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, he participated in most of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac in the War for the Preservation of the Union, and, by his valiant services on the field of action, won the brevet rank of Brigadier-General in both the Regular and Volunteer

Armies of the United States.

Inspired by the highest ideals of patriotism, and devoted to the Flag to maintain whose integrity he had risked his life, he communicated his enthusiasm to others, and, by his counsel and example, effectively promoted the work of this Society.

His memory will affectionately be cherished by his Compatriots,

who sorrow for the lost companionship of a true American citizen, a brave soldier, a Christian gentleman, and an ever loyal friend.

STEPHEN MOTT WRIGHT, WM. H. KELLY, EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has just issued its "Register for 1901," an elegantly bound volume of nearly 200 pages. The committee on publica-tion of this handsome book is Herbert W. Kimball, Francis H. Lincoln and Henry A. May. The frontispiece is a beautiful engraving of "The Lexington Minute Man," showing the statue showing the statue erected at Lexington. The book contains a list of the state officers from the formation of the society, in 1889, the constitution and by-laws, an interesting and very full historical report, a list of members, a record of revolutionary ancestors, a list

a list of members, a record of revolutionary ancestors, a list of the chapters and much general information. Bound in this volume also is the register of S. A. R. markers placed at the graves of soldiers and sailors of the revolutionary war.

The Massachusetts State Society, S. A. R. now contains 15 chapters. Old Salem Chapter, Boston Chapter and George Washington Chapter, of Springfield, all chartered Oct. 13, 1895: Old Middlesex Chapter, of Lowell: Old Essex Chapter, of Lynn; Old Suffolk Chapter, of Chelsea: Old Second Colony Chapter, of Whitman; Worcester Chapter, Newtowne Chapter, of Newton; Berkshire Chapter, of Pittsfield; Robert Treat Paine Chapter, of Taunton: Watertown Chapter. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of Hingham, and Malden Chapter. Affiliated with the Massachusetts State Society, though not a Chapter, is the Paul Jones Club, of Portsmouth, N. H.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MAJOR HALSTED.

Major George B. Halsted, son of Oliver S. Halsted, the fourth Mayor of Newark, was burned to death September 6 in his cottage, "The Hermitage," at Lake Minnetonka, Minn. The fire started during the night and the building was burned to the ground. His charred body was found in the ruins the next morning.

Major Halsted was well known in Newark. He was born in Elizabeth, then Elizabethtown, about 1827. His mother, previous to her marriage, was Miss Mary Hatfield. George Halsted graduated from Princeton College, and was admitted to the bar of this State, but never practised his profession.

He served with distinction during the Rebellion, first as an officer in the navy, from April, 1861, to November 9 of the same year. Then on Kovember 11 be joined the army, in which he served until March 12, 1865. He was on the staff of General Phil Kearny, and was also adjutant-general of the United States Volunteers. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritori-

Major Halsted was directly descended from Revolutionary stock on both his father's and mother's sides. He was a mem-ber of the Sons of the Revolution, the New Jersey Historical Society and the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was one of the original founders in this State.

He was well known for his great courage and aggressiveness under all circumstances. The fighting quality was the chief

characteristic of his entire family.

Major Halsted never married, and some twenty years ago left Newark to go West and occupy the estate on which he has

just lost his life.

This estate was a well-known clearing near Zumbra, at the head of the lake, and was originally owned by his brother, Captain Frank M. Halsted. The house was famous for autographs of prominent people, which were written on the walls and cellings. There were also many curios and other articles of interest in the building.

Major Halsted's death makes the third that has taken place in his immediate family from violent causes. He is survived by two sisters, still living in Elizabeth, and another brother.

N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.

During the week wherein the President, Mr. McKinley, lay prone, stricken and suffering, the Nation was on its knees in prayer for his recovery. Now that God has seen fit to take him unto Himself and "gather him unto his Fathers," the country is bowed in an anguished sense of loss, and all classes of American citizens,-all men, women and children-grieve together.

Remembering that the Daughters of the American Revolution are descendants of the Forefathers who made this a Nation, who died that it might live, it seems not unfitting that members of the Society D. A. R. should testify their grief at the death of the Nation's Head, by wearing an unostentatious evidence of mourning. The Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, therefore suggest that each member of the Chapter wear a small badge of mourning upon the left breast, for a period of thirty days from this, the date of the President's death, September 14. 1901. Such badge may consist of a small piece of crepe, or soft black material, pined by the insignia of the D. A. R. or the pin of the N. Y. C. C. D. A. R., or by a miniature Flag of the Nation.

Commingling with the horror of the dastard deed which brought death to the Country's Chief, and the natural distress of all citizens, is a peculiar and poignant grief felt by women. One of their Sister-women is cruelly bereft—she may well ery aloud: "Was ever sorrow like unto my sorrow?" The lover who became a husband, the husband who remained a lover, the man perfect in his relations to the woman, torn from the arms of a wife whose sole source of light and life he has been!

Let every woman pray for peace to that bereaved heart! On September 7, immediately following the shooting of the President, the Regent of the N. Y. C. C. D. A. R. sent the following telegram to Mrs. McKinley:

"Four hundred New York women, who are your sister-Americans, share to-day your anxiety and your prayers for

the President's recovery."
(Signed) E. McLean (Mrs. Donald McLean), Regent New York City Chapter, Daughters American Revolution.

Expressions of the present profound sympathy of the Chap-ter will be duly forwarded at the proper time.

I, your Regent, stretch forth my hands to every member of our N. Y. C. C. D. A. R., that together, we may sorrow in this hour of our Country's woe, and pray for our Country's weal.

EMILY N. RITCHIE MCLEAN (Mrs. Donald McLean),

Regent N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., September 14, 1901.

### WADSWORTH CHAPTER.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 8, 1901.

Will the Spirit of '76 please find a place in its columns for the following resolutions upon the death of President McKinley. adopted by the Chapter at its last meeting, October 5.
FRANCES PELTON, Secretary.

"We the members of Wadsworth Chapter D. A. R. desire to place upon record our deep sense of the loss sustained by this

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nation in the assassination of its President, William McKinley. Lofty as was his character, and eminent as were his services as soldier and statesman, it is to his memory as an ideal American, as a faithful and tender husband that we bring our tribute to-day. In our sympathy with Mrs. McKinley, it is our earnest prayer that this sacrifice be not in vain, but may yet engender a higher reverence for law, a greater horror of anarchy among all our people. May this nation, that he loved so well, go forward along the path he would have led, strong in liberty, a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Died in East Lexington, Mass., July 8, 1901, Mr. Joseph Van Ness, aged 51 years and 7 months.

Mr. Joseph Van Ness was a son of James Van Ness and Elizabeth Robb, born in Andover, Mass., December 13, 1849. He attended the State University of Illinois and was graduated with honor from Cornell University, class of '78. He was publisher of a successful trades paper, "Superintendent and Foreman" in behalf of the boot and shoe interests of New England. He married Miss Sarah Bowman, a descendant of an honored and respected old Lexington family, and they have made their home since 1804 at their beautiful estate, "Fieldstone," in East Lexington, Mass.

Those who knew Mr. Van Ness best say that he was filled with that broad and noble charity which is ever kind to all, and his love for nature led him to leave the tract of land at the junction of Pleasant street and Watertown road to the town of Lex-ington for a park, to be known as the "Bowman Park," it hav-Bowman family, of which his wife was a member. Mrs. Van Ness has the heartfelt sympathy of a large circle of friends. It was she who founded the society of the D. A. R. in Lexington, and who is now its respected regent.

### To Perfect the Family Tree

WANTED.-The names of wife and children and brothers and sisters of John Osbourne, who "pledged his faith for the defence of America's liberty, June 5, 1777, in a Company of Artillery," as per records of Historical Society, Philadelphia. It is desired to know the connection, if any, between this John and the

Mary who married Isaac Dehaven,
Miss L. G. Yocum, Angleton, Tex.
Wanten.—Who were the ancestors of Mayor John Farrar, of Framingham, Mass., Major of 3rd Regiment of Middx Co., Mass., Militia in 1757? Had a brother Joseph and a sister Margaret, was twice married, first to Martha Swift, second to Deborah Winch. A reasonable sum would be paid for above information.

109 BENEFIT STREET.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

28

Allow me to correct a mistake in the August number of your Allow the to correct a mistake in the August number of your paper. In the Genealogical Guide you say John Green, of Providence. It should be John Greene. His children were John, born 1620; Peter, b. 1628; James, b. 1626; Thomas, b. 1628; Joan, b. 1630; Mary, b. 1633. He died at Warwick, 1658. My authority for the above is the "Greenes of Warwick in Colonial History," by Henry E. Turner, M.D., page five.

The descendants of the Rhode Island Greenes are very particular about the final e that you have left out in your Guide.

ticular about the final e that you have left out in your Guide. Austin's Dictionary also has the Greene family of Warwick,

Please correct the spelling in the next paper.

Sincerely yours, Abby Greene Harris Ames, Providence, R. I., Sept. 11, 1901.

(Mrs. Samuel Ames.) FIELDSTONE, EAST LEXINGTON, Aug. 16, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76.

In your last Spirit or '76 in mentioning the Gittings family you seemed to have overlooked the arrival of "John Gittings, Margaret, his wife, and three servants," which the records of Annapolis, Maryland, show to have arrived with "Phillip Calvert," Lord Baltimore, 1659. John Gittings, Clerk of Upper House of Burgesses—Md. Hist. Records. October 27, 1664, the second John Gittings arrived. The name is also spelled Giddens

and Giddings. I presume you wish your records to be as complete as possi-ble, and being my lineal ancestor, on the maternal side. I noticed your omission.

Sincerely, SARAH BOWMAN VAN NESS, CONCORD, N. H., October 9, 1901.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR.—Please insert the following wants in your column "To Perfect the Family Tree."

1. Kingsbury-Silsbee. Wanted the address of some descendant of Dr. Andrew and Sally (Silsbee) Kingsbury. They had four or more children, viz., Horace. Harriet, Mary and Eliza. They are said to have once lived in Monroe County, N. Y. I want the record of this family for the Silsbee Gene.

2. Silshee-Owen. Wanted the ancestry of George Washing Silshee, who married at Tyrone, N. Y., Roxanna Owen, daughter Frederick and Mary. She was born June, 1812; died, 1885. Geo. W. died August, 1851, Hamburg, Mich. They had t. James, 2. Frederick R., who married at Northfield Ch., Mich., September, 1857, Eliza E. Noonan, and had Josephine and Eliz-

abeth, 3, Henry, 4, Eliza, 5, Huldah, 6, Hannah. Any dates or addresses will be of value.

3. Silshee—Pease. Wanted the ancestry and record of Solomon Silshee, Reading, N. Y., who married Huldah Pease. She was born 1804, daughter of Peter and Huldah (Stebbins) Pease, I want dates, names, places of birth, death and marriage. Cannot some one who is tracing Pease family assist me?

### Correspondence

Concord, N. H. To SPIRIT OF '70.

I send you, with Mrs. Rowe's permission, the enclosed letter, thinking it will be of interest to your readers.

Yours truly JOSEPH F. FOLSOM.

23 GROVE AVE., TORONTO, CANADA.

REV. JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM.

DEAR SIR.—Your kind letter and SPIRIT OF '76 duly received, please accept thanks for both. Though of N. E. Loyalist Stock, and a member of the "United Empire Loyalists' Association of Ontario," I was much interested in reading the SPIRIT OF '76. and would like to know if the copies containing "A" and "B of the Genealogical Guide can still be obtained, as my grand-father's name was Anderson, of New York, and grandmother was a Butts, of Boston. Members of both families were prominent in church and other public matters late in 1600, and early

in 1700. A friend knowing me to have Johnson and Brant blood in my veins, kindly sent me a clipping containing your article, which deeply interested me. I am sorry not to know more of those far away ancestors, but have heard from my mother—long since dead—that her grandmother was a daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant, and in an old history of Canada, is a quaint picture of Sir William, over which on the margin of the page is written, "The father of Grandmother Mitchell." My great-grandmother as "Elizabeth Bertrand," was married (I think in Montreal), to Doctor David Mitchell, on the 20th

of July, 1776. Dr. Mitchell was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and soon after his arrival in this country was appointed Surgeon-General to the Indian Department of Canada, with headquarters at Mackinae, then a British Fort. The house he built is, I believe, still standing, and is one of the "show places" of that charming summer resort. I have a small piece of the carved wood taken from above the mantel of one of the fireplaces. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell had a large family, all long since dead. One son, James, an officer in the British Navy, was killed in a battle at sea. Their eldest daughter, Louisa (my mother's mother), was born September 23, 1777, married Ensign, afterwards Captain James Matthew Hamilton, of H. M. 5th Foot and 7th Dragoons, November 15, 1702, and she died of consumption in England December 23, 1802. They were married by Dr. Mitchell, who was a Justice of the Peace, as there were no ministers of any denomination in that part of the country at that time. Soon after this the regiment was ordered to Niagara, and they were there married by the Rev. Robert Addison, in old St. Mark's Military Church. I think the first marriage recorded. Two children were born in this country, but only one of their four (my mother), lived beyond infancy. Not long after Captain Hamilton was ordered to England, and they had miniature likenesses taken and sent back to Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, which have come down to my sister and me. grandmother seems to have been very fair and sweet to look upon. In about 1813 or 14 my mother came out in obedience to the wishes of her grandparents to reside with them. The jour-In about 1813 or 14 my mother came out in obedience to ney occupied about a year from the time of leaving London till reaching Mackinac. Nice looking young ladies from England were not plentiful in those days, and Captain T. G. Anderson, of the Indian Department, soon found that Miss Hamilton



was the one woman in all the world for him. They were soon after married, Dr. Mitchell performing the ceremony. Mrs. Mitchell died at Mackinac, and the family were scattered, the doctor and two sons settled at Penetangneshine, where the doctor died, aged 80 years. There are many of their descendants residing in Canada and the United States. Apologizing for taking up your valuable time, and trusting I have not wearied you with my wanderings in the nast. I am,

Truly, (Mrs.) SOPHIA ROWE, September 18, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR .- May I correct a statement contained in your issue of August of this year, page 185, concerning an association called the "Order of the Crown." This order, which is purely hon-orary, did not have its origin in California, nor is it in any sense an emanation from the Society of Colonial Dames. It was an emanation from the Society of Colonial Daines. It was founded in the East several years ago by an estimable lady of high social distinction. It is thoroughly organized, has a "Founders' Council," which has representation in very many, if not in every State in the Union, a constitution and by-laws, a National Board of Managers, an Insignia, and a large membership, which includes many of the representative women of our country. Of the article referred to as having appeared in a San Francisco journal, I have nothing to say, as the liberty of the press is quite remarkable.

Respectfully, "A Subschings."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14, 1901.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, ESQ., 140 Nassau St., New York.

DEAR SER—Herewith please find \$1.00 to pay for the SPIRIT OF

'76 for the ensuing year.

The paper is read in my family with great interest, and the work you are doing to perpetuate the patriotic history of the days of the American Revolution is one greatly to be commended. I am very sincerely,

ALANSON HOSMER PHELPS. GLOBE, ARIZ., Sept. 24, 190.

L. H. CORNISH, Esq. DEAR SIR-Send you \$1.00 for one year's subscription the Spirit of '76. We have a small society S. A. R. here in the Terr., of which I am a member. The copy you sent this morning I find interesting, hence my subscription

Respectfully, Geo. W. P. HUNT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1901.

COMPATRIOT.—Enclosed please find \$1. for which kindly send me Vol. VIII. of the Spirit of '76, and oblige. I have all the preceding.

Yours, etc.,

H. O. Hall, Army Med. Museum.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, New York, N. Y. My DEAR COMPATRIOT.-Statement received, and renewal enclosed herewith.

Needless to add that we of the Pacific Slope have naught but the kindliest feelings and best wishes for your excellent publi-

Very faithfully yours, E. Weldon Young, President Wash. Soc., S. A. R. NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1901.

MY DEAR MR. CORNISH .- I take pleasure in enclosing herewith check for renewal of my subscription to the SPERIT OF '76. read each number with a great deal of interest, and wish it could be read regularly by each member of our various State societies. With best wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely yours.

Edward Payson Cone.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

Inspector General's Office.
St. Paul, Minn., August 14, 1901.
Mr. Louis H. Cornist, corner Nassau and Beekman Sts., Morse
Building, Rooms 27 and 28. New York, N. Y.
Sir.—I shall leave here about the 31st instant to join my regi-

ment. 4th U. S. Infantry, in the Province of Cavite, Philippine

Islands.

Please change address from "Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.," to read. "Manila, P. I." Respectfully,
PHILIP READE, Major 4th U. S. Infantry

[He will arrive in plenty of time to select a box of good Ma-nila eigars for our Christmas, and about that time we usually have a hankering for such things.-Ed.].

September 27, 1901. MR. CORNISH. DEAR SIR.-Of course I want to continue my subscription. must apologize for having forgotten your notice. I have all of

the numbers from 1896 to date, and value them. I have them bound, putting two years' in each volume. I think they are trust-worthy United States history, and like all really true good things their value is not appreciated. Enclose please find check, and oblige,

SARAH WILLIS CASE September 11, 1901.

L. H. CORNISH.

DEAR SIE.-I take pleasure in sending the dollar for the SPIRIT or '76 for the coming year. I have taken the paper since its first issue, and am very glad that I have the complete set so far.

WM. L. MAN,

Per P. H. Man.

110 West 109st St., City,

GENTLEMEN .- Enclosed find P. O. for one dollar for the Spirit OF '76. The family must have it; they can do with out beefsteak but not without the SPIRIT OF '76.

Your friend, A. K. RODGERS.

HELENA, MONT., July 27, 1901.

L. H. CORNISH, New York.

MY DEAR CORNISH.—Here's your \$1.00 for the Spirit 'or which has come regularly each month for so long that we would be out of gear should your cogs slip, and we fail to receive it. We expect to continue taking to the close of the Yours truly, H. B. PALMER.

DENVER, COLO., August 8, 1901.

L. H. CORNISH.

I find I did not send my letter, now enclosed. I wish to thank you for continuing to send my paper without first getting your subscription.

Very truly,

H. М. Нооситом.

DENVER, Col., May 7, 1901.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.

GENTLEMEN.—Find herein one dollar to subscription for

1901. Why do you not send some one of your staff to Boston and them write the story of the British march. From Washington Elm, Cambridge to Emerson's Concord, there are about Elm, Cambridge to Emerson's Concord, there are about thirty-five houses standing that were there that eventful morning of the country's history. My daughter visited there two years ago and brought me twenty-six pictures, including my old home, Fish's Hill, one mile above Lexington. Under the elm, still standing, Maj. Pitman and Col. Smith ate their breakfast; the troops rested one-half hour at that point. The next hour Capt. Hayard, of Acton, was killed. Three British died in our house and were buried on the Bedford road just below the house in our wood let. My dangetter road, just below the house in our wood lot. My daughter found the stones I placed over the graves many years ago, and brought me pictures of graves. Just above were five other single graves. It would be interesting to many members of

single graves. It would S. A. R. in Colorado. Very truly,
H. M. Houghton.

The house was built in 1720 by Thaddeus Reed. His sons and grandson were in the battle of Lexington.

[We would like to do this, but the Consolidated Railroad of New England will not give us a pass. The hotels of Boston will want pay for our feed. The photographs, if we take them, will cost \$10. The cuts of the 35 houses at \$2 each would cost \$70; and we have but \$10 worth of subscribers in Colorado.—En.] Colorado.-En.]

Publishers Spirit of '76, New York, N. Y.
FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., Sept. 15, 1901. GENTLEMEN.—Please send me a sample copy of SPIRIT OF '76, also please inform me where to apply for information concerning membership in "The Sons of the American Revolution."

Respectfully,

EDW. Y. MILLER.

[For membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, apply to the Secretary of the Illinois Society, J. D. Vandercook, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.—En.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1901.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

GENTLEMEN.-Will you please advise me if membership to the S. A. R. can or ever could have been obtained through col-lateral descent—or necessarily lineal. Can or could member-ship ever have been obtained to the S. R. through collateral

If there is an issue of your paper covering this point, kindly forward same to me and I will remit for it on receipt.

Yours very truly.

GEO. R. RANDALL. [Membership in the S. A. R. cannot nor ever could be had through collateral descent. In the S. R. it could at one time, but cannot at present.—En.]

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Messrs. Annin & Co., the flag makers, will have ready, about January first, small silk flags (blue, buff and white,) fac-similes of the S. A. R. Banner for banquets and other festival occasions of our Society. Order from them now, that you may not be disappointed. They have lately made several large bunting flags for the S. A. R. and also silk banners for the Society. Mr. Ames, one of the firm, is a member of the S. A. R.

### IMPORTANT.

Those who wish to be represented in the National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution, in a special way, by illustration or biography, and the State Societies who intend to send in illustrations for the book, must have them in the publishers hands not later than December 1st.

### MISS H. M. FISHER GENEALOGIST

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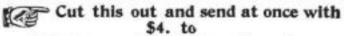
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Special Edition for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution



P. O. Box 587 NEW HAVEN, Ct.

See Adv. "A Genealogical Success," this issue.

## "PUTNAM'S" ANCESTRAL CHARTS:

(Concrete terrete terr

So Arranged as to Show any Number of Generations, and Record of Ancestral Honors, Heirlooms, Portraits, Coat-

Armor, etc.

Price, \$1.00

At the World's Columbian Exposition the publishing company of which Mr. Putnam was the head received a medal and award. Among other books and forms Putnam's Ascestral Charis were exhibited. The wording of the award was as follows:—

ne wording of the award was as follows:

"For charts, records, printed books, etc., exhibited to libustrate
methods and systems employed in gatherine, compiling, and printing
generalized and interoval works. The systems are thorough and
mails understood, and the methods of filing for reference and compiling for printing have been perfected to a high degree, sistematly that
of Rhen Putnum. \* \* The exhibit imparts valuable information
as to how ancestral and interior late are gathered, consistently find
printed, and is a comprehensive expose of the thorough methods and
systems adorted by the exhibitors for the correct and rapid execution of such work.

### THESE CHARTS MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDING ANCESTRAL LINES. ANY NUMBER OF GENERATIONS MAY BE RECORDED.

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THE JOSEPH BRUEN HOUSE, REVOLUTION-ARY HOMESTEAD AT BOTTLE HILL, NOW MADISON, N. J.

This old house is a relic of Revolutionary times, still standing in the Borough of Madison, formerly Bottle Hill, N. J. During the war it was the homestead of Joseph Bruen, a minute man who served in that capacity with bravery and distinction. It remains in an excellent state of preservation, and at present is the home of John C. Bruns, one of the oldest citizens of the Borough.

It was on the morning of the 23d of June, 1780, that the booming signal gun on the Short Hills, announced the approach of a strong force of the enemy, and called the farmers of the region to join the little army under Gen. Greene, at Springfield, in resisting the attack. Mr. Bruen seized his gun and went to the fray, doing his part as one of the "hornets", as Knyphausen styled them, which, esconced in every tree and bush, poured a deadly fire upon the British column.

Mr. Bruen's little boy, Ichabod, then six years old, was in school at the time of the alarm. The school-house was situated upon the spot where at present stands the Madison Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The teacher was the Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Bottle Hill. His assistant in the school was a young graduate of Princeton College, named Ashbel Green, the son of Rev. Jacob Green, of Hanover, familiarly known as "Parson Green." Young Green dismissed the school, seized a musket, and went to the battle, where he distinguished himself by conduct which won mention from the commander in his report of the action. Ashbel Green became afterwards the President of Princton College,

Little Ichabod Bruen hurried home from the schoolhouse and found that his mother had the ox team before the door, and was loading it with furniture to remove to a place of safety in the woods. Happily the British were checked and flight was unnecessary. It illustrates the dangers of the war which threatened the people with the loss of their homes, for wherever the British and Hessians went, they burned every house. The farmers thus realized that the fight was not only for country, but for "home" and the sooner they went to meet the enemy, the more they would have left at the homestead.

Ichabod Bruen was living in 1855 at the age of 81, and narrated these circumstances with the utmost clearness of recollection. The account taken down from his lips as told above, is thus the story of an eyewitness of these memorable events.

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE.

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Sung at York, Va., 1781.

Hymn sung at the Thanksgiving celebration near York, Va., before the Division of American Light Infantry, under the command of the Marquis de La Fayette, Nov., 1781. The sermon was by Israel Evans, A. M., Chaplain to the troops of New Hampshire.

> To him who led in ancient days The Hebrew tribes, your anthems raise; The God who spoke from Sinai's hill Protects his chosen people still.

Not to ourselves success we owe By help divine we crush'd the foe, In sword and shield who vainly trust Shall soon be humbled to the dust.

How vain all arms, the shield or spear, Unless the foul disdains to fear; But terror must their hearts annoy Who came to murder and destroy.

Those leaders fam'd, untaught to bow— Where are those hostile captains now?— The soldier rough, in steel arrayed, Where is the sleeping soldier laid?

Lost !—to the lands of darkness fled, Or captive to your standards led, Behold that boasting, bloody band Who came to waste your native land:

Praise Him who gives us to repell The powers of Britain and of Hell, With thankful hearts his goodness own, And bow before Jehovah's throne.

(Title page of Sermon.)

Discourse delivered near York, in Virginia, on the memorial occasion of the surrender of the British Army to the allied forces of America and France. By Israel Evans, A. M. I. Samuel VII, 12. Also preached, Philadelphia, 13 Dec., 1781, Printed, Philadelphia, 1782. (46 pages.)

1782. (46 pages.)
Rev. Israel Evans was at this time (Sept. 7, 1791)
minister of Concord, pastor of the Congregational
Church. He was a great admirer and friend of Gen.
Washington. It is related that in his last sickness,
being visited by Rev. Dr. McFarland. The latter
prayed for him: "That at life's close he might sit down
with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of
God." To which Mr. Evans audibly added, "and with
Gen. Washington, too." He died in Concord, N. H.,
March 19th, 1807, in the 60th year of his age. Graduated at Princeton College, 1772.—N. H. Provincial and
State Papers.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 6th, 190r.

Dear Sir and Compatries:

The Board of Manager, at its last meeting, directed the President to write each member of the Society, and call their attention to the Register purposed to be published by the National Association. In accordance with that direction, I write this.

The Register will be a book of 1,000 pages, edited by Mr. A. Howard Clark, General Registrar, and published by Mr. L. H. Cognish, editor of the Spirit of '76, under the supervision of the Committee on Publication,

I understand a circular has been mailed to every member of our Society, which states, fully, what is purposed to be printed, in the Register. I refer you to that circular, to learn just what will be found in the volume. You can rest assured that every promise made by the publisher will be performed.

The main feature of the publication will be the list of members of the different State Societies, and their genealogies, with names, alphabetically arranged, so as to facilitate examination. This alone will make the book invaluable. Besides there are other features, adding interest and value to the publication; such as the histories of the State Societies, with illustrations of monuments erected by them, and of historic revolutionary places preserved by them. For other matters connected with the volume, I refer you to the circular.

The price of the book is put at the exceedingly low rate of \$2.00, and it is very doubtful whether the publisher will be remunerated by that amount. It is therefore very important that the subscriptions should be as numerous as possible, and also, that subscribers should at once send in their names. It is purposed to publish the book so that it can be delivered by the 22nd of February next.

I commend this publication to you and have no doubt it will be a valuable addition to your libraries.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN WHITEHEAD, President.





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VOLUME VIII.

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GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF

AMERICA.

Pages 233 to 240

CALEB Baldwin, a real Son of the American Revolution, died Oct. 27tn, in Newark, N. J. Had he lived until Nov. 28th, he would have been 102 years old.

He was the youngest son of Caleb and Lydia Baldwin and was born in Orange Nov. 28th, 1799. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, so that Mr. Baldwin, as a member of the Society S. A. R., was a son in the strictest sense.

T HE National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution is meeting with great encouragement in the number of subscriptions sent in by the individual members.

The State Societies are not to be held to their former subscriptions and can use their appropriations to supply their State Libraries with a copy of the book, this would be the best kind of recruiting literature.. As the book will be in constant use for reference, and those handling it would come to know what a membership in the Sons of the American Revolution meant.

In several instances individuals have given copies to each library in their native State, others to a section where they are interested. Some of the State Societies have paid to have the illustration of some prominent member inserted in the work, and some States have remembered their famous dead in the like manner.

The forms are expected to close the last of December, so all matter intended for the work must be sent in before that date. It has been arranged to add to the National Register the names of all new members, who join previous to December first, and a large increase in the membership is possible.

There will be just enough books published to supply the demand and those who intend to subscribe must do so before the order for printing is given or they will be disappointed.

The book is published through the kindness of Pres.-General Walter Seth Logan, that the states having small membership and unable to publish their own year books may be as well represented as their more numerously membered sister Societies.

A Unique meeting of the Empire State Society was held Oct. 15th, at Grant City, Staten Island, Special cars were attached to the train connecting with ferry leaving New York City at 6:35 P. M., reaching Grant City at 7:14 P. M. where an eight course French dinner was served with wine, by Castel, the famous French restauranter; one hundred and twenty persons were present and enjoyed the novelty prepared for them by Mr. Albert J. Squier, of the Entertainment Committee.

It was pronounced, by those present, one of the pleasantest meetings ever held by the Society. President Walter S. Logan as toast-master, unearthed some rare gems of oratory that had long lain dormant, and the scintillating wit that was wafted on the Staten Island air was highly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to hear it.

ET'S take up our work this winter with the determination to have a membership of 12,000 when we attend our next convention, which is to be held in Washington next May.

They will no doubt make it pleasant for us when we get there, and usually about all that is accomplished at these conventions is the reunion of old friends and a grand jollification. Now let's work this winter and increase our membership and have something to be proud of when we reach our Congress.

The society is not gaining members as it should. Read your annual report and you will be surprised at the figures. Let's work!

T HERE are probably one million eligible and companionable men in this country, who should become members of the Sons of the American Revolution. If we get but ten per cent, of this number we would have one hundred thousand members instead of ten thousand as we have at present. Let's do something that will cause a desire in the hearts of these men to be one of us.

Erect monuments and make as much of a military display as you can. This will attract attention: then individually get to work, invite your eligible friends to your meetings, if the meetings are pleasant, if they are not, make them so.

## Dedication Nathan Hale School House,

NEW LONDON, CONN., JUNE 17th, 1901.



President Walter Seth Logan and Vice-President Edward Payson Cone Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, in Ye Antient Buriall Place with the Nathan Hale School House in the background.

The dedication of the Nathan Hale school house at New London, Conn., June 17th, was in every way a success. Beautiful weather brought out a large crowd to witness the military display and the military display acted as a magnet to draw the crowd to where, under the shadow of the old school, orators could instill into the minds of their hearers the principles of our patriotic Societies, and show them that some things, some times, were accomplished.

The exercises consisted of a march through the principal streets of New London, by troops and members of the Regular Army. The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, in their continental uniforms and the members of the S. A. R. and S. R., quite a delegation of the Empire State Society were present with their colors.

The exercises at the school were opened with prayer by Rev. Edwin S. Lines, Chaplain Connecticut S. A. R. Ernest E. Rogers, President Nathan Hale Chapter S. A. R., welcomed the guests. The response and delivery of the keys of the school house to the State Regent D. A. R. was by Jonathan Trumbull, President Connecticut S. A. R.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent, accepted keys in

behalf of Lucretia Shaw Chapter D. A. R.

The Historical address was by Professor Johnson, of

New York; and the poem, "To Drum Beat and Heart Beat," was recited with much spirit by Master Marcus Towne, of the Nathan Hale Grammer school.

Towne, of the Nathan Hale Grammer school.

"My Country 'Tis of Thee." was sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. S. L. Blake, D. D.,
Chaplain Nathan Hale Chapter S. A. R.

### COURAGE OF NATHAN HALE.

Oration by Hon. Walter S. Logan, President New York Society.

There are two events in the history of our war of the Revolution which stand out conspicuous as an exhibition of personal courage and patriotism. One event was the charge of the Maryland Four Hundred into the face of the victorious British Army, to give the rest of the American Army time to escape. Of course they were defeated, after leaving two-thirds of their number dead upon the field, but an hour was gained which had been called the hour most important in our history, for it was within that hour that the army escaped which afterwards won American independence at Saratoga, Princeton, Trenton, King's Mountain and Yorktown. Among the soldiers who were saved by this charge, of the Marylanders, were several Connecticut regiments, many men of them ancestors of Sons of the American Revolution in Connecticut and New York.

The second event was the mission of Nathan Hale within the British lines. Whatever Connecticut owed to Maryland—and it was much—for the heroism of Maryland's Four Hundred, she paid back with interest when Nathan Hale—one of the bravest and brightest of Connecticut's sons—stepped proudly up to an ignominious death for a glorious cause.



The Colors and the Dedication of the Nathan Hale School House, June 17th, 1901, at New London, Conn.



The courage of Nathan Hale was of the sublimest sort. There are many men who can face a cannon's mouth without flinching. There are many men who could lead a forlorn hope and shout in triumph as they fell. There are many men who are capable of performing the most heroic of deeds upon the battlefield, but there are few men who are willing to face, without flinching, death upon the scaffold glorying in the opportunity. It is peculiarly appropriate that the Sons of the American Revolution should be the ones to commemorate this deed.

It is also peculiarly appropriate that the passive instrument of this celebration should be a school house. Where, if not in the school where his character received its earliest formative influences and his mind acquired that clearness of vision which made him see his duty so clearly and follow it so unflinchingly; where, if not in this school house did Nathan Hale become the man who could be the greatest hero of American history.

The country school house has done more for Connecticut and for New England than we are wont to give it credit for. If you ask me why men have been able to go forth from this New England of ours to all parts of the nation and the world, carrying character and civilization of the wilderness, the desert, the prairie and the plain; why, when men of New England have gone forth they have made their impress upon every community they entered and every society of which they became a part; why, when men of New England have gone forth to build up the distant corners of the land, they have so often been sent back to represent new communities and new States in the national congress and in the public council. I tell you it is because here in New England we have had from the time that New England first began, the country school house.

It has been the school house that has built new Connecticuts on the bank of the Ohio and the Mississippi, on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and on the shores of the distant sea. The country school house has been the most potent agency of our civilization.

All New England may claim the credit for the school house, but Connecticut may claim it in an exceptional degree. In no spot upon the earth's surface were the plain, average people of the community so well educated one hundred and fifty years ago, as here in this colony of Connecticut.

You do well to preserve the school house where Nathan Hale received the first impress upon his character and the first inspiration for his mind-

Whenever there has been work to do for humanity and liberty on land or sea, in peace or in war, Connecticut men have been found ready and willing to undertake it. And the reason why Connecticut has been able to do so much and to exercise such an influence in the nation and in the world, has been due, more than to any other cause, to the country school house, which has dotted her hillsides and nestled in her valleys, which has been found everywhere and always within the reach of every boy and girl born within the State. You are celebrating to-day, not only the man who proudly went to his death for his country and for liberty, but the Connecticut school house and all that it has done for its country and for liberty.

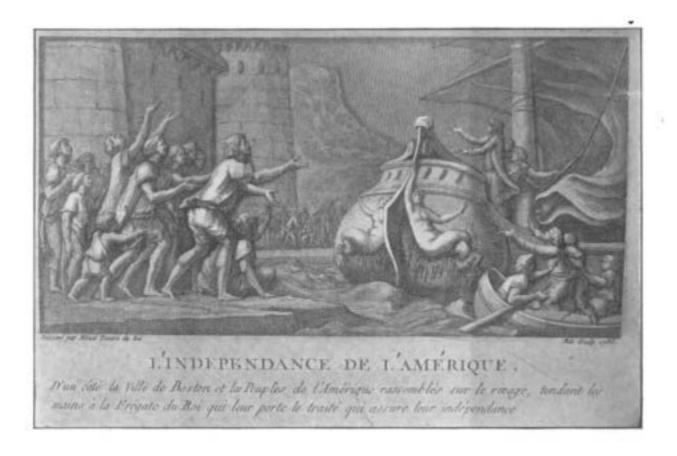
In this United States of ours, there are to-day nearly 40,000 members of the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution—a noble 40,000. We have scarce 10,000 sons. The only fair conclusion is that the women of America have four times the patriotism and civic virtue of the men. When I learned to-day that the Nathan Hale school house was to be delivered to the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for safe keeping, I felt sure that that school house was in safe hands, safer in the hands of 40,000 Daughters than of 10,000 sons.

What hand, if not that which rocks the cradle and guides the infant footsteps and the infant mind, should have charge of the school house which, in the evolution of the man and the woman, is the natural successor of the nursery? I am sure that Nathan Hale was inspired to do his heroic deeds because he was trained by a noble mother, as well as because he received his education from a faithful school-master in a country school house. I am sure that the man who marched with a quick step and stout heart to the meanest of deaths was a man who had received his inspiration from a patriotic woman. I am sure that this nation is safe while there are 40,000 Daughters of the American Revolution within her borders, and while the patriots among its mothers out-number so much the patriots among its fathers.

All honor to the patriotic women of this land, who have formed the patriotic organizations, to some of which you are committing the custody of this school house. All honor to the 40,000 women from whom the patriots of the next generation will get their inspiration for deeds like that of Nathan Hale.



The Moodus Drum Corps at the Nathan Hale School Dedication, June 17th, at New London, Conn.



## L'INDEPENDANCE DE L'AMERIQUE.

THE FRENCH TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE.

How it was brought about by the news of Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between France and the United States was signed February 6, 1778. It had been in process of negotiation for many months, mainly under the management of the immortal Franklin, Minister to France.

News of the Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, finally reached Paris. That settled it. Immediately the signatures of Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee were attached, upon the part of the American Republic, and of Gerard, Minister of Finance, on the part of France.

The translation of the description is to the effect that "on one side is the City of Boston and the People of America assembled at the pier holding their hands to the Frigate of the King, which brought to that port the treaty which assured their independence."

It is curious, interesting history that the Frigate Boston did set sail for America with the Treaty. The instructions to Captain Samuel Tucker, Commander, dated April 13, 1778, contained these concluding words:— "Given for a cruise at Tucker's discretion either at the entrance of the Baltic or on the Banks of Newfoundland. You will take care that these orders may not, in case of misfortune, which God forbid, fall into the Hands of the Enemy. We wish you a prosperous voyage and are Your Humble Servants

> B. Franklin. Arthur Lee. John Adams."

The landing of the Frigate and the reception of the inspiring news, is curiously but happily portrayed by our friendly French artist, who doubtless drew entirely upon his imagination in its execution, and, in so doing, has created a desire, perhaps on the part of others, to know who it was, by name, that thus left upon canvas such evidences of his devotion to the cause of American independence.

I found this engraving in a rare old book, "bound with brass and wild boar's hide," while searching for Portraits, Mansions and Castles as illustrations of American family antiquity in a land, that, as a Republic, is our legitimate, proud, political offspring.

HENRY DUDLEY-TEETOR.

NEW YORK CITY, August 13, 1901.





### THE SOCIETY OF THE SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This society was organized in Plattsburgh July 3, 1896, by Henry Ketchum Averill, Jr., Henry Harmon Noble, George Comstock Baker and others, and was incorporated July 6, 1896, as the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York; its name was changed by order of the Supreme Court in 1900.

The society is in affiliation with, and is a component part of the General Society of the War of 1812, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and has been specifically so recognized by the

General Society under its former, as well as its present, name.

In April last the society amended its constitution so as to move its headquarters from Plattsburgh to Albany.

At the annual meeting held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, on September 26, the following officers were elected: Hon. George Comstock Baker, president; Elijah Warriner Murphey. General George Frederick Nichols, Hon, Daniel French Payne and Commander Albion Varette Wadhams, U. S. N., vice-presidents: Henry Harmon Noble secretary: James William presidents; Henry Harmon Noble, secretary; James William Cox, treasurer; Learned Hand, registrar; Henry Ketchum Averill, Jr., historian; Frederick Eugene Wadhams, Hon, William Pierson Indean and Frederick Eugene

Averill, Jr., historian; Frederick Eugene Wadhams. Hon. William Pierson Judson and Frank Warner Thomas, directors.

The following are members of the society in addition to the directors: Captain Laurance Clark Baker, Charles Boucher, Walter Scott Brown, James De Forris Burroughs, Hiram Walworth Cady, Edward Madison Cameron, Dr. Frederick Joseph Cox, Dr. Charles Mortimer Culver. Benjamin Clyde Fairchild, Hon. Henry Duncan Graves, Col. Frank Judson Hess, Joseph Holland, Nathan Henry Jones, Orrel Town Larkin, William James McKelvey, Charles Rockwell Pavne, Jeremiah Richards, James Hill Townsend, Albion James Wadhams, Hiram Walworth, Hon. George Standish Weed.

The requirements for membership are as follows: "Any male

The requirements for membership are as follows: "Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue, marine or privateer service of the United States of America, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the Board of Directors of this Society shall be slightly for membership. eligible for membership.

Every application shall be made in writing upon the form set forth by the society for that purpose, which application shall be made in triplicate and one copy thereof filed in the archives of the General Society." of the General Society.

(The members of each state society are borne upon the membership rolls of the General Society of the War of 1812) "Applicants must be personally known to some member of

"The word 'army' is construed to include members of the State Militia who were regularly mustered into and honorably discharged from the service of the United States during the War of 1812, thus becoming during the period of such actual service a component part of the 'army of the United States.' Record of enrollment or commission in the State Militia unaccompanied by proof of United States service does not qualify for membership. Holding to the very clear intent and meaning of Article V. of the Constitution of the General Society, this society has always required indisputable proof of United States service of the propositus as a pre-requisite for membership. bership.

The muster rolls of the State Militia in the service of the United States in the War of 1812 are in the custody of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., chief of the record and pension office. War Department. Washington, D. C., to whom application should be made for proof of service of propositus.

If the participant or his widow was granted a pension or bounty land warrant by the United States for his services in

the War of 1812 a synopsis of his or her "declaration" upon which the claim was based and allowed and which shows proof of service may be obtained upon application to the United States Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. This is a bureau of the Interior Department and should not be confounded with the record and pension office heretofore men-tioned, which is a bureau of the War Department.

Further information concerning the objects of the society, and its requirements for membership may be obtained from Henry Harmon Noble, the secretary, whose address is 96 Chestnut street, Albany, N. Y.

### CORNWALLIS DAY CELEBRATION BY THE MASSA-CHUSETTS SOCIETY S. A. R.

Historic Lexington welcomed the invasion of ten score pilgrims yesterday. They were sightseers, bent on exploring the treasure chambers of colonial tradition and brushing the dust from the monuments of revolutionary history. These invaders were men and women-friends, guests and members of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revoluof the oldest battlefield of the war, and wended the ancient streets and lanes as they sought the centenarian homes and meeting places of the "embattled farmers" of '75.

Afterward they gathered in the old Unitarian Church and listened to an address by the venerable Rev. Carlton A. Staples, and later ate dinner at the town hall, which, in turn, rang with splendid oratorical tributes, in full accord with "the time, the

place, and the occasion."

One hundred and twenty years ago. It was Cornwallis day. in Yorktown, Va., the British lord and soldier had yielded his sword and command to Washington, and the independence of sword and command to washington, and the independence of thirteen colonies was assured. In keeping with the day, the Massachusetts Society invited its friends to join it in a field day. Lexington was the Mecca, and early morning cars brought the crowd to town by 10:30 o'clock. In charge of the party was the Rev. Mr. Staples, who knows Lexington as well as any other of its residents. Under his leadership the excursionists were taken from the Munroe tavern to the battlefield. or common, where four monuments of stone and bronze bespeak the events of over a century and a quarter ago.

From the Common, Mr. Staples took his party down to the old burying ground, where his excellent narrative was supple-mented by remarks from the society's president, Dr. Francis H. Brown, who this summer made a complete inventory of the 700 or more stones which mark the graves of early patriots. Thence to the beliry, where the first alarm was sounded, then to the Jonathan Harrington house, and up the street to the Hancock-Clark landmark, where, in the lower chamber was shown the bed on which Samuel Adams was sleening when Paul Revere roused him in the early dawn of the 19th of April, 1775. The old tree, planted by the Rev. Jonas Clark, just across the way, was pointed out, with its spreading branches shedding its hundredth harvest of leaves, or more.

In the Unitarian Church, where the party assembled at noon.

President Brown welcomed the guests and thanked the regent

of the Lexington chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who had adorned the pulpit with a big national flag and a bunch of roses. Then he presented Mr. Staples, who read a highly interesting paper on "How the News of the Battle of Lexington was Received in England."

His paper showed that the first news to reach England came from the Americans, who, anxious to be seen in a favorable light, sent depositions to London in a ship which sailed from Salem four days after Gen. Gage's report had gone, but which beat the other into England by eleven days. The news made a great sensation in London.

Two papers which favored the cause of the colonists were sued for libel by the government. One man, the Rev. John sued for libel by the government. One man, the Rev. John Horne, who championed their cause and who issued an apneal calling for funds for the American widows and orphans of the dead patriots, who sent £100 therefor to Dr. Franklin, and who stamped the Lexington battle in public print as "a cold-blooded murder," was tried and convicted for contempt, fined £1,200 and imprisoned for a year.

The speaker gave a sketch of this man's career, declaring that he was the staunchest friend America had in England for a long time.

long time.

Dinner was served to about 275 people in the Town Hall, where the whole company rose and saluted the flags of the where the whole company rose and salated the hags of the nation and of the society as they were brought to the front. The Rev. Mr. Stanles prayed, and the feasting began. After dinner President Brown welcomed the society's guests and friends, and presented the chairman of the board of selectmen of Lexington, Mr. John F. Hutchinson, whose welcome was warmly and gracefully put.

Mr. James P. Munroe was introduced as a descendant of one of the oldest residents, and himself a Lexington man. His word was one of encouragement to the society for its splendid work in promoting patriotism and preserving patriotic monuments. He declared that the battle of Lexington, in itself a small affair, was great in the lesson it pointed, that every man should stand for the right, in the face of any and all opposition.

### A GOOD SUGGESTION FOR THE S. A. R. TO FOLLOW.

Denver, Col., October 14, 1901.

Compatriot:

The first regular monthly meeting of the Colorado Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will be a smoker to be held in the parlors of the Albany Hotel, on next Thursday evening, October 17, 1901, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. G. Tate, pastor of the Twenty-third Avenue Pres-byterian Church, will address the society on "A Righteous Revolution," being an Englishman's review of the struggle for American Independence,

This will be followed by general remarks by members of the society on plans for the coming winter, and other matters of interest. Music will be furnished by a male quartette under the direction of Mr. John T. Holbrook.

Come and bring a friend who is eligible to membership in the society.

HAROLD C. STEVENS, Secretary.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

On October 19th a bronze tablet to the memory of General Anthony Wayne, U. S. A., and commemorating also the organization of Wayne County, was unveiled at the main entrance to the new Wayne County Building in Detroit, Mich., by the Wichigan Society S. A. B. Michigan Society S. A. R.

The Bronx Chapter D. A. R. unveiled a tablet on Glover's Rock, Pelham Bay Park, October 18th, the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Pell's Point. The orator of the day was Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall.

### WOULD NOT ACCEPT IT.

Mrs. Weed, regent of the Norwalk, Conn., Chapter, D. A. R., stated that she had been prevailed upon to continue as regent at the last election against her own desire, having served nearly four years as faithfully as she could, and believing in rotation of office, she felt that she could not continue to serve the Chapter in that capacity. Her physician had now said that she must take a complete rest on account of her health. The regent said she had intended to resign in September, but had deferred doing so in order to allow further time for the Chapter to find a successor. Mrs. Weed then formally resigned the office of regent, to take effect November 21st, the date of the next meeting. Mrs. G. H. Noxon took the chair while the meeting voted on the resignation. The ladies voted against the acceptance of Mrs. Weed's resignation. The meeting adjourned.

The Ann Rogers Clark Chapter D. A. R., of Jeffersonville. Ind., met on Tuesday, September 17, and passed suitable resolutions on the death of President McKinley and sending their sympathy to the bereaved wife, a sister D. A. R.

It Is a matter of regret with many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution that no fitting memorial marks the grave of Elizabeth Zane, the beroine of the battle of Fort Henry, who lies buried at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. One hundred and eighteen years ago the battle was fought at Wheeling, W. Va., and when the powder at the fort gave out it was Elizabeth Zane who demanded to be allowed to go to her brother's house for a fresh supply.

She returned from her perilous mission, barely escaping the bullets of the enemy, and coolly went to her post in the white oak tower, and to her duty of loading muskets, while ball after

hall went whizzing by.

Here's to the maiden, plump and brown, Who ran the gauntlet in Wheeling town. Here's to the record without a stain, Beautiful, buxom Elizabeth Zane. -Spirit of '76. Madame Regent, at your desire your committee has prepared the following memorial of the death of President McKinley, to be submitted to the members of this Chapter, and with their approval, to be placed on the minutes of this meeting:

#### MEMORIAL.

The members of the Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ossining on Hudson, N. Y., desire hereby to put on record individually, and as a Chapter assembled at this the first regular meeting of the year, their pro-found grief for the calamity that has befallen the nation in the death of its beloved President, William McKinley.

They would express their horror that the great and good Chief Magistrate was cut off in his career of usefulness at the hand of a cowardly assassin, and their shame that so dastardly a deed should be possible in this enlightened Republic.

They desire hereby to show their appreciation of the noble character which made President McKinley the devoted husband, the loyal friend, and the Christian gentleman.

They would join their grief to that of the whole sorrowing nation, and would voice their loving sympathy as women, for the deeper sorrow of the bereaved wife of the President.

They would also thank their Heavenly Father for the truly Christian death of President McKinley, which caused the whole world to stand in silent awe and listen with submissive reverence. Signed:

MARY FISHER DUTTON. FLORENCE WASHBURNE TODD, CLARA C. FULLER. CATHERINE VAN WYCK BATTEN.

ELIZABETH M. BROWN, Regent. Approved, October 23d, 1901.

The first monument erected at Valley Forge in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers who died there during the winter of 1777-78 was unveiled and dedicated October 19th by the Daughters of the Revolution. The principal speakers were Governor Stone, Senator Penrose, Peter Boyd, of Philadel-phia, and Miss Adeline Wheelock Sterling, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution. The ceremonies were attended by representatives of the various patriotic and historical societies of Pennsylvania and other States, and by the City Troop of Philadelphia, Pa.

The monument is a handsome obelisk of granite, fifty feet

high, and at its base are two bronze panels, one containing the seal of the society, and one representing the scene of camp life at Valley Forge. Above these an original colonial flag with thirteen stars has been carved in the shaft. The inscription

reads:
"To the soldiers of Washington, who slept in Valley Forge,

1777-78."

The work of collecting the money for the erection of the memorial has been under the auspices of the Colonial, Benjamin Franklin chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution, and was completed in two years. The land was deeded to the sowas completed in two years. The ciety by Major I. Heston Todd,

### REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Of the twenty-nine major generals and seventy-six briga-diers in Washington's army, Greene was the ablest. Gates, who had ability, was an intriguer and he lacked stability, as did Charles Lee, who is described as being as foul a traitor as Arnold. Putnam, who was a brave soldier and patriot, had no military ability. Schuyler, who rendered such service in the northern campaign, was forced out of the army by the intrigues of Gates.

Knox, Wayne and Sullivan were fine soldiers and Lighthorse Harry Lee was the heau ideal of a brave sabreur. Whatever may be said of our revolutionary generals, they were superior in ability to their opnonents. Not one of them ever lost an army, as Burgoyne did at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown. It was the treachery and cowardice of Lee that saved Howe from defeat at Monmouth and our loss at Guilford and Entaw Springs was due to the same cause,

The total enlistment in the continental, or so-called regular, forces, amounted from 1775 to 1783 to a total of 231,791. average enlistments were about 25,000 per annum, as the service of each man was usually less than a year. The army was discharged and renewed nine times over during the progress of the struggle. In addition to the continentals there was a force of militia variously estimated at from 60,000 to 150,000.

It is a curious fact that we owe the establishment of a regular army, which Washington was powerless to accomplish, to that hater of military establishments, Thomas Jefferson. Events forced him to this, as it did to the establishment of a military



academy. No doubt his sympathy with the popular hostility to a permanent army made it easier for him to obtain from Con-

gress what he found himself compelled to ask for.

A Boston woman has made herself very unpopular with her Pittsburgh friends because, when addressing envelopes she insists upon spelling Pittshurg without the "h." Since the development of the patriotic movement which has resulted in the formation of so many patriotic societies Pittsburgers have come to take great pride in the historic importance of their city and to urge the universal use of the final "h" in snelling the name of the city. In the old days of American history the final "h" meant a fortified town, and it formed a part of the name of Pittsburg because of the existence at that point of the famous Fort Pitt, which, by the way, is unique among ancient fortifications in the fact that it was built of Flemish brick.

### VALLEY FORGE AS A NATIONAL PARK.

It is proposed that Congress shall establish a national park at Valley Forge in view of the failure of the State of Pennsylvania to carry out its plans to convert this historic spot into a state park. To some extent, because of the very indifference of man, nature's kindly provisions have preserved revolutionary sites and the mementoes on the Valley Forge hills, and undoubtedly many of these will be revealed when once an effort is made to clear away the dense woods. Had the land here heen suitable for farming, every vestige of the earthworks would, without ouestion, have disappeared long ago, as did the more advanced lines on less sterile ground. But the main body of the army spent the months from December, 1777, to June, 1778, on the rugged, stony slopes where only chestnut and cedar trees and the trailing arbutus find sustenance.

On this stony land to-day are most of the visible revolutionary remains, including Fort Washington, Fort Huntingdon, and about a half-mile of earthworks. The farmhouses occupied as head-quarters by Wayne, Muhlenberg, Varnum, and Stirling also remain, being included within a territory of about six square miles. Now the village of Valley Forge is gradually sinking into peaceful decay. The original forge along Valley Creek in the pass between Mount Joy and Mount Misery was abandoned long ago, but several textile mills for a time gave the place a prospect of prosperity. One by one, however, all were shut down: a large part of the former populace denarted, and the commercial spirit in no way now disturbs the hallowed memories of Valley

### AN OLD LIBRARY.

The earliest library in New York of which we have any record belonged to Jonas Bronck, for whom the Borough of the Bronx was named, though the spelling has been corrupted. He was one of those worthy but unfortunate Mennonites who were driven from their homes in Holland to Denmark by religious persecution. He was a brave and enterprising young man, and gained rapid promotion in the army of the King of Denmark, who was very tolerant toward the sect known as Mennon-ites. He served as commander in the East Indies until 1638. when, with others of the persecuted, he set sail for America, and his name first appears on the records the following year. when he receives a large grant of land in Westchester County from the Sachems of Ranachque.

We are quite too apt in these latter days to glorify the estates rather than the qualities of our forefathers. Jonas Bronck tates rather than the qualities of our forefathers. Jonas Bronck was simply a brave, sturdy young Dutchman, who came here to better his prospects and escane the dangers that attended the religious views he held, and with the inhorn stubbornness of the Dutch would not give up. His library contained the following volumes: Two Schatkamers (Treasuries.) small folio: Petis a Piani: Danish Child's book: Veertich Taffereelen Van Doots, (40 pictures of death): one volume by Simon Golaert: Bible Stories: Danish Calendar: View of the Major Navigation: 18 and printed books of Danish and Dutch authors: 18 old printed books of Danish and Dutch authors; 17 manuscript books; Bible, folio; Calvin's Institutes; Ballengerus; Schultetus Dominicales; Molineri Praxis, quarto; German Bible, quarto; Luther's Psalms: Sledanis, folio; Tri Spiegel, folio; Danish Cronyk, quarto; Danish Law Book, quarto; Luther's Catechism; T. L. of Christi, quarto: Four Ends of Death,

### CORRESPONDENCE

Delia Bidwell Ward, widow of Austin Merrels Ward, died at her residence, 946 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn., on April

She was born in Hartford, July 22d, 1811, and was the daughter of James Bidwell, Jr., and Electa Griswold Bidwell. She

came from old colonial stock and was a member of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Order of Colonial Governors. Five of her ancestors served their country during the War of American Independence, viz.: Jonathan Bidwell, First Lieutenant George Griswold, Noah Griswold, Noah Griswold, Jr., and Sergeant and Fife Major Benjamin Swetland.

Mrs. Ward's ancestry was remarkable, insomuch that in all branches she was descended from those English Puritans who were the founders of the towns of New England. In tracing the genealogy of our New England families there is often found a strain of Quaker, Dutch, or Huguenot blood. It seems worthy of record, therefore, that no such strain existed in Mrs. Ward's ancestry. She was literally a New England Englishwoman, as she could trace back in every branch to English ancestors who were the founders of the ancient towns of Hartford. Windsor, and Wethersfield in Connecticut, and of several of the first settlements of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ward was eighth in line from John Bidwell, one of the founders of Hartford, and traced her ancestry, as well, to eight others who were in the original distribution of land in that city. She was a descendant of Edward Griswold, one of the city. She was a descendant of Edward Griswold, one of the early settlers of Windsor through five distinct lines, and through her grandfather. Frederick Griswold of Bloomfield, was a descendant of Mr. William Phelps of Simsbury. Through her grandmother. Zerviah Griswold of Poquonnock, she was a descendant of William Hayden and John Trumbull. Mary Trumbull, an ancestress, was a first cousin of "Brother Jon-athan." A great-grandmother, Rosanna Hancock, was a near kinswoman of Governor John Hancock.

Mrs. Ward was known as a painstaking and conscientious student of history and genealogy, and received many letters from people at a distance containing questions to which she always gave a courteous reply, and she will be missed by many who have had the benefit of her patient help in cracking some hard genealogical nut. She was a great lover of nature, and of a marked artistic temperament, drawing well, composing music, and writing verses.

L. H. Cornish. Esa., New York: Dear Mr. Cornish-I enclose \$1 for "The Soirit of '76" for another year. You ought to have 50,000 subscribers. Every lover of these historic societies should be enrolled on your list. To me "The Spirit of '76" is invaluable. I trust you will receive a hearty and substantial support.

Very faithfully, E. H. PHELPS.

L. H. CORNISH, Publisher of Sperrer of '76.

Of course I wish to renew. Have been away from home and omitted to remit. I started at the beginning and want to keep on to the end of

D. N. Sprague.

RALTIMORE, Mn. Sept. 20, 1901.

Mr. L. H. Cornish. Publisher The Spirit of '76, 140 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR.—I take pleasure in sending herewith check for \$t to cover subscription to your paper for the ensuing year. Always notify when the same expires.

Yours very truly,

E. WARFIELD. Sept. 11, 1901.

MR. WALTER S. LOGAN, President Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution.

DEAR SIR.—We note with great interest in the issue just received of the Spirit or '76, the conv of the certificate given by a committee of your Society to Sir Thomas Lipton. "in remembrance of his splendid gift to American Soldiers and Sailors, sick and wounded in the Spanish War." and we would appreciate it very much if your treasurer would send us a detailed report of the use he made of the "Lipton Fund" We are gathering all the data for a full history of the Spanish-American War, and this will make a very interesting incident. American War, and this will make a very interesting incident.

Cordially yours.

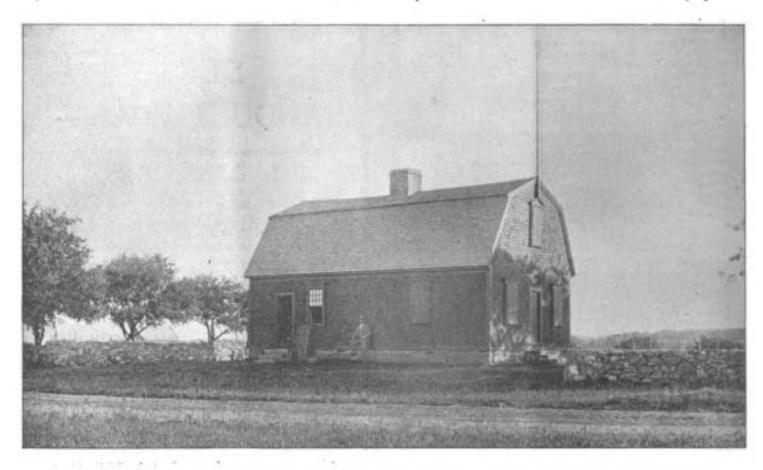
WILLIAM O. McDowell, President. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1001. Str.-Replying to your letter of September 16th, requesting information as to a gift from Sir Thomas Lipton to American soldiers and sailors, the Department has to state that it has no knowledge of the matter. Probably the information you desire could be had from the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The enclosure which accompanied your letter is herewith re-urned. Very respectfully. turned. T. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

MR. WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, President, Cuban-American League, Suite 403, Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.





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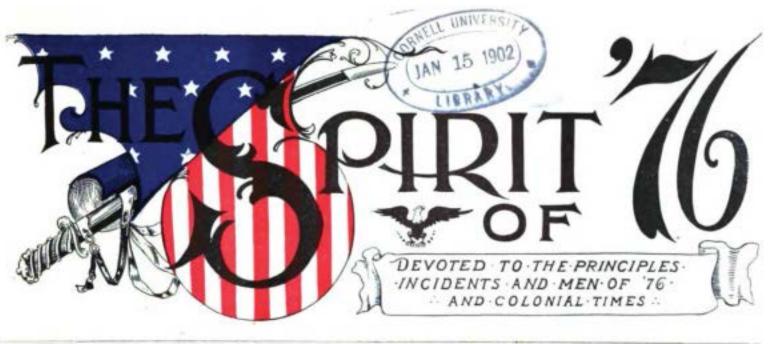
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ROBERT SNEIDER CO., Engravers and Medalists,

145 Fulton Street,

New York City.





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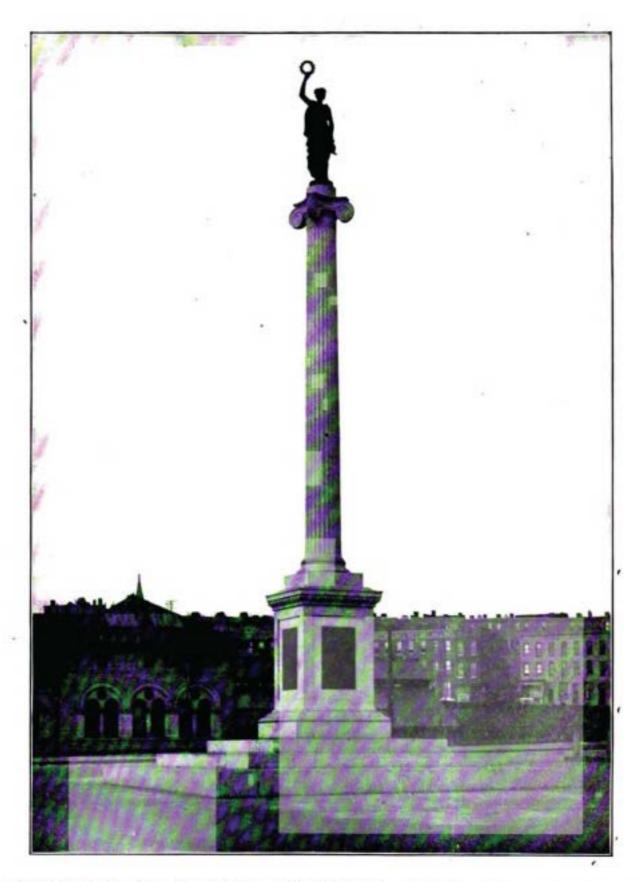
DEC., 1901.

Entered at N. V. Post Office as Per Copy, 10 Cents. Second Class Matter, Sept., 1894.

### Memorial to General Anthony Wayne.



BRONZE TABLET ERECTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 19th, 1901, ON THE NEW COUNTY BUILDING, AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WAYNE COUNTY, AUGUST 15th, 1796, AND AS A TRIBUTE TO MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE, TO WHOM THE BRITISH SURRENDERED THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY AT DETROIT, JULY 11th, 1796.



SHAFT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, AT MOUNT ROYAL PLAZA, BALTIMORE, MD., SEPTEMBER 19th, 1901, BY THE MARYLAND SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

## THE SPIRIT OF '76

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VOLUME VIII.

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ELEBRATIONS and dedications like those of the
Nathan Hale School House by the Connecticut
Society. The monument at Cooch's Bridge by
the Delaware Society. The beautiful shaft at Baltimore
by the Maryland Society. The bronze tablet in memory
of Genl. Anthony Wayne, at Detroit, by the Michigan
Society, and the memorial scat and tablet erected at Fort
Washington, New York, by the Empire State Society, do
more towards bringing into prominence the Society of the
Sons of the American Revolution than anything else.
Because these functions are usually well written up by
the press, and the people become interested in the objects for which the Society stands.

When the public is thus interested, the recruiting committee should send out their literature and get those who are desirable and eligible to become members, a large membership will enable the Society to do more good in the work it is organized for than a limited number can

hope to do.

A NOTHER factor, and one that is too often neglected, is the work of the Entertainment Committee. This committee should be encouraged to make the regular meetings so attractive that the members will make it a point not to miss attending them, and we know of no better attraction than the presence of the ladies. A noted judge at one of the meetings of the Sons of the American Revolution told the writer that he should not have been there that night, as he had to neglect a political meeting which he should have attended, had it not have been for the women of the family, who insisted on his accompanying them to the society meeting. Another member invited some of his relatives to attend one of these social gatherings, with the result that six new members were added to the society.

M AKE your meetings pleasant, give them variety.

The same old exercises soon become monotonous, and the result is that your society does not

We have an organization that can do a deal of good in awakening a love of country, of preserving priceless relics, that but for the interest shown in them by the Patriotic Societies, would soon vanish never to be replaced: politicians and the alien powers that be will for policy's sale assist us in our undertaking, if we show them that we are in earnest and use our hest efforts to accomplish what we set out to do.

We have on our rolls the most prominent men in America, and although they are busy men of affairs, they are always willing to lend their influence in any laudable object we may undertake.

As every society has among its members some misguided energetic workers who are willing to do all the labor for the society, they should be recognized and upheld for the good they do, and should receive encouragement, and not be frowned down by the more prominent and less vigorous members.

It is the small details well attended to that make the

harmonious climax.

N another page we print a report of the condition of
the National Register of the Sons of the American
Revolution, which we supposed would be ready
for the press January 1st, but owing to the delay in having
the copy revised by the Registrar-General A. Howard
Clark, will not be completed until February 1st. Mr.
Clark is personally revising this work and can not trust
it to other hands, and will not let it go out until he is
satisfied that it is accurate.

The work has been a great undertaking and will be

one worthy of the Society.

Any member in good standing may have an illustration or historical sketch of his ancestors or himself inserted by paying for it. Each member will have his record as compiled by the Registrar-General inserted free, but many have asked for additional data, which it would not be fair to give them at the expense of others.

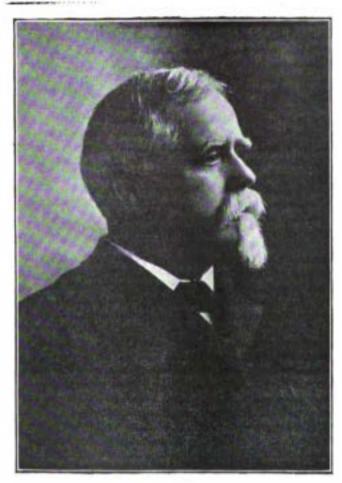
Some of our prominent members have expressed indignation that they were not to be thus represented free of expense, and they have taken the stand that what they have done for the Society entitles them to this privelege. It is unfortunate that the conditions are such that they could not have had their wishes gratified, but as there is no fund available from the National Society for that purpose, and as a man's prominence will not pay the printer, they should see for themselves that they are not slighted.

The National Society will get the credit of issuing this work, although they have been to no expense as a so-

ciety, in its preparation.

The work could not have been undertaken but for the generosity of the President-General, Walter Seth Logan, and the confidence he has in the compiler who proposes to conduct the work on a business basis.

### MARYLAND SOCIETY S. A. R. ERECT A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF REVO-LUTIONARY HEROES, AT BALTIMORE, SEPT. 19th, 1901.



HON. EDWIN WARFIELD, President Maryland Society, S. A. R.

A new monument of classic simplicity and purity of outline is added to the galaxy of shaft and sculpture that adorns the "Monumental City."

This last, the gift of the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, rises sheer from Mount Royal plaza in a spot apparently designed for some such adornment, and its formal presentation was an event which on yesterday afternoon was signalized by memorable and imposing ceremonies, participated in by hundreds of descendants of the heroes of the Revolution, representing patriotic societies of Maryland and sister States of the primal Confederation, by the militia of the State and other military oragnizations, marked by the booming of guns and the crashing of bands, and witnessed by a great throng of citizens.

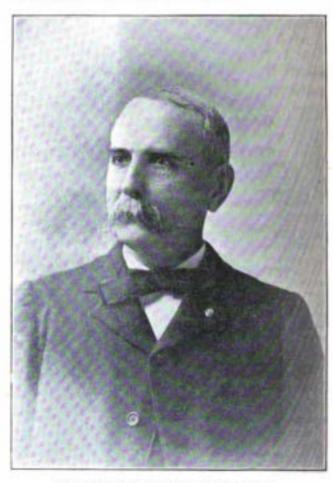
Thus Maryland joins at last other States of the Original Thirteen to "sing arms and the men" who, in the soul-trying times of the Revolution dared all for freedom, and won a heritage for their posterity beyond reckoning for worth, and for themselves achieved that immortality of which granite and bronze are but feebly emphatic.

### A GREAT SPECTACLE.

An imposing parade preceded the ceremonies at the monument. Here a huge and attractively decorated stand formed the centre of a scene of absorbing interest. About the base of the monument stood Minute Men in

Continental garb. To the north and west was the brigade staff, commanded by Brigadier-General Lawrason Riggs, and nearer the stand the blazing red uniforms of the Fifth Regiment Band gave all of color-effect that could be desired. Far along Mount Royal avenue above and below the mounment stretched the lines of militia, the handsome uniforms of the Fifth, the dressy blue of the Fourth, and the ever attractive garb of the Naval Battalion, and, mingling with them, the well-known uniform of the Fifth's Veterans and the soldierly garb of Veterans of the Civil War. Mounted policemen added a finishing touch to this varied color-scheme, while crowding close upon the phalanx of militia the onlookers spread far into the plaza in every direction, and small boys topped the far-distant fence-tops, stretching the boundaries of the crowd upward as well as outward, until a veritable kaleidescope was thrust into view wherever the eve turned.

In the midst of this scene of life and animation rose the



COL, WILLIAM RIDGELY GRIFFITH, Chairman Monument Committee.

monument, a cynosure for every eye, the subject of unstinted admiration and heartily-given praise.

The ceremonies were of a varied and interesting character.

The climax came when Col. William Ridgely Griffith, chairman of the monument committee, with a few words presented the shaft to President Warfield, of the society,



and he in turn, in the name of the Sons, presented it to the representative of the city, Acting Mayor Henry Williams. Mr. Warfield, between his acceptance and presentation, delivered an eloquent address, declaring the shaft to be a tribute to deeds, not men, and in glowing terms outlined the purposes in the minds of the organization in perpetuating these deeds.

Mr. Williams replied in additional tribute to Maryland's Revolutionary heroes, and accepted the shaft in graceful phrases of appreciation. Enshrouding muslin had been torn from before the bronze commemorative tablets on the faces of the great granite base, exposing the shaft and its adornment, and a labor on the part of the donors, extending through eleven years, was finally consummated.

#### PROGRAM IN DETAIL.

Invocation, Rev. Henry Branch, D. D., Chaplain of Society.

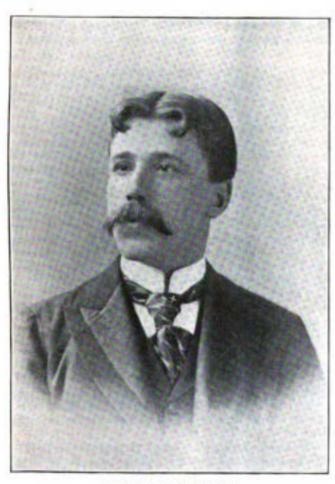
Singing, "Maryland, My Maryland," by the assembly, accompanied by the Fourth Regiment Band.

Historical Sketch of the Monument, Alfred Duncan Bernard, Historian of the Society.

Unveiling of Monument and Firing of Salute of Thirteen Guns.

Presentation of the Mounment to the Society, by the Monument Committee, Col. William Ridgely Griffith, Chairman.

Acceptance of the Monument to the Society, by Hon. Edwin Warfield, President Maryland Society, Sons of American Revolution, and Presentation to the City of Baltimore.



ALFRED D. BERNARD, Society Historian.

Acceptance of Monument on behalf of City, by Hon. Henry Williams, President of Second Branch City Council, Acting Mayor.

Presentation of Laurel Wreath, by Mrs. A. Leo. Knott, Regent Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution

Singing, "America," by the assembly, accompanied by Fifth Regiment Band.

Address, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Address, Walter S. Logan. Singing, "Star Spangled Banner," by the assembly.

Benediction, Rev. William M. Dame, Chaplain Fifth Regiment.

Adding to the interest of this climatic feature were the presentation of wreaths and bouquets of felicitation from women's patriotic organizations:—the first that of Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in an address by Mrs. A. Leo Knott; that of Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Miss Lillian Griffin; that of Avalon Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, by Mrs. Thomas Hodgson, while President Warfield read a telegram of congratulation from Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, signed by the Regent, Eleanor M. Dunn. In the midst of this feature the band began the strains of "America," and the great crowd took up the refrain—a chorus of thousands of voices.

The oratorical features of the ceremony were notable. The historical sketch of the monument, read in opening by Mr. Alfred Duncan Bernard, historian of the society, and immediately preceding the unveiling, was brightened by tributes of rare charm in happily-chosen language; the invocation, by Rev. Henry Branch, D. D., chaplain of the Maryland Society, beautifully voiced the devotional spirit of the occasion; President Warfield, in his address, spoke eloquently and well, and Acting Mayor Williams added apt phrases of patriotic appreciation of the significance of No less eloquent were the words with the occasion. which Mrs. Knott presented a floral wreath, but the oratory reached its climax in the addresses of Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Hon. Walter Seth Logan, of New York, President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLean's oratorical powers are known throughout the country. At Frederick, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Francis Scott Key, Mrs. McLean, a daughter of that city, delivered an address which verified, in the minds of thosuands of hearers, all that had been said of her gifts, and on other occasions her silvery speech has been heard with delight by fellowstatesmen of a Maryland woman who has been adopted by the Empire State, but whose dearest boast is that Maryland is "home." Yesterday's effort was entirely ex-temporaneous, the inspiration of the moment, however, it far surpassed either the memorable Key monument dedication address or probably any other oration of the hundreds delivered by the speaker. Beautiful diction. a voice that carried with magnificently sustained power and sonorousness, flights of poetic imagery, flashes of wit and manifestations of that rarest gift-the ability to instantly weave into sparkling sentences the circumstances of the moment-all of these and other characteristics of the oratory that is spontaneous, liquid, limpid, magnetic, the emanation of genius-these were in a speech of sureme dignity, with wit, power and passion, with persuasiveness-in everything a masterpiece.

Certainly the feature of all the ceremony which will linger longest in the minds of a vast audience will be the supremely eloquent sentences of Maryland's greatest

daughter.

At the close of the oration of Mr. Logan the concourse joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," while on the pedestal of the monument Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel unfurled and very proudly waved a time-worn, bullettorn American flag, which was carried by Maryland troops at the Battle of Cowpens and later at North Point.

The ceremonies at the monument came to a close with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. William M. Dame, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment, and later a collation was served to members of the Maryland Society and invited guests in Music Hall.

### HON, EDWIN WARFIELD MAKES PRESEN-TATION.

The climax of the memorable ceremonies came with the acceptance of the shaft by Hon. Edwin Warfield, president of the Maryland Society, from Col. William Ridgely Griffith, chairman of the monument committee, and its immediate presentation by Mr. Warfield to Acting Mayor Henry Williams. The address of Mr. Warfield, of acceptance and presentation was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Monument Com-

It is with pride that I receive, for the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, this beautiful monument, so successfully completed under your supervision. You have done your work well and have earned the thanks and gratitude of every member of our

To you, Colonel Griffith, is due more than our gratitude and thanks. But for your patriotic zeal this monument would have never been built. For ten years, with unswerving constancy and unsparing self-devotion, you have labored to perpetuate in an enduring memorial and symbol the deeds of the patriots of Maryland who aided so signally in founding this great Republic. Your reward, sir, is this glorious consummation, hailed with so much delight by us all to-day, and the applause and commendation of your compatriots and the people of your native State.

Personally, and on behalf of our society, I congratulate you upon what you have achieved and thank you for what you have done for the cause of patriotism.

A TRIBUTE TO DEEDS. Ladies, Fellow-Countrymen and Soldiers of Maryland:

One of the cardinal objects of our society as set forth in its constitution is "The perpetuation of the memory of the men who by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution achieved the independence of the American people."

This unique and artistic shaft has been reared in obedience to that injunction. It records the deeds but not the names of our patriot fathers. Their names are legion and should be engraven upon the minds and hearts of every true Marylander. They are to be found recorded as signers to the Association of Freemen, as members of the Committee of Observation, of Correspondence, of the Continental Congress and upon the Muster Rolls of the Maryland Line

Study the events enumerated upon vonder tablets. First among them is the burning of the "Peggy Stewart." October 10, 1774, just 127 years ago to-day. the first overt act against the authority of the King of England in Maryland. Remember that it was done by a band of Whigs from the back hills of Anne Arundel (now Howard county); that they were led by that fearless patriot Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield; that they were undisguised, and sought not the cover of darkness for their deed, and that their motto was "Liberty or death in the pursuit of it."

#### MARYLAND NAMES.

Who can read of the Declaration of Independence without repeating the names of Chase, of Paca, of Stone and of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who pledged the faith of Maryland to that immortal charter of human rights?

Who can recall the selection of George Washington by the Continental Congress as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, without learning that Thomas Johnson, an illustrious son of Maryland, nominated him for that position?

Who can speak of Cambridge in 1775 without a thrill of pride because Cresap was there with his Maryland

Who can recount the hard-fought battles of the Revolutionary War, from Long Island in 1776 to Yorktown in 1781, without rehearsing the valor of the men of the Maryland Line and feeling proud that we had a Smallwood, a Howard, a Gist, a Williams, a Hall, a Griffith, a Watkins, and a host of other gallant officers to lead them? This memorial commemorates the deeds of these men who fought the greatest battle for fredom recorded in the annals of the world. My friends, I would that I could linger longer upon this interesting theme, but my time is limited, and eloquent speakers are to follow me.

But before closing allow me to call your attention to another leading object of our society-that which requires us "to inspire the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers."

#### THE MEN WE HONOR.

For that purpose we welcome you here to-day to witress these ceremonies. It gives me special pleasure to welcome you, soldiers and veterans of Maryland. Upon you we must rely to preserve our free institutions, are the palladium of our liberties. Your presence, I hope, signalizes your gratitude to our great and illustrious patriots for what they did to promote the cause of American independence. In these days of peace and safety, of abundance and enjoyment of public and private blessings, it is well for us to meet upon occasions like this to revive the memories of the past and to drink in the lessons taught by the heroism and patriotic daring of our Revolutionary sires. We are citizens of a free. prosperous and powerful Republic. Our government is upon a solid and enduring foundation and our people are united and contented. To whom are we indebted for all of these manifold blessings? Our Revolutionary fathers, the men we honor to-day.

Men and women of Baltimore, soldiers of Maryland, is there anything which warms your hearts more than the recollection of these men? Can you contemplate the fruits of their valor and patriotism without feeling the deep debt you owe them? Ingratitude is the basest of sins; forgetfulness of our fathers is the blackest kind of inpratitude. God grant that we may never be guilty of the latter!

Mr. Williams, Acting Mayor of Baltimore City:

I am pleased that you are here as the official renresentative of this city. The donations from the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore made this monument possible, and your Council gave this appropriate



and suitable site upon which to erect it. Our memorial is a simple and modest one, like in character to the lives of those heroes whose deeds it records. You have more imposing monuments in this city, but none that points to greater heroism. The liberty won by the blood of the Revolutionary heroes of Maryland is the most glorious heritage we possess. We must transmit it as a sacred birthright to our children. May this shaft, standing upon this beautiful plaza, ever be a reminder to them of that great heritage. Long after the granite and bronze of which it is composed shall have crumbled into dust, the patriotic daring of the men and soldiers it seeks to commemorate shall be transmitted to coming genera-While a tions through the pages of undying history. sod of what is now the soil of Maryland shall be trod by the foot of a freeman, the memory of their deeds shall

Now, sir, for and on behalf of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I deliver to you for the people of Maryland, this monument. My authority is embodied in these resolutions:

### MR. WILLIAMS' ACCEPTANCE.

Acting Mayor Henry Williams, in accepting the mon-

ument on behalf of the city, said, in part:

I esteem it a high honor to have been selected, in the absence of the Mayor, to accept for the city this beautiful work of art which gives to Baltimore another reason for the name it has so long had of "the Monumental City," and, in the name of the people, to thank you for it. Baltimore honored herself in erecting the first monument to the memory of the great hero. George Washington., Monuments have been built to the memory of the distinguished generals and leaders, but this is the first time we have honored with a proper memorial all the Revolutionary heroes.

The day selected for the unveiling of this monument is most appropriate, for, on the 19th day of October, 127 years ago, in the port of Annapolis, the ship Peggy Stewart was burned by her owner at the command of the patriots, who openly and without disguise had previously thrown overhoard the tea that had been imported against the rules of the Continental Congress. monument will be an object lesson to us and to the generations to come after us to show that patriotism and love of country are honored by all, and that the selfdenying and suffering hero who bleeds and dies for his country is held in grateful remembrance. It will also be an incentive to us to so honestly and faithfully administer the government that we may hand down to the generations to come after us the noble heritage received by us from our fathers with its glory untarnished and with our flag still waving over a free, brave and patriotic people.

### MRS. DONALD M'LEAN, THE SILVER-VOICED.

President Warfield in a graceful speech introduced Mrs. McLean as a Marylander, though now a daughter of the Empire State by adoption. "You all know her," he said, "and must love and respect her, not only as one of the most patriotic and brilliant women of dear old Maryland, but for the relation she bears to that noble old Roman, Judge John Ritchie, of Frederick." Mrs. McLean was, before her marriage, Miss Emily Ritchie, daughter of Judge John Ritchie, and a niece of Judge Albert Ritchie, the latter occupying a seat on the stand near her. Mrs. McLean smilingly arose and gracefully accepted the enconiums showered upon her by President Warfield.

Mrs. McLean was handsomely gowned in a stylish suit of black taffeta, with touches of white, a shoulder cape of fluffy plaitings of taffeta and chiffon and a mediumsized toque of black and white maline. In her hand, with a bunch of red and white roses, she carried a small silk flag, which she has held in all her speeches East, West, North and South, and which, consequently, she says represents to her the entire country.

### MANY HONORS.

Covering the front of her corsage were the numerous badges, many of them of exquisite workmanship, which have been presented to her. Conspicuous among them was the big silver laurel wreath, a facsimilie of those with which the orators of ancient Greece were crowned, and which was presented to her by the New York Chapter of which she is Regent, in token of her oratorical abilities. A handsome insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution set with diamonds was also the gift of Mrs. McLean's own chapter. Occupying the place of honor in the center of the laurel wreath was the badge presented to Mrs. McLean by the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps of New York, attached by an enameled pin given by an officer of the old Kearsarge Association in Massachusetts. Other interesting badges were the white star of the Mary Washington Association, the badge presented at the time of the unveiling of the Key Monument, a small gold medal presented by Palma, the head of the Cuban Junta in New York just previous to the outbreak of the Spanish War, and many others, each implying a compliment to LIrs. McLean's ability as a speaker and as a recognition of her important assistance in various patriotic movements all over the country.

### MRS. M'LEAN'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. McLean's address was, in part, as follows:

It goes without saying, Mr. President, that all who are here are glad to be here, and to some the day comes with peculiar happiness, because to them it is the realization of a patriotic dream—the tangibility of a moment long hoped for—and there are here distinguished guests, as is the President-General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution from the Empire State which I now claim as mine; but amid them all I think there is not one to whom this day gives such poignant pleasure, no one who is so fervently glad as am I to he here, because I have come home. Are you all patriots? So, I trust, am I. Do you revere the heroic dead? So, indeed, do I. Do you strive and so live in these days as to be worthy the undying heritage of those who have bequeathed their Revolutionary blood to us?

Thus do I strive, but beneath all this exalted sentiment stirs one tenderer, personal feeling—the feeling of a daughter who has come home to her father's house. Into the ocean of this day's patriotism run a thousand rivulets of personal association and affection. Up in the zenith of this day's glory, behind the glowing sun, but always burning there, are a multitude of silver stars which symbolize the unquenchable memories of my happy youth. And so I have come home, and as evidence that the giddy, glittering, opulent city, New York, which now claims me as its denizen—"a citizen of no mean city"—I would assure you that Fifth avenue has never eclipsed. North Charles street in my regard.

But I would be an ingrate were I not to express my appreciation, my true affection for the great Em ire State, which has so warmly welcomed me, which has called me its own in my work and my energies, and to which I do give my heartiest efforts, and to say that the presence of the President General of the Society Ameri-

can Revolution, Walter Seth Logan, gives me pride as a Marylander. The relations between our society and his, in New York, are warm, and I know he is as glad to receive Maryland hospitality as Maryland is to extend it.

### TRIBUTE TO COLONEL GRIFFITH.

After paying tribute to Colonel Griffith's brilliant success in accomplishing the rearing of this monument, and after felicitating President Warfield and officers of the Society American Revolution upon the oratory of the day, Mrs. McLean said:

"And what has Maryland done in these historic records? Rhode Island declared religious liberty; so did
Maryland! New England inveighed against the stamp
tax; so did Maryland! And in 1765, ten years before
the first gun of the Revolution, the "twelve immortals" declared from the bench the illegality of the tea tax,
and when war came, what then?

Then the 'Maryland Line!'

The "Maryland Line"—stretching from the wooded hills of Long Island to the victorious plains of Yorktown—the "Maryland Line" staining carmine with its blood the green fields of the North and the cotton fields of the South, slaughtered, killed, yet never conquered!

The "Maryland Line," dead to-day, yet deathless, speechless to-day, yet speaking with a thousand tongues. The "Maryland Line" formed of mortal man, transformed into immortal fame!

And Mr. President, your who bear the honored name of Warfield; when your ancestor forced Captain Stewart to light the torch which burned the "Peggy Stewart," he lighted yet another torch. As Scottish chieftains in days of old kindled the battle fires from hill to hill to warn of coming war, so did the torch Warfield forced into Stewart's hand cause the flame of war to glow on Maryland's green-walled hills and light the country through its dark years to triumphant victory.

But do you think that because Maryland bore such heroic sons in olden days she is now a barren mother? Not so. Eternal youth is on her brow—joyful fecundity within her. Weuded to her great spouse, the nation, Maryland gladly bears in these latter days a noble son, and "remembers no more the anguish" for joy that such a child cometh into the world. She willingly lends him to his country to serve and bring it glory; but he is her own darling child, and her arms protect him.

 Maryland gives another son to the old line, a Maryland Line—stretching now from Arctic regions to torrid Santiago, and the name of that son is Schley.

Naught can harm him, for all his country-people rise up and call him blessed!

So, great and beloved Maryland, rest serene upon thine azure mountains; lave thy feet within the sparkling waves of the Chesapeake; hark to the breaking waves dash high upon New England's rockbound coast! Hear the rush of the sea against the gates of the Empire State and its imperial city! List to the soft and balmy breezes of the South and the shrieking tornado of the West, but rest content in the knowledge that the eyes of every State in this our Union are turned to thee because, well-nigh as great as the Revolutionary patriots, thou hast given to thy country a patriot poet—Key. He has made more precious the nation's emblem; he has christened the nation's flag; and be satisfied, O Maryland, that try sons and daughters are as lustrous as the stars upon the blue and that all States turn toward the protecting stripes and folds of their own Star-Spangled Banner!

### ALFRED D. BERNARD, SOCIETY HISTORIAN.

The historical sketch read by Mr. Alfred Duncan Bernard, historian of the society, was, in part, as follows:

This tribute is distinctly a Maryland monument.

The first resolution looking to the erecting of a suitable memorial to the heroes of the Revolution was offered on February 22, 1891, by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, then president of our society, at its meeting held in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society. This resolution was referred to the incoming board of managers, who appointed as the first Monument Committee, Col. William Ridgely Griffith, chairman; Dr. Samuel Clagett Chew and Hon. Francis Putnam Stevens.

It originally called for a monument to the association of freemen, but before aggressive work was actually begun, the purpose of the erection of the memorial was changed, and the monument was directed to be inscribed:

To All Patriots of Maryland, Who, During the Revolutionary War, Aided on Land or at Sea in Gaining the Independence of this State and of These United States, And to the Maryland Line,

The Bayonets of the Continental Army.

This committee prepared and presented the original

This committee prepared and presented the original bill in the Legislature of 1892 of Maryland, asking for a State appropriation. This bill was passed by both houses, but vetoed by the Governor in the interest of economy. This same Legislature passed the enabling act authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to make an appropriation.

#### UNDAUNTED BY FAILURE.

Nothing daunted by their failure in 1892, the society had passed by the Legislature of 1894 another bill appropriating \$5,000 to be used in the erection of a monument to the patriots in the Revolutionary War from Maryland. This bill was signed by Governor Frank Brown. During the year 1894 the City of Baltimore also appropriated \$5,000 for the same purpose.

In 1892 a Bazaar and Monument Committee was formed and a bazaar held at the Fifth Regiment Hall, and though attended with untold labor, its only effect was to bring before the people of the state the zeal of the so-

ciety. Financially it was a failure.

In 1892 and 1893 a subscription fund was started, the original subscribers to which were William Ridgely Griffith, Edgar G. Miller, Meredith Hood Griffith, R. C. Macgill, William T. Walters, W. P. Clotworthy, Eugene Levering, James A. Gary, Douglas Hanson Thomas, Ross R. Winans, James A. Gary & Co., Robert A. Woolridge, Henry Sonneborn, Michael Jenkins, of Baltimore countty, and others. In 1896 the committee increased to fifteen, who raised over \$1,200 dollars by popular subscription, chiefly from members of the society.

In the meanwhile the society was knocking at the doors of Congress. Twice was the bill introduced: twice did it pass the Senate; twice was it favorably reported by the House Committee, but each time the Speaker refused to call the bill up for vote.

### THE WORK BEGUN.

In the year 1900 the Committee of Fifteen were discharged, they having failed to agree on a plan for a monument, and a new committee of five was appointed by Hon. Edwin Warfield, with instructions to proceed with the erection of the monument with the funds on hand.



The original committee then appointed consisted of Col. William Ridgely Griffith, chairman; Samuel H. Shriver, Joseph L. Brent, E. Austin Jenkins and Dr. James D. Iglehart. Messrs. Shriver and Jenkins declining the appointment through stress of business, Col. Arthur J. Pritchard and Charles E. Houghton were appointed to take their places, and after the contracts were let and the monument under way, Mr. Brent, having to leave the city, resigned, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel.

### HON. WALTER S. LOGAN, NATIONAL PRESI-DENT.

The address of Hon. Walter Seth Logan, of New York, President-General of the National Society Sons of the

American Revolution, was in part as follows:

I am glad to be here to-day to pay my tribute to the sons of Maryland. New York is proud of many things, but prouder of none than of the shaft which the Maryland Sons of the American Revolution reared a few years ago in Prospect Park, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in honor of Maryland's heroic dead who fell to save the American army.

It is comparatively easy—dangerous howmuchsoever it may be—to follow the bugle-note of victory and snatch the belching guns from a flying foe. The Maryland regiment went down to almost certain death with the knowledge that their army was defeated, and with only a hope that they might, by their sacrifice, gain an hour in which it might escape. They gained that hour, and it has been truly said that it was the most important hour in American history, pehaps in the history of the world.

#### SAVED BY MARYLAND'S SONS.

The army that endured the winters at Morristown and Valley Forge; the army that won the victory at Saratoga; the army that won at Trenton and Princeton; the army that fought at Brandywine and Monmouth; the army that won at Kings Bridge and Cowpens and Yorktown, was saved by the willing sacrifice of the patriotic sons of Maryland.

You came to New York to rear a monument in our beautiful park; the least that we can do is to come to Maryland and help you dedicate the monument that you

are rearing in your own State.

When Washington was leading the armies of the Revolution, the United States, which that army was striving to create, consisted of only a narrow strip of land along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Georgia. When I was a schoolboy the United States had come to extend, so the geography said, from Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It now extends from Porto Rico to the Orient, and from Yukon to Samoa.

#### A NATIONAL CONTRAST.

When the battles of the Revolution were fought we were only 3,000,000 people; to-day we are 80,000,000. When the War of the Revolution was won, and we commenced our national life, we were one of the weakest nations of the earth. To-day we are without doubt the strongest. When the War of the Revolution was ended we were one of the poorest of nations; to-day we are by far the richest of them all. And what has brought about the change? What makes our nation great? It is not simply the increase in its territory; it is not simply the increase of its population. The greatness of our nation consists in the memory of the heroic deeds of the past and the struggle to do still greater deeds in the present.

It was the memory of the Maryland regiment on Long Island that inspired Jackson at New Orleans, Schley and Hobson and Shafter and Roosevelt at Santiago. Our richest heritage is not our property or our possessions, but the record of the heroism of our fathers.

But I should be sorry, indeed, if any Son of the American Revolution was moved by his pride of the deeds of the past to neglect the duties of the present. I am not one of those that believe that the time for patriotism is past. I think we have more troublous questions to settle to-day than our ancestors had in the Revolution. I think there are dangers that confront us worse than George III. I think there are problems that we have to settle that may give us more trouble than ever the British Army gave to the soldiers under Washington. I think with the increased greatness of the nation comes an increase of danger and an increase of responsibility.

"I AM AN OPTIMIST."

I am an optimist. I believe the Lord made the world better than I could have made it myself if I had the contract. I am an optimist, and believe that the men and the women of to-day are worthy of their heritage and alive to their responsibilities. I not only believe that we need good patriots to-day even more than we needed them 125 years ago, but I believe we have patriots to-day-better men and more of them-than we had then. I believe that when the history of the United States is written the historian will write the name of Hobson side by side with that of Nathan Hale; that Roosevelt at Santiago was every wit as brave and dashing a soldier as was Alexander Hamilton at Yorktown; that McKinley was as good a president as Madison; that Dewey and Schley were as great commanders as Washington and Greene, and that the American sailor of to-day is as brave as those who fought to win the nation's independence. I believe, also, that the citizen to-day is quite as good as the citizen then, and that whenever the nation has need of the services of its sons and its daughters it will ever find them ready to make whatever sacrifice the nation needs. The world is 125 years older than it was then. I believe it is 125 years better.

#### PROMINENT WOMEN PRESENT.

Among the prominent women on the stand during the ceremonies were Mrs. Pembroke Thom, State Regent of the Maryland Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Regent of Baltimore Chapter; Mrs. Thomas Hudson and Mrs. Pritchard, of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. William Reed, Vice-President of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Robert Barry, President for Maryland of the United States Duaghters of the War of 1812; Miss Gassaway, Regent of the Peggy Stewart Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Annapolis; Mrs. J. D. Oglehart, Mrs. R. K. Waring, Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Mrs. Neilson Poe, Mrs. B. F. Simth, Mrs. Joseph Noble Stockett, Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay, Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Mrs. William Gill, Mrs. Eric Bergland, Mrs. W. D. Booker, Miss Lillian Giffen, Mrs. Edgard M. Lazarus; Misses Schermerhorn, Sarah Custis, and Margaret Bulkley, of Philadelphia; all of whom as representatives of the official boards of the different patriotic societies wore the ribbons and badges of their different chapters, effectually arranged upon the corsages of their pretty, dressy toilets, and who afterwards formed the receiving party at the Music Hall.

The parade formed at Monument and Cathedral streets at 2 o'clock and moved in the following order: Brigadier General Lawrason Riggs and staff. Troop A, in command of Captain Joseph W. Shirley, acting as an escort to General Riggs.

Fourth Regiment, in command of Col. Willard Howard. Fifth Regiment, in command of Col. Frank Markoe.

A detachment from the First Naval Brigade, marching as a company of artillery, under command of Dr. Edwin Greer.

Fifth Regiment of Veteran Corps, under command of Col. Charles D. Gaither.

Minute Men from Washington; field and staff officers, including Col. Thomas H. McKee, Lieutenant Colonel Mahlon A. Winter, Major Paul Beckwith, Adjutant Louis M. Sanders, Inspector H. A. Campzell, Judge-Advocate H. H. Glassie, Quartermaster T. C. Pole, Commander Joseph A. Straight, Surgeon Anton Cox, Paymaster H. Le Roy Mark, Chaplain E. M. Thompson; First Battalion staff, Adjutant L. L. L. French, Inspector N. R. Wood, Quartermaster T. W. Sweeny, Lieut, H. A. Pole.

Officers and members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Grand Army of the Republic, left of the line, about 200 men, formed as follows:

Department commander, John G. Taylor; assistant adjutant general, J. Leonard Hoffman; assistant quarter-master general, John C. Erdman; chief of staff, Thomas M. Kenny; past department commanders, Frank Nolen and George R. Graham; aides de camp, N. M. Rittenhouse, G. Lane Tanneyhill, A. G. Alford, R. J. James, James H. Douglass, William H. Holbrook, Charles G. Glasgow, William J. Fisher, and Moses Powell.

Wilson Post, No. 1—George H. Wilson, commander; J. R. Kemp, adjutant,

Dushane Post Band.

Dushane Post, No. 3—George H. Leach, commander; George C. Irelan, adjutant.

Lincoln Post Drum Corps.

Lincoln Post, No. 7—William T. Cook, commander; There were also a number of Grand Army veterans in line belonging to posts not turning out as a distinct command.

#### COLLATION AND A POEM.

The collation took place in the big second floor hall of the Music Hall. Flags caught up with shields bearing the coats-of-arms of the thirteen original States surrounded the walls and formed the draperies at either end. Twining the pillars were blue and buff ribbons—the Revolutionary colors. Down the centre of the room was a long table, decorated with red and white roses and white wax lights under dainty little buff and silver shades. Here an unlimited supply of salads, oysters, sandwiches, punch and coffee was served from 4 to 6 o'clock.

During the progress of the collation the following original poem, by Dr. Charles Carroll Bombaugh, was recited by Mr. Francis Putnam Stevens:

#### WHY REAR THE SHAFT?

Why do the sons of long departed sires
With reverent hands this votive column rear?
Is there mistrust that our memorial fires
May burn with lessening glow from year to year?

Do these compatriots of the famous Line Need piltared shaft to immortalize their names? Do deeds like theirs need added scal or sign? Are they not Freedom's cherished sons, and Fame's?

Can we exalt in statelier degree,
As their renown we thus commemorate,
Men who transformed a parent colony,
A sceptred province, to a sovereign state?

Can that bronze statue to the world repeat
With more impressive voice the story told
How they on bloody fields braved iron sleet,
Cast, as they were, in true heroic mould?

Can we forget who covered the retreat

And laid their offerings at Long Island's shrine?

Can we dismiss, while memory holds its seat,

Monmouth and Germantown and Brandywine?

Do tablets tint with brighter colorings
The spirit, in the struggle to be free,
Displayed at Camden, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs,
Or in the flush of Yorktown's victory?

Did not the great Commander often cheer The sons of Maryland with heartiest praise? Did not DeKalb, Pulaski, Greene, endear Their names for crowning valor with its bays?

Surely, they need not monumental pile

Who fought, bled, died, for justice and for right;
Their names are graved with history's pointed style
In fadeless characters of living light.

But real descendants, mindful of their debt,
Thus in the whirl and stress of modern life,
Speak to their countrymen lest they forget
The why and wherefore of the eight years' strife.

Lest they forget, this shaft will tell with pride How patriot sires the clarion call obeyed, And life and fortune—all that these implied— Upon the altar of their country laid.

'Twill show the grandeur of their sacrifice.

Their stake for glory or a soldier's grave.

Show that, whate'er the throw of fateful dice,

All that was theirs to give, they freely gave.

The claim of right divine to govern wrong, They left to sycophants who kissed the rod; Theirs was the maxim that "resistless strong To tyrants is obedience to God."

Their sons, since then, on many a hard-fought field, True to the lessons taught, the example set, 'Gainst shot and shell their breasts as firmly steeled, 'Gainst sabre-thrust or charge of bayonet.

But let them, large the measure though they fill, With grand achievements both on land and sea, Not screen from view the unconquerable will That scaled with blood our priceless liberty.



## MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Bronze Tablet Unveiled as a Tribute to General Anthony Wayne, and to Commemorate the Establishment of Wayne County, in Whose Honor it Was Named, at Detroit, Mich.

By George Williams Bates, Historian-General.

THE Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution unveiled a bronze tablet on the new Wayne County Building at Detroit, Michigan, on Saturday, October 19th, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, as a tribute to Major-General Anthony Wayne, one of the most distinguished officers of the Revolution. This tablet is the work of The Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., of New York, and is a fine specimen of bronze work. It consists of a beautiful bust of General Wayne in "bas relief," a map of Wayne County, as originally laid out, the official insignia of the Society, and has the following inscription:



This tablet is a tribute to Major-General Anthony Wayne, U. S. A., to whom as general in command the English surrendered this region July 11th, 1796. The County of Wayne was created and named in his honor August 15th, 1796. As then established, the county embraced nearly all the present State of Michigan and portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, including the sites of Milwaukee and Chicago and parts of Fort Wayne and Cleveland. Erected under the auspices of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The purpose was to mark this event as one of the most important in the history of Wayne County, and as General Wayne is of Revolutionary fame, the celebration was in keeping with the general objects of the Society. General Wayne was the commanding officer of the United States to take possession of the North-West. He formally entered Detroit and took possession of the city as Military Governor August 17th, 1796. It was upon his military and diplomatic skill that depended the settlement of the interminable war with the Indians and the English, whose refusal to comply with certain articles of the treaty of 1783 and notably with that which provided for the evacuation of the forts in the North-West Territory, had led a large party in the country to clamor for war and nearly every one to feel that hostilities were inevitable.

The Indians were, in fact, determined that the white settlers should never occupy the lands north of the Ohio and that this river should form the permanent boundary between them. When it was determined to subdue them by a military force, all the Indians of this region, together with those of western Pennsylvania, became concentrated in a powerful confederacy near the Rivers Miami and Maumee, and acted in conjunction with the Indians in the neighborhood of Detroit, the Canadians and the English garrisons there and in other parts of Ohio. In thus attemping to subdue the Indians, there was danger that the United States might be drawn into a war with England.

Generals Harmar and St. Clair had tried in vain to bring the Indians into subjection, but nothing was accomplished in this direction, until "Mad Anthony Wayne," this dashing soldier of the Revolution, who had been commissioned to raise an army, in order to put an end to these Indian troubles and make this region safe for the habitation of the white settler. He raised his army near Pittsburgh and towards the end of the summer of 1792 marched down the Ohio and in the following spring continued on to Fort Washington, the present site of Cincinnati. Here he remained until the next year perfecting his forces, and in the spring, commenced his march northward through that region, which is now the present state of Ohio, and on the 20th of August, 1794. met the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers and conquered them in one of the most celebrated battles in the annals of Indian warfare. The site of this battle is about eleven miles south of Toledo on the Maumoe River. The victory was complete and in the subsequent dealings with the Indians, it was apparent that General Wayne had been, in fact, the "arbiter of the red man's future," and in August, 1795, he concluded the treaty of Greenville with them, which ceded to the United States government the territory west and north of the Ohio, and thus Wayne's victory and the treaty of Greenville formed the true "winning of the west," the story of which is that of the most marvelous achievment in American history.

The Jay treaty was passed April 13th, 1796, and General Wayne was again called into the service of the government by appointment as military governor of the Territory and ordered to take possession of the British posts on the frontier at Niagara, Oswego, the Miami and Detroit, which he did personally and reached Ditroit Account 17th, 1796, where he was welcomed by the Indians with every demonstration of admiration. Wayne County had been created and established on the 15th of August, by Winthrop Sargeant, then secretary of the territory and acting governor.

The unveiling ceremonies took place in the afternoon of October 19th. A procession was formed at the Russell House, in Detroit, and marched to the county building near by, where the exercises were held. In the line of march were members of the Loyal Legion, representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, the Society of Colonial Wars, Daughters of 1812, Judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan, the Wayne County officials, the Board of Supervisors, the United States Army officers in uniform from Fort Wayne, and officers and members of the Michigan Society.

The program was as follows:

The Hon. Alfred Russell, president of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, presiding.

Invocation, Rev. William Beatty Jennings, D. D.;

Overture, Schremer's Band;

Address of welcome, William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit;

Unveiling of the tablet by Miss Evelyn May Warren,, a relative of General Wayne;

"Star Spaneled Banner," Band;

Address, "Maior-General Anthony Wayne," Hon. John B. Corliss, M. C.;

Address, "Wayne County," Hon. Robert E. Frazer, Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court;

Benediction, Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., Bishop of the Catholic Church at Detroit;

"America," by the Band and audience.

In his address, Mr. Corliss said;

No greater tribute can be paid to the memory of the illustrious hero, in whose bonor we meet, than a simple narrative of his patriotic acts and noble deeds,

Among all the prominent commanders of the Revolutionary War there are only two, Washington and Lafayette, who achieved greater renown and there was none who displayed more courage, patriotism, military skill and genius than General Anthony Wayne.

He was a true soldier. His grandfather, whose name he bore and honored, of Yorkshire, England, before emigrating to this country in 1722, served with distinction in the Battle of Boyne, under William III. He must have been a man of means and good judgment, for his family and possessions ranked among the most prominent of Chester County, Pennsylvania, his adopted home during the early days of the Province of Pennsylvania. His youngest son, Isaac Wayne, father of our subject, served his country in the Provincial Legislature, and as a commissioned officer repeatedly distinguished himself in expeditions against the Indians.

General Anthony Wayne was his only son, born January 1st, 1745, at East Town. Chester County, Pennsylvania. His fighting proclivities, courage and indomitable will were manifested in early life and gave his father and teachers great anxiety during his early training. Beneath the animal spirits and boyish aspirations, was found a strong mind, resolute character, and the power to absorb knowledge, which fitted him to achieve the heroic deeds and indelibly engrave his name and record upon the im-

mortal tablets of our nation's history.

The stories of his boyhood resemble those of Napoleon Bonaparte. Like many of the great generals of historic renown, he was trained as a civil engineer. At the age of 21 years he was selected by Benjamin Franklin as surveyor and representative of a large association in the Province of Nova Scotia.

His prudence and good common sense is illustrated by the record of his marriage to the daughter of one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, at the early age of 21 years,

His love of military led him to the study of the subject, and in 1775, at the first skirmish at Lexington, he was found organizing and drilling a company of volunteers, for he saw that war was inevitable. His courage, energy and attainments procured for him the position of Colonel of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Congress soon after accepted his regiment and commissioned him its Colonel. His first encounter was at Trois Rivieres in the unfortunate campaign in Canada under General Thompson, where on account of the capture and injury of his superior officers he was compelled, although wounded, to assume command and first distinguished himself for bravery, skill and genius as a military commander.

February 21st, 1777, Congress by special Act in recognition of his military prowess conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier-General,

To relate his record and marvelous deeds during the Revolutionary War would cover a history of the more important battles for our Independence. It has indeed been well said that he had braved difficulty and danger "in the defense of the rights and liberty of America from the frozen lakes of Canada to the burning sands of Florida." He commanded at Ticonderoga, defended Chad's Fords and took an important part in the battle of Brandywine. He served with Washington against Howe and Cornwallis at Valley Forge, Germantown, Chestnut Hill and White Marsh Church. Of this encounter Washington reported: "In justice to the right wing of the army under General Wayne, I have the greatest pleasure to introm you that both the officers and men behaved with a degree of gallantry which did them the greatest honor."

At Monmouth, where the American soldiers first developed the fact that drilled Yankees had no superiors in the world and where the Continental troops received their "baptism of blood and fire" Wayne was the hero.

His greatest achievement was the storming of Stony Point, an important position on the Hudson, held by the British. On the 15th of July, 1779, General Wayne's brave hand left Sandy Beach for the purpose of storming Stony Point. In order to prevent alarm of the approach, he caused all the dogs in the neighborhood to be destroyed. At the midnight hour, guided by a negro of the neighborhood, two soldiers disguised as farmers approached the sentinel and while the negro talked to him, the soldiers seized and gagged him. With unloaded guns, bayonets fixed and white feathers on their hats to distinguish them from the British in the darkness, they approached the garrison with less than three hundred men; broke through the barricades and rushed into the centre of the fort where a hand-to-hand encounter ensued. Sixty-three of the garrison were slain and 553 made prisoners. Wayne was wounded at the head of his column and when caught by his aides to keep him from falling, he said: "Carry me into the fort and let me die at the head of my column." His capture of Stony Point was one of the most brilliant achievements of the Revolution.

General Wayne was gifted with true soldierly insipration. His trust in Washington was without bounds, and his confidence in his own military skill and undaunted courage led him on one occasion to say to Washington, "If your excellency will plan it, I will undertake to storm hell."

President Roosevelt, in describing his character, said:
"In the Revolutionary War no other general, American,
British or French, won such a reputation for hard fighting and daring energy and dogged courage. He gloried
in the excitement and danger and shone at his best when
the stress was sorest."

All his instincts were military. For his fearless courage, daring energy, and hold dash into the enemy's camp in the darkness of midnight, and apparently rash moves upon the battlefield, snatching, as it were, victory from an overpowering foe, he was christened "Mad Anthony." But his head was as cool as his heart was stout. Like a true and chivalric soldier, he was a gentleman, clean, neat and fond of a perfect uniform, for which characteristic some of the thoughtless called him "Dandy Wayne," forgetting that perfect form is one of the qualities that enter into the composition of a real hero.

But it was not in the Revolution that he achieved his greatest honor. After the fall of Yorktown, in which he took an important part, and peace with England was declared, the Judian tribes continued hostilities in the South and West. Large military expeditions were sent out to suppress them, first in command of General Harmar and afterwards under General St. Clair. For ten years this cruel, barbarous warfare was continued and in nearly all of the important engagements our men were defeated. During this period General Wayne was elected by the people of Georgia to Congress, where he was serving in 1702, when President Washington, chagrined at the

failure of our army to suppress the hostile Indians in the North-West, and desiring a man of courage, skill and audacity to conquer, voluntarily appointed General Wayne Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. With the remnants of St. Clair's defeated and disheartened soldiers and volunteers whom he enlisted, he soon organized a force of two thousand well-equipped, carefully-drilled, courageous men, and marched into the wilds of the North-West Territory to meet and conquer where his predecessors had met defeat. His bold military maneuvres and skill in discovering through scouts the power of his wild antagonists enabled him to conquer at every encounter from the Ohio to the Maumee Rivers, where at the famous battle of Fallen Timbers, he met the combined force of over 3,000 savages and achieved one of the greatest victories in history.

Through the power of Wayne's victorious army, the hostile savages and British sympathizers were conquered and a definite treaty with the Indians established.

Congress by appropriate resolutions most highly commended General Wayne's marvelous achievements. He was appointed Commander and Commissioner of the North-West Territory and on the 15th day of August, 1796, at the head of the army formally entered and established his military post at Detroit.

His most brilliant career in the prime of life and at the zenith of his glorious achievements was unfortunately soon after terminated by death. Historians and characterwriters have described him as the "Ney of the American Independence; that he, as no other man, could infuse into the column of attack his own impetuous nature and terrible conquering power." "Had he been one of Napoleon's Marshals, he would have rivaled MacDonald at Vagram or Ney at Waterloo."

The present is a suitable occasion and fortunate period in the history of the City of Detroit and County of Wayne for the Sons of the American Revolution to commemorate and perpetuate by this tablet the name, noble deeds and glorious achievements of General Anthony Wayne.

Judge Robert E. Frazer spoke as follows:

To General Anthony Wayne, the great County of Wayne to-day owes its civilization. The battle of Fallen Timbers, where General Wayne conquered the Indians, was the beginning of civilization in the North-West. That civilization which we to-day enjoy, which gives us the right of conscience, the right to express our sentiments unrestricted if they be not treason, and do not invade the rights of others, are due to him. The barbarity of the savage has been followed by the civilization of a Christian nation. Yet it may not be without benefit and purpose if the civilization of our forefathers be compared with the civilization of the present.

It may be questionable whether we have really made much progress; whether the present advance in civilization is an improvement on the time when the sturdy old pioneers planted themselves in the wilderness and lived God's work and worked God's thought to build up the wealth and hopes of the nation. We boast to-day of great education and wonderful enlightment of schools and universities all over the land that are taking the place to the schools of to-day, where the immature mind of the taught. But in those log-school-houses the fundamental laws of diligence and right were taught. There was no veneering, but all was masterful. Might I call attention to the schools of to-day, where the immature mind of the child is forced to greatness, which either kills in the operation or makes great?

There is a question in my mind whether the luxuries of the present day do not beget discontent. The longing after new wants produces discord in mind and body. We cultivate our muscles by a system of athletics and we destroy our stomachs by the food we eat. We are a nation of brains, but a nation without a stomach. A man's actions are controlled by that man's stomach.

We have cultivated in our midst this new institution known as society, where the style and shape of the calling cards are the evidence of respectability. But we have established what no other nation has ever known, an unprotected woman, who may travel from one end to the other of this land, with every man her natural protector. It has elevated womanhood to its highest pedestal. And in no other country is the law of the land administered so justly and fairly and impartially as in ours.

The people are being educated now to the fact that American liberty is no longer license; that it is liberty to obey the law as every other man is made to obey it. Liberty is that of free speech in the right places, but it is not the liberty to strike down a man by an assassin's bullet, whose opinions are not yours. That was not the liberty for which Wayne fought. The country can never rise above the intelligence and ability of the American citizen. Degree of civilization in a government like ours depends upon the intelligence of its citizens. A man can never be a good American citizen and be a fool.

Well might this great county be named for him who did so much for it. Well might this Society honor him. It is to the praise of our civilization that from all around, from every clan and every nation, men come and stand together hand-to-hand, under the same hanner and for the



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same loyalty. And as long as this civilization shall last, this shall continue, until the whole boundless world is ours. I have no fears of extending our supremacy anywhere the sun may shine."

After the exercises at the County Building the Society and invited guests to the number of 200 or more enjoyed a luncheon in the banquet hall of the Russell House, where a number of interesting patriotic speeches were delivered, including one by the Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Treasurer-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The tablet was unveiled by Miss Evelyn May Warren, a little maiden, a relative of General Wayne and whose picture follows:

Miss Warren is the young daughter of Mr. Harry S. Warren, who with his sister, Minetta L. Warren, are the only relatives of General Wayne residing in Michigan. Miss Warren's great-great-grandfather, Anthony Wayne, was an uncle of General Wayne, and fought in the Revolution, and an honored member of the Society.

The occasion was also made interesting by a letter received from the Honorable William Wayne, the greatgrandson of General Wayne, who lives at Paoli, Penn., and is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of the Cincinnati. This is his picture.



WILLIAM WAYNE,

The committee in charge of arrangements was: Silas Farmer, George W. Bates, Henry S. Sibley, Thomas Pitts, Theodore H. Eaton, Lawrence Depew and Joseph Greusel.

This closed the exercises to honor the memory of a great historical personage, and on an occasion which will itself be historic. (We have just learned that Major William Wayne died November 20th at the old Anthony Wayne mansion near Paoli, West Chester County, Penn., age seventy-two years. At the time of his death he was president of the Society of Cincinnati, and for several years was president of the Sons of the Revolution. Major Wayne was the last great-grandson of the famous soldier. His son, William Wayne, Jr., still survives him,

### GENEALOGY OF ANTHONY WAYNE.

 Anthony Wayne, grandfather of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was born in Yorkshire, England, and moved to Ireland, where he lived for many years. In the Battle of the Boyne he commanded a squadron under King William. He came to America with his five sons in 1772, and purchased a large farm in Easttown, Pa., where he lived until his death, December 2, 1739. His youngest son was Isaac.

2. Isaac Wayne was born in Wicklow county, Ireland, in 1609, and died in Delaware county, Pa., in 1774. He was a man of strong mind and enterprise, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a commanding officer of the army against the Indians, and an original member of the Welsh Society. He married Betsy Eding, and had one son, Anthony, and two daughters, Ann, who married Capt. William Hayman, and Sarah, who married Isaac Van Lear.

Two of the grandchildren of Capt, William and Ann Hayman are Capt, Samuel Brenkley, U. S. A. (retired), and Maj. Anthony Wayne Vodges.

3. Gen. Anthony Wayne was born at Easttown, Chester county, I'a., January 1, 1745, and married March 25, 1766. Mary Penrose, daughter of Benjamin Penrose, merchant of Philadelphia. He was a surveyor and filled several town offices. In 1774-5 he was sent as representative of Chester county to the Pennsylvania Legislature, having been elected in place of his aged father, who had held the office for many years. In 1776 he raised the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops, and was with the army until the close of the war. In 1792 he was made General-in-Chief of the United States Army, which position he held until his death. He died of gout at Presque Isle. In 1809 his body was removed by his son and buried in the Radnor churchyard in Pennsylvania.

Isaac, the son of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was born in Warren County, Pa., and died in Chester county in 1852. He was a Member of Congress from 1823 to 1825.

Margaretta, the only daughter of Gen. Anthony Wayne married William Richardson Atlee, of Chester county, Pa. They had one daughter, Mary Wayne Atlee, born in 1802, and married to Issachar Evans, or suester county.

The only son of Issacher and Mary Atlee Evans, William Evans, was born in 1828 and took the name of Wayne. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1883. He married Miss Zook and had two children, Mary Atlee Wayne, born 1854, and William Wayne, born August 27, 1855.

Mary Alice Wayne married in 1877, John M. Wirgman, and had William Wayne Wirgman, born in 1878. William Wayne married April 23, 1883, Mary V. Fox.

### Colonial Life Among the Puritans.

Will be given at Public School, 50th Street and 9th Avenue, January 8th.

Parish House of Holy Communion, 20th Street and 6th Avenue, January 10th.

Public School, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, January 13th.

Public School, Trinity Avenue and 136th St., January 16th.

At Newark, N. J., before New Jersey Historical Society, Monday, February 17th, at New Jersey Historical Society Building, West Park Street.



#### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.



THE SOCIETY OF THE SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This society was organized in Plattsburgh July 3, 1896, by Henry Ketchum Averill, Jr., Henry Harmon Noble, George Comstock Baker and others, and was incorporated July 6, 1896, as the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York: its name was changed by order of the Supreme Court in 1900.

The Society is in affiliation with, and is a component part of the General Society of the War of 1812, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and has been specifically so recognized by the General Society under its former, as well as its present name.

In April last the society amended its constitution so as to move its headquarters from Plattsburgh to Albany.

At the annual meeting held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, At the annual meeting held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, on September 26, the following officers were elected: Hon. George Comstock Baker, president; Elijah Warriner Murphey. General George Frederick Nichols, Hon. Daniel French Payne, and Commander Albion Varette Wadhams U. S.N., vice presidents; Henry Harmon Noble, secretary; James William Cox, treasurer; Leonard Hand, registrar; Henry Ketchum Averill, Jr., historian; Frederick Eugene Wadhams, Hon, William Pierson Judson and Frank Warner Thomas, directors.

The following are members of the society in addition to the directors: Captain Laurance Clark Baker, Charles Boucher, Walter Scott Brown, James De Forris Burroughs, Hiram Walworthy Cady, Edward Madison Cameron, Dr. Frederick Joseph Cox, Dr. Charles Mortimer Culver, Benjamin Clyde Fairchild, Hon, Henry Duncan Graves, Coi. Frank Judson Hess, Joseph Holland, Nathan Henry Jones, Orrel Town Larkin, William James McKelvey, Charles Rockwell Payne, Jeremiah Richards, James Hill Townsend, Albion James Wadhasus, Hiram Walworth, Hon, George Standish Weed.

The requirements for membership are as follows: "Any male

The requirements for membership are as follows: "Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in r who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the army, pavy, revenue, marine or privateer service of the United States of America, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the Board of Directors of this Society shall be

eligible for membership.
"Every application shall be made in writing upon the form set forth by the society for that purpose, which application shall be made in triplicate and one copy thereof filed in the archives of the General Society."

(The members of each State society are borne upon the membership rolls of the General Society of the War of 1812).

"Applicants must be personally known to some member of the

society."
"The word 'army' is construed to include members of the State Militia who were regularly mostered into and honorably dis-charged from the service of the United States during the War of 1812, thus becoming during the period of such actual service a component part of the 'army of the United States.' "Record of enrollment or commission in the State Militia unaccompanied by proof of United States service does not qualify for membership. Holding to the very clear intent and meaning of Article V. of the Constitution of the General Society, this society has always required indisputable proof of United States service of the propositus as a pre-requisite for membership.

The muster rolls of the State Militia in the service of the United States in the War of 1812 are in the custody of Gen. F.

C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., chief of the record and pension office, War Department. Washington, D. C., to whom application should be made for proof of service of propositus.

If the participant or his widow was granted a pension or bounty land warrant by the United States for his services in the War of 1812 a synopsis or his or her "declaration" upon which the claim was based and allowed and which shows proof of service may be obtained upon application to the United States Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. This is a bureau of the Interior Department and should not be confounded with the record and pension office heretofore mentioned, which is a bureau of the War Department.

Further information concerning the objects of the society and its requirements for membership may be obtained from Henry Harmon Noble, the secretary, whose address is 96 Chestrut street, Albany. N. Y.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVO-LUTION.

Dean Knickerbockers—(Read before the Chapter on the avaiversary of Evacuation Day, March 25th, at the Nevada)—In looking over your papers in my possession I thought it would interest you all to hear about your Revolutionary ancestors. The following facts I have gathered from them, and could they see us how happy, peaceful and full of love our hearts are for one another, they would feel their labor and sufferings were not one another, they would feel their labor and sufferings were not in vain, both for their country and posterity. We should always be ready to hear about our ancestors, and "of their loyalty, essecially the patriotism of our soldiers. They lived as they fought, men of determination, looking forward to freedom, which has been realized," and we, their great-grand-daughters, are enjoying it. This Chapter of '77, members of the D. A. R. represents eighty-four soldiers, fifty-eight of them were officers, six minute men, pincteen privates and one woman. Shapuler to six minute men nineteen privates and one woman. Singular to relate, one of the generals was Gen. Joseph Hasbrouck. I name him first in honor of our Regent who bears the same name. The other one was Gen, John Tenbrock, both of Dutch descent. Two Lieut. Colonels. Abraham Hasbrouck and Johannes Jansen; four Colonels. Richard Kidder Meade, one of Gen. Washington's body-guard or aides. There were 180 men, and we are glad to have one of them. The other three colonels were Col. Moses Little, who was the leader of the company on its way to Lexington: Robert Smith and Henry Ludington; three majors, Isaac Belknap, Joseph Lewis and William Blodgett; one standardbearer, Adam Tenbrock; two quartermasters. Derick American and Daniel Taft; one woman, Hannah Carteret-Bryant, at the Battle of Springfield, New Jersey; nineteen captains, Benj, Lyon, Amos Skeele, Moses Warren, Sr., Johannes Van Etten, Thos. Robinson, Peter Ward, Isaac Russell, Timothy Corey, Joshua Hall, Eliab Farnum, Caleb Bull, Jr., Samuel Fisher, Derick American, two William Reeds, George Phillips, Philetus Smith, and William Blacklef, who was in command of the heat that rowed Gen. Washington across the Delaware. The eleven lieutenants were: Samuel Crawford, Edward Lewis, Joseph Cook. and Isaac Garrison; three sergeants, Nehemiah Woodcock, Den-ison Robinson and Timothy Butterfield; five corporals, Nathaniel Smith, Onesiphorus Fisher, Joseph Colcord, Samuel Rice and Daniel Potter; one ensign, Roger Wolcott; one honorable Josiah Homblower: one castain of the navy, Timethy Parker: three councils of safety, Benj. Giles, Major Isaac Belleman, who in "Cooper's Spy." first edition, is called Capt. Townsend; and Capt. Joshua Hall, who in "Cooper's Spy," first edition, is called Capt. Townsend; three prisoners, Capt. Timothy Parker, James Humphrey, who was confined in Old North Church and prison ship "Good Intent": and Thomas Edgar, who was confined in the Sugar House. The six Minute Men were Capt. Henry Ludington, Lieut. Samuel Crawford, Samuel Hart, Mulford Martin, Serut, Denison Robinson and a President of the Minute Men, Silas Condict. At the alarm of Lexington, Capt. Reuben Hart, Capt. Timothy Corey, Lieut. William Hall and Lenuel Clark. At Bunker Hill, Col. Moses Little and Capt. Isaac Russell. At the Rhode Island Alarm, Capt. Samuel Fisher, John Perkins Dodge, and Zachariah Standish. Six of the privates went through the entire war from 1775 to 1781. They were Daniel Hicks, Flishs Way, Joseph Lighthall, William Wheeler, Samuel Hart and Israel Barrett; and they, with many others, were at the surrender of Burgoyne. They deserve great credit. were at the surrender of Burgoyne, they neserve giral tra-and are entitled to a monument which we erect in our hearts for them here to-day. Little did they dream that the day would come when we should say we were proud of them. Three enthem here to-day. Little did they dream that the day would come when we should say we were proud of them. Three entered the army at the are of sixteen wears. The following eleven States were represented: Moine New Hamnshire. Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York Pennsylvania Delawore and North Carolina. The other sixteen orivates were Israe Marks, Charles Walker, William Peck, Ehencer Ransom, Zachariah Standish and Joseph Detycy (You see we had a Standish and a Dexcey). Nebemiah Candee, Paul Fitch Drake Hoyt, Jeremiah Baker, Henry Romer, Thomas Hubbard,

Abraham Ryckman, Johannis Hogoboom, Abraham Ackerman, Thomas Edgar and Peter Van Valkenburg, whose age was sev-enty years. Only thirteen of the eighty-four men were of Dutch enty years. Only thirteen of the eighty-tour men were of Dutch descent. "The Continentals were those who engaged for three years." "Gen. John Sullivan's Continentals were the pathfinders of the American Revolution." These soldiers upheld the cause of freedom on land, "Our sailors and the privateers were as brave, and kept the Stars and Stripes floating on the sea, just as affectionately, and this in the teeth of the mightiest navy in the world. Our many captured thirty thousand British troops and affectionately, and this in the teeth of the mightiest mavy in the world. Our navy captured thirty thousand British troops and supplies vastly more," "Our army was illy supplied with stores, many muskets without bayonets, but most of them good marksmen, being accustomed to hunting, and finally, though weak, gained the victory." These men were farmers, schoolmasters, students and some of them schoolboys. "They marched, tought, dragged artillery, cut down forests and cornhelds, and at night enjoyed the stars and monlight. Through the day when marching, stepped axide to gather flowers, also these soldiers have being, stepped aside to gather flowers; alas, these soldiers have become extinct, but Gen. Washington survives, and when men-tionined grandly represents them. Our land smiles with blossoms in the spring, and the stars and moon travel on just the same above their graves, and the land continues to produce grand men, for our government, men of virtue and power."
"Whilst other nations envy us our rights, Heaven grant we may vie with them only for that which dignifies and promotes the character of man."

> "God of our Fathers bless. Exalt in righteousness. This land of ours; Be right our lofty aim, Our title and our claim To high and higher fame Among the Powers."

This is the last verse of Dr. Abraham Cole's "My Native

I have now mentioned with pride one or more of your grand perents, and we shall continue to honor them whenever an opnortunity is afforded us. We will also

> "Fling out fling out, with cheer and shout, To all the winds our Country's Banner, Be every bar, and every star. Display'd in full and glorious manner!

Lift up, lift high, far toward the sky, The symbol of a Nation's glory! Let it delight the people's sight From every window, every story!

O'er shop and home, o'er tower and dome, See how it waves with graceful motion! From eastle wall, from mast-head tall, In every land, on every ocean!

How fair! how dread! as seen o'er head, High in the forefront of the battle, Right to defend, and make an end. 'Mid fire and smoke and, war and rattle."

These verses taken from Abraham Cole's "Souvenir, 1861.

Hymnal Book, and some of the quotations from different patriotic historical papers. HELEN MELINDA FISHER.

Registrar of the Knickerhocker Chapter. 230 EMERSON PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# AN APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF THE EM-PIRE STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

My DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT: The undersigned, having been MY DEAR SIR AND COMPARISOT: The undersigned, naving been appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions for the McKinley Memorial from the Empire State Society. S. A. R., earnestly request your assistance in making this fund one worthy of our Society. Compatriot McKinley gave his life to our country, and we as an American organization, should do our share in honoring his memory. Subscriptions for any amount you may see fit to give should be sent to Col. John C. Calhoun, 27 William Street, New York City. Street, New York City.

Committee: Col. John C. Calhoun, Chairman; Edward Payson Cone, Louis H. Cornish,

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Report of the Publisher to Date.

Herewith I submit a table showing what has been done by the individual members of the Society, and also by the action of the State Societies as a body. Some of the publication committee have done efficient service for the foundation of the work, while others have ignored it entirely. Some of the State Societies from which a generous support was expected from their former contracts with the Committee, have not shown up as well as expected.

There will be but 5,000 copies issued, and so far they have not been offered to the general public. The price after January 30

will be \$3.00 per copy.

The work should be in every public library in the United States, and the various State societies should see that their libraries had them.

Many orders come into us from members subscribing for copies to present to their friends, and it is a valuable gift for a low price to any one who is interested in the subject of the book.

If your State Society is not represented by an illustration you may lay it to your State officers, as they have all been asked to furnish illustrations of tablets erected, and places preserved, also to write a history of their society, that it might be correct when published in this book.

REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DE-CEMBER 28, 1901.

CESTINEN	aut raust	
	Regular Edition.	Edition De Luxe.
Arizona		1
Arkansas		2
California		7
Colorado	. 33	1
Connecticut	. 147	12
District of Columbia	. 114	36
Delaware	. 19	1
Florida	. 7	1
Hawaii	. 15	1
Illinois		12
Indiana	43	3
Inwa	. 39	-
Kentucky	14	2
Kansas	41	1
Louisiana		2
Maine	60	2
Maryland	20	4
Massachusetts		14
Michigan	91	4
Missouri		2
Montana		2
Minnesota	4	-
Nebraska	25	1
New Hampshire	43	4
New Jersey	1.37	6
Ohio	170	11
Oregon	23	1
Pennsylvania	147	14
New York	3.37	62
North Dakota	1	district.
Rhode Island	32	2
South Dakota	7	1
Tennessee	22	3
Texas	15	2
Vermont	50	4
Ctah	10	3
Virginia	16	.1
Washington	21	2
Wisconsin	44	6
Foreign	8	6
Miscellaneous	186	13
		-

Total2455		
President-General Walter Seth Logar the book to each of the Connecti	ut State Libra	aries 154
Governor Franklin Murphy presents a	copy of the b	ook to
each of the Public Libraries of N	ew Jersey	50
Delaware Society, Public Libraries of	Delaware	10
Charles Waldo Haskins, Public Libe	aries of New	York 6s
Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Pub	ic Libraries o	f Bor-
ough of Bronx and Westchester	County	30
Hon. Ira H. Evans, Public Libraries of	f State of Tex	
Col. John C. Ca'houn, Public Lihrario General Estev says the Vermont Soci	s of South Ca etv will care f	or the
Public Libraries of Vermont		67

Missouri State Society have subscribed for 2	propriated One hundred and seventy-five (\$175.00) dollars to insert President John Whitehead's picture and biographical sketch, and other State Societies have promised to do likewise.  The Board of Management of the State of Florida have subscribed for each individual member as well as the Public Libraries of that State.  The Maryland State Society have subscribed for  Michigan State Society have subscribed for	48 60 10 25 5 25
		2

### CORRESPONDENCE.

NIAGARA, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1901.

MR. L. H. CORNISH:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter enclosing blank application paper for the S. A. R. was dated November 7. On December 6 I received notice of my admission to membership, and on December 17 the Society celebrated my fortieth birthday with a banquet at Sherry's. That's the kind of a society to get into.

I have received the 1899 Register of the Empire State Society, and the ancestral records there given are of interest and value. I am very desirous of having the same information concerning the Massachusetts and Connecticut Societies. Does the forthcoming National Register give this information fully? And if not, will you tell me if I can obtain in any way copies of the Massachusetts and Connecticut books? Very truly yours,

F. W. H.

November 20, 1901.

To SPIRIT OF '76:

Please insert the following in column "To Perfect the Family

WANTED.—The names, place and date of birth and death, when and where married of the descendants, if any, through the male lines of Charles Stuart, a descendant of Robert II of Scotland and Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of Benedict and Betty Calvert, of Mount Airy, Maryland. MRS. PETER PARKER. Box 227. Framingham, Mass.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 20, 1001.

L. H. CORNISH, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed herewith find one dollar with which to renew my subscription to the SPIRIT OF '76.

I wish to inquire what you estimate the expense of producing "Colonial Life Among the Puritans" on a scale for exhibition in a city like this would be. Very respectfully, a city like this would be. M. A. LINDSLEY.

3606 Finney Avenue.

142 PLEASANT ST., CLAREMONT, N. H. November 25, 1901.

Louis H. Connish:

DEAR SIR: My name has been on your subscription list since October, 1898, and I herewith enclose one dollar to renew my subscription. Only one number has failed to reach me-that of September, 1901.

Can you send me a copy for that month, as I wish to have the

volume complete when bound.

I have received October, 1901, so will you have my year com-

menced with that number?

With best of wishes for your success, and, as Christmas, merry Christmas, is so near at hand, may I add "the compliments of the season" from one who appreciates the Srinit or 76 and the efforts of its publisher.

Very respectfully,

Anna M. (Mrs. James E.) Riley.

99 ELEVENTH St., EAST OAKLAND, CAL., Nov. 25, 1901. Louis H. Cornish, Esq.;

SPIRIT OF '76:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to notify you of the formation of the American Rifle Club. S. A. R., membership in which is limited to members of the California Society, Sons of the American Revo-

lution. The new club is, I believe, the first of its kind in this country, and, as its name indicates, is intended to be purely American in every sense of the word. Its inception was on July A. 1901. Our first competition will be held on Thanksgiving Day next for valuable prizes, such as the Society Badge, the Vining Cup, the Shreve Rifle, the Phelps Prize and the Farrington Buttons, etc. California claims the first and only, so far, rifle club in our great Society. The affairs of the club are vested in the hands of an Executive Committee composed of Col. S. I. Kellogg, Jr., Chairman: Carlton W. Greene, Esq., and Yours truly.

Geomes H. Bancock,

Sec.-Treasurer pro tem., A. R. C. S. A. R.

230 EMERSON PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., NOV. 16, 1901.

DEAR MR. CORNISH:

Enclosed I send a paper which I read before the Knickerhocker Chapter of New York City yesterday at the Nevada. They were pleased to hear of their ancestors. I told them that sperhaps you would print it in your next issue. I think by so doing you may be called upon to send many of your papers to

the members, and it may lead to many new subscribers.

Your paper I consider a valuable one, and every society should do all they can to contribute to it, and desire a large number to he issued for the advancement of patriotism. I can assure you

I am trying to do my part.

Perhaps you did not know that Mrs. Catharine Romaine (Marsiglia) Baetjer—the one whose father copied Baron de Steuben's picture-died on September 19, the day our Beloved President was carried to his tomb. She was an ex-chaplain and a charter member in our society-a patient, sympathetic Chris tian woman, whom we miss-because we, the members of the Chapter, bosor her memory. You have an article written by her Clapter, honor her memory. You in your July, 1901, p. 184.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. FISHER.

SPIRIT OF '76 PUB. C.; OTTAWA, KAN., NOV. 12, 1901.

GENTLEMEN: Will you please inform me what steps to take in order to organize a lodge or chapter of Sons of the American Revolution? There are several "Sons" and grandsons here in Ottawa, and I have been encouraged to bring about the or sanization of a chapter. Any information or help you can give me will be thankfully received. Yours truly,

E. S. ALLEN.

LEAD CITY, S. D., Nov. 15, 1901. GENTLEMEN: Will you please send me a sample copy of your publication and any catalogues whereby I may get in touch with persons whose business it is to look up ancestry. I am a descendant of Stephen Hopkins and wish to join the Sons of Am Rev. Very truly. Max R. Hopkins.

DEAR SIR: The suggestion from McWalter S. Logan that you may he able to give it, leads me to request information as to the history, description and present wherealouts of the pistols used by George Washington, Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, Jno. Paul Jones, Decatur, Napoleon, General Grant and Robert E. Lee. Trusting you may oblige me, however briefly. I am,

JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.

#### BOOK REVIEWS.

THE TIERNAN AND OTHER FAMILIES. By CHARLES B. TIERNAN.

Price, \$2.00 net. Publishers, William J. Gallery & Co., 5 W.

Mulherry street, Baltimore, Md.

It is of great interest and value, not only to lovers of genealogy, but to Marylanders and to many others who are descendogy. but to Marylanders and to many others who are described and of old colonial families. Mr. Tiernan has given unlimited time, and has been culling only the best and most interesting from various works in public libraries, original letters and memoranda in his possession-from these sources emanates much in-teresting information connected with the early history of Maryland—there are many private letters graphically depicting social life, both in Virginia and Maryland, also letters from Lafayette and many distinguished men. The book shows a new and delightful departure from most geam-alogies. In this variety of matter, there is great charm and much information, even to those who are not interested in seeking ancestry.



#### LITCHFIELD GENEALOGY-1630-1900.

Compiled by WILFORD J. LITCHFIELD. M. S., of Southbridge, Mass.

The most pages of this Genealogy must, of necessity, be devoted to the descendants of Lawrence Litchfield, who came to New England before 1049 and lived in Barnstable and Scituate, in Plymouth Colony. Part One includes this Litchfield family. The first number of this Part was issued in October, 1901, by the compiler to cancel all subscriptions and return the money, if the number of such subscriptions does not justify the expense of publication, which is very high.

Part Onc. No. 1, contains 104 pages and treats of the first three generations of Lawrence Litchfield's descendants. No. 1 also contains an account of a few individual families of the

fourth generation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, by Norman Harcoon, author of "Abraham Lincoln," "The Man of the People," etc. A companion book to "Abraham Lincoln" is an interesting life of the Father of our Country from boyhood to the end of his glorious career, well written, and contains many incidents not before published. Illustrated with portraits, documents, etc. Half morsico, Literary style, \$2.00 The Macmillian Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CARDIGAN, by Robert W. Chambers. A stirring American historical novel; opens at the name of Sir William Johnson, where the hero of the book, Cardigan, is being brought up with the children of Sir William. The early chapters of the book deal with the life of the household of Sir William Johnson, in the then frontier of New York, and that the descriptions of the localities are accurate can be vouched for by Compatriot W. H. Wayne, who was brought up in that region and says that when he picked up the book he could not lay it down until he had finished its perusal, although it kept him up until the wee small hours. Price \$1.50. Harrer Bros., Publishers, New York.

DRI AND I, by Isving Batchellar, author of "Eben Holden." A tale of daring deeds in the second war with the British. While it reads like a romance, it is in fact historically true, and one learns much of the days gone by and the valorous deeds of our departed ancestors without the dry reading of the usual history, and I for one prefer to get my knowledge in this kind of reading. Lother Publishing Co., Boston. Price \$1.50.

WHEN THE LAND WAS YOUNG. Being the True Romance of Mistress Autoinette Huguenin and Captain Jack Middleton, by EMBY LAFAYETE McLaws. Another romance dealing with the early Carolinas, full of History in Colonial Days, woven together to make a fascinating and intensely interesting novel. Cavaliers, Buccancers, Choclaws and a court heanty lend brilliancy to its pages which are handsomely bound with gilt top. Price \$1.50. LOTHER PUBLISHING Co., Boston.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BLACK PINE. A Romance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, by A. G. Plympton. The scene opens with the appearance of the heroine on board the good ship "Griffin" entering Boston Harbor in the early days of the 17th century. The heroine apparently is not a Purstan in her helief, but is woodd in the quaint manner of the times by a stalwart in the faith. A weir-fly interesting book. Price \$1.50. SMALL, MAYNARD & Co., Boston.

THE ROAD TO FRONTENAC, by Samuel Merwin. A Romance of Quebec and the St. Lawrence toward the end of the 17th century, depicting with intensely dramatic portrayal the incidents of the capture by the Indians of the little party whose fortunes the story follows. Attractively illustrated and bound. Price \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

THE TRUE STORY OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, by KATHARINE PEASON Woods. An exhaustive study of the career of this famous explorer and colonizer of Jamestown. Shows much patient research and quotes numerous authorities for corroboration. A conscientious biography that is very timely on the eye of the Jamestown Celebration, and should be read by those who are interested in this coming event. Price \$1.50. DOCHLEDAY, PAGE & Co., New York.

THE OUIBERON TOUCH. A Romance of the Days when "The Great Lord Hawke" was King of the Sea. by Cyrus Townsyn Brany, author of "For Love of Country." "Commodore Paul Jones," "For the Freedom of the Sea." etc. The author's reputation as a writer of historical novels is a guarantee that the book is well worth reading. The principal events

in this work centre around the war with France in 1759, by the English Colonies at Quebec, and the defeat of the French fleet at Quiberon by the Great Lord Hawke, from which the book gets its title. Price \$1.50. D. APPLEION & Co., New York.

MILLS OF GOD. A Romance by Elinon Macarinev Lane. A new American writer of historical romance has been discovered in the author, who has written the story of the beautiful Elinor Grafton of Virginia. The story deals with a royal scandal, traditions of which still linger on the banks of the James River and lends piquancy to the well written tale. Price \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THE TORY LOVER. By SARAH OWNE JEWETT. The Tory is Tory by tradition, but goes out under Commodore Paul Jones as a Lieutenant on the "Ranger" from conviction of the rights of the Colonists, and the fact of his loving Miss Mary Hamilton, a stannel patriot. He comes out after stirring adventures, on the side the readers of the SPIRIT OF '76 think was right.

Five editions of the work have been published, which shows its popularity. Price \$1.50. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston

and New York.

THE GOLDEN ARROW, by RUTH HALL, author of "The Black Gown," "In the Brave Days of Old," etc. The author voices our sentiments when she says: "Geography and chronology are the eyes of history." but they are not the breath of its life. The vitality of a fact lies in its human interest. It has long been my belief that, to supplement the coming of dates and tables of names, by setting forth the dramatic incidents of the same period, was the one way to realize that time to the imagination and the memory of the student. The story deals with the American Colonies between 1635 and 1660, under Roger Williams in New England. It is an attractive book for boys and girls. Price \$1.25. Houghton, Miffliam & Co., Boston and New York.

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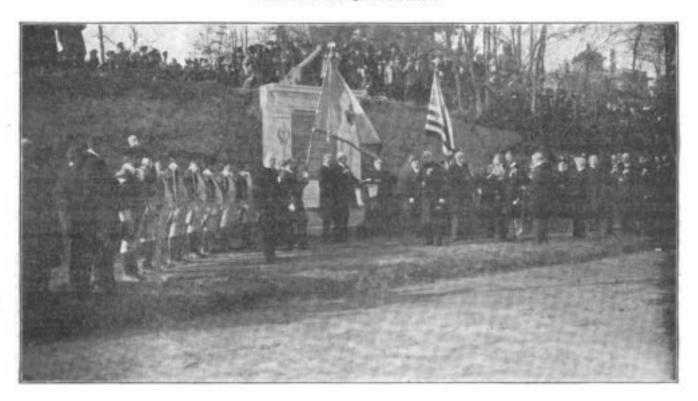
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### MEMORIAL PLACED AT FORT WASHINGTON

, By Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Charles R. Lamb, designed and erected it.



SCENE AT THE DEDICATION. REV. JESSE L. HURLBUT, CHAPLAIN OF THE SOCIETY, OPENING THE EXERCISES WITH PRAYER. THE MEMORIAL IS A GIFT FROM JAMES GORDON BENNETT.



ELISHA MARSTON.

BORN SEPTEMBER 9, 1801.

Son of the American Revolution.

From Photograph Taken September 9, 1901.

The Day He Was 100 Years Old.

ELISHA MARSTON PASSES THE CENTURY MARK. INTERESTING EXERCISES AT TOWN HALL, CENTRE SANDWICH.

V I:RY rarely indeed is the attainment of a 100th birthday anniversary allotted to mankind. Such, however, is the privilege enjoyed by Elisha Marston, of this village, and the town of Sandwich recognizes the importance of the event, and actuated by a general desire among its citizens to do honor to their venerable townsman, observed Monday, September 9, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Town Hall, where a large assemblage of people made up of local citizens, augmented by not a few persons who came from other states more or less remote, were gathered to extend him a most cordial greeting.

Mr. Marston is wonderfully well preserved, physically and mentally. He is able to walk about the house, to dress and care for himself, his hearing is good and his mind clear and bright. His eyesight is quite defective, however, and he can read large print only by the aid of spectacles.

He has voted at practically every presidential election since attaining his majority, including the last election.

Elisha Marston was born in the town of Moultonboro, September 9, 1801, and was the son of John and Nancy (Moulton) Marston of that town. His mother was the daughter of Gen. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton, which town was the birthplace of both her and her husband. Mr. Marston moved with his parents from the town of his birth to Sandwich in 1811 at the age of 10 years. Here at the age of 15 he was apprenticed to James Hoag to learn the tanners' trade, serving five years.

In 1823 he engaged in business for himself at Centre Sandwich, and he relates how he used to go to Boston with a two-horse team and get his hides for tanning. In those days there were no railroads even running into Boston, and not even any stage-coach lines in the section near Sandwich.

Mr. Marston continued in the tanning business until he was sixty-three years old. He then engaged in the manufacture of shoes, continuing this until he was eighty-one, when he retired from active business.

His father was a soldier under Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary War, and at the time of his death, at the age of more than eighty-nine years, was a pensioner. His mother died when about sixty.

Mr. Marston has always lived in Sandwich since coming there ninety years ago, and therefore is familiar and closely identified with the history of the town almost from its formation. He relates how that when he first came here there were but twelve houses in the entire village of Centre Sandwich.

The earliest born of Elisha Marston's ancestors, who came to America, was the Rev. Stephen Bachelor, founder of Hampton, N. H. He was born in 1561 and died in 1660, in his 100th year. William Marston, Sr., the first Marston who came to America, lived to be eighty years old. John Marston, the father of Elisha, was nearly ninety when he died. Of the twelve brothers and sisters of Elisha two lived to be over ninety and three others were eighty or more at their death. Thus it appears that Elisha Marston came of a long-lived stock. His hirthright to a long life has been kept by cheerfulness, temperance and industry. He is a genuine "Son of the American Revolution," his father having served in the Revolutionary War, three enlistments as private and one as sergeant.

He was interested in all business enterprises calculated to promote the prosperity of the town, such as banking and insurance, and in the days when Sandwich was in its prime he enjoyed the confidence of its business men as a man of capacity and integrity. He was a supporter of the antislavery movement from the beginning.

Mr. Marston was a regular attendant of enurch, a friend of religion and education. In 1829 he married Lucy S. Ferris, who died in 1882, since which time he has lived with his son, Dr. Enoch Q. Marston at the old home. He had six children. Two died in infancy; one daughter, Mrs. Sarah P. Nickerson, of Tamworth, died about three years ago. Three sons are living and here to-day—Chas. W., ex-Mayor of Argentine, Kan.; George H., President of the Lowell Board of Trade, and Dr. E. Q. Marston. There were also present five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

John S. Quinby presided at the celebration, at which speeches were made by Paul Wentworth, C. B. Hoyt and Judge Mason, of Tamworth. A bouquet of one hundred flowers was presented Mr. Marston by children, and music was furnished by several present.



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A MEMORIAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE JUMEL MANSION.

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

HON. SETH LOW, Chairman,

On petition of His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, the Empire State Society, Sons of American Revolution, the Association for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Hon, Chauncy M. Depew, General Horatio C. King, General Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Donald McLean, Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, vicar of St. Augustire's; Colonel Ethan Allen, Edward Payson Cone, George Henry Raymond, Louis H. Cor-nish, Josiah C. Pumpelly, George W. Olney, E. Hagaman Hall, James de la Montanye, Homer Lee, W. A. Marble, Hiram P. Steele, T. D. Huntting, William W. Bliven, James Loder Raymond, Charles H. Wight and others, the City of New York determined upon the site of the old Morris or Jumel Mansion and grounds on Washington Heights as a suitable place for the estblishment of an historic park for the preservation of Washington's Headquarters, which are still occupying the site, and for the housing of relics of the Revolution, and of the early history of our country.

The necessary resolutions and ordinances for its establishment were adopted by the various boards last year, and the same were forwarded to the Mayor for his ap-

proval.

The time specified under the law for consideration by the Mayor, namely, three days, before his approval could be given, did not elapse during the incumbency of the late Mayor, and the matter was carried over into the administration of His Honor, Seth Low.

Under an opinion of the corporation counsel it was decided that the new Mayor probably did not have the power to approve ordinances of the previous administration, and upon the advise of the corporation counsel the matter was referred back by His Honor to the present Board of Aldermen.

The undersigned respectfully request that your honorable body will take steps to complete the proceedings for the establishment of this important adjunct to the institutions of our city, and avert a continuance of the delay caused by the technical impediment above referred to.

The motive which prompts your petitioners to urge this desirable improvement is suggested by the fact that the City of New York is the only city in the United States among the cities of importance that has no place of historic interest associated with the birth of independence.

This condition is exaggerated by the preservation, in its original state, of the building in question and appointments as the same were used and occupied by the heroes of our early struggle.

No other city can boast of so important and interesting a relic, and your honorable board, while the opportunity exists, and before the last of all the valuable relics of our country has been obliterated, will perform an important function by enabling the city to take possession of this

("Will our readers write to the Mayor, urging his signature to this measure?"-EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER has met with much encouragement just before going to press.

From far-away Hawaii comes an order for ten copies for the Society, in addition to those already subscribed

Minnesota-officially notifies the publishers that one hundred and fifty will be taken by that Society.

General Edwin S. Greeley further contributes by ordering thirty copies for the public libraries of Hillsboro County, New Hampshire.

Honorable Edwin Warfield will supply the libraries of the State of Maryland, which will take sixty-six books. Indiana takes one hundred more books, and far-away Utah seven.

Take up the cause of The Register at your February meeting, and see that your State libraries are supplied with the books, it will be a serviceable and profusely illustrated work.

Notices will soon be sent to those who have subscribed for The National Register that upon sending check for the amount of their subscription the book will be forwarded them by express. Arrangements are being made to make the express charges nominal. The book will be enclosed in a stout pasteboard box to prevent its being soiled.

The celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington, by the Empire State Society, in November, was a red-letter day for the Society, and all honor is due Edward Hagaman Hall for its success. He has labored faithfully and energetically to bring this historic spot to public notice, and it is at last marked through his efforts.

\*OLONIAL Life Among the Puritans" will be given at Newark, N. J., Monday, February 17, at 8 p. m., before the New Jersey Historical Society, at their rooms, West Park street, under the auspices of the Women's Branch.

On the following evening it will be given before the Empire State Society, S. A. R., et the National Arts Club, Thirty-fourth Street near Fifth Avenue. At this meeting several amusing changes will be made, as the lecture has been given to the members of the Society before.

### Dedication of Memorial by Empire State Society, S. A. R.

### MARKING SITE OF FORT WASHINGTON.

W 1TH impressive ceremonies the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, on the 125th anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington, dedicated a memorial of granite, marble and bronze, given by James Gordon Bennett to mark the site of Fort Washington.

The Northern end of Manhattan Island, where one of the great hattles of the Revolution was fought under the eyes of George Washington himself, decked itself in the national colors and welcomed the throng that assembled to witness the exercises.

The procession moved from its rendezvous at Amsterdam avenue and 187th street at half-past one o'clock, in the following order:

Platoon of Police
Marshal E. V. D. Gazzam and Aids
Eighth United States Artillery Band
Three Companies of United States Coast Artillery
Wefidel's Battery. National Guard of New York
Colors of the Sons of the American Revolution
Color Guard from the Washington Continental
Guards of New York.

Official Staff of the First Regiment of Minute Men from Washington, D. C.

Members of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Band of New York Juvenile Asylum, Boys of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum,

The line of march was via 187th street, Kingsbridge Road, 181st street, and Fort Washington avenue, to the fort.

Arriving in front of the memorial at two p. m., the procession was met by the speakers and invited guests from Mr. Benett's house. At this point the tablet was unveiled simultareously with the hoisting of the United States flag in the fort by Christopher R. Forbes, whose ancestor raised the flag on Evacuation Day, 1783, at the Battery, in New York City, and Wendel's hattery fired a salute, and the Eighth Artillery Band played the national anthem, after which the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D., of Morristown, N. J., chaplain of the S. A. R., made the dedicatory prayer.

The company then repaired to a large tent within the precincts of the old fort, where the following exercises took place:

Music-Eighth U. S. Artillery Band.

Address—Walter Seth Logan, President of the Empire State Society and President-General S. A. R.

Address by a representative of James Gordon Bennett. Address—Andrew H. Green, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Music-New York Juvenile Asylum Band,

Address—Azariah Hall Sawyer, historian of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.

Music-New York Juvenile Asylum Band.

Poem—Dr. P. Brynberg Porter. Address—Hiram Roswell Steele. At the conclusion of the exercises there was a reunion of descendants of those who fought in the battle of Fort Washington.

The memorial, designed by Charles R. Lamb, who designed the recent Naval Arch, consists of a wayside seat, flanked by two pilasters, which support an entablature and embrace a tablet bearing the following inscription:

This Memorial Marks the Site of FORT WASHINGTON.

Constructed by the Continental Troops in the Summer of 1776.
Taken by the British After a Heroic Defence, November 16, 1776.
Repossessed by the Americans Upon Their Triumphal Entry
Into the City of New York, November 25, 1783.

Erected Through the Generosity of

JAMES GOSDON BENNETT.

By the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

November 16, 1901.

(Scal of the S. A. R.)

Site Registered by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

On the ground level with the top of the memorial, about twelve feet above the sidewalk, is a concrete platform for a cannon. A permanent flagstaff will eventually form a part of the composition.

As the flag was thrown back from the memorial the three companies of artillery that formed part of the escort were drawn up at attention, the Stars and Stripes were raised by Christopher R. Forbes. The sight was inspiring. The brilliancy of the uniforms made a bright dash of color against the background of Nature's rugged, unspoiled beauty. A throng of thousands stretched far

as eye could reach, and every man uncovered.

Services at 11 a. m. in memory of those who took part in the battle of the "Little Church at the Old Fort" (the Holywood Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Eighty-first street and Broadway) opened the day's program. Continental colors of buff, blue and white trimmed the building. Two small bodies of men in Continental uniform, representing the First Regiment of Minute Men of Washington, D. C., and the Washington Continental Guard and Veteran Artillery Corps, which have been in existence since 1793, were present. Canon Knowles, of Trinity Parish, preached from the text, "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." He alluded to Washington's motto found written in his boyish hand in an old copybook: "Strive to keep alive within thy breast that spark of Heavenly fire—Conscience."

President Guggenheimer, of the Council, accepted the memorial for the city before the company adjourned to the large tent on the hill above, where Walter S. Logan, President-General of the Sons, made the opening address.

Andrew H. Green, President of the American Scenic and Historical Society, followed. He urged that the historic thoroughfare through which the triumphant American army entered the city be preserved in its entirety as a park; that rapid transit with the rush of buildings sure to come with it be not allowed to desecrate the spot.

Mrs. Donald McLean, who was on the speakers' platform, was loudly called for, and she gracefully responded with a few well chosen words.



ADDRESS OF WALTER S. LOGAN AT THE UN-VEILING OF THE MONUMENT AT FORT WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

W E are standing on hallowed ground. The saddest drama of the American Revolution was enacted on this spot. Three thousand men, the flower of the American Army, attacked by overwhelming numbers of their foes, after a brilliant defense and a brave struggle, surrendered and were made prisoners of war. They did not surrender, however, until five hundred Hessians had bit the dust. They did not surrender until defense was no longer possible and surrender was the only

thing left them to do.

They were made prisoners of war nominally. Really they were executed, most of them, by slow torture, on the English prison ships. As the day we are celebrating was the darkest day in American history, so the treatment of the prisoners here captured is the blackest page in English history. A swift ship was despatched to England to carry to George III and his ministers the glorious news of the victory of British arms. Celebrations and rejoicings were held everywhere within the British lines. They regarded it as an end of the war. Many brave American hearts failed them in this emergency, and as the news spread through the colonies, strong men bowed down and wept bitter tears and despaired of their country's future.

But, on the heights on the other bank of the Hudson, stood a man, the passive witness of the struggle in which he could not assist and the surrender which he could not prevent, who never despaired of his country or his cause. Whatever other men may have thought that night, George Washington was thinking only of how he might wipe out the memory of the defeat by some decisive victory. Other men wavered, but Washington was filled with the determination that come what would, and whatever others

might do, he would save his country.

They sent the prisoners over to the prison ships. They sent the British Army across the river and chased Washington and his army—what there was left of it—from the Hudson to the Delaware, and across the Delaware into Pennsylvania. They chased him from State to State, scarcely allowing him a moment's rest, and they

thought that the war was ended.

Forty days passed away. Forty days of toil and trouble on the part of the American Army. Forty nights of worry and wakefulness. The ship that was sent to carry the news to King George had not yet arrived on the other side the ocean. The flowers that the young Tory maidens of New York had woven into garlands in celebration of the victory of their cause had scarcely faded. Forty days passed away. It was the morning after Christmas, seventeen hundred and seventy-six. That great commander who had stood on yonder neights watching the defeat and surrender of the flower of his troops; that army which had been chased from river to river and from State to State, appeared in the grey dawn of the morning in front of the English at Trenton. There had been feasting that Christmas wherever the British flag floated, on either side of the ocean. King George, his ministers, and his Tory followers had feasted themselves to repletion over the news of the victory on Long Island.

At the headquarters of the British officers in New York wine had flowed, and in the barracks of the men beer had flowed like water. Their army had been victorious, and the American general with his ragged array was being chased across the continent. There had been feasting in Trenton, and the hired Hessians were sleeping

off their drunk. Washington and his army appeared in the grey dawn of the morning. They had crossed the Delaware that night. The canvas of the painter and the song of the poet have been called into requisition to picture that crossing of the Delaware. It was a cold winter's night, and the army were ill-clad and ill-provided. The river was full of ice, and the roads difficult of passage, but the heart of Washington was full of determination and the army that followed him was worthy of its leader. In the grey dawn of the morning they appeared at Trenton. Even the guards were too drunk to give warning and before the sun had risen, Trenton was ours and a thousand English troops were prisoners of war. news was brought by quick messenger to New York. Cornwallis, who was going on a holiday to England to celebrate the English victories, let the ship go without him. He found he had other business to attend to. He took part of the English Army and started to chase Washington again from river to river and from State to State. He came upon him late one night and laughed to himself and said, "I will bag the old fox in the morning," but when the morning dawned the old fox was not there to be bagged, and before he had had his breakfast, the news was brought to Cornwallis that Princeton had been won by the Americans and more English soldiers were prisoners of war. Within forty-seven days after the direful disaster at this fort, Washington had won the two most glorious victories of the Revolution, for all things considered, I place Trenton and Princeton before Bunker Hill or Saratoga or Kings Mountain or Yorktown. A few months later the yeomanry of the land hemmed in Burgoyne at Stratoga, and another English army went off into camp as prisoners. Then followed Valley Forge, \* that beautiful Pennsylvania valley where Washington and Steuben, during that cold and fearful winter, forged the army that was to win the independence of their country. And time went on and Nathaniel Green, who shares with Washington the honors of our Revolutionary struggle, was chasing this same Cornwallis and another English army way down South, and Camdon and Utah Springs and Cowpens and Kings Mountain followed, some of them defeats and some of them victories, but every one of them served to draw the net closer around Cornwallis. And then Washington and Rochambeau came down from the North and De Gras came with his ships and blocked the mouth of the river, and Cornwallis was bagged. It was that same Cornwallis that had participated so conspicuously in the Battle of Fort Washington. It was that same Cornwallis that had postponed until now his holiday trip after that little affair at Trenton. It was that some Cornwallis who had chased Washington twice through the Jerseys and thought to bag him on the Aspetunk. The bagger was bagged. Cornwallis was taken and the war was at an end.

The news was sent by swiftest messengers and received with joyful hearts by the American people. They tell the story of that single Quaker watchman in Philadelphia—Philadelphia's police force numbered only one at that time—to whom the messenger from Yorktown delivered his tidings. He was a faithful and conscientious old Quaker, and he received the news at two-twenty-nine in the morning. It was his duty to patrol the streets and shout the hours and the half-hours all through the night. He could not be derelict in his duty, neither could be restrain his joy, and so he went through the streets of the Quaker City shouting, "Half-past two in the morning and Cornwallis is taken." Half-past two in the morning and American liberty is won. Half-past two in the morning and the people have rights that even kings are bound to

respect. Half-past two in the morning and the dawn of a new civilization is coming in. The sixteenth of November, 1776, when Fort Washington surrendered, was the midnight of American liberty. The victory of Yorktown was half-past two in the morning. It is nine o'clock now What sort of a country shall we have in the afternoon?

When Fort Washington surrendered the American colonists held only a narrow strip of land along the Atlantic seacoast, with New York and other cities occupied by the English. When the peace that followed the Battle of Yorktown was signed, the United States extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from Maine to Georgia. When I studied geography-longer ago than I dare to tell you, but not so very long either-our flag floated from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But my geography is now out of date, for to-day the United States extends from Porto Rico to the Orient and from the Yukon to Samoa. When I was a boy I was told it was the proud boast of England -and of England alone-that the sun never set on her dominions. To-day the United States shares with England that distinction, for the sun rises in Porto Rico before it sets at Manila.

When the United States started on its career it had three million people. It now has seventy-five millions. When the United States started on its career it was the poorest nation in the world; to-day it is the richest. When the United States started on its career, the pessimist prophesied that the new republic would soon come to an inglorious end. The prophecy of the pessimist has not come true.

The brave soldiers and sailors of the United States, the men who have commanded and the men who have served on both land and sea, have done their part to bring about this glorious result. Washington and Greene in the Revolution, Jackson and Perry in the War of 1812, Scott at Cherubusco and Molino del Rey, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan during the Civil War, Dewey and Schley and Sampson, Miles and Shafter and Roosevelt in the Spanish War, have all carried the country's flag to great and glorious and decisive victories; but to my mind America owes even more to her men of peace than she owes to her commander in the field, I think history concedes that he his greatest, not as commander-in-245 chief of the army, but as Chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1788 and the first President of the United States. What we remember Jackson for is not his victory at New Orleans, but for his veto of the Bank Bill and his Nullification Proclamation. The greatest figure in the Civil War is not Grant or Sheridan or Sherman, but Abraham Lincoln, the lawyer and the man of peace, and when the history of the Spanish War comes to be written the historian will do full justice, I doubt not. to the men who fought at Santiago and Manila, but he will remember that the man who presided over the destinies of the American nation during that troublous period, whose cool head and incisive judgment was ever at his country's service, that the man who was the supreme commander of the Army and the Navy, was William McKinley, the lawyer, the statesman and the man of peace, whose services to his country merited a better fate than death by an assassin's bullet,

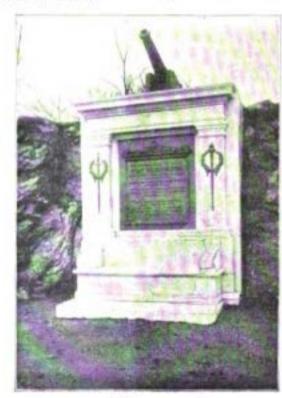
It is nine o'clock now in the morning of American liberty. What shall we be in the afternoon?

I think the destiny of the American Nation is to-day, even more than it has been in the past, in the hands of its men of peace. If I were to select the three great events most critical and most important to our race and to our institutions, I should select first that event that happened on the green isle of Runnymede one summer afternoon seven hundred years ago, when the barons of England, representing the English people, wrested from the unwilling hands of King John the great charter of Anglican liberty, and not a drop of blood was shed.

The next great event that I should choose would be the assembling of the convention that prepared the Constitution of the United States and over which George Washington presided. More unportant even than the victories won on the battlefield by the soldiers and the sailors of the Revolution, were the victories won by the men of peace and the champions of union in the debates in that convention.

The third and last great event that I should mention is the assembling of the Congress at the Hague. The greatest act of the Constitutional Convention of 1878 was the creation of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Congress at the Hague created the Supreme Court of the World and patterned it on close lines after the Supreme Court of the United States. The work done by Washington's convention more than a century before, found its full consummation in that little House in the Woods near the Zuyder Zee.

And when the Muse of History in future years shall come to call the roll of the great men of our Empire State, she will call first perhaps the name of Peter Stuyvesant, the sturdy old Dutchman that John Fiske has successfully rescued from the caricatures of Washington Irving. And then he will call the names of Hamilton, and Clinton, and John Jay, Van Buren, Seward and Cleveland, but he will not stop calling his roll until he has called the name of Andrew D. White, the man who did more than any other man to bring to its successful issue the deliberations of the Congress of the Hague. It has been well said of the great Virginian that he was the man who won the liberty of his country, but it may be as well said of President White that he is the man who won the peace of the world.



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### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

To the Editor of Spirit of '76:-- I herewith send you a copy of an official letter sent to the secretaries and historians of the several State societies in order to get the necessary information to enable me to complete a scrap-book history of the Revolution. as represented by the monuments and tablets which each society may have erected in the past. What is especially desired are photographs of such objects that a complete collection may be made and thus make what in time will become a monumental and tablet history of the Revolution. Some responses have already been made to this letter, but for the purpose of scenning a general response, this letter is sent you with the request that both letters may be published in your paper.

Yours truly, GEORGE WILLIAMS BATES, Historian-General.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERI-CAN REVOLUTION.

OFFICE OF GEORGE WILLIAMS BATES, HISTORIAN-GENERAL 32-33 Buhl Building.

DETROIT, MICH., July 15, 1901.

To the Historian of the State Society:

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:—In order that the records and files of this office may be as complete as possible, would you kindly from time to time send me the following information:

A record and account of all special services of your Society, observing special celebrations or marking objects of historical interest, as battlefields, historical sites, etc., together with a good newspaper account of the same;

A list of all graves of Revolutionary patriots marked during the past year, with names and brief statement of their Revolutionary service, and a reference to the year book of the Society where the names of those whose graves were previously marked may be found;

A copy of all printed pamphlets and books issued by your So-

ciety, as year books, proceedings, addresses, etc.;
A description of all original Revolutionary records or other

matter that may be made public during the year;

An account of any special historical or Revolutionary legislation, as establishing public parks, flag bills, etc., together with all other matter coming within your knowledge which you may think of interest to the Society, and which may form a part of its his-

The purpose of this letter is to collect all such information, with a view of making a current history of the Society, and, if properly prepared, will be of great interest to all its members.

Would you have the kindness to write me at least quarterly in reference to these matters.

Thanking you in advance for all assistance you may render me. Very truly yours, I am.

GEORGE WILLIAMS BATES, Historian-General.

### DELAWARE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

The secretary has to report a growing interest in the work of the Society during the past year. Four meetings of the Society were held, and five of the Board of Managers. Twenty-six new members have been admitted during the year. Two members have resigned and one death has occurred, leaving a total memhership of sixty-three.

February 22. Washington's Birthday, was appropriately cele-brated in the Historical Society Building with addresses by Hon. John Whitehead, president of the New Jersey Society, and vice-president general of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, and by John Hunn, Governor of Delaware, after which a collation was served to the members and guests present.

On April 10, Lexington Day, an interesting meeting of the Society was held in the Historical Society Building.

On June 14. Flag Day, a meeting of the Society was hild in the Historical Society Building, which was addressed by Lieutenant John M. Dunn, recently returned from service with the army in the Philippines, after which the president entertained the members present with refreshments.

The third of September was a red-letter day for our Society, at which time the beautiful monument marking the spot where the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle at Cooch's Bridge, on September 3. 1777, was unveiled. Our Society was most active in inaugurating and promoting this patriotic undertaking, and subscribed one hundred and thirty-three dollars of the

totel amount raised. President Ross worked with untiring energy and to him is due the complete success of the movement. Much of our success is due to the untiring energy and generosity of our President, who contributed to the patriotic work of the Delaware Society, besides his enthusiastic work, the liberal donation of two hundred and thirty dollars and fifteen cents (\$230.15) in re-ceipted bills during the year now closing.

Very respectfully submitted,
D. Brainerd Ferris, Jr., Secretary.

Wilmington, Del., November 20, 1901.

COMMITTER OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Auxiliary to the McKINLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:—The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the McKinley Memorial, from the Empire State Society, S. A. R., earnestly request your assistance in making this fund one worthy of our Society. Compatriot McKinley gave his life to our country, and we as an American organization should do our share in honoring his memory. Subscriptions for any amount you may see fit to give should be sent to Col. John C. Calhoun, Chairman, 27 Wil-liam street, New York City.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, EDWARD PAYSON CONE, LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE EMPIRE STATE SIXIETY, SONS OF THE AMERI-CAN REVOLUTION, AUXILIARY TO THE MCKINLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A National Organization has been formed to erect a suitable memorial to the late President McKinley, which will fittingly honor the memory of our martyred President, and emphasize the loyalty of the people of our institutions and their abhorrence of that spirit of lawlessness which inspired the assault upon his life.

Auxiliary to the National Association, a McKinley Memorial Association of the State of New York has been formed, with Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., President; Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the Executive Committee; James G. Cannon, Treasurer, and F. B. Thurber, Secretary, with office at No. 100 Broadway, New York City, and the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is desirous of co-operating in this good work. All subscriptions should be sent to Colonel John C. Calhoun, Chairman, No. 27 William street. A souvemr certificate will be sent to each contributor.

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION BLANK The undersigned hereby contributes the sum of -

for the McKinley National Memorial.

Nov. 18, 1901.

DEAR MR. CORNESH: -On the 10th inst. I sent you your records as far as I had completed them. I have not heard from you. PROM COSSITT GENERALOGY,

Rene Cossit, the emigrant, born about 1690, in France; married 1717, Ruth Porter, daughter of Preserve Porter of Farmington, Conn.

TILFIR THIRD CHILD.

RENE Cossit, Jr., born Sept. 3, 1723, married Phebe Hillyer, the daughter of James. He married 2d Martha Barbour, His 8th child, Rosena, born May 30, 1759, married Capt. Abel Adams, If you chose, I think you could join the Huguenot Society on

this man, if you are not a member.

RENE COSSITT, 1ST.

FORT SHERIDAN, Lt., Dec. 27, 1901.

PUBLISHER SPIRIT OF '76 NEW YORK, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:-Please inform me where I can secure informa-tion concerning the Society of "The Sons of the American Revolution;" also how I can become a member of the General Society. Yours very truly, Enw. Y. Miller, Illino

First Lieutenant 29th U. S. Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.



### FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REVO-LUTION.

RECORDS TO BE PUBLISHED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT THROUGH . THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIETY IN FRANCE, S. A. R.

Mr. L. H. Cornish;

MY DEAR EDITOR AND COMPATRIOT:-I thank you for your letter of December 9. In reply I beg to say that on the 22d of October, 1900, I received from the U. S. Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Society in France, S. A. R., the following communication:

"I hereby announce the appointment of a committee consisting of the following members: M. Henri Meron, Consul of France; M. Edward P. MacLean, Vice-Consul-General of the United States at Paris; Major H. A. Huntington, and Colonel Ch. Chaille-Long, for the purpose of preparing a list of the French soldiers who took part in the American War of Independence, Upon the receipt of a letter from me, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has expressed his entire sympathy with this movement, and has communicated with his colleagues, the Minister of War and the Minister of Public Instruction, upon the subject, and they will no doubt give their hearty co-operation in ascertaining the names desired from the National archives and the documents in the War Department. The list should include all Frenchmen who served in the Army and the Fleet.

"Members of the committee are requested to meet at the Embassy at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning next, October 25, "HORACE PORTER,

"President of the Society in France, S. A. R." The committee placed itself at once in communication with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Marine, War and Public Instruction, and details were promptly made and work commenced in the archives of the War Department, M. Meron, then in France, gave this section his special attention. The Marine Archives presented very serious obstacles from the fact that the ships' books were in very bad condition, and the chirography difficult to de-cipher. This section was confided to Colonel Chaille-Long and Major Huntington. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs caused two ship writers to be detached from the Naval Arsenal at Brest-M. M. Charles Michel and Charles Laplanche-both of whom had distinguished themselves under the Count d'Estaing. In the intricate and arduous labors of the Commission, M. Lacour-Gayet, the eminent and sympathetic Professor at the Ecole Superieure de la Marine, courteously placed himself at the disposition of the Commission, to which his counsel was invaluable. M. Lacour-Gayet, whilst the Commission was engaged in its labors in the archology, was employed in researches among the log books of the d'Orvillier Squadron, and as a result has published recently a pamphlet entitled: La Campagne Navale de la Manche en 1779, Paris Librarie Militaire R. Chapelot et Ce.

The lists were finally completed, in October of this year, and the documents placed in the hands of General Porter for transmission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which it is thought will cause them to be published in book form. Replying to Mr. Blade, the representative of M. Delcasse, in this particular matter, I said: "I desire to invite your attention to the excellent service of the auxiliaries whom the Minister has had the goodness to place at the disposition of the Commission for this delicate work, and ask that you may be pleased to accord them the recompense which their zeal and intelligence merit in the accomplishment of the duty assigned them, and which has required on our part an unremitted labor of nearly a year. I ardently hope that the character of this work will contribute in a large measure to bind in closer bonds of friendship France and Am-

erica, the two great sister Republics.

I should add that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs graciously expressed the wish to make further detail of ships writers if necessary, in order to include the squadron of d'Orvillier, but the Committee decreled that it would consume too much time and perhaps extend immeasurably the proposed volume. It is roughly estimated that there are ten to twelve thousand names on the Marine lists, with a much greater number on the Army rolls.

For the information of our compatriots descended from the French defenders of American Independence, I would beg, Mr. Editor and Compatriot, that you will kindly make known through the columns of THE SPIRIT OF '76 that they must patiently await the publication of the lists by the French Ministry in order to discover if their names appear thereon. I am in daily receipt of communications asking me for information on this point, but a moment's reflection will show the inquirer how impossible for me to bear in mind a particular name among Ten Thousand. With kind regards, Mr. Editor and Compatriot, I am

Very truly yours, COLONEL CHAILLE-LONG. Registrar Society in France, S. A. R. Member of Committee.

### FIRST AMERICAN FLAG-WHERE UNFURLED? ROME, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1901.

To the Editor of The Spirit of '76: Dear Sir:--In the interest of historical accuracy will you not call to the notice of your readers the fact that it was not at Cooch's Bridge in Delaware that the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle. It was at Fort Stanwix, in the (present) city of Rome that our national emblem was first unfurled to the breeze on this continent and in battle. Harper's Clyclopedia of United States History states that "probably the first display of the na-tional flag at a military post was at Fort Schuyler" (Stanwix). Technically, the use of a flag on a fort besieged as was Fort Stanwix was "in battle," but in addition to such use Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett on the afternoon of the day August 6. 1777, of the lattle of Oriskany, six miles east of Fort Stanwix, addressed the men in the fort asking that those who were not afraid to die for liberty to shoulder their arms and step one pace in front. I wo hundred men did so at once, and with fifty or more others, Colonel Willett then made a sortie from the sally port of the fort, attacked by the point of the bayonet and completely routed Colonel John Johnson's forces, driving them into and across the Mohawk River; he then attacked and scattered the Indian camp, and afterwards dispersed St. Leger and his men, who were lying in ambush to attack him. All this was done during the siege of the fort and within a few rods of the fort where waved the Stars and Stripes over the battle. This battle was fierce and although commonly referred to as Willett's "sortie" it was of the greatest help in making the battle of Oriskany one of the decisive battles of the Revolution. Colonel Willett was afterwards Mayor of the city of New York, and his remains lie buried in Trinity Church yard.

Naturally, those who know the facts of the case are jealous of the honor that belongs to Fort Stanwix and desire a proper cor-

rection made.

The Fort Stanwix Chapter, D. A. R., and and Gransevoort-Willett Chapter, S. A. R., have recently monumented the site of the four bastions of the fort with cannon and suitable bronze tablets upon which is stated that the fort never surrendered and that "Here the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle.

CHARLES C. HOPKINS, Of the Gransevoort-Willett Chapter, S. A. R.

#### ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

A committee of five, consisting of Colonel Louis R. Cheney, of Hartford; A. Floyd Delafield, of Norton; Major William B. Dwight, of Hartford; Commander Frederick L. Averill, of New Haven, and Governor Bulkeley, ex-officio, was appointed at the annual meeting of the Connecticut commandery. Military Order of Foreign Wars, which was held at the Allyn House Friday afternoon to take under advisement and confer with other patriotic societies of the State regarding entertaining the members of the Society of Cincinnati at the triennial meeting of the society to be held in this city next May.

It was voted that a ritual of initiation services be adopted. Colonel Burdett, Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Burbank and Commander Bulkeley were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable memorial upon the deaths of Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce and Major Richard S. Griswold, members of the com-

mandery.

Previous to the regular meeting the companions of the council met and elected the following new members: Oliver J. D. Hughes, United States Consul General at Coburg, Germany; Captain William H. Hamilton, Third C. V. I., Danielson; Lieutenant J. Wilder Howe, United States Volunteer Engineer Corps; Captain William E. Mahoney, First C. V. I., Hartford; Colonel W. L. Haskin, United States Corps of Artillery. Colonel Charles Pfaff and Lieutenant George S. Stockwell, both of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, were transferred to the Massachusetts commandery.

The following list of officers was unanimously elected for the

ensuing year:

Commander, Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford; vice commander, Hon, Morris W. Seymour, Bridgeport; secretary, Rev. Henry N. Wayne, New York; treasurer, Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Stamford; register, General George M. Cole, New London; chaplain, Rev. George H. Buck, Derby.

Commanders of the Council, Commander Frederick L. Averill, New Haven: Colonel Henry W. Morgan, Hartford; Captain C. W. Newton, Hartford; Isaac W. Birdseye, Bridgeport; Captain Arthur H. Bronson, Hartford; Captain Francis G. Beach, New Haven; Lieutenant Lyman Root, Hartford; Major Roswell D. Trimble, New London.

Committee on Companionship, Colonel Edward Schulze, Hartford; Captain Edward E. Moseley, Hartford; Frederick Farns-



worth, New London; Lieutenant Arthur H. Day, New Haven; Colonel Henry J. Thayer, Putnam.

Committee on Nominations, Major Howard A. Giddings, Hartford; Lieutenant Raymond G. Keeney, Hartford; Lieutenant Colonel Frederick A. Hill, Norwalk; Lieutenant Frederick G. C. Smith, Greenwich, and Oliver R. Barlow, Waterbury.

The members of the commandery were entertained at a banquet in the evening in the private dining room of the Allyn house by the Commander, Governor Bulkeley. The dining room was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Back of the head of the table were arranged flags of Great Britain, Spain, Tripoli and Mexico, the only countries with which the United States has fought. The flags of foreign countries were surmounted by the United States flag. The tables were decorated with orchids, carnations, roses and Florida smilax.

Governor Bulkeley presided and welcomed his guests. Several patriotic speeches were made on the glory and mission of the United States. The valor of Connecticut troops was extolled and it was deplored that they did not have an opportunity to show their fighting qualities in the war with Spain.

Casey & Weidlich's orchestra furnished the music.

Those present at the dinner were the following: Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, the host; Colonel Charles L. Burdett, Colonel Edward Schulze. Captain William H. Hamilton, Captain Arthur H. Bronson, Captain Charles W. Newton, Captain Frank E. Johnson, Captain Louis F. Middlebrook, Major Howard A. Giddings, Major John F. Moran, Captain Edward E. Moseley, Major William B. Dwight, Colonel Henry C. Morgan, Captain Herbert H. Saunders, Major Louis R. Cheney, Lieutenant Lyman Root, R. A. Wadsworth, E. D. Graves, Captain William E. Mahoney and Walter S. Harris, of this city; Lieutenant Colonel James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.; Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Stamford; A. Floyd Delafield, Noroton; Wilson L. Baldwin, Stamford; I. W. Birdseye, Bridgeport; F. G. Huntington, Norwich; Lieutenant F. S. Cornwell, New Haven; General Geo. M. Cole, New London; Captain Francis G. Beach, New Haven; Lieutenant H. G. Bloomer, Norwalk; the Rev. Henry N. Wayne, New York; the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Norwalk; Lieutenant F. A. Hill, Norwalk; Commander Frederick L. Averill, New Haven.

The Rev. Henry N. Wayne, the secretary of the commandery since it was instituted in this State in 1896, desired to retire, having moved to New York, but the commandery insisted on his staying in the important position.

1139 N. MOUNT ST., BALTIMORE, Dec. 14, 1901.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH. SPIRIT OF '76. New York City:

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly cause to be sent to me a blank application for membership, also requirements for membership in the society of "Founders of the Republic." I think that is the name, but am not certain. I am one of the board of managers of the Maryland Society S. A. R., also an officer in the "Minute Men," of Washington, D. C. If you will kindly cause these papers to be sent me I will appreciate it very much, as I desire to join the above society and do not know whom to write to.

Yours truly,

F. C. PHILBRICK.

Sioux City, Nov. 23, 1901.

SPIRIT OF '76:

Can you tell me the requirements for the Society of the Mayflower? In there anyone in this State? I have two descents from them—John Tilley and Richard Warren.

Yours truly, F. M. Conn, 2804 Jennings Street.

### VALLEY FORGE PARK PROJECT.

Senator Penrose and Representative Wanger, of Pennsylvania will introduce bills for the acquisition of Valley Forge and its incorporation into a national park as a memorial of one of the most historic places of Revolutionary days. The measures will be practically the same as those introduced in the Senate and House, respectively, last year, and will provide for an appropriation of \$200,000 for park purposes. The project has the earnest indorsement of twenty-seven patriotic associations, including both organizations of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Edwin Fairfax Naulty, secretary of the Valley Forge National Park Association, will arrange for a delegation of 150 representative Pennsylvanians to have a hearing before the proper committees early in the coming session.

KIPLING'S ARRAIGNMENT OF ENGLISHMEN.

[The February number of the WORLD'S WORK will contain the complete poem, entitled "The Islanders," a part of which is here printed.]

And ye vaunted your fathomless power and yet flaunted your iron pride

Ere-ye fawned on the Younger Nations for the men who could shoot and ride!

Then ye returned to your idols; then ye contented your souls
With the flanneled fools at the wicket or the muddled oafs at
the goals.

Given to strong delusion, wholly believing a lie.

Ye saw that the land lay 'fenceless and ye let the months go by; Waiting some easy wonder, hoping some saving sign-

Idle-openly idle-in the lee of the forespent Line.

Idle—except for your boasting, and what is your boasting worth?

If ye grudge a year of service to the lordliest life on Earth?

Ancient, effortless, ordered, cycle on cycle set— Life so long untroubled that ye who inherit forget

It was not made with the mountains; it is not one with the deep. Men not Gods devised it. Men not Gods must keep.

Arid, aloof, incurious, unthinking, unthanking gelt-

Will ye loose your schools to flout them till the brow-beat columns melt?

Will ye pray them or preach them or print them or ballot them back from your shore?

Will your workmen issue a mandate to bid them strike no more?
Will ye rise and dethrone your rulers? (Because ye were idle

Pride by insolent humbled? Indolence spurred by sloth?)
No doubt but ye are the people; who shall make you afraid?
Also your gods are many; no doubt but your gods shall aid.
Idols of greasy altars built for the spirit's case;

Proud little brazen Baals and talking fetishes;

Totems of sept and party and wise wood-pavement gods—
Trees shall come down to the battle and snatch you from under
the rods?

From the gusty flickering gun-roll with viewless salvoes rent.

And the pitted hail of the bullets that tell not whence they were sent?

When ye are ringed as with iron, when ye are scourged as with whips,

When the meat is yet in your belly and the boast is yet on your lips:

When ye go forth at morning and the noon beholds you broke-Ere ye lie down at even, your remnant, under the yoke.

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

## LINEAGE OF THE EDITOR THE SPIRIT OF '76.

MY DEAR MR. CORNISH:

The October number of your magazine contains a questionable statement, and other slight errors, as to your exceptionally fine ancestry.

Jonathan Delano, Junior, is represented as marrying Anne

Hathaway.

Perhaps it is a pity—and pity 'tis 'tis true—that you are not a relative, near or remote, of the famous frow of the "Divine William." I almost wish it were true, so that I might refreshen your recollection about Anne Hathaway's Cottage as I recently saw it—an instance of humble domestic architecture, of the Elizabethan age, situated in the heart of Warwickshire, where flows the Avon—the perfection of rural English scenery—the cottage where Anne, the elder, woodd and won Will Shakspeare, the younger. Therefore it is that Anne Hathaway comes down to us, in story and song, as the true and honorable wife of the Bard of Avon, and that is glory enough for her, or any other woman.

I. Richard Warren, passenger on the Mayflower, by wife, Elizabeth Jouatt (who was not a passenger on the Mayflower), had

2. Nathaniel Il'arren, born -----, married 1645, Sarah

Walker, Their daughter Mercy (not Mary) Warren born February 20, 1658; died at Dartmouth after 1723; married at Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Lieut, Jonathan Delano, Senior, who was born at Duxbury, Mass., 1647. He died at Dartmouth "December ye 23, 1720." Their son

Jonathan Delano, Jr., born January 30 1680, at Dartmouth; moved to Tolland, Conn., where he married June 20, 1707, Amy, daughter of Capt, Joseph Hatch, of Falmouth, Mass. Their daughter

Sarah Delauo, born March 18, 1705, at Dartmouth; died at Tolland, November -, 1752; married at Tolland, November 4, 1724.



Samuel West, who was born in Dartmouth, 1699; died at Tol-

land, February 3, 1779. Their daughter Anne, born at Tolland, September 16, 1743. married at Tolland, December 10, 1761, Isaac Eno or Enos, of Farmington. Their son

Isaac Eno, Jr., was born at Simsbury, Conn., July 13. 1762. From this ancestor your line is correctly traced in the October

WEST-TRACY LINEAGE,
Francis West, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, Eng., emigrated to Massachusetts and settled at Duxbury where, by wife, Margery Reeves, he had, with other issue

Samuel West, who married, September 26, 1668, Tryphosia Partridge. She was born 1639, and was the daughter of George Partridge by Sarah Tracy, oldest child of Hon, Stephen Tracy, who came to Plymouth in the Ship Ann, 1623, bringing wife and daughter Sarah with hun. Their son

Francis West, born November 15, 1669, in Duxbury; married Mercy Minor; removed to Tolland in 1714. Their son

Samuel West, born (69) at Dartmouth, Mass.; married, November 4, 1724. Sarah Delam, as shown above.

GENERAL TRACY'S LINEAGE Stephen Trucy had several children besides Sarah, one of whom, his eldest son, was John Trucy, No. 1, who by wife Mary Prince, daughter of Governor Thomas Prince, was the father of John Trucy, No. 2, who was the father of John Trucy, No. 3. who was the father of John Tracy, No. 4, who was the father of Thomas Tracy, of North Adams, Mass., who was the father of Benjamin Tracy, of New York, who was the father of General Benjamin F, Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy. The general's grandfather, and great grandfather, Thomas and John Tracy, and his grandmother's father, Benjamin Read, of North Adams, were Revolutionary soldiers.



Meffire Philippe de Lannoy, Chevalier de l'endre de la Toifon d'or, Sei-grour de Malembars, Selec-le-Chateau, Conray &c. Succeda audit Com-te de Naffan en la charge de Grand Vencur de Brahane, par lettres pasentes du all. Ochobre 1342.

DELANG LINEAGE.

Philippe Delaws, or De Lannoy, was born in Leyden, Holland. 1602. He was the sun of Ican and Marie De Lannoy, who were Huguenot refugees from France. He came to Plymouth, 1621; married at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury. It was their son

IONATHAN DELANO, SR., WHO MARRIED MERCY WARREN. The Jean De Lanney above mentioned was evidently a near relation of

Philippe De Lannoy, Chevellier de L'ordre de la Toison d'or ("Order of the Golden Fleece"), whose budge is reproduced in the engraving. He is also mentioned as

"Seigneur de Molembaix, Solre-le-Chateau, Suceda audit Comte de Nassan en la Charge de Grand Veneur de Brahant, par lettres

patentees do 28 Octobre, 1540."

Permit me to conclude by saying that I also am proud of my descent from Philippe Delano of Duxbury. I, therefore, salute

HENRY DUDLEY-TEETOR.

LAWYER AND GENEALOGIST,

No. 172 West Tenth Street, New York City.

REFERENCES : Simsbury Records,

Davis' Landmarks of Ancient Plymouth. The Delano Family, Waldo's History of Tolland, Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn., Swift's Barnstable Families.

THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Who were the parents of Colonel Lazarus Stewart? And give names of family of John Young, who married "Marjorie" Stewart, a daughter of Lazarus Stewart, Colonel of Penna. Regiment, and who was burned at the stake by Indians in Ohio. Was he a nobleman? Who were the descendants of Captain William Young, who married Elizabeth White; and John Young, who married Mary White, early settlers of Carlisle, Pa. Two brothers married twin sisters. Give paternal and maternal ancestors.

MRS. ALBERT MACCALLA, 51 E. Twenty-second St., Chicago, Ill.

## CORRECTION.

#### HARRIS.

Thomas Harris-Ship Lyon, from Bristol, Eng. to lem, Mass., and wife Elizabeth, Dec. 1, 1630, with Roger Williams, and his brother William Harris, of Providence. R. L. 1636. They signed the following compact, with eleven others:

"Aug. 20, 1637. We, whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves, in active or passive obedience, to all such orders, or agreements, as shall be made for public good of the body, to an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, members of families incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others, whom they shall admit unto themselves, only in civil things."

I. Thomas Harris, and wife Elizabeth, had

II. Thomas Harris, married Nov. 3, 1664. Eluathan Tew, daughter of Richard and Mary (Clark) Tew, of Newport, R. I.; had Mary, born 1630, married Samuel Whipple. Martha, 1639, married Thomas Field.

II. Thomas Harris, and Eluathan Tew, had 1665. Thomas, married Phoebe Brown, daughter Henry and Wait (Waterman) Brown: 1668, Richard married (1) — King, daughter Clement Brown; 1668, Richard, married (1) — King, daughter Clement and Elizabeth King; (2), Susanna Goslin, widow, daughter of William and Hannah (Wickes) Burton; 1671, Nicholas, married Ann; 1673, William, married Abigail; 1675, Henry, married Lydia Olney, daughter Epenetus and Mary (Whipple) Olney; 1677, Amity, married — Morse; 1682, Job; Elnathan, married Nathaniel Brown, son Nathaniel and Sarah (Jenckes) Brown; Mary, married Gabriel Bernon.

William Harris, brother of Thomas, and wife Susannah, had. 1638, Andrew, married Mary Tew, daughter Richard and Mary (Clark) Tew; Mary, married Thomas Borden; Susannah, married Ephraim Carpenter: Howlong, married Arthur Ferrier; 1645. Toleration, unmarried.

ARMS:—On the trumbstones, in the Old North Burial Ground. Providence, R. L. "Arg. three Martlets in pale ppr."—From Austin's Rhode Island Families.

The above is authentic.

JAMES LE BARON WILLARD.

New York, Jan. 6, 1902. The balance of data is correct.

To the Editor of THE STREET OF '76:

Sin:-In The Select of '76 for February, 1808, I noticed that a correspondent makes the following inquiry: "John Ennis, who married - Bogardus, daughter of Anneke Jans (Bogardus). What was the wife's name?"

If your correspondent will examine Valentine's Manual for 1863 page 505, he will see stated, that Domine Bogardus married about 1637 or 1638 Annetie, widow of Roelof Jansen, who came to this country about 1630. At the time of Domine Bogardus' death his widow had four children by her first husband, viz: Sarah, who married Hans Kierstede; Catrina, who married Johannes Van Bruggh; Fytje, who married Pieter Hartgen; Jan Boulefers has the No mention is made of any children by the Roelofsen -Domine. If there were such issue, will some correspondent please state the names of such children. Yours truly, MANHATTAN.

December 14, 1901.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 11, 1901.

GENTLEMEN :

Please enter my order for a copy of the National Register, bound in cloth, \$2. It will be a valuable assistant to me in my -Respectfully. work.

Digitized by O Premerick C. Presce.

A. D. BARTHOLOMEW, Counselos at Law.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1902.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, PUBLISHER SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR:—I have long been a subscriber of the SPIRIT or '76, and through its influence became a member of the Empire State Society, S. A. R. I desire to receive one of the medals given by the S. A. R. to members who served in the War with Spain and to have my mane inserted in the list of those in the National Register. I served as Second Lieutenant, Co. I, Second N. Y. Vol. Inf. from May to October, 1898.

Respectfully, ALANSON D. BARTHOLOMEW. March 25, 1901.

Publishers Nat's. Register:—In reply I am not able to contribute towards cost of publishing Register, only to pay cost of what I received. Moreover, it is not in accordance with the principles of the Society of S. A. R. that wealth shall have pictures inserted because of gifts. Moreover, you say there will be illustrating of "Historical Places." I sent you a picture of an American Revolution soldier's house and home. Now, such an one should be in the book. It is a typical and an interesting one, will be received with as much or more interest than any occure in the book. You should put it in, even if it cost you \$5.00 or more to get the cut. I have the cut and will furnish it for your use if desired. Now, for one copy of book and for printing cut of myself and the old soldier's home, a type of homes from which most of the soldiers came, and of which there are but few now standing. I will give you ten dollars, which will cover all the additional cost to you.

I. H

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 18, 1901.

I enclose herewith a card ordering two copies of this book, one bound in cloth for my own use, and the other one Edition de Luxe, which I wish to present to the Terre Haute Public Library, provided no one else has done so. If they have, then I wish you would withdraw the order for that book.

Very truly yours, W. A. Hamilton, General Agent.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

Records of the Society or Parish of Turkey Hills, now the Town of East Granby, Conn., 1737-1791. Published by ALBERT C. BATES, Librarian Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, 1901.

This work is an octavo pamphlet of 78 pages, printed on good linen paper, with stiff paper covers, and thoroughly indexed. In style it follows closely the previously issued Reger Viets and Dudley Woodbridge Church Records. The edition is 100 numbered copies. It torms the first of a "Turkey Hills Series" intended to consist of four or more issues, and to include all the early records relating to the parish. The price is \$1.30 delivered, payment in advance.

Albert C. Bates, Hartford, Conn.

THE ARKANSAS BEAR. An interesting story for children about an extraordinary bear, told by Albert Bigelow Paine, with thirty-six drawings by Frank Verbeck. Size 7x9 inches. Price \$1.00.

These reviews are given to our readers in the hope that they will write to the various publishers mentioned here and by so doing convince them that the Sperr or '76 is a good medium for them to advertise their books that deal in American History or Romance.

Their excuse for not doing so has been that they could trace no sales to their announcements, and our readers can convince them otherwise by mentioning the fact that they saw the review of their book in the December issue of the Spirit or '76.

### FAMILY TREE COLUMN.

Wanted, information of George Weaver, born in Petersburg, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1754, and said to have been in Revolutionary War. Address John R. Robinson, Room 8, Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

"Oh," said the haughty young woman who was a Colonial Dame as well as a D. A. R., "my grand sire fell at Bunker Hill!"

"Ice, or banana peel?" inquired the quiet young man from Milwaukee.

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A PAGEANT OF HISTORY.

Given by the New York City Chapter, D. A. R.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, REGENT.







# KET TO LAST WASHINGTON'S ABCEPTION THIS PAGE ENGRAPHIC)

1. Hire John Adams
2. How Airsander Hamilton
3. John Jay
4. John Jay
5. John Jay
6. Henry Lauran
7. John Becklaren
7. John Becklaren
8. Mrs. Van Ressaedaer
8. Mrs. Van Ressaedaer
8. Mrs. Van Ressaedaer
8. Mrs. Washington
8. Mrs. Washington
8. Mrs. Washington
8. Mrs. Robert Mooris
8. Mrs. Robert Mooris
8. Mrs. Robert Mooris
8. Criscol John Provided, 15. John Jay
8. John Becklar Trumball, 15. John Jay
8. John Jay
8. John Jay
8. John Mrs. Broom Jay
8. John Jay

et. Bishop White

et. Gibert Stuart.

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et Robert R. Livingston

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CAME OVER IN THE MAYFLOWER, THE FORTUNE, THE ANN AND LITTLE JAMES.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS WHO

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GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA. Pages 253 to 256

HE Daughters of the American Revolution hold their annual Congress in Washington this month, and although there will be no election of presiding officers, there will be some sparring for the position for the next year.

There is one woman who deserves the highest honor the daughters can give, both for her patriotic labors and her historical abilities. She commands attention as a presiding officer, and those who know her stand steadfast in her behalf.

Those who object to her know she is the smartest woman in the Society and is it not envy and malice that combine to defeat her?

OLONIAL Life Among the Cavaliers of Virginia and Maryland" will be ready for delivery in the fall. The views will be handsomely colored and will contain coats of arms of prominent first families, their homes and manners. A minuet with music will be introduced, and the subject treated in a novel manner.

"Colonial Life Among the Dutch Around Manhattan" will deal with the old Knickerbocker families in a unique

These added to "Colonial Life Among the Puritans" will make a complete course of Colonial History, illustrated in an attractive manner and told entertainingly with musical accompaniments. The first of the series has given entire satisfaction wherever presented, and the new ones will be greatly improved.

HE NATIONAL REGISTER of the Sons of the American Revolution, will be an elaborate work profusely illustrated and bound in serviceable buckram in the colors of the Society, blue, white and buff, and will contain the genelogies of the entire membership of the Society, some eleven thousand names with their ancestry to their ancestors from whom they derive their eligibility to membership in this Society. It will be a standard book of reference and will be widely circulated as over four thousand subscriptions have already been sent in. The edition printed will be five thousand copies, of which five hundred will be a numbered edition de luxe, at \$5.00 per copy. A limited number bound in cloth is now offered to the public at \$3.00 per copy. Members of the D. A. R. and D. R. should provide their Chapters with a copy for reference, as it will prove of service to them in preparing application papers for new members to their respective societies.

REPORT of the publisher of THE NATIONAL REG-.1STER, which appears on another page, will prove interesting to the members of the Sons of the American Revolution. The work has been delayed

about a month, and will be ready be delivery about the first week in April. Notices will be sent to subscribers to forward the price to the publisher at once. The book will weigh about five pounds and will be packed in a stout cardboard box for shipment. Arrangements have been made to deliver it to any railway express office in the United States for forty cents per copy, or within one hundred miles of New York City for twenty-five cents per copy. This amount should be added to your check when remitting, or if preferred, they will be shipped to the subscriber as he may desire at his expense.

Large orders will be shipped by freight when sent to one address.

State Societies who desire a quantity of books may still order at the original price for \$2.00, single copies \$3.00

T is hoped that the State Societies will take some action toward supplying their public libraries with copies before the edition is exhausted. Many State Societies and individual members have acted in a generous manner and others should follow their example.

\* HE thirteenth annual dinner of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be given in New Haven, under the management General David Humphreys Branch, No. 1, C. S., S. A. R., on February 22, 1902.

Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Connecticut Society, S. A. R.; Hon. Thomas M. Waller, Ex-Governor of Connecticut; Hon. Walter S. Logan, President General of the National Society, S. A. R.; Hon, Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey; Hon, David Torrance, Chief Justice of Connecticut, and Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, will speak.

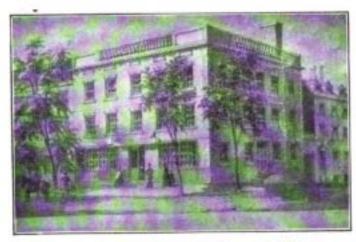
Diener will be served by Moseley, of the New Haven House in Music Hall, 117 Court Street, at 1 o'clock sharp. Dinner tickets \$3.50 each.

Compatriots and their guests will purchase railroad tickets to New Haven; on their arrival they will report at Grand Army Hall, second floor Music Hall, and secure a countersigned railroad certificate which will be accepted at the New Haven station for a return ticket at one-half the regular fare, and a badge which will admit them to the Center Church Crypt, the New Haven Colony Historical Society Building, the new University Dining Hall, and other Yale buildings, between 10 and 11.30 a. m. Treasurer Morris F. Tyler has kindly offered to provide guides for the Yale buildings.

# THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

See illustration on preceding page.

# By COL. HENRY DUDLEY-TEETOR.



THE PIRST PRESIDENTIAL MANRION, NO. 1 CREBRY ST., NEW YORK.

THE first presidential reception was held May 20, 1789, by Mrs. President Washington, and took place in the Walter Franklin residence which stood at No. 4 Cherry Street, Corner of Frankfort, on ground now occupied by the publishing house of Harper Brothers. Thereafter the house became known as the "First Presidential Mansion," of which a view is herewith afforded.

This reception was the subject of a great painting by Mr. Huntington. Our photograph was taken from a steel engraving reproduction, and may be rendered still more interesting by consulting the accompanying Key.

The pen of Mrs. William T. Robinson, a niece of Mr. Walter Franklin, has preserved an account of this his-

toric event in which she says:

"Great rejoicing in New York on the arrival of General Washington. An elegant Barge, decorated with an awning of Sattin, 12 Oarsmen dressed in white frocks and blue ribbons, went down to Elizabeth (N. J.) last Fourth day to bring him up. A stage was creeted at the Coffee House Wharf covered with a carpet for him to step on, where a company of Light Horse, and One of Artillery, and most of the Citizens were in waiting to receive him. They paraded through Queen Street in great form, while the music, the Drum and ringing of bells were enough to stun one with the noise. Previous to his coming, Uncle Walter's House was taken from him and every room furnished in the most elegant manner. There is scarcely anything talked of now but General Washington and the Palace.'

"Thou must know that Uncle Osgood and Colonel Duer were appointed to procure a home and furnish it; accordingly they pitched on their wives as being likely to do it better. Aunt Osgood and Lady Kitty Duer had the whole management of it. The whole of the first and second floors were covered with the richest kind of Turkey and Wilton Carpets."

Catherine Duer (No. 49) was the wife of Col. William Duer and a daughter of General William Alexander, then claimant to the Scottish Earldom of Stirling. She was described by John Quincy Adams as "One of the sweetest looking women in the City."

Mrs. Washington had come from Mt, Vernon in her private coach, accompanied by the Custis Children, and Mrs. Robert Morris (No. 14), with whom she passed one night at Philadelphia, on the way. She stopped at Elizabeth, where the General met her. The party arrived in New York City, May 27, taking up their residence at once in the First Presidential Mansion of the United States," and in which was thus organized the Republican Court—most properly so called, notwithstanding the criticisms of the day, for, does not Shakespeare remind

"No might nor greatness in mortality Can censure 'scape; back wounding calumny The whitest virtue strikes."

The noblest and most beautiful women of the land were thus assembled,

"The scene was as brilliant as gay colors, rich fashions, jewels, youth, beauty, and wax candles could make it."

A study of the "Key" will reveal as fine a list of surnames as may be found to-day in the Peerage of England."

Miss Charlotte Chambers (who subsequently became Mrs. Col. Israel Ludlow), has left the following account of a similar reception she attended, being an extract from her "Memoirs of the Life and Times of Washington."

"At Philadelphia, February 28, 1795. I received (Feb. 24) an invitation by my father, from Mrs. Washington, to visit her, and Col. Hartley politely offered to accompany me to the next drawing-room levee.

On this evening my dress was white brocade silk, t rimmed with silver and white silk, high-heeled shoes, embroidered with silver, and a light blue sash, with silver cord and tassel tied at the left side. My watch was suspended at the right and my hair was in natural curls, Surmounting all was a small white hat and white ostrich feather, confined by brilliant band and buckle.

"The hall, stairs and drawing room of the President's House, were lighted by lamp and chandeliers. Mrs. Washington with Mrs. Knox, sat near the fire place. On our approach Mrs. Washington arose and made a courtesy—the gentlemen bowed most profoundly—and I calculated my declension to her own with critical exactness. The President, soon after, with that benightly peculiarly his own, advanced and I arose to receive and return his compliments with the respect and love my heart dictated. He seated himself beside me and inquired for my father, a severe cold having detained him at home."

That "father" was General James Chambers, whose Certificate as an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati appears on another page of this magazine.

> HENRY DUDLEY-TEETOR, Lawyer and Genealogist.

No. 172 West 10th Street.



## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

T HE bells of Mount Vernon are ringing to-day,
And what say their melodious numbers
To the Flag-blooming air? List, what do they say?
"The fame of the hero ne'er slumbers."
The world's monument stands the Potomac beside,
And what says the shaft to the river?
"When the hero has lived for his country and died,

Death crowns him a hero forever."

The bards crown the hero and children rehearse
The songs that give heroes to story,

And what say the bards to the children?
"No verse

Can yet measure Washington's glory."

For freedom outlives the old crowns of the earth,
And freedom shall triumph forever,

And time must long wait the true song of his birth Who sleeps by the beautiful river.

HESEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

F ROM notes thus taken, principally in the British Museum and the Libraries of Edinburgh, the following items are reproduced:

Omi Litoloue

The tracing of the Signature and Seal, or Coat of Arms, of Lieutenant General Edmund Ludlow, Cromwell's powerful ally, is from his signature as affixed to the Warrant for the execution of "Charles Steuart, King of England," who was "to be put to death by the severynge of his head from his body." The original instrument is dated January 29, 1648, is signed by Sixty "Regicides" so called, and is preserved in the British Museum.

Sir William de Ludlow of the 14th Century, then of Hill Peverill, Wiltshire, derived royal blood from Edward I, and his second wife Margaret, daughter of Phup III, of France. Fifth from Sir William was Sir Edmund Ludlow, who left no issue. A brother of the Lieutenant General was the grandfather of Gabriel Ludlow, who came to New York in 1694, founder of the wealthy, influential and wide-spread family bearing a Surname taken originally from Castle Ludlow of Shropshire.

One of the descendants of William of Hill Peverell was Colonel Israel Ludlow, famous in the early history of Ohio, who surveyed the Miami Purchase, laid out Cincinnati, and gave that city its patrician name, in remembrances of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which his father-in-law, General James Chambers, was an original Member, as may be seen by referring to his Certificate of Membership herewith furnished as an engraving.

King James I. issued this famous, or infamous, Bull: 
"I will have one religion, or doctrine, one discipline in substance and ceremony, and I will make them conform, or, harry them out of the Kingdom, or worse." The Chambers, with McPhersons, the Ritchies, a Sept of the McPhersons, the McLeans and others of the best blooded Clans and families of Scotland were thus harried out of the "Land of Heroes and Martyrs" into the North of Ireland; from thence emigrating to America.



FACSIMILE OF CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

Benjamin, James and Robert Chambers were thus compelled to turn from the old land, with many a heart-ache, to Pennsylvania, where Col. Benjamin "took up" 1,000 Acres of "Free Soil" where is situated now the historical town of Chambersburg, Franklin County, twice partially

destroyed by the Confederates during the Civil War, 1861-1865.

Col. Benjamin Chambers was active in the Colonial

Wars of the day.

His son, James Chambers, was Captain at the Siege of Boston, Colonel of the First Pennsylvania and served six years in the War for Independence. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, and was a personar friend and compatriot of General Washington. By his wife Katherine Hamilton-of that great and noble Scottish House-had a daughter, Charlotte Chambers, who was a famous beauty of Philadelphia, and a lady of exceptional literary attainments. Her "Memoirs of the Life and Times of Washington" are greatly prized by her descendants, and historians generally. She became the wife of Colonel Israel Ludlow, and went with him direct to Fort Washington, at Cincinnati. They afterwards located at Ludlow Station, now within the limits of Cincinnati.



Danghlere g Col. Irrall

Mrs Sarah Bella Mr Lean

Their daughter, Sarah Bella Ludlow, whose portrait is herewith presented, married, first Hon. Jeptha Dudley Garrard, son of Governor Garrard of Kentucky. Their

children, as descendants of General Chambers, distinguished themselves in the War for the Union, namely, GENERAL ISRAEL LUDLOW GARRARD, MAJOR GENERAL KENNER GARRARD (upon whose staff the writer served on the Atlanta Campaign); Dr. Lewis Hamilton Gar-RARD, and GENERAL JEPTHA GARRARD, Member of the Bar of Cincinnati. A daughter, Bella, married Colonel Ambrose Dudley.

Mrs. Garrard, the beautiful and accomplished mother of these Soldier Sons, married as her second husband, the Hon. John McLean, Justice of the Supreme Court of

the United States.

## MACLEAN.



Linenge.

Gillion, called ni-twoids, from his favourite weapo Large in 1203, was father of
GILLEMORE MACHEAN, who signed the Ragman Roll
1294, and of whose three sons. John, Niel, and Donald,

frequent, mention occurs in the reign of Roscar Baucr.

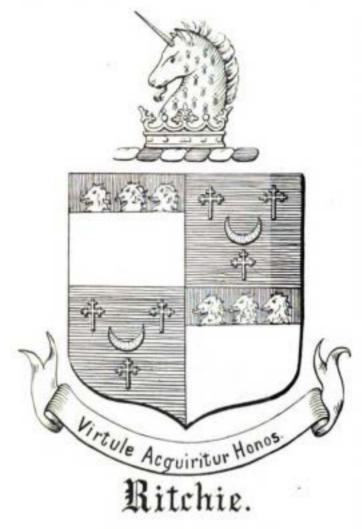
JOHN MACILEAN, had two sons, of whom the younger, Eachin-Regardels, was ancester of the MACLAIMER of Lock buy. The eider sen.

The McLean Coat of Arms, herewith furnished, is at once a Chapter of Ancient Family History, and an illustration of its standing under an aristocratic form of gov-

The Clan of McPherson had a most distinguished ornament in the person of our GENERAL JAMES B. Mc-Pherson, killed at Atlanta. I was with him the evening before the day of his death. I had been ordered by General Garrard to report to him for information concerning the line of battle. Thereupon that courteous and chivalrous gentleman-General, kneeling, drew upon the dusty roadway lines indicating the disposition of the different Corps, including his own. His death, so soon afterwards, cast a shadow over my soul which has not been lifted to this day.

I learned in Scotland that the McRitchies or Ritchies are a Sept. or branch, of the great McPherson Clan. The Ritchies, however, became distinguished, in and of themselves. I became intensely interested in the Coat of Arms-because of the fact that our national colors appear in its heraldic composition so prominently. The first and fourth quarters are Argent, having on a red Chief three lions' heads argent; the second and third quarters are azure, charged with golden crescents between three silver crosses crosslets. The motto Virtute aquiritur honos-"by virtue honor is acquired," is a beautiful sentiment for one bearing that name-notably Mrs. Emily Nelson Ritchie-McLean. Moreover, it is a professional name of eminence and distinction.

James Ritchies was one of the earliest of Maryland Colonists. His descendant, Judge John Ritchie, was the father of the prominent and patriotic lady now bearing the old Scottish Clan name of Mrs. Donald McLean, now Regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., the leading and probably the most enterprising organization of the kind in the country, noted for its magnificent receptions and patriotic works generally.



## A PAGEANT OF HISTORY.

Given at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, November 30, 1901, by the New York City Chapter, D. A. R.

F OR the benefit of its Barnard College scholarship fund, the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a picturesque entertainment at Sherry's on the afternoon and

An illustrated lecture on "Colonial Times in New England and Colonial Places in the South" was given in the afternoon by Louis H. Cornish, Editor of The Spirit of '76. A "Pageant of History" was held in the evening, and presented "The Indian Period," "The Pilgrim and Puritan," "The Cavalier and Colonial," "The Continental, or Washington," "1812" and "The Present

Day."

evening of November 30.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the Chapter, the officers and many of the members wore picturesque costumes. One used for the "Indian Period" once belonged to a young maiden of the Apache tribe, and consisted of a long buckskin garment of peculiar cut, covering the wearer from shoulder to heel. The Puritan gowns were modelled upon the one worn by Mabel Martin, the celebrated young beauty, who was burned as a witch in Salem. Following the pageant, the minuet was danced.

The Quaker and Pilgrim dress, which was worn by many members of the Chapter, formed a striking and attractive contrast to the costly brocades, laces and

feathers pertaining to the Colonial and Continental periods. The costumes of the latter date were modeled from the famous old engraving known as "The Republican Court," while the distinguishing feature of the costumes of the Colonial period was the sweeping Watteau. Many of the young girls of the Chapter appeared in the Janice Meredith dress. The Regent, Mrs. Donald Mc-Lean, appeared as a classic personification of Patriotism, the costume designed for her by Irving R. Wiles, the artist. The Vice-Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Clarence Postley, wore an elaborate Colonial costume. Different members of the Chapter appeared respectively in the Indian, Pilgrim, Colonial and Continental costume and the full evening dress of the present day. Brilliancy was added to the pageant by the appearance of the uniformed corps from the organization of Veteran Artillery of 1812. The uniforms of this last-named period are an exact duplicate of those worn during the war of 1812, including the use of the original sabres. The Continental Guards and the Minutemen of the Revolution took part in the pageant in full Continental costume-cocked hat and buff and blue. The grouping, which concluded the pageant, was under the direction of Irving R. Wiles.

Directly following was a costume dance, then a cycle of songs by Marguerite Hall and an instrumental performance by a child. At the conclusion of the pro-

gramme a collation was served.

The afternoon entertainment was full of interest. The illustrated lecture presented views in New England and the South never before shown. After the lecture tea was served. The entire entertainment was for the benefit of the fund which patriotically supports a scholarship in Barnard College, where the student makes a specialty of American history. The receipts for the afternoon lecture and evening pageant were \$1250.00. Mrs. Seth Low, who is a member of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is interested in this special work of the Chapter.

PROGRAM HISTORICAL DAY AND EVENING.

New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Illustrated lecture, 3.00 o'clock p. m. Pageant of History, 8.30 o'clock p. m. Costume dance. Scotch drill.

Vocal and instrumental music. November 30, 1901, Sherry's.

### AFTERNOON,

Illustrated lecture.—"Colonial Times in New England," "Colonial Times in the South." by Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of The Spirit of '76. Tea served after lecture.

#### EVENING.

Half-hour of Music. Piano Solos.
Laure ('Cello Suite)
Hark! Hark! The Lark! Schubert-Liszt
SonataScarlatti
ELEANOR PAGE SPENCER,
Eleven years old. (Pupil of Wm. Mason.)
SONGS.
MirageLiza Lehmann
RoundelayLidgey
Le Chevalier Belle Etoile
MISS MARGUERITE HALL.
Accompanied by Miss Caroline Lewis.
Stineway Piano.
Stineway Fiano.

Digitized by Google

## PAGEANT OF HISTORY.

#### PATRIOTISM.

Mrs. Donald McLean.

#### INDIAN.

Thunder Cloud (Indian Chief), Miss Gladys Angell, Miss Gladys Wiles, Miss Elsie Van Zandt, Miss Clara Bruce, Miss Florence P. Cory.

DUTCH OR NEW AMSTERDAM.

Miss Estelle Dorenus, Mrs. Carl Osterheld, Mrs. Caspar William Dean, Mrs. Herbert Turrell,

Mrs. Anna Q. Henry. Mrs. Frank Bertram Jordan, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus,

#### PURITAN.

Mrs. John M. Gardner, Miss Alma Luetchford, Mrs. R. M. Lockwood, Mrs. F. S. Cook, Miss Myra B. Martin, Mrs. Niefuhr.

#### COLONIAL

Mrs. Clarence Postley,
Mrs. James Fairman,
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis,
Miss R. C. Dorset,
Mrs. Francis X. Donoghue,
Mrs. Charles Cone,
Mrs. Ronald Bonar,
Miss Ethel Ludlow,
Mrs. Alice McClure.

Mrs. Leon Harvier,
Mrs. M. Angelo Heath,
Mrs. M. Geo. Ryttenbergh,
Mrs. Francis X. Donoghue,
Mrs. Francis X. Donoghue,
Mrs. Harry Walierstein,
Miss Alice McClure.

#### CONTINENTAL

Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde, Miss Catherine Van Nest, Miss Elizabeth L. Koues, Mrs. Alice Patten Maddock, Miss Sadie Hall, Miss Annie Grace Springer, Mrs. John M. Stanton, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Alice A. Catlin, Miss Mary E. Springer, Mrs. Florence E. Cory. 1812.

Miss Sadie Hall, Mrs. Eugene A. Austin, Mrs. Zachary Taylor Jones, Mrs. Clifford Tuttle,

Mrs. Alexander Orr Bradley.

#### 1861.

Miss Lillian Stratton, Miss Josephine Walton (As Madame Le Vert),

PRESENT DAY.

Miss Emma G. Lathrop,
Mrs. James H. Bailey,
Mrs. Anna Ward Suydam,
Mrs. Edward T. Bartlett,
Mrs. William Chambers,
Mrs. L. W. Hester,
Mrs. James Cary, Jr.,
Mrs. Howard Carroll,
Mrs. Ingraham,

Mrs. Robert M. (Ella Wheeler) Wilcox.

# BARNARD COLLEGE, 1901.

Miss May Merrell, Miss Gertrude Clark,
Miss May Morn, Miss Agnes Durant,
Miss C. Spencer, Miss Elsie Totley,
Miss Eka Allen, Miss Annie McKenney.

## COSTUME DANCE.

Miss Elsie Postley, Miss Fannie Arms, Miss Celia E. Abernaethy. Miss Bessie McLean,

#### SCOTCH DRILL

Thirty-two Lads and Lassies.

Military Music by Governor's Island Band, by courtesy
General Brooke.

OFFICERS NEW YORK CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Regent—Mrs. Donald McLean, First Vice-Regent—Mrs. Clarence Postley, Second Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edwards Hall. Recording Secretary—Miss Mary E. Springer.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Myra B. Martin.
Treasurer—Mrs. Edward T. Bartlett.
Registrar—Mrs. Vernon M. Davis.

Registrar—Mrs. Vernon M. Davis. Historian—Miss Emma G. Lathrop. Chaplain—Rev. I. Nevett Steele.

Chaplain—Rev. J. Nevett Steele. Chairman General Committee on Historical Day and Evening—Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney.

Chairman Pageant of History-Mrs. Charles Cone.

Chairman Music-Mrs. Edward Knox.

Chairman Collation—Mrs. Caspar William Dean. Chairman Afternoon Lecture and Tea—Mrs. F. A.

Chairman Decorations and Scotch Drill-Mrs. Frederick Lines Bradley.

Chairman Program-Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde.

Chairman Military Band-Mrs, Herbert K. Turrell (Author "Victory").



\*"POLLY."

COPYRIGHT, 1901.

# POLLY'S CELEBRATION.

From "Polly" and other poems, by M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

"I's doin' to have a birfday,"
Said Polly, wee and shy;
Whose hair was golden thistle-down,
Whose eyes matched the blue sky.
"I's four years eld to-morrow-day,"
She said with long-drawn sigh,
And I replied, "How very old
You will be by and by."

The morrow came and little guests,
With happy, childish glee.
When, Io, behold! the Stars and Stripes
From flagstaff floating free.
"Why, what is this," her mamma asked;
She answered: "Tant 'oo see,
They put flags up for Washington,
I's dot it up for me."

\*A descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Molines, of the



# AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

# SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HONORING THE FLAG.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE VARIOUS STATES IN BELATION TO THE OBSERVANCE OF FLAG DAY, JUNE POURTEENTH.

The Flag Committee of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, consisting of Brigadier General Thomas M. Vincent, United States Army, chairman; Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Army; Admiral James A. Greer, United States Navy; Mr. William V. Cox and Mr. Henry W. Samson, secretary, have presented their report to the

Society the following being a resume of the same:

The chairman and secretary of this committee in an interview with the Hon, Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners, presented on behalf of the Society to the public school children of the District of Columbia 43,000 small American flags, which were worn by the children of the schools on Flag Day. In acknowledging the receipt of the flags, Commissioner Macfarland writes as tollows: "I beg that you will present the Society the thanks of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who are very sensible of the patriotic purpose and of the courteous kindness of the Society in making this appropriate and handsome present." General Henry V. Boynton, president of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. A. T. Stuart, superintendent of the Public Schools, gave the committee their hearty co-operation, Mr. Stuart taking charge of the distribution of the flags in the

A communication was addressed to the Governor of every State in the Union, to the Governor of Porto Rico, to the Governor of the Philippine Islands, and the Governor of Hawaii, calling their special attention to Flag Day, and requesting that they take such action as would tend to secure a more general observance of the

day than it had received in previous years.

Replies from a large number of Governors were received. Governor A. T. Bliss writes as follows: "Acting upon the suggestion contained in your favor of April 18, the matter creating by legislation a Flag Day for Michigan was presented to the State Legislature, meeting with a patriotic reception at the hands of the law makers. On the fourth day I signed a concurrent resolution authorizing me to annually issue a proclamation, calling the attention of the people to the observance of the day in honor of the Stars and Stripes.

Governor Miguel A. Otero, issued a proclamation calling special attention of the people to the observance of the day throughout

the territory of New Mexico.

Governor Stanley, of Kansas, issued a proclamation in which he said: "I would suggest that the flag be prominently displayed upon all public and private buildings, that suitable exercises be held in commemoration of the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, that we may have an increased love for the Stars and Stripes and stronger devotion to the institutions which it represents.

Governor Toole, of Montana, also by proclamation called special attention to the observance of the day, requesting all citizens and business houses in the State display the Stars and Stripes on

Flag Day.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia issued a proclamation calling special attention to the observance of the day

While all the replies received were most encouraging, a memorable occasion was the celebration at the Pan-American Exposi-tion. The director general, the Hon. W. I. Buchanan, writes as follows: "We shall celebrate Flag Day at the Exposition by proper service in Music Temple, and will make such display of the flags here as will make it a memorable day in the history of

the Exposition."

Elaborate exercises were held in the new National Theatre, Washington, D. C., upon the evening of June 14, under the auspices of the citizens of the District of Columbia. This meeting was a brilliant success as attested by reports from the city papers. Flags for the first time on Flag Day were displayed from the dome of the capitol. The President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the United States artillery at Washington Barracks, and a large flag reserved for special occasions was floated from the War, State and Navy Building. The business houses and vessels in the harbor were radiant with the Stars and Stripes, and "Old Glory" waved proudly from the District public buildings and private residences, while worn in miniature over the hearts of 43,000 school children. If the flags which were presented to the school children had been placed in a single line, they would have reached over one mile.

Thousands of people, led by the Daughters of the American

Revolution, under the direction of the Buffalo Chapter, bowed to the flag at the Pan-American Exposition during the exercises at the great Temple of Music, which was not one-third large enough for the immense throngs that desired to enter. It was a universal day of honor throughout the nation, a day crowned with ceremony in which the official representatives of every government in the Western Hemisphere joined out of respect to the nation, and in-glory to the flag. As stated in the columns of the city press of Buttalo: "Gray haired women wore it on breasts where their sons were nursed who went forth to die for it; bent, feeble men wore it on sleeves that had been emptied for it. Headstones wore it on graves that were filled for it; children wore it over hearts that would give their life's blood for it. Spires wore it above buildings that have risen under it. Cities wore it on insti-tutions that they created through it. The skies of day wore its crimson and white. The skies of night wore it, stars and blue. Earth and sky united in homage to it. There are no more on earth, than there are beyond the skies, who have lived and loved and died for it. In the azure of the night shone the silver stars as if each gleamed for a commonwealth beyond the clouds, where those of the past, like those of the present, were banded together in the majesty and might which symbolized."

A huge flag, sixty by one hundred feet, floated over the esplanade at the Pan-American Exposition. Near it floated another twenty by sixty feet. Proudly it waved as if conscious of the fact that the nation knew and respected it.

One was reminded that the French government unfurled the Stars and Stripes as a token of love and esteem; on the Fourth of July of last year it floated from the Eiffel Tower. One thousand pigeons were released from crates by the Court of Fountains, and in one compact mass they darted to the triumphal causeway and circled above the flag, a fluttering, feathery wreath, hovering over it like a strange halo of pale purple.

The following are extracts from letters received by the com-

mittee:

General Arthur McArthur, Manila, P. I., writes: "Your letter has been bulletined where the public and press may see it, and a copy has been furnished to the Superintendent of Education of

the Philippine Islands."

Acting Governor Cooper, of the Territory of Hawaii: "The Superintendent of Public Instruction will draw up a programme to be forwarded to all the schools of the Territory for the holding of proper exercises on June 14. I shall take pleasure in requesting our people to have the general observance of Flag Day here. It is quite appropriate for us as it is the first anniversary of our admission as a Territory."

The Acting Governor of Porto Rico writes: "A detailed programme of exercises will be published in due time and sent to all the observance of Flag Day, and call the attention of the State

Superintendent of Education to the matter.

Governor Richards, of Wyoming: "This is a question that interests me very much, and after consulting the State Superintendent of Instruction, I am glad to report that every school teacher in Wyoming, where the school has not already been closed, will display the American flag, and patriotic exercises will be held."

Governor Stanley, of Kansas: "I hope the day may be gen-

erally observed throughout the State."

Governor of Iowa: "That the agitation for the better observance of such an occasion is helpful and as results show, are calculated to inculcate in all the people and especially the young a higher veneration for the country's symbol of liberty and union."
Governor Smith, of Maryland: "I am always willing to do what

I can to procure a proper observance of an occasion of this kind."

Governor Durban, of Indiana: "Necessary action will be taken

in order that the day may be suitably observed."

Governor McLean, of Connecticut: "I shall take pleasure in bringing the matter to the attention of the State Board of Edu-

The Governor of Missouri: "I have referred your lettter to the State Board of Education with the request that your suggestion

The Governor of Colorado: "I will issue an order in relation to

the schools."

The response received from the Empire State indicated great interest, the day being generally observed there. This State has published a work teaching patriotism. It is a large volume known as the "Manual of Patriotism," wherein is presented the choicest literature, bearing upon love of country and notable events and achievements of proud names in American history, in the belief that the country grows best when the youth of the land has a lively appreciation of what our free institutions have cost in individual sacrifice, in suffering and in treasure. The observance of Flag Day was inaugurated by the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in 1890.



The generous and favorable responses which have been made by the chief representatives of the various States and Territories is indicative of a spirit of deeper patriotism and greater veneration of our national emblem than it has heretofore received. It is hoped the day will be more generally observed in the future than it has ever been in the past.

The foregoing is an extract from the report of the committee submitted to the Society and signed by the chairman. General Thomas M. Vincent and Mr. Henry W. Samson, secretary.

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CELE-BRATED 121ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE "BATTLE OF THE COWPENS."

MR. AND MRS. WM. K. PIERCE, THE ENTERTAINERS.

The Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was entertained lately by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Pierce at their home, 811 James Street. The meeting of the Chapter was planned for the date of the "Battle of the Cowpens," January 17th, but was postponed from such date and observed last even-

Receiving the Sons with Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were Mrs. Styles Rust, Mrs. Van Loom Lynch and Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, the two latter having been Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Chas. W. Wood, the secretary, called the Chapter to order, and announced the necessitated absence of the President, James M. Belden, and the Vice-President, Edward J. Wynkoop, and asked Douglas N. Green, a former president of the Chapter, to preside. At 7.30 the Board of Directors of the Chapter, consisting of Seymour H. Stone, Wm. K. Pierce, Ernest C. Moses, Lyman C. Smith, Geo. K. Sager, Ely Van de Warker, met, and decided to recommend to the Chapter the election of some eighteen members which later in the evening the Chapter unanimously elected. The new members were as follows: Francis E. Bacon, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Chas. B. Everson, Stanley G. Smith, Carlton A. Chase, Chas. G. Cook, Hon. Chas. H. Duell, Hon. Chas. L. Stone, Judge Irving G. Vann, Senator Horace White, Professor W. K. Wickes, Wm. H. Olmsted, Wilher S. Peck, Forbes Heermans, Lawton Caton, Watson Gill, Henry M. LeRoy, of Camillus; H. C. Luddington, of Fulton; M. H. Smith, of Baldwinsville.

Douglas N. Green, representing the Sons' Committee on the

tablet to be erected to the memory of the Onondaga County soldiers and sailors of the American Revolution, reported that Sculptor Isidore Konti had purposed to send a photograph of the model, but that it had not been received. He further stated that the model would doubtless be completed this week, and that the casting would doubtless be made the fore part of February. Suggestions were made relative to the nature of the exercises at the gestions were made relative to the nature of the exercises at the unveiling of the tablet. Dr. Van de Warker, Geo. E. Dana, Seymour H. Stone and Ernest C. Moses, took part in the discussion. There was suggested the unveiling of the tablet on the anniversary of the Battle of Breed's Hill in June, the exercises to be of a public nature, and to be representative in character, There was also suggested that a joint banquet be held in the evening to be made up of the active members of the Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; that possibly the Sunday previous to such date there might be a gathering of the patriotic societies as guests of the Sons in its annual meeting at some church. Mr. Douglas N. Green suggested that a special committee on exercises be appointed, but on motion of Dr. Van de Warker the Chapter gave added power to the Tablet Committee that had undertaken the raising of funds, authorizing such committee to take full charge of the exercises jointly with a similar committee of the Daughters of the American Revolu-The Sons' Committee consists of Douglas N. Green, Chas. Wood and Ernest C. Moses. tion.

Dr. Ely Van de Warker, representing the Banquet Committee, reported that the Century Club had been chosen as the place for the Washington Birthday Banquet, and that further announcement would be made as arrangements were completed. The committee was appointed to take charge of commemorative exercises of the 127th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, which will be held April 19th, such committee elected was Carlton A. Chase, W. K. Wickes and Watson Gill. There was a committee appointed to take charge of the entertainment of the regular May meeting of the Chapter, which, as elected, consists of Forbes Heermans, Chas. L. Stone and Chas. C. Cook.

At the close of the husiness session the Chapter, led by Kapps' Orchestra, sang several patriotic songs, after which was introduced the elocutionist of the evening, Miss Sprague, whose selections picturing colonial and revolutionary times, were of special interest to the audience, composed, as it was, almost wholly of descendants of Colonial and Revolutionary families. The elocu-

tionist entered quite into the spirit of the occasion, and being a descendant of the old Massachusetts Colonial Sprague family, showed familiarity with the subjects which she handled, and was repeatedly encored.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Anson Titus, of Tufts' College, who spoke on the "Battle of the Cowpens" and other strategical points of Revolutionary history. He was listened to with marked attention, and showed a familiarity with the lives of those that were so prominent in the affairs of Revolutionary undertakings, and possibly the most graphic of his illustrations was that wherein he pictured the strategy and purposes of George Washington in holding the Hudson River for the Colonies, and preventing the union of the forces at New York with the forces from Montreal. His reference to Sullivan's Raid through Central and Western New York, and the burning of the grain of the Indians to stop the food supply for the English was of special local interest. He referred to the soldiers of Sullivan's Band quickly after the war turning to Central and Western New York, the spots where they had seen such fertile soil, and such harvests. After the address many of the Sons present availed themselves of the opportunity to ask the Professor about their family history, and many were surprised at how well informed he was in Revolutionary research, and how readily he could refer to volume after volume in which would be found references to each one's family.

The Chapter was then invited by Mr. and Mrs. Pierce to repair to the dining hall, where refreshments were served. The decorations of the evening were American Beauty roses, the colors of the Chapter, Colonial blue and buff, were seen on the table in the dining room. The ice cream was formed in the shape of ships made to represent the French fleet of Revolutionary times, each ship being in the colors of France, and having a tiny silk American flag. The house was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue. Some sixteen applications for membership were received, but could not be acted upon as the State Society had been unable to pass upon the records in sufficient time to report to the Chapter previous to this meeting, and such

names will come up at the next meeting.

# ILLINOIS SOCIETY, S. A. R.

CHICAGO, January 16th, 1902.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:

The regular January meeting of this Society will be held on Friday evening, January 24, 1902, at the Chicago Athletic Club, Michigan Avenue, between Madison and Monroe Streets, at 8

The annual dues, \$4.00 (or \$2.00 for members who reside outside of Cook County), for 1002, are now due and payable. Please make check payable to the Secretary, and forward to 217 South Park Avenue, Austin Station, Chicago.

Members who have not already done so are requested to forward to the Library a Cabinet Photograph of themselves, and a copy of their biography, blanks for which will be furnished by the Secretary upon request.

Subscriptions for the NATIONAL REGISTER should be sent at once to the Publication Committee, L. H. Cornish, 140 Nassau Street, New York. Price, \$3.00 per copy, cloth, or \$5.00 per copy for the Edition de Luxe.

Donations of books, genealogical and historical, or magazines

of interest to the Society are solicited.

Can you not suggest the name of a friend or acquaintance who would be interested in the Society; if you will send his name and address, a copy of the 1902 Hand Book will be mailed him.

ALBERT E. SNOW. President,

199 Lake Street, Chicago.

JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, Secretary, 217 South Park Avenue, Austin Station, Chicago.

### ILLINOIS SOCIETY, S. A. R.

CHICAGO, January 16th, 1902.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:

The Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution will hold a "Smoker" on Friday evening, January 24, 1902, at 8 o'clock, at the Chicago Athletic Association Club House, Michigan Avenue, near Madison Street.

Colonel George Forrester, who served in Morgan's Cavalry, C. S. A., will address the Society upon the tonic: "An ex-Confederate's Reminiscences of the Civil War." No citizen of Chicago is to-day more loyal to the Flag than Col. Forrester, and this meeting will prove of peculiar interest to every member of

the Society.

Refreshments, cigars, etc., will be served free, and the newly appointed Committee on Entertainment trust their efforts to interest our members may be rewarded by a large attendance.



If your patriotism has become somewhat dormant, attend this meeting and get it revived.

Extracts from the Constitution. Objects:

To foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the Constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

To encourage the diffusion among our fellow citizens of foreign birth of a better understanding of the principles of free government, and greater love for their adopted country.

To bring together in friendly relationship the men of the North, the South, the East and the West.

B. T. VAN ALEN,
O. H. BARDWELL,

P. F. MUNGER,

Entertainment Committee, 1902.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

MAY 13, 1901.

## Officers and Members:

In placing before you my second annual report as Regent of this Chapter, I feel confident that you will find our work has been quite as extensive and far-reaching as during the year 1800-1000. Although the first enthusiasm and excitement of our Spanish War has long ere this worn itself out, and among civilians become nothing more than a matter of history, to us-wives, widows and daughters of Army and Navy officers-it is very far from being a thing of the past, and the bereavement and sufferings of many of our members keep it a real and everpresent trouble.

We have found quite as many cases requiring our assistance as in the previous year, and would have been greatly over-burdened had it not been for the organization of the Army Re-

lief Association, which has taken many sad cases off our hands. While our Luncheon and Tea Room did not prove the financial success which our ambition craved. It was, nevertheless, a good work, and brought forth the heartiest commendations from the public. Our Relief Committee was untiring in its efforts, the members giving very largely of their time and strength, but it has seemed wiser to dispose of it than to attempt to carry it on through another summer. The "good will" and furnishings were satisfactorily disposed of March 1st, and we feel that the Chapter has been benefited by the experience, and we know that we were able to hold out a helping hand to many poor women who needed it, by giving them employment.

The circulars which the Chapter authorized the Relief Committee to send out last June brought us many contributions, as well as words of sympathy and encouragement for our work. In this report I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the same and

to tender our grateful thanks.

The first to respond was the Gen. Samuel Hookins Chapter, of Henderson, Ky. Then followed the Chemung Chapter, of El-mira, N. Y.; the Le Roy de Chaumont Chapter, of Watertown, N. Y.; the Lansing Chapter, of Lansing, Mich.; Bellefonte Chapter, of Bellefonte, Pa.: Washington County Chapter, of Washington. Pa.: Chester County Chapter, of Pennsylvania; Molly Stark Chapter, of Manchester, N. H.: Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, Ohio; Ascutney Chapter, of Windsor, Vt.; and last, but not least. Trent Chapter, of New Jersey, which sent us a check for \$275. One hundred dollars of this money was sent to the wife of a surgeon in the Army, serving in the Philippines, to he used for the relief of cases reported by her in her letters. Smaller sums, of varying amounts, have been sent to other places from time to time, where they seemed to be most needed.

All cases that we have aided have been carefully investigated. and the money has been used most judiciously. It appears to

us that this relief work must be continued indefinitely, now that "expansion" has become a fact and a large part of our Army is certain to be stationed in the far-away islands of the Pacific.

It is a work which must always appeal in a special manner to the members of this Chapter, and should be of interest to everyone who has the welfare of our country at heart, as members of all patriotic societies should have.

Owing to the absence of our State Regent, no especial work has been taken up by the Chapters of the District during the

At the sessions of the Continental Congress in February, our Chapter gave \$35 toward the Continental Hall Fund.

Our Committee on Literature has sent weekly supplies of papers and magazines to Manila throughout the year.

Only one special meeting has been called during the year, all

business being transacted at the nine regular sessions.

Eleven members have been added to our Chapter, ten by direct application and one by transfer, while we have lost only two from our roll; one asked to be transferred to a Chapter in Boston, Mass., the other resigned, through our Chapter, from the National Society, and was the first resignation ever asked for from our Chapter.

We have been greatly blessed, that not a single member of our Chapter has been taken away by death, although many near and

dear to us have been called from our families.

In making my last report as your Regent, I cannot find words in which to express the gratitude I feel for the thoughtful kindness which you have ever shown me, and I would fain impress upon your minds the great work which belongs to us, and to us alone, owing to our especial relation to the Army and Navy of our country.

If we continue to be the united and harmonious Chapter which we have always been, each one interested in the great work we have to do, eliminating all selfish thoughts and striving always to reach our highest ideal of noble womanhood, what a power for good we can become! "Let us, therefore, run with patience the race that is set before us," for we are "compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses."

Respectfully submitted, CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN. Regent.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. To the Editors:

I enclose programme, which some of the Chapter thought you might care to publish in your paper. The resolutions were written by Luclla D. Smith. The pianist was Miss Clara J. Peet. The singers were Miss Emma Loomis and Miss Louise Aitkin. The essayists were Mrs. I. N. Collins, Mrs. J. W. Sillette and Miss M. O. Folger.

Remarks were made by the Regent, Mrs. A. F. B. Chace. All who took part were members of our Chapter.

LUELLA D. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

President WILLIAM McKINLEY, died September fourteenth, 1901. HENDRICK HUDSON CHAPTER, CHAPTER HOUSE, HUDSON, N. Y.

September thirtieth. RESOLUTIONS

For the third time in our Nation's history our land is stricken with sorrow and with shame, "That life so mean could murder life so great.

For the third time a Ruler of our people has led the hosts to the heights whence can be seen the promised land; has stood an instant transfigured in the light of heaven; then passed within the gates, that, closing, left a world in darkness and in tears.

Thus has our Nation's leader. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, completed

the immortal trinity of martyred Presidents.

WHEREAS. There has come to us, as to all, this great grief that unites the states in sorrow and the nations in sympathy:

WHEREAS, There has come to us, as to all, the glory of his tenderness and trust; therefore,

Resolved, That as a symbol of our share in the universal sorrow, we drape our Chapter House with the emblems of mourning, and hang our flag at half-mast for sixty days; and that we wear for thirty days a small American flag, draped with crape. as our official mourning badge.

Resolved. That we hold a memorial service in memory of President William McKinley, at the time of our regular meeting of September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one; and that a complete report of this service be preserved in our records.

Resolved. That we appreciate the tender devotion of the President for his loving wife, and that we feel for her, in whose heart the woes of a nation meet, the deepest sympathy, and the assured trust that God will not leave her comfortless.

Resolved, That we remember the sacred lessons of the closing days-for forgivenness, the devotion, and the unfailing faith that could say in the darkest hour, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "God's will, not ours, be done."

PROGRAMME. Chopin's Funeral March.
"Nearer, My God, to Thee."
The Lord's Prayer. Presentation of Resolutions.
"Lead, Kindly Light."
President William McKinley—
The Soldier, The Statesman, The Closing Days. "Crossing the Bar."
Silent Prayer for Mrs. McKinley.
Prayer for President Roosevelt.
"America." "The Star Spangled Banner."

NEW YORK, NOv. 14, 1901.

My DEAR MR. CORNESIS:

Mrs. Turrill authorizes me to request you to reproduce the enclosed hymn in The Species of '75. If you cannot do so,

kindly return enclosure.

Mrs. Turcill is a member of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I am recording secretary. Mrs. Herbert Turrill has composed the words of a patriotic hymn entitled "Victory," and the music was composed by Mrs. Anna Stafford Henry, of the Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R. "Victory" has been adopted as a State hymn by New York,

Georgia and other States.

Yours sincerely,

MARY SPRINGER.

No. 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

## NEAR TO THEE

"Nearer, my God to Thee, Has our martyred hero said, Is this the sound of prophetic note To our nation from lips of the dead? Is there a voice in undertone, A message to you and to me, Which lifts us above our seeming discord, And—"Nearer, my God, to Thee?"

We forget, throne and state, But Faith in God so sublime, Will ring through the earth in clarion tones, Unto the furth'rest limit of time. Never before on page of man, Has a nobler authem been sung, That so touched the heart in every clime, And sweetest sympathy wrung. III.

As martyrs lift the race Nearer to God and His throne, So love of the Lord is in our hearts, Such as has never before been known. Our faith looks up through clearer sky, And our hand clasps firmer and true, And brotherly love is touching our hearts That is tender, deep and new-IV.

Will sin, hatred and strife Through him be purged away, And a new dawn in national life Brighten into a glorious day? More sacred than martyrs of old, So my reason and heart agree, For—there's a spirit of love, new to all In—"Nearer, my God, to Thee."

God's plan is always best, He knows the currents of life, And how much love and how much of hate Lies deep in national strife. That to sadden hearts, chasten lives, Will open our dim eyes to see, That "God's way" is best, to lead us still higher, And—"Nearer, my God, to Three." Mrs. Herrer Turrel. New York City, Sept. 19, 1901.

# LOVING CUP FOR D. A. R.

At the home of Miss Sophia Waples, No. 1301 Pennsylvania avenue, the annual meeting of Casar Rodney Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, was held.

The regular routine of business, including the reading of re-

ports, was transacted, and the following officers were re-elected

for the ensuing year:
Miss Sophia Waples, regent; Mrs. Daniel Corbitt, of Odessa, vice-regent; Mrs. Walter McLear, recording secretary; Miss Grace Baird, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William Drein, recording secretary; Mrs. George C. Hall, historian, and Mrs. S.

T. Turner, chaplain.

A standing committee consisting of Mrs. John Harvey, Mrs.

Edward Gilpin, Mrs. S. T. Turner, Mrs. Eugene DuPont and

Miss Anna Lea, also was appointed, Mrs. Eugene DuPont was elected as delegate to attend the national congress which convenes in Washington in February

A delegation consisting of Spottswood Garland, Howard De-Haven Ross, Lawrence B. Jones, L. Irving Handy, Colonel John Wainwright and George Wolf of the Delaware Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was present and presented to the organization a loving cup in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State Regent. The cup, which is of solid silver and lined with gold, is of a handsome appearance and rests on a pedestal of chony. On one side is the following inscription:



"Presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman. State Regent, D. A. R., by the Delaware Society, S. A. R., in recognition of her patriotism and of her happy conception of the thought which suggested to the Vice-President-General, S. A. R., the Cooch's Bridge Memorial, erected by the Patriotic Societies and citizens of Delaware, and dedicated September 3, 1901, marking the spot where the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle, September 3, 1777. Howard DeHaven Ross, President." Following the presentation of the cup, refreshments were

served.



## JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., JAN. 11TH, 1902.

The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter of the D. A. R. met this afternoon with their Regent, Mrs. T. O. Towles, at her handsome home on East Main street. At this meeting they celebrated the anniversary of Washington's wedding and at the same time the fifth anniversary of the organization of their chapter. An elegant course lunch was served, covers being laid for twenty-six ladies, the table being decorated in red, white and blue; handsome candelabrum flanked on either side the tall vase filled with carnations. From the chandelier to the candelabrum was draped smilax, and the lights were shaded in red. Handsome blue Colonial china, with lace draperies and doilies, completed the beautiful table adornments, except the place cards, which were "year books" inscribed with the member's name, together with a blue print of Washington. These proved delightful souvenirs of the pleasant occasion. At the completion of the elegant lunch, toasts were drunk, Mrs. Towles acting as toastmistress. Following are the toasts and the ladies responding: "Washington, the Colonial home," Mrs. J. H. Cutten; "Martha Washington, the Colonial bride," Miss Letitia Marshall; "Mary Washington, the Colonial bride," Miss Letitia Marshall; "Mary Washington, the mother," Mrs. C. P. Hough; "Washington, the soldier," Mrs. A. Davison; "Washington, the country gentleman," Miss Celeste Price; "The Patriotic Women of the Revolution," Mrs. A. S. Ferguson; "The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter," Mrs. J. B. Gantt.

## HONOR FOR MRS. BEDLE.

Nominated to Succeed Mrs. Washington A. Roebling in National Society of D. A. R.

The principal item of business to be discussed at the meeting of the Repents of the many chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the selection of nominees for Vice-President General of New Jersey of the National Society and for State Regent.

Representatives from twenty-five chapters were present at the meeting that was held at the home of Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Regent of the Bondinot Chapter of Elizabeth. The nominations for both offices were by acclamation and unanimous. Miss E. Ellen Batcheller of Somerville was again chosen to fill the place of State Regent, which she has done so successfully for two years, and Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, who organized the chapter in this city, was the choice for Vice-President in the National Society to represent this State. This position is the highest one in the gift of the State organization, and the nomination has to be confirmed by the general society. It has been held for the past two years by Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, whose term expires in February, when the next annual meeting will be held at Washington, D. C.

## D. A. R. PEWTER SHOW.

The club women of Norwalk enjoyed an afternoon with the Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., recently, at the Central Club House. The rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion; tea was served in the member's room, and the room adjoining was devoted to the "pewter show," which contained many interesting pieces loaned by the members, and the entire collection belonging to Dr. J. Milton Coburn, the local antiquarian. Lighted candles shed a mellow light on these relics of the olden time.

The literary programme was of unusual interest. It consisted of a paper on "Old Pewter in America," read by Mrs. George B. St. John. which conveved much interesting information on the subject, followed by a talk given by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the well-known author of "The China Hunter in New England" and other books about colonial topics of interest to collectors of antiques. Mrs. Earle said that pewter was not sufficiently appreciated by people in general, yet a shining collection of pewter ware might be very attractive; and, while many mistakes are made regarding the period to which china nieces belong, we may be certain that pewter pieces are really old. Its use was com-mon in country localities down to 1830-40. She related several entertaining stories about some of her own choice specimens of pewter which were found in humble uses. She said the place to search for pewter was not in china closets and kitchens of country houses, but in the wood sheds, harn lofts and under the attic eaves. Careful inventories used to be made of all household articles, and old wills contain as explicit bequests of pewter as of plate, showing its high esteem in early days. What are called porringers in American lists appear as bleeding-pans in England, a reminiscence of the old-time medical treatment.

Miss Katherine Sturges, of Wilton, read a charming descriptive paper called "The Wedding of a Norwalk Belle a Century Ago, that of Susanna Rogers, a niece of Governor Thomas Fitch." Miss Sturges' vivid imagination and charming literary style carried her hearers back as interested spectators of the ceremony, at which all the aristocracy of Norwalk, 129 years ago, assisted.

Candles brought from England in 1812 were lighted in handsome old silver candlesticks on the piano. Mrs. Earle extinguished these when she ascended the platform, saying it was a pity to hurn them now they had been kept so long.

Tea and light refreshments were served after the programme was concluded, by Mrs. John H. Ferris and Miss Mary Cunningham, assisted by some of the young ladies of the chapter.

ham, assisted by some of the young ladies of the chapter.

The cloth on Mrs. Ferris' table was spun and woven by her husband's great grandmother. Candlesticks which also belonged to her were used in lighting the table.

ANGELINE SCOTT, Historian.

Noswich, Conn., Jan. 16, 1902.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir:—I wish to say regarding my renewal for The Spirit of '76 (check enclosed for same, \$1.00), that, much as I liked it, I had decided to drop it this year, but the December issue which is just at hand contains such glowing words concerning Mrs. Donald McLean and extracts of her address at Baltimore, I am induced to renew. I am deeply interested in Mrs McLean. I believe her to be a noble, patriotic and brilliant woman, a woman fitted for the position of President General of National D. A. R.

Very respectfully, Mrs. L. B. Barner,

Member Faith Trumball Chapter, D. A. R., Norwich, Ct.
P. S.—I should like Principal Events of the American Revolution or Colonial Dates, but presume I am too late for the offer. I had not seen it till now.

B.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1902.

L. H. Connish,

Dear Sir:-Your favor of the 10th at hand.

I have consulted with Mr. Thomas and the idea of postponing the meeting until September is perfectly agreeable to our Chapter, and we will arrange our programme to conform.

It had been arranged as we understood the plans to be with our Business Men's Association and the various societies interested.

But it is all right, and will hope to have a royal patriotic celebration on Sept. 19, 1902.

I send you \$1 for the "'76." beginning with Jan.
Sincerely yours,
Louise H. Mingay,
Regent Saratoga Chap., D. A. R.

# LIST OF THE PASSENGERS IN THE MAYFLOWER.

Being the names of those who came over first in the year 1620, and were the founders of New Plymouth, which led to the planting of the other New England Colonies. This list of their names and families was preserved by Governor Bradford at the close of his History, and is here presented in the order in which he placed them. The value of such an accurate list cannot be too highly estimated.

John Carver, Kathrine Carver, his wife, John Howland, Desire Minter, Roger Wilder, William Latham, Maid Servant, Jasper More, William Brewster, Mary Brewster, his wife, Love Brewster, Wrestling Brewster, Richard More, His Brother, Edward Winslow, Elizabeth Winslow, his wife, George Soule, Elias Story, Ellen More. William Bradford, Dorothy Bradford, his wife, Isaac Allerton,

Samuel Fuller, John Crackston, John Crackston, Jr., Miles Standish, Rose Standish, his wife, Christopher Martin, His Wife, Solomon Power, John Langemore, William Mullins, His Wife. Joseph Mullins, Robert Carter. Priscilla Mullins, William White, Susanna White, his wife, Resolved White, William Holbeck, Edward Thompson, Stephen Hopkins, Elizabeth Hopkins, his wife, Giles Hopkins,



Mary Allerton, his wife, Bartholomew Allerton, Remember Allerton, Mary Allerton, John Hooke, Richard Warren, John Billington, Eleanor Billington, his wife, John Billington, Francis Billington, Edward Tilley, Ann Tilley, his wife, Henry Sampson, Humility Cooper, John Tilley, His Wife, Elizabeth Tilley, Francis Cooke, John Cooke, Thomas Rogers, Joseph Rogers, Thomas Tinker, His Wife, His Son, John Rigdale, Alice Rigdale, his wife, James Chilton, His Wife, Mary Chilton,

Constance Hopkins, Damaris Hopkins, Oceanus Hopkins, Edward Doty. Edward Leister. Edward Fuller, His Wife, Samuel Fuller, John Turner, His Son, Another Son, Francis Eaton, Sarah Eaton, his wife, Samuel Eaton, Moses Fletcher, Thomas Williams, Digory Priest, John Goodman, Edmond Margeson, Richard Britteridge, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardiner, Gilbert Winslow, Peter Browne, John Alden, Thomas English John Allerton, William Trevor, - Ely.

List of passengers that arrived after one year, in the second small ship, the Fortane. Being parts of families, with others, left in England or Holland the year before. They arrived at New Plymouth on the 10th of November, 1621.

John Adams,
Edward Bompasse,
William Bassite,
William Beale,
Jonathan Brewster,
Clement Brigg,
John Cannon,
William Connor,
Robert Cushman,
Thomas Cushman,
Thomas Cushman,
Stephen Dean,
Philip De La Noye,
Thomas Flavel and son,
Widow Ford,
William Ford,

Mary Ford,

Martha Ford,
Robert Hicks,
William Hilton,
Bennett Morgan,
Thomas Morton,
Austin Nicolas,
William Palmer,
William Pitt,
Thomas Prince,
Moses Simonson,
Hugh Statie,
James Steward,
William Tench,
John Winslow,
William Wright.

List of those who came over in the Ann and Little James, 1623. The vessels parted company at sea; the Ann arrived the latter part of June, and the Little James some week or ten days later; part of the number were the wives and children of persons already in the Colony.

Anthony Annable, Jane Annable, Sarah Annable, Hannah Annable, Edward Bangs, Robert Bartlett, Mary Buckett, Faith Brewster, Fear Brewster, Edward Burcher and wife, Thomas Clark, Christopher Conant, Hester Cooke, Cuthbert Cuthbertson, Wife and four children, Anthony Dix, John Faunce, Manasseh Faunce, Goodwife Flavel, Edmund Flood, Bridget Fuller, Timothy Hatherly, William Heard, Margaret Hicks, And three children, Mrs. Hilton, William Hilton, Jr., Hilton.

John Jenney,

Wife and children, Robert Long, Experience Mitchell, George Morton and family, Thomas Morton, Jr., Ellen Newton, John Oldham, Francis Palmer, Christian Penn, Joshua Pratt, lames Rand, Robert Ratliffe. Nicholas Snow, Alice Southworth, Francis Sprague, Mrs. Sprague and child, Barbara Standish Thomas Tilden, Stephen Tracey, Tuphosa Tracey, his wife, Sarah Tracey, Ralph Wallen, Joyce Wallen, his wife, Elizabeth Warren, Mary Warren, Ann Warren. Sarah Warren, Elizabeth Warren, Abigail Warren.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, January 15, 1902.

MY DEAR MR. CORNISH:

What is the matter with the Delano record in your "Emigrant Ancestry," as published in your October issue? More like a Bailey Circus than a "Bailey Album."

It states that "Jonathan Delano, 2d, married Ann Hathaway-(with a big ?)—and gives as reference—Amer. Ancestry, V. 12."

Every careful genealogist knows that the records in Amer. Ancestry are not at all reliable, and this, through no fault of the publishers, for they only print them as sent, and are not supposed to verify them. Therefore, anyone can make up a record to swit, and, as in this case, without the slightest foundation, for the Ann Hathaway marriage never took place—at least there is no record of it.

From another source you give me "Jonathan Delano, Jr., son Jonathan 1st—who married Mercy Warren, granddaughter of Richard of the Mayflower—married, June 20, 1705, Amy Hatch, daughter Capt. Joseph Hatch, of Falmouth." References: Delano Genealogy, page 296; Barnstable Records, I., 469—which latter say that "Amy Hatch, born July to, 1687, married Jonathan Delano, Jr., from Tolland, Ct., June 20, 1705." Tolland was not settled until 1713, so this certainly is an error. Jonathan, Jr.—a: below—had a son Jonathan, born November 3, 1701; and Joseph Hatch, brother of Amy—who was one of the first settlers of Tolland, in 1713—had a daughter Amy, born in Tolland, October 10, 1713; of both of whom I find no further records. Why is there not then, more than a possibility, that they may have married? I trust this can be verified, for it would help to complete your Delano line. Waldo's Hist, of Tolland, p. 114, says: "Jonathan Delano, from Dartmouth, May 8, 1722, had a daughter Sarah, who married Samuel West."

My version is as follows:

Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth—a recognized authority—page 84. says: "Jonathan Delano, Duxbury, son of first Philip, married, 1678, Mercy Warren, daughter Richard Warren, and had Jonathan, married, 1699, Hannah Doten (Doty), born 1675."

Plymouth Births and Marriages, give: "Hannah Doten, daughter Thomas and Mary, born December, 1675."

Winsor's Hist. Duabury, p. 252, says: "Jonathan Delano married Hannah Doten January 12, 1699, had John, born October 11, 1699, married Sarah Cole; Jonathan, born November 3, 1701; Nathan, born October 26, 1703; Amasa, born November 15, 1705, died May 14, 1706; Ruth, born March 25, 1707; Amasa, born August 7, 1709, married Ruth Sampson; Hannah born October 28, 1711, married — Soule; Dorothy, born April 3, 1714, died young; Dorothy, born October 14, 1715, married Sylvanus Curtis; Ehenezer, horn March 29, 1717; David, born June 3, 1720, married Abigail Chandler."

Dates Genealogy, Vol. 1., 269, gives: "Jonathan Delano, born Duxbury, 1676; son Jonathan and Mercy Warren, married, January 12, 1699, Hannah Doten, daughter Thomas and Mary (Churchill) Doten, born Plymouth, 1675."

You have here, the positive statements of three recognized authorities—Davis Landmarks of Plymouth, Plymouth Births and Marriages, Winsor's History of Duxbury—as opposed to Barnstable Records—with the evident error, that "Jonathan Delano was from Tolland."

Genealogical Records of Families are not accepted unless verified by reliable authorities. I think, therefore, that you will have to accept the Delano-Doten record, unless, perhaps Jonathan committed bigamy, and that is hardly probable in such a high-toned Pilgrim, nor with such eminent families as above mentioned.

Yours very truly, JAMES LEBARON WILLARD.

# TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

WANTED—The words of an old song. It was the sentiment and song of the element in the British Isles, favoring the Colonies, and begins

"Old Grannic she rose in the morning so soon,
She put on her petticoat, apron and gown
Saying "Very bad news last night came to me,
They are wronging my children that's over the sea."

And oblige,

CAPTAIN JOHN FORD.

Perry, Iowa.



# National Register Sons of the American Revolution.

REPORT TO FEBRUARY 1, 1901.		SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM STATE SOCIETIES.	
INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM STATES.		Delaware 10 Arizona 12	
Arizona 4 Ohio	182	Pennsylvania 35 Washington State 130	
Arkansas 13 New Jersey	142	Michigan 10Missouri 2	
Colorado 34 New Hampshire		Hawaii 10 Vermont 67	
	28	Minnesota 150 Empire State 100	
Connecticut	2.4	Florida 48 Massachusetts 40	
District of Columbia 126 Minnesota	30	Illinois	
Delaware	Ju.	Maryland 60 Utah 7	
Florida 7 Pennsylvania	31	Maire O Ctan	
Florida 7 Pennsylvania	105	Maine 5	
Hawaii	777		0
Illinois 111 North Dakota			811
Iowa 41 Rhode Island	35	INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.	
Indiana 46 South Dakota	7	Walter S. Logan, Connnecticut154	
Kentucky 15 Fennessee	22	Franklin Murphy, New Jersey 50	
Kansas 42 Fexas	21	Hon. Ira H. Evans, Texas	
Louisiana 18 Utah	10	Gen. Edwin Greeley, Hillsboro Co., N. H 30	
Maine 64 Vermont	72	Chas. W. Haskins, New York City	
Maryland 21 Virginia	16	John C. Calhoun, South Carolina	
Massachusetts 274 Washington	26	Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Westchester Co 30	
Michigan 98 Wisconsin	47	Hon. Edwin Warfield, Maryland 67	
Montana 14	77		460
	-		-
Edition de Lux	2494	Total New Jersey Society \$475 for sketches and illustrations.	4204

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Vol. VIII. No. 7

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PARSONAGE AND HOMESTEAD OCCUPIED BY REV. JACOB GREEN, REVEREND PASTOR OF HANOVER CHURCH, N. J., DURING THE REVOLUTION.

THE REV. JACOB GREEN was one of the most active and earnest of the patriotic pastors of New Jersey during the War of the Revolution. Born in Malden, Mass., January 22, 1722, and graduated at Harvard College, July, 1744, he became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hanover, N. J., in November, 1746. He continued in that important relation with no interruption of power or activity until his death in May, 1790. During this long period of forty-four years, he was a most devout and exemplary minister, doing much to enstamp upon the community the high moral and religious character which it has so long borne. Mr. Green became the trusted confidant and counselor of his people, treating them as a physician, drawing their wills and deeds, or giving them legal advice. He was also a teacher, and was engaged in several other lines of business. A letter was once directed to him as follows:

To the Rev. Jacob Green, Preacher, and the Rev. Jacob Green, Teacher.

To the Rev. Jacob Green, Doctor, and the Rev. Jacob Green, Proctor.

To the Rev. Jacob Green, Miller, and the Rev. Jacob Green, Distiller.

Notwithstanding these many activities he was able to note in 1777 that during the thirty years to that time, his duties as a doctor never once interfered with his duties as a minister, not even on Sunday!

Mr. Green was a trustee of Princeton College, made such by the charter of that institution in 1748. He resigned this office in 1764, but in the meantime had been Vice-President, and was the President pro tem. for eight months during the year 1758-9. This was the interim following the death of the illustrious Jonathan Edwards and preceding the incumbency of President Samuel Davies. His selection for this duty shows the high esteem in which he was held, and the successful discharge of these grave responsibilities prove his great capacity and ability.

In 1776, Mr. Green was one of five delegates elected by Morris County to the Provincial Congress of the Colony, which met at Burlington, June 10. This body prepared and adopted the revolutionary constitution of the state of New Jersey, which remained in force until the adoption of the present constitution in 1844. Mr. Green was made chairman of the committee of ten to draft the document, and it is generally thought that he was the writer of it. A critical examination of the work appears to identify his thought and method and justify the conclusion that it was his handiwork.

Mr. Green was the author of many patriotic newspaper articles and pamphlets, which were widely influential in the controversy with Great Britain. Notable among these was one published about January, 1776, and entitled, "Observations on the Reconciliation of Great Britain and the Colonies." This was a most able review of the whole controversy, and appealed for a remedy "nothing short of in-

dependence." It was a most potent influence in the public mind, and added immeasurably to his influence.

When the issue of war was joined, Mr. Green rallied his devoted congregation and his countrymen at large to the struggle, devoting his energies thereto, and cheering and inspiring them in their sacrifices and labors. When the army was encamped in the Loantaka Valley, near Bottle Hill, many officers and men were quartered in the houses in all the neighboring hamlets. At this juncture the smallpox appeared, and attacked both soldiers and citizens. To check its ravages General Washington ordered the systematic inoculation of as many as possible, both in the army and community, that being the only means then known of combatting the disease. Before issuing this order, he is said to have consulted with the neighboring pastors. At all events the influence and authority of Pastors Johnes of Morristown and Green of Hanover were thrown in favor of the order, and their flocks obeyed them with singular unanimity, a fact which accounts for the much smaller death rate in the churches than in the rest of the community.

Mr. Green early took strong ground against the institution of African slavery. His sermons and leaflets bearing upon that subject are radical, calling attention to the inconsistency of fighting for freedom while denying it to so many of our fellow men. His influence in this direction was a most powerful aid to the abolition of the system in this state in 1820.

Mr. Green had several children, the best known of whom was Dr. Ashbel Green, President of Princeton College, and whose sons and grandsons have long been prominent in the professional and political circles of New Jer-

The old house occupied as a parsonage by this "Grand Old Man" still stands, though it has been changed and renewed in appearance during recent years. The picture of it which adorns the cover was taken in 1894, while it was the unchanged relic of the olden time. In January, 1777, the family of Rev. Jacob Green consisted of nine individuals, and beside them fourteen officers and soldiers were quartered in this house.

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST—Yesterday Reconnoitring with his Excellency Genl. Washington, a Spur with Treble Chain on each side, and a Single Chain under the foot. All silver but the Buckle Bar, Tongue and Rowel. Whoever has, or shall find the same, and return it to Col. Kosciusko, or Headquarters, shall have ten dollars reward.

West Point, 9 June, 1779.

LOST—Lately, two Silver Coffee Pots, one Silver Gilt Half-pint Cup, one Silver Sugar Box, two Silver Gilt Tea Spoons, one Silver Candle Server, one pair of Silver Shoe Buckles, and Sundry Other Necessary Articles, the whole contained in Small Triangular Leather Case. One Hundred Dollars Reward to the Person, who finds and Brings them to the Orderly Office, West Point Garrison, 29 July,

Both copied from Orderly Book of Lieutenant William Towey, of 2d Battalion, Massachusetts Forces, April 26, 1779. Lieutenant Towey was of Hanover, Mass.

A. A. FOLSOM.

Brookline, Mass., Dec. 25, 1901.



# THE SPIRIT

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VOLUME VIII.

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CONQUEST OF NORTH-WEST TER-RITORY, Etc. By Geo. W. Bates, Historian - General National Society,

TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 30th, MAY 1st & 2nd.

Samuel Eberley Gross, Sec'y General.

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GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA. Pages 257 to 264

'HE Congress to be held by the National Society Sons of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., April 30th, May 1st and 2nd promises to be the best attended of any so far held, and the Committee of the District of Columbia who have the matter in charge will make the entertainment of their guests a memorable one.

The headquarters will be at the New Willard Hotel and those who wish to secure accommodations there should apply early. Dr. John W. Bayne chairman of the Reception Committee 1141 Connecticut Ave. and Dr. Charles C. Marbury, Secretary, 1121 Fourteenth St. will gladly assist compatriots in securing desirable rooms if requested to do so.

On April 29th, the day previous to the opening of the congress, a special committee from the New York society, with Colonel Prime as chairman, will unite with a special committee from the District of Columbia, General Vincent, chairman, in placing a bronze marker of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution over the grave in Congressional Cemetery of Gen. George Clinton, of New York, once Governor of that State, and Vice-President of the United States.

"HE National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution has been promised by the printer to be ready for shipment the 25th of April without fail, copies will be sent by express, packed in pasteboard box to those who have remitted for same, if book is not satisfactory the price will be returned.

The Register will consist of about 1,200 pages and will contain over 80 pages of illustrations, bound in blue buckram, the magnitude of the work has caused the delay of its issue until this time, but the care taken to make it worthy of the society it represents will atone for its not appearing when promised.

Charles Kingsbury Miller has been appointed a member of the flag committee of the National Society, S. A. R. by Fresident General Walter Seth Logan, and no one deserves this recognition more than compatriot Miller who has long been an aggressive and earnest worker for the prevention of the desecration of our flag, twenty states have already passed laws for its protection.

THE annual banquet of the Empire State Society, will be held at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Ave. and 59th St., Saturday evening, April 19th, 1902, at seven o'clock. Eminent speakers will be present and members are requested to invite their friends, ladies will be present and the affair will be an enjoyable one. Compatriots from other states will be cordially welcomed and handsome souvenirs will be distributed; tickets may be had from the Treasurer of the society, Richard T. Davies, 143 Liberty St., or from the Secretary, Louis H. Cornish, at headquarters 1123 Broadway.

The Empire State Society will assist the Syracuse Chapter in dedicating a tablet June 19th, at Syracuse, and a special car will take those who wish to attend from New York City.

The American Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historical Places will make an excursion to Stoney Point in conjuction with the Sons of the American Revolution, on the anniversary of the battle of Stoney Point, July 16th.

PILGRIMAGE to Jamestown Island and the Colonial Homes of Virginia will be made May 17th to May the 25th, 1902, under the direction of the Old Dominion Pilgrimage Committee.

The object of the Old Dominion Pilgrimage Committee is to invite and conduct a limited number of guests to accompany them to the Historic Plantations and towns on the James River.

the Richmond Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has invited the guests of the Pilgrimage Committee to celebrate with them at Jamestown Island, the landing of the first Colony of the American Republic, May 13th, 1607.

The Dames of Brandon, Westover and Shirley will entertain the pilgrims at their Colonial Mansions.

No similar invitation has ever been extended from the plantation owners of the South to their friends in the North.

The Pilgrims will be entertained at Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Hampton, Newport News, Jamestown Island, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Petersburg and Richmond, and visits will be made to places of revolutionary interest.

This Pilgrimage affords a remarkable opportunity to study the Colonial History of the South.

Further information can be obtained at the office of the Old Dominion Pilgrimage Committee.

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# THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Conquest of the Northwest Territory.

Bronze Tablet Erected to Commemorate the Closing Act of the War of Independence, when the British Evacuated Fort Lernoult, Detroit, and Delivered Possession of the Great Northwest to the United States.

BY GEORGE WILLIAM BATES, HISTORIAN-GENERAL.

THE erection of the bronze tablet to the memory of Major-General Anthony Wayne, October 19, 1901, was preceded by the erection of a bronze tablet July 11, 1896, to commemorate the closing act of the War of Independence, when the British evacuated the Northwest Territory, as a result of General Wayne's and generous self-denial. It embraced that section of country bounded by the great Northern Lakes and the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, out of which were carved the five great commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan now properly termed the "Middle West." It was finally evacuated by the British July 11, 1796, and the American flag raised for the first time over this region. By this act, all of what was then known as the Western Territory became a part of the Federal 1 pion.

The story of the conquest of this region is one of the most memorable in American history. It was the scene of the final struggle for dominion between France and England in North America, and while the French were the original discoverers of this region, yet they were no such tillers of the soil as the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, the Dutch of the Hudson River, the Quakers of the Delaware and still less the Virginian or the Carolinian planter. They were simply fur traders, and had no share in that "passion" for political and religious progress that



VIEW OF FORT LERNOULT IN 1796.

victory at Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. The erection of this tablet commemorates an event which is strictly related to the former, as a part of the history of this region.

This bronze tablet, erected at Detroit, Michigan, July 11, 1896, with imposing ceremonies, under the auspices of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations, to commemorate the closing act of the Revolution and the establishment of the authority of the United States over the Northwest, marks a great epoch in the history of this country.

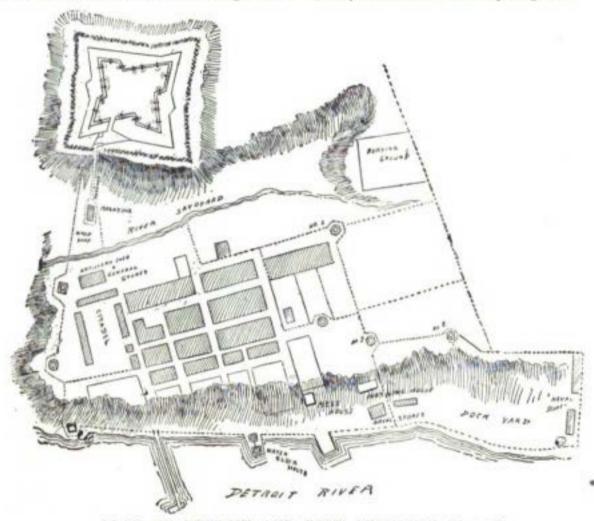
The old Northwest was really the property of Virginia as conquered territory, through the victory of George Rogers Clark at Vincennes, who represented Virginia in his campaign in the West. On the organization of the government, it was ceded by her to the United States. In fact, Virginia gave the territory of the Northwest to the Union, the most marked instance of a large

characterized the British colonists. After a long and bitter struggle for supremacy in the New World, this region became British territory in 1756.

The English had hoped through the French and Indian Wars that followed to acquire the Ohio valley, but it mally resulted, savs Bancroft, that England became in feet the "trustee" of the valley of the West for "the free people who were making for humanity a new life in America." The question was afterwards presented as to whether it was the supremisey of England or France to the West; or whether the country should belong to the red man or white man; or whether it should form a part of the United States or of some foreign power; and the War of the Revolution in its Northwestern aspect was a continuation of the French and Indian Wars. The States found the savage power of the Northwest arrayed against them as before. France had dropped out, but England had taken her place, succeeding to all her ideas, even that of employing the savages to use the

tomahawk against her revolted Colonies, and to all the advantages of the old French position. Notwithstanding the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 had been passed, and the Northwest Territory organized as provided by its terms, yet nothing had been done to take possession of it on the refusal of England to give it up, and it remained a British Possession for nearly seventeen years thereafter.

The campaign of George Rogers Clark in 1778 was the first organized effort in the States to secure the Northwest Territory. Clark achieved a magnificent victory in July 1778, at Vincennes, when he captured the town, the fort, the British governor and his whole comnund. This was one of the most brilliant military exploits of the Revolution, and led to the recognition of dians, and that the United States should never purchase it from them. A sort of Indian sovereignty under British guaranty was to be established in this domain as a means of enabling England to regain power in this region. To prevent this, says Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West," the territory had to be captured; as it was, in fact, prior to this time a foreign country, and formed no part of our country as it originally stood, and had no portion in the Declaration of Independence; nor did it revolt, and when conquered it was the first important conquest during the Revolution. England had agreed by the Treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783, to relinquish possession of all this territory, but she had failed to do so and afterwards fortified the most important points in it, in open violation of the treaty obligations.



PLAN OF DETROIT AND FORT LERNOULT IN 1796.

the right of the United States to the Great Northwest, in the Treaty of Paris. The importance of Detroit soon became well known to all American statesmen and soldiers. It was the chief strategic point for the English. As early as April, 1776, Congress considered the feesibility of capturing it. In December, 1778, Washington also considered this subject in connection with a grand invasion of Canada. Even Clark was ambitious to lead an army through the wilderness to the gateway of the Northwest. For thirteen years the Northwestern posts of Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac and other minor posts were "sharp thorns" in the sides of the United States. The Revolution was followed by a harrassing Indian war, that in reality never ceased until Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794. The English idea was to set this vast territory apart for the In-

As the most important point in the Northwest, the British erected their first stronghold in this region at Detroit as a defense against the Americans. It was erected in 1778 by Major R. B. Lernoult, then in command of the British forces at Detroit called Fort Lernoult and afterwards known as Fort Shelby, in honor of Governor Shelby of Kentucky, when this Territory passed into the possession of the United States. It formerly stood on the present site of the New Post Office Building, in what is now the business center of Detroit.

The Treaty of Paris had acknowledged the independence of the United States, but had only vaguely determined its boundaries, and the country which it recognized was geographically very different from what the Americans claimed it to be, and neither England nor Spain regarded the Treaty as finally settling the destiny

of the country west of the Alleghanies. The Jay Treaty, in 1794, did fix these boundaries, by which England agreed to deliver up the northwestern posts, but it was not until July 11, 1796, that she finally evacuated this region, when a detachment of United States troops under the command of Colonel John Francis Hamtramck, who had commanded the left wing of General Wayne's army

at Fallen Timbers, took possession of the town.
"On that day," says Moore in his 'Northwest Under Three Flags,' "the American troops made their way to the ramparts, and, loosening the halyards, the flag that for thirty-four years had floated over the town of Cadillac's foundation dropped slowly to the ground. While the British soldiers gathered up the didshonored ensign, eager Americans bent the Stars and Stripes, and as the joyous folds of the beautiful banner streamed out on the July breeze, a cheer went up from the little band of United States soldiers, whose feet at last trod the soil made theirs by the campaign of Clark seventeen years

This settled the destiny of the territory of the Great Northwest.

Henceforth it was to become American soil, out of which were carved the five imperial states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. By the Ordinance of 1767, which has been aptly called "one of the three title deeds of American constitutional liberty," this territory was consecrated to absolute civil and religious liberty. The States, says Mr. Hoar, were destined to determine the character and decide the fate of the great republic, of which they are a part, and through that, of constitutional liberty on earth; and, as it seems, forever to remain the seat and center of empire on this continent. The Louisiana purchase in 1803 may be traced to its possession; to be followed by that of New Mexico and California in 1848; the Gadsen purchase in 1858; that of Alaska in 1867: and finally in 1898, that of the "Islands beyond the sea." It thus opened the door to the occupation of a continent and created a "thoroughfare" to the commerce of two hemispheres.

This tablet bears the following inscription:

"1796-1896.

"This tablet designates the site of an English fort erected in 1778 by Major R. B. Lernoult as a defense 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 11th, 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 a part of the THE PUBLIC EXERCISE.

Federal Union."

Reading of the Proclamation of the Governor of Michi-

Introductory Address, General Russell A. Alger, chair-

Prayer, Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, D.D., Bishop of Marquette.

Music. The Boylston Club.

Unveiling of the Memorial Tablet.

Address of Welcome. Charles Flowers, City Counsellor. Historical Address, General Henry M. Duffield,

Oration, Hon. Iulius C. Burrows, United States Senator from Michigan.

Benediction, Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit.

On the platform were seated the following organizations:-



THE TABLET.

The officers of the City Government.

The Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution,

The Louise Ste. Claire Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Michigan Society of the Daughters of the War of

The Michigan Society of Colonial Dames of America. The Loyal Legion.

The several Grand Army Posts of the city.

Among other occupants of the platform were:-

His Excellency, Governor John T. Rich, of Michigan, and staff: General Russell A. Alger: Hon. Thomas W. Palmer; President of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; General Henry M. Duffield; Hon. Julius C. Burrows, United States Senator from Michigan; President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan; Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, D.D., Bishop of Marquette: Charles Flowers, City Counsellor; Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit; Hon. Henry H. Swan, United States District Judge; Hon. Claudius B. Grant; Hon. Joseph B. Moore; Hon. Frank A. Hooker, Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan; Hon. William L. Carpenter and Hon. George S. Hosmer. Judges of the Wayne Circuit Court; W. R. Shelby, of Grand Rapids, the great-grandson of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, after whom Fort Shelby was named, together with many other distinguished guests.



## THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

The literary exercises were held on the site of the old fort, in the New Post office Building, then partially completed. General Henry M, Duffield delivered the historical address; Hon. Julius C. Burrows, an oration, and President James B. Angell, also an address. There were over 3,000 persons present at these exercises.

## THE MILITARY PARADE.

In the afternoon the celebration took the form of a grand military parade. Major Ford H. Rogers was chief marshal. The parade was led by a detachment of mounted police followed by the entire force under command of the Chief of Police. Then in order: The 19th Infantry, U. S. A., with General Simon Snyder leading in person; His Excellency, Governor John T. Rich and staff; the 4th Infantry, Michigan National Guard; Michigan Naval Reserves, together with all the Grand Army Posts and military organizations of the city.

# RECEPTION TO GUESTS.

The exercises closed with an excursion upon the river to the speakers and distinguished visitors.

## THE HISTORICAL ADDRESS OF GEN. HENRY M. DUFFIELD.

In his address, General Duffield, in part, said:

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington in 1781, followed by the preliminary treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, agreed upon at Paris, November 30, 1782, theoretically determined the boundaries of the new republic. The thirteen British colonies ir. North America, which had thus become the thirteen United States of North America, represented clear and definite ideas, politically and socially, but the boundaries of the territory were only vaguely determined. The United States described in the instructions to John Adams in 1779, was quite a different country geographically from the same United States whose independence was acknowledged in Paris in 1782. Neither England nor Spain regarded the Treaty of Paris as finally settling the destiny of the country of the United States west of the mountains. . . . In July, 1783, the request of Washington, through Baron Steuben, for a transfer of possession of Detroit, Mackinac and Oswego, and the minor posts, was met with an insolent refusal on the part of General Haldiman, the British commander in Canada.

In the following year, General Hull was sent, with the approval of Congress, to induce Haldiman to give up the

post, but he met with a like refusal.

In 1786. President Adams, then Minister to England, informed Congress that he had made a demand for the western posts, and had been refused on the stale pretense. so conclusively answered by Jefferson, that many of the states had violated the treaty in regard to payment of Pritish debts. .

Peaceable negotiations with the Indians, who had gradually strengthened into a confederation of tribes throughout the western forests, were attempted, but without success. General Harmar, with a force of fourteen hundred men, was then sent to subdue the savages. He succeeded in destroying and laying waste many of their villages and fields, but his advance was checked near Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was defeated in October, 1790, with great slaughter. After his defeat the Indians daily paraded the streets of the city of Detroit, exhibiting in triumph the scalps of American soldiers.

In 1702, Governor St. Clair succeeded in command, and marched into the wilderness with an army of two thousand men. He was surprised near the Miami villages by the Indians under the command of Little Turtle, and, not-

withstanding his great personal gallantry in his efforts to rally his retreating forces, he was forced to retreat with

very heavy loss.

These successive repulses aroused Congress to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and General Anthony Wayne was put in command of the forces. His fame in the Revolutionary War had preceded him, and the Indians feared him. They credited him not only with bravery to rashness, but with much stratagem and cunning, and named him the Black Snake. He proceeded with characteristic energy. In the latter part of 1793 he erected a stockade on the site of St. Clair's defeat, which he called Fort Recovery, and, having fully matured his plans, on the 4th of July, 1794, followed the savages into the depths of the wilderness. Cautiously moving down the left bank of the Maumee, he reached the rapids about the 19th of August, and erected a small work called Fort Deposit, about four miles above the British post. He found the Indians entrenched under the very shadow of the English fort, which had been fortified not long before by a force sent from Detroit. General Wayne, therefore, prepared himself to act defensively against both civilized and savage foe. His army amounted to about three thousand men. Opposed to him was the savage league which extended throughout the whole Northwestern frontier.

On the 30th of August, 1794, he attacked the savages. His plan of battle was to send forward a battalion of mounted riflemen with instructions, if attacked, to retreat in apparent confusion, in order to entice the savages into a less advantageous position, and upon concerted signals to turn with his infantry, which included the renowned Wayne Legion, the right flank of the enemy. But the day was rainy, the signals from the drums could not be distinctly heard, and the plan was not wholly executed. His victory, however, was complete. After a stubborn resistance, the savages were defeated and fled to the very walls of Fort Miami. The battle is known in history as the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

The battle of Fallen Timbers ended all the Indian hostilities for the time being, and was followed in the next year by the Treaty of Greenville. Before this, and almost contemporaneous with Wayne's victory, Jay's admirable diplomacy had accomplished the Treaty of 1794, which bears his name, under which England bound herself to deliver up the Northwestern posts.

The treaty called for the surrender of the posts by the British, June 1, 1796, but the order to evacuate was not given until June 2. It was dated at Quebec and signed by George Beckwith, Adjutant General.

On the seventh day of July, 1796, General Hamtramck sent on to Detroit two small vessels from Fort Miami with a detachment of artillery and infantry consisting of sixtyfive men, together with a number of cannon with ammunition, etc., under the command of Captain Moses Porter. Upon his arrival on the 11th of July, the British troops, under the command of Colonel Richard England, evacuated the town. The Union Jack was hauled down, Old Glory floated on the breeze, and Detroit was free.

Under the benign influence of the constitution and the incomparable privileges of the Ordinance of 1787, the little post of three thousand souls has grown in a smale century to a superb and peerless city, and the wilderness of the Northwest is jeweled with the happy homes of mil-

lions of freemen.

# THE ORATION BY THE HON. JULIUS C. BUR-ROWS, U. S. SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

In his oration, Senator Burrows, among other things. said:



# THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

And let me say in this connection, that what occurred here a century ago to-day, was fraught with more than local interest. It meant the enforcement of that great ordinance of 1787 which, for wise statesmanship and patriotic purpose, is entitled to hold a place in American history second only to the Declaration of Independence. For it was by this ordinance that the territory northwest of the Ohio, embraced within the present limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Ilin is, Wisconsin and Michigan, was set apart and forever dedicated to free government and enlightened citizenship.

## WHAT IT GUARANTEED.

It guaranteed freedom of religious worship, a comprehensive bill of rights encouragement of schools, that the states to be formed from this territory, not less than three nor more than five, should remain permanently in the confederacy, and finally that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the limits of said territory, except in the punishment of crime, of which the

party shall have been duly convicted,

By this ordinance the great Northwest was made the nursery of civil and religious liberty-the cradle of free states and free men. And what was the incalculable value, as subsequent events demonstrated, its terms were to remain forever inalterable, except by common consent. Every attempt to abrogate or suspend its provisions proved wholly abortive. This great ordinance, irrevocable in character, defended by resolute and uncompromising men, proved to be an insurmountable barrier to the extension of slavery in the Northwest, and a wall of defense to the champions of free states and free men.

We do well, therefore, to commemorate an event which is not only of local interest, but which in its far-reaching influence, has been felt through the intervening years, and made its lasting impress on the century. The flag which a lumdred years ago was here unfurled on the then borders of civilization, proclaiming the sovereignty of the nation over the Northwest, has been borne across and subdued a continent, and floats to-day, with augmented power and glory, over seventy-five millions of people possessing a domain imperial in extent, and a government securely reposing on the public will.

# PRESIDENT JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DELIVERED AN ADDRESS.

Among other things, President Angell said:

The distinguished speakers who have preceded me have suggested, and truly, that one of the reasons why Great Britain retained this and other frontier posts for thirteen years after the Treaty of Independence, was their doubt whether we were really going to be able to retain our independence. Under the weakness of our old confederation, this doubt on the part of the English was perhaps not unreasonable. But may I call your attention to the more surprising fact that long after the establishment of our stronger government under the constitution, the English seemed to cherish the same doubt. In 1814, at the opening of the negotiations for the Treaty of Ghent. the very first proposition made by the British commissioners to ours, and made as a sine qua non of the treaty. was that we should set apart for Indians the vast territory now comprising the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and a considerable part of the states of Indiana and Ohio, and that we should never purchase it from them. A sort of Indian sovereignty under British guaranty was to be established in our domain. Coupled with this was

a demand that we should have no armed force on the lakes. There were other demands scarcely less preposterous. Think of making such "cheeky" demands as these to John Uniney Adams and Henry Clay and James A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin and Jonathan Russell. It did not take these spirited men many minutes to send back answer in effect that until the United States had lost all sense of independence, they would not even listen to such propositions. They threatened to go home. Castlereagh, the Prime Minister, happening to reach Ghent on his way to Vienna, ordered an abatement of the English demands, and so an honorable peace was made. But the same idea of a "buffer state" of Indians under British influence, to he used in need as a means of regaining power here, was cherished at the outset, as was entertained in 1790. .

But I say all this without any spark of bitterness toward England. Thank God, when her troops quitted our soil they did not take away with them those muniments of liberty which we brought from the home of our fathers, the habeas corpus, the right of trial by jury, the right of petition, the spirit of obedience to law, the inextinguishable love of civil and religious liberty. These Englishspeaking races, not that England recognizes thoroughly our independence and our strength, bound together by the ties of a common language, common blood, similar laws and political institutions, fondly hope to settle all their misunderstandings without war, and by their example of good government, to commend free institutions to all nations.

### "TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE."

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 3, 1902. 1. Smith-Blundell:-Information is desired concerning the an-I. Smith-Blundell:—Internation is desired concerning the ancestry of Capt. Thomas Smith and his wife Jane Blundell, of New York. Capt. Smith is said to have been an Englishman, married in New York City, and died at Hebron, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1821. He had two sons, Charles E. and Thomas, and several daughters; Mary never married, Ellen married W. H. Clarke, Harriet married William Root, another married Edward Bartow, and yet another married Mr. Hopkins. Capt. Smith was owner and master of his vessel; several were cantured by the French in master of his vessel; several were captured by the French in 1708; two were named Fortitude and Bristol.

2. Garoutte-Smith: Ancestry of Sophia Smith, a Quakeress, of New Jersey or Pennsylvania, who married Oct. 25, 1778. Michael Garoutte, a Frenchman who came to America about 1775. He was the son of Admiral Antoine Garoutte and Lady

Anne De Lascour, his wife.

Anne De Lascour, his wife.

3. Bayless-Lake:—Ancestry of Daniel Bayless and Johanna Lake, his wife. They moved to East Tennessee (then North Carolina) about 1782-3. Their son Samuel Bayless married Mary Norlding after coming to Tennessee.

4. Nordding or Norddy:—Ancestry of John Nordding and Priscilla, his wife. They came to Tennessee about 1782-3. Their son William nurried Mary: who were her parents? William's daughter Mary married Samuel Bayless.

5. McAdoo-Nelson-Clarke:—Ancestry of Ellen Nelson who married John McAdoo, about 1750. They were both of North Carolina. And of Catharine Clarke, who married Samuel McAdoo in Logan County, N. C., April 10, 1760 and died in Illinois, March 30, 1844. Catharine Clarke, his second wife, died May 17, 1804.

Ancestry of John Wadmorth, of Duxbury, Mass., whose daughter Hopestill, married William Brewster, a great-grandson of Elder William Brewster. William Brewster was born in 1683.

died 176%

7. Bigler-Lease;-Ancestry of Mark Bigler and Catharine Lease, of Pennsylvania, his wife. He was born 1747, died 1826. She was born 1763, died 1832. Their daughter, Mary born 1780, died 1780: 1865 married John Sessler.

8. Scaler:—Ancestry of John Sessler, of Pennsylvania, born 1781, died 1850. His son, Mark Bigler Sessler married Mary

Ann Fakin.

9. Eakin-McCormick:-Ancestry of William Eakin and Rehecca McCormick, his wife. Their daughter married Mark B. Sessler who was born 1800, died 1802.

MISS MARY HOSS. Secretary Campbell Chapter, D. A. R. Nashville, Tenn.

2106 W. Ene Av.,

# NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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Chaplain-General, Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D. Easton, Pa.

## FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL S. A. R. MEMBERS.

CHICAGO, March 15, 1902.

TO SECRETABLES OF STATE SOCIETIES, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REV-OLUTION:

The annual congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for 1902, will be held on April 30, May 1 and May 2, (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday), in washington City, District of Columbia, at the New Willard Hotel, corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The sessions of the congress will be held in the main banquet hall of the New Willard, which has been reserved for the exclusive use of the Society on the above dress. This hotel will also be the headquarters of the delegates, the receting place of the General Board of Managers the National Executive Committee, and for any meetings of the other National committees.

The District of Columbia Society intend to give attending delegates a good time. Speakers of international reputation are being secured for the principal functions to be held, and a very full and interesting program is being arranged for the three days and evenings of congress. The following preliminary arrangements have been decided upon by the committee having the matters in

Wednesday, April 30th—Meeting of the National committee at 9 A. M., prior to opening session of congress. Annual congress of the National Society will convene at 10 A. M. Addresses of welcome with response by resident General Logan. Preliminary business session, reports of State officers, general officers, committee etc. Adjournment

mittees, etc. Adjournment.

2 P. M. Delegates, alternates and friends will be shown points of interest of the City and Georgetown in special cars of the Seeing Washington Car Company. This will require about two hours and a half

hours and a half, 8 P. M. General reception will be held, details of which will

be furnished later.

Thursday, May 1st. Congress will reassemble about ten o'clock. Adjournment in time for lunch, and at 1:45 trip will be made to Mt. Vernon on a chartered steamer. Oration at tomb of George Washington and a photograph of the members will be node at Washington's home. Steamer later in the afternoon will take party across the river to Marshall Hall where dinner will be served in the main hall, after which several informal speeches will be delivered, returning by steamer to Washington about 8 P. M.

Friday, May 2nd. Congress will reassemble about ten o'clock, at which time the general officers will be elected for the ensuing year. In the afternoon a reception will be given, the details of which are not yet completed.

which are not yet completed.

8 P. M. The annual banquet will be given in the banquet hall of New Willard Hotel. Guests and speakers of prominence will attend and it is expected that orations will be delivered by the President of the United States, Chauncey M. Depew, with ten or twelve more of national reputation.

This will end the official program, but the reception committee, of which Dr. John W. Bayne is chairman, will be at the service of any delegates or friends remaining over Saturday. The reception committee will also arrange to take those who desire to

any of the public buildings or a drive to Arlington.

On April 29, the day prior to the opening of the congress, a special committee from New York with Colonel Ralph Earl Prime as chairman, will unite with a committee of our Society with General Vincent as chairman, in placing a marker of the National Society over the grave in the Congressional Cemetery of Gen. George Clinton, of new York, compatriot, of the American Revolution, soldier and statesman. The committee has suggested that on the night of the hunquet President Ressecult and Senator Depew deliver short orations upon General Clinton, this being deemed appropriate inasmuch as General Clinton and Presideng deemed appropriate inasmuch as G

dent Roosevelt both served as Governor of the State of New York and Vice-President of the United States.

Very truly

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, Secretary General.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB, S. A. R. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

First Match season, 1902, Harbor View Range, Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22nd, 9 a m.; 22 cal. rifle and pistol at 50 yards, for the rifle presented by the Stevens Arms & Tool Co.

GEO. R. BABCOCK, Secy.-Treas.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Society, Sous of the American Revolution, held at the headquarters in State street, thirteen new members were admitted to the society.

It was voted to increase from twenty-five to forty the number of volumes of the National Register, to be taken by subscription on the part of the society for free distribution among public libraries in this State according to the discretion of the president

and registrar of the society.

The committee appointed to look into the plan for marking with a boulder and tablet the grave of General John Greaton reported invorably, and a sum was voted to be used for this purpose and the same committee was retained to carry out the project. Greaton's service was important. From the office of lieutenant colonel of Major Heath's Massachusetts Regiment, beginning the 19th of May, 1775, he became colonel on July 1 of that year, and on the following New Year's Day, 1776, became colonel in command of the Twenty-Fourth Continental Infantry, and was colonel in charge of the Third Massachusetts Regiment the following November. Greaton continued to do good service until in January, 1783, he became brigadier general in the Continental Army and

served until the close of the war. He died on Dec. 16, 1783.

The president of the society appointed a nominating committee to draw up a list of officers and five members of the board of managers for the coming year of the society, beginning on

April 19.

The Massachusetts Society has chartered fifteen "Chapters," or local organizations. The first one started was "the George Washington," of Springfield, but was not chartered until October 31, 1895, at which date were also chartered the "Old Salem" and the "Boston." Then followed the next year (1896) "Old Middlesex," of Lowell; "Old Essex," of Lynn; "Old Colony," of Whitman. In 1897 came "Old Suffolk," of Chelsea; "Worcester;" "Newton;" "Colonel James Frye," of Lawrence; "Berkshire County," of Tittsfield; "Rebert Treat Paine," of Taunton, and "Watertown." In 1899 was chartered "General Benjamin Lincoln," of Hingham, and in 1990 the "Malden."

Thompson, and in 1990 the "Malden."

The "Paul Jones Club," of Portsmouth, N. H., was organized in 1896, the majority of its members belonging to the Massachusetts Society, are affiliated, but not chartered under its laws.

## NEBRASKA SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The twelfth annual session of the Nebraska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held at Omaha on February 22.

At the business meeting in the afternoon it was agreed to unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution in presenting a tilk flag to the battle ship, Nebraska, and a committee was appointed to solicit the next session of the State Legislature to donate a silver service to the same ship.

Omaha is the headquarters of the society, and, until last year, all meetings of wirtever nature had been held in that city. During last year, four additional meetings were held, one of which was held at Lincoln. The program for the entire set of meetings covered the period of the Revolution. The meeting at Lincoln



was so satisfactory that it was ordered that, during the coming year, at least one meeting outside of Omaha be held, and the committee having it in charge was authorized to hold more than one at its discretion. It seems to be probable that two meetings will be held outside of Omaha during the coming year; one at Fremont and one at Lincoln, with a third extra one at Omaha.

The others for the ensuing year were elected as tollows: Leonsdas P. Funkhouser, Omaha, president; Charles S. Lobin-gier, Omaha, semor vice-president; Richard L. Allen, Ames, junior vice-president; R. Frank Alexander, Omaha, secretary; Paul W. Kuhus, Omaha, treasurer; Thomas G. Doyle, Omaha, registrar; Carroll G. Pearse, Omaha, historian. These officers, together with Korcoe Pound, Lincoln, M. B. C. Trise, Tecumsch, Rollin S. Rising, Ainsworth, C. will Hamilton, Omaha, John W.

Eattin, Omaha, and Amos Field, Omaha, constitute the board of managers.

In the evening a public program was offered. To it, the Sons,

as well as the Daughters and their friends, were invited. Charles S. Lobingier, of Omalia, gave an address upon "The Civic Results of the Revolution." He elaborated four conspicuous results of the long struggle between the colonics and the mother country of which the Revolution was the closing event; the voluntary union of the States into a single government, the development of the federal idea, a written constitution and the establishment of a government based upon the idea of the sovereignty of the people.

A paper was read by M. B. C. True, of Tecumseh, upon "Washington's part in framing the Constitution," and in obtaining its adoption by the States. He showed how earnestly and heartily Washington labored to educate the people to a sense of the need of a single government through a union of the States, then later, when the deficiencies of the Articles of Confederation were seen, in inducing them to consent to an enlargement of the powers of the government, resulting in the calling of the constitutional con-Washington's work in the convention, in harmonizing various interests and in restraining explosive elements, and in

inducing the States to ratify the constitution were reviewed.

An original poem, entitled "The Human Washington," was then read. Mr. Jo. F. Barton, of Omaha, contributed to the program most pleasingly by singing the old song, "A Thousand Years," which received a hearty encore. The entire audience, led by Mr. Barton, joined in the closing hymn, "America." A social hour, enlivened by refreshments, concluded the enjoyable occasion.

### RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

Empire State Society, S. A. R. February 20, 1902.

DEAR COMPATRIOT: In September last I called your attention to the manual of our Society and expressed the loope that the members of the recruiting committee would not allow it to be a mere formality.

This hope is now reiterated with the special desire that each one of the committee will take an active interest in procuring new members for the Society of those who are not only eligible, but who will be a credit to our Association. As I am also one of the membership committee, I have an opportunity to know that we are having a large accession of recruits, and of a very desirable sort.

In view of the near approach of the annual congress of the National Society, it is especially important that our membership be increased in order that the Empire State Society may take the lead in representation on that occasion, and justify its name.

Can you not assist in adding to our members? I would be pleased to learn from you what success attends your efforts. If you wish more of the Hand Books, I will take pleasure in send-Very truly yours, ing you a supply.

R. C. Jackson, Chairman,

SPIRIT '76:

GENTLEMEN: At the meeting of the Maine Society, S. A. R., held in Portland, Feb. 22, 1902, the gentlemen whose names are on the indorsed sheet were elected as permanent committee of the American Flag Association for this State.

Very truly yours, 185 Middle St., Portland, Me. H. S. BURRAGE. Secretary.

# AMERICAN FLAG COMMITTEE

Hon. Archie Lee Talhot, Lewiston; Col. Horace H. Burbank, Saco; Hon. Augustus H. Moulton, Portland; Hon. Edward A. Butler, Rockland; Hon. Leslie C. Cornish, Augusta; Col. Edward E. Newcomb, Eastport; Hon. James P. Baxter, Portland; Col. E. C. Farrington, Augusta; Hon. Arthur S. Littlefield, Rockland; Hon. Everitt B. Norton, Farmington; Hon. Frederic & Boothby, Portland; Hon. Susan J. Chattum, Augusta; Hon. Waldo Pottingill, Rockford Falls.

The Washington Continental Guard will at once make their headquarters at the Old Morris House on Washington Heights.

MARCH, 1902.

The Washington Continental Guard celebrated Washington's Birtinday on Saturday, Pels. 22, at the Old Morris House on Washington Heights. The Guard assembled in full continental uniform at the Mansion at half past six, Saturday morning, under the command of Loytam E. V. D. Gazzam and Lieut. Tuits. The Guard will nurch out of the Mansion at six forty-five (sunrise) by the tune of "Yankee Doodle," (by the Juvenile Asylum Band) form on the bluff around the flag pole, houst the National colors, fire a National salure of 21 guis, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner." The band will then play "My Maryland" in honor of the Marylanders who took part in the battle of Harlem Heights. The ceremonies will conclude with the band playing "America." The Washington Continentual Guard was organized as a body guard to General Washington in June 1776, and was with him when he made his headquarters at the Old Morris House, September 15, 1770, the day before the "Battle of Harlem Heights." The Mansion is now occupied by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, who is a member of the Continental Guard, also the Maryyand Society. CAPT. E. V. D. GAZZAM.

At a meeting of the Oneonta Thapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Colburn; vice-regent, Miss Eva Newton; secretary, Mrs. Harriet F. S. Douglas; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth M. Blakeby; registrar, Mrs. M. L. Ford; historian, Mrs. Charles

The Chapter voted to again award a prize to the High School for the three best essays on American History.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society requests the pleasure of your company at the galleries of the National Arts Club, No. 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, Wednesday evening, January 15, 1902, at half past eight o'clock.

The first of four illustrated lectures planned for the year 1902 will be delivered by Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, on the subject of "The Preservation and Restoration of the Monuments and Antiquities of the Old World."

By the courtesy of the National Arts Club the company will have the privilege of viewing its exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art

Art.
Each member of the Society is invited to bring one guest.
Officers:—President, Hon. Andrew H. Green, 214 Broadway,
New York; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Charles S. Francis, Troy;
Frederick W. Devoe, New York; J. Pierpont Morgan, New
York; Walter S. Logan, New York; Treasurer, Edward Payson
Cone, 314 West Ninetieth Street, New York; Counsel, Col.
Henry W. Sackett, Tribune Building, New York; Landscape
Architect, Samuel Parsons, Jr., St. James Building, New York;
Secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York,
Trustees:—Hon. Andrew H. Green, Hon. Charles S. Francis,
George F. Kunz, Hon. Henry E. Howland Frederick W. Devoe.

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### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TRFE.

BELLE VERNON, PA., Feb. 6, 1902. Conrad Overhiser, born April 29, 1754, supposed to have been born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., as he served in the Revolutionary War from that county. Married about 1776 to Mary Story, born January 1, 1757. Their son, John Casper, born April 1, 1782, married 1801, Mary

Near. They afterward moved to Steuben County, New York, Wanted-The ancestry of Conrad Overhiser, Mary Story and Mary Near.

(Mrs.) ORA OVERHISER VAN VOORHIS.

Wanted—The ancestry of Deborah Camp who was born 1752, married Samuel Allen at Milford, Conn., Feb. 24, 1774; died at Bethlehem, Conn., 1828. Was her father in the Revolutionary War?

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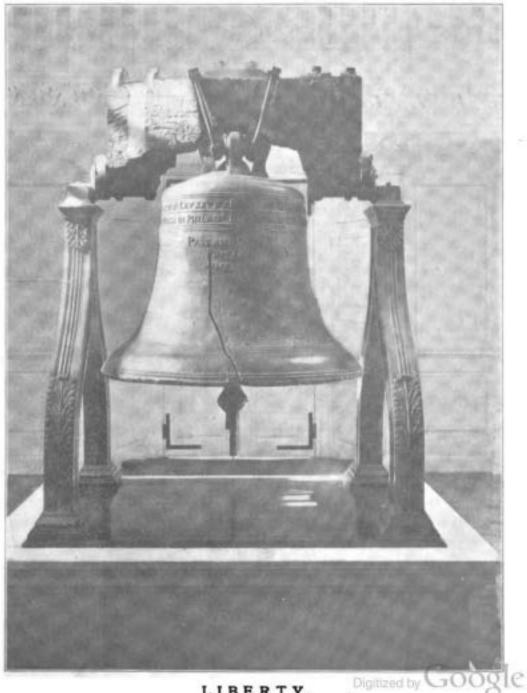




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HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, 8th and 9th Sts., S. E., open from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

[Concerts by U. S. Marine Band every Monday at 10 A. M. Guard

U.S. NAVY VARD, foot of 8th St., S. E., open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN, 3d St. and Penn, Ave., N. W.,
open from 8 A. M., to 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON BARRACKS, (Headquarters U.S. Artillery,) foot
of 44 St., S. W., open from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.
COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES, Cor. 6th and B Sts.,
S. W. open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

S. W., open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM, Cor. 7th and B Sts., S. W., open from

9 a. m. to 4 p. m. NATIONAL MUSEUM, the Mall, between 7th and 12th Sts., S. W ,

open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, the Mall.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, the Mall.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, Cor. 14th and B Sts., S. W., open from 9 a. m. to 2.36 p. m. [Visitors are excerted through the Bureau except from 11.45 a. m. to

12 30 p. m.] WASHINGTON MONUMENT, the Mall, between 14th and 17th Sts., S. W., open from 9.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. [Elevator does not run after 4.30 p. m.]

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Cor. North Capitol and H

Sts., open from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
U. S. COURT HOUSE for District of Columbia, Louisiana Ave., opposite 44 St., N. W.
PENSION BUREAU, Cor. 5th and G Sts., N. W., open from 9 a. m.

to 4 p. m. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Cor. 7th and F Sts. N.

W., open from 9 a. m., to 2 p. m. PATENT OFFICE, Interior Department Building, open from 9 a. m.

to 3 p.m. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Cor. 7th and E Sts., N. W.,

open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
[The Dend Letter Office is in this Building.]
NEW CITY POST OFFICE, Penn. Ave., between 11th and 12th Sts., N. W.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Cor. 15th St., and Penn. Ave., N.

W., open from 10 a, m to 2 p. m.

[From 11 to 12 a, m., and from 1 to 2 p. m. Official will escort visitors from the Treasurer's office through the Department.] EXECUTIVE MANSION, (White House,) I'enn. Ave., between 15th

and 17th Sts., N. W., open from 10 a.m. to 2 p. m. [The President usually receives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 p. m.]

STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, Cor. 17th St. and

STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, Cor. 17th Sc. and Fenn. Ave., N. W., open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

[In the Library of the State Department may be seen the original Declaration of Independence.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Penn. Ave., between 15th and 16th Sts., N. W., open from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

U. S. COURT OF CLAIMS, in Department of Justice Building, 1509 Fenn. Ave., N. W.

NEW CORCORAN ART GALLARY, Cor. 17th St. and N. Y. Ave., N. W., open daily from 9 30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. W., open daily from 9 30 a. m. to 4 p. m. [On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the Gallery is open

to the public free of charge. On other days an admission fee of 25c. is charged.] NAVAL MUSEUM OF HYGIENE, Cor. 23d and E. Sts., N. W.

open from 9 a, m, to 2 p. m. U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, Georgetown Heights, open from

10 a. m. to 2 p. m. [By carriage or take electric cars to Georgetown and then connect with

Tennallytown car ]
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Conn. Ave , N. W , open daily-

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costia,) open Wednesdays. By carriage.

BUILDING (Fords Theatre) in which President Lincoln was assassinated, 10th, between E and F Sts., N. W.

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# THE SPIRIT

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HE NATIONAL REGISTER as completed consists of nearly 1,200 pages and contains nearly 100 illustrations. The magnitude of the work has caused some delay, but the book is now in the hands of the binder and will be shipped as fast as they can be bound. One of the largest book binders in New York has the work in hand and it will take them a month to complete the edition.

The work will be a credit to the society it represents, and if any subscriber is not satisfied with it their money will be returned. Over 4,500 copies have been subscribed for and those who have sent in their remittances will get their books as fast as they can be shipped.

The publisher has no apologies to make for the work and none will be needed when the book is seen.

The publication committee will recommend to the National Congress that the annual year book, which contains the proceedings of the society, be published as an annual supplement to the "National Register," and in addition to the proceedings of the Congress, the names of new members be inserted with illustrations of tablets erected and historic spots preserved through the efforts of the society, the whole to be bound in cloth and sold to members at one dollar per copy. They also recommend that copies of the "National Register" be presented to the public libraries of all the states, either by action of the state society or individuals, as they believe that this course will be the means of adding many members to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

HE Anniversary of the Battle of Bemis Heights will be celebrated at Saratoga Springs, September 10th. The Business Men's Association has arranged to entertain as many members of the patriotic societies who will make this pilgrimage. The Empire State Society, S. A. R., will hold an up state meeting at this time and the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will help entertain the visiting guests. Excursions to the battle-field, Lake George, the Adirondacks, and other famous places will be arranged, and a banquet for both ladies and gentlemen will be given at one of the large hotels, for which Saratoga Springs is famous. Probably excursion rates of one and a third fare will be given, and special rates at the hotels.

A special car will be run from New York City to Syracuse on the night of June 18th to attend the exercises of unveiling a tablet by the Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R., returning after exercises of the 19th, reaching New York City at early morning. President Logan, Vice-President

Cone, W. W. J. Warren, W. H. Wayne, and other members, will take this car. Any compatriot who intends to visit Syracuse at that time will be welcome by addressing the secretary, L. H. Cornish. at 239 Broadway.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Stony Point will be celebrated in July by an excursion under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of Historic and Scenic Places in conjunction with the Empire State Society, S. A. R., The N. Y. Society, Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the Cincinnati.

THE National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will hold their annual Congress in Washington, D. C., April 30th, May 1st and 2nd, and the outlook is that it will be the best attended Congress ever held. That it will be an enjoyable affair there is no doubt as Washington at this season of the year is at its best, and the District of Columbia Society has laid out a programme of entertainments that can not be surpassed.

The oration at the tomb of George Washington by the Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, will be a ceremony of great interest, and it is requested by the committee that the state societies send their colors to be used in the procession at the home of Washington. Following we print the programme as arranged for the three days' ceremonies;

The annual Congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for 1902, will be held in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, with headquarters at New Willard Hotel, corner Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, on April 30th, May 1st and 2nd.

On APRIL 20TH, the day prior to the opening of the Congress, a special committee from the Empire State Society composed of Colonel Ralph E. Prime, chairman, President Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Channey M. Depew, and Messrs. William A. Marble and Charles H. Wight, with a committee from the District of Columbia Society composed of General Thomas M. Vincent, chairman, Rev. Thomas S. Childs and Mr. John Paul Ernest, will place a marker of the National Society over the grave, in the Congressional Cemetery, of General George Clinton, who was a patriot of the American Revolution, member of the Second Continental Congress, Brigadier General of Militia under appointment of the New York Provincial Congress, Brigadier General in the Continental service, first Lieutenant-Governor and first Governor of New York, and twice Vice-President of the United States. "In the history of the State of New York, George Clinton stands forth as a colossal figure. As a military leader and as a statesman he shone brilliantly among many brilliant men. George Washington regarded him as one of his leading aids in planning campaign work, and he and the Governor were intimate friends in private as well as in public life. He died in 1812 in the City of Washington while Vice-President of the United States, to which office he was elected in 1805 on the ticket with Thomas Jefferson and re-elected in 1808 on the ticket with James Madison." Without speeches and with simplicity the bronze marker of the society will be placed over the grave adjacent to his monument in the Congressional Cemetery on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 29th at 3:30. For the occasion the monument will be draped in American flags, and a floral offering will be sent from the White House.

Wednesday, April 30TH, 9 A. M.—The National Committees will hold their meetings in the various rooms re-

served at the Congress headquarters.

10 A. M.—Annual Congress of the National Society will convene in the main hall. The delegates will enter escorted by the Minute-Men of the District of Columbia in Continental uniform as a guard of honor. Address of welcome by Hon. Noble D. Larner, president of the District Society. On behalf of the city an address of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District, with a response by the President General Walter S. Logan. Business session until 12 o'clock. Adjournment At ten o'clock Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will receive the visiting ladies of the Congress at the White House. Admission will be by card only. The names of the ladies thus desiring cards should be sent in by delegates or alternates as soon as possible to William A. DeCaindry, 914 Farragut Square, Washington, D. C. The party will assemble in the east · room of the White House about 9:45.

1:30 P. M.-The delegates, alternates and friends will be shown points of interest in Washington and Georgetown in special cars of the "Seeing Washington Car Com-

3:45 P. M .- A trip will be made to Arlington by special train, leaving corner of Thirteenth and a Half street and Pennsylvania avenue, returning to Washington about

8:30 P. M .- A reception will be tendered by the District Society to members of the National Congress and their friends in the ball rooms of the New Willard. Dancing at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 1ST.—Congress will re-assemble about

10 o'clock. Business session until 12 o'clock.

1:45 P. M .- A trip will be made by steamer to Mt. Vernon, and upon landing the party will march to the tomb of Washington, where an oration will be delivered by the Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, followed by the planting of a tree from the battle-field of Lexington, presented by Mrs. S. Bowman Van Ness, regent of a Massachusetts Chapter, D. A. R. The presentation address will be made by Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R. The Mansion House will then be visited, where a photograph of the delegates and alternates will be made. About 4:30 the steamer will cross the river to Marshall Hall, where a shad bake will be held, followed by impromptu speeches, the party returning to Washington about 8 o'clock. In order to accommodate those who are unable to leave on the morning steamer, another boat will leave Washington direct for Marshall Hall shortly after 4 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 2ND.—Congress will re-assemble about 10 o'clock, at which time the National officers will be elected for the ensuing year. In the afternoon an inspection will be made of the Capitol, New Library, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and other public buildings, as desired. Between 4 and 6 a reception will be held, the arrangements for which are not yet completed.

7 P. M.—The annual banquet will be held in the banquet

hall of the New Willard. The Hon. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, will serve as toastmaster. The speakers selected are men of national reputation. The committee has been assured that President Roosevelt will attend. Music, vocal and instrumental, will be features of the occasion. This will mark the closing event of the Congress, but the Reception Committee will be at the service of any delegates or friends remaining over Saturday and

Badges, programmes and invitations will be distributed at headquarters. It is requested that the state secretaries or persons in charge of delegations notify the secretary of the Congress Committee as soon as possible of the number of delegates and alternates who will attend from his respective society, giving, if possible, the names of delegates and alternates. Dr. John W. Bayne, chairman of the Reception Committee, 1141 Connecticut avenue, Northwest, also requests that he be notified of the time of the expected arrival of the delegations in the city in order that some of his committee may meet them at the train. It is also suggested that friends bring, if possible, banners and colors of the society in order that the same might be used at the demonstration at Mt. Vernon.

Respectfully submitted,

WALLACE DONALD M'LEAN, Secretary Congress Committee, Columbian Building, Washington, D. C.

By order of the chairman.

April 21st, 1902.

#### MILITARY LODGES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The war for our American Independence would not have been successful had it not been for the existence of Masonic lodges. From the Battle of Bunker Hill (1775) to the end of that awful struggle, the meetings of Lodges of Freemasons played a most important hand on the side of the oppressed. The first Freemason slain in the cause of the Colonies was Major-General Joseph Warren, M.D., a native of Boston and a member of "Saint Andrew's Lodge," a Past Master of that renowned body, and "Grand Master of all Masons of North America. He was killed in the above-named battle. This thor-oughly aroused the Masonic fraternity. The aboveoughly aroused the Masonic fraternity. The above-named lodge was organized in Boston A. L. 5756. Its membership consisted of the best citizens of cultured Boston. Colonels Paul Revere, Thomas Crafts, Joseph Webb and Peter Faneuil were members of that Lodge. Another Lodge whose members were on the side of liberty was "St. John's No. 1" of Portsmouth, New Hampshire-Gen. John Sullivan, L.L. D., Gen. Joseph Cilley, Gen. Henry Desrborn, Gen. William Whipple, Col. Alexander Scammell, Col. Nathan Hale, Major Wilborn Adams, Major Andrew McCleary, Major Thomas Bartlett, Capt. Zach Beale, Capt. James Gray, Capt. Elijah Hall Jackson, Doctor William Parker, and a host of other eminent Patriots were members of that renowned Masonic body. "Hiram Lodge No. 1," of New Haven, Conn., furnished several grand patriots for American freedom.

There were ten Lodges organized during those eight years of bloodshed. They have but little space on the pages of history, and as the author is a New England man whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather were Masons, thinks it his patriotic duty to give to his fraternal readers this article relative to Freemasonry during the war against British despotism.

"St. John's Regimental Lodge," in the "United States Battalion," chartered July 24, A. L. 5775, under the Provincial Grand Lodge of (Moderns) New York. 2. "American Union Lodge," among the Connect-

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icut troops, chartered February 15, A. L. 5776, and was constituted five days later at "Waterman's Tavern," Roxbury, Mass., under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (Moderns).

No. 19, under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and in the First Regiment of "Penn-sylvania Artillery," chartered May 18, A. L. 5779, (An-

cients) by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
4. "Washington Lodge" (Ancients), in the Massachusetts line, chartered October 6, A. L. 5779 (Modern). Major William Hall, later a general in the " War of 1812," was one of the prominent members of old "Wash-

ington Lodge No. 10.

5. No. 20, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the North Carolina Regiment, chartered A. L. 5779

6. No. 27, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the Maryland line, chartered April 4, A. L. 5780 (An-

Gen. Gist was instrumental in obtaining the charter of "No. 27" and was Worshipful Master of that Lodge during the remainder of that war.

7. No. 28, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the Pennsylvania line, chartered A. L. 5780 (An-

8. No. 29, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the Pennsylvania line, chartered July 27, A. L. 5780

(Ancients).

9. No. 31, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the New Jersey line, chartered September 2, A. L. 5782 (Ancients).

10. No. 36, under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the New Jersey line, chartered September 2, A. L.

5781 (Moderns).

Gen. Lafayette is supposed to have been made a Master Mason in one of the army Lodges, yet the date is not known to this author.

He is said to have stated that he was made at Valley

Forge.

Gen. Rufus Putman was made a Master Mason in "American Union Lodge" on the 9th day of September, A. L. 5779. The Lodges held regular meetings during those several

years of war.

The Banner lodge of the army was "American Union Lodge." It had the largest membership and did the most in charity. "Washington Lodge" had a small membership, yet did its ritualistic work the best of any of the army Lodges. Among the visitors of those two Lodges were often found Gens. Washington, Hamilton, Putnam, Lincoln, Jackson, Gist, Schuyler, Brooks, Armstrong, Hunter, Parsons, Knox, Green, Lewis, Thompson, Wooster, Clinton, Pulaski Lafayette, Dayton and a host of line and petty officers.

The most complete records kept by any one of those army Lodges were those of "American Union Lodge." which noted body was reopened in Ohio a few years after the Revolution, and is until this day a most prosper-

ous Lodge.

Commodore Samuel Tucker was made in "St. John's Lodge," Boston, Jan. 30 A. L. 5779. Commodore James Nicholson was "admitted" to old No. 16 of Baltimore, Md., June 19, A. L. 5778, "being before a regular Ancient Master Mason." Col. William Barton (who captured British General Prescott) was an ardent Freemason. Gen. David Wooster was a prominent Mason

Gen. James Jackson was prominent in an old Lodge in Georgia. The above are only a few of the many Masons taking sides with the party representing the freedom of humankind in the new World.-The Acacia.

ORIGIN OF THE DU VAL FAMILY, HENRY DUDLEY-TEETOR, M. A.



La maison DU VAL, de la province de Normandie, constate son origine immémoriale, sa filiation et ses services, d'abord dans les armes, et ensuite dans la magistrature, par une enquête juridique faite en 1462; une maintenue de noblesse, de l'an 1666, et des lettres de provisions de la charge de président à mortier au parlement de Rouen, du 2 mars 1748, depuis Gui-Charles du Val qui suit.

THE "La Chanson de Roland," or Sons of Roland, commemorating the death of Roland at the Pass of Ronse-Valles, A. D. 777, contains these lines :-Halt sunt li Pui e li Val tenebrus Les Roches bises le destreit merveillus; High are the "mountains" and the "valley" dark; The rocks are black, and terrible the pass.

Two surnames will be noticed in this quotation, each distinguished in the history of the United States, Depew-Du Val.



GEY COMTE DES MARCHES APPORTE A CHARLEMAGNE tous les résidies des Seigneurs Bertrux result



Our Photograph represents Guy Valla, Count of the Marches, bringing to Charlemagne all the Shields of the Lords of Breion, thereby declaring their submission to the Emperor of Rome and the West. This in 799-

Thereafter, Guy appears as an Officer in Charlemagne's Army. He built, or began to build, the fortified place, known soon after as Chateau De La Val, mainly to resist the attacks of the discontented Bretons. But the Normans came and reduced it, fifty years afterwards.

Guy, Count of Maine, a grand son of Guy Valla I,

soon after rebuilt the Castle.

Geoffrey, Guy La Val, was historically the first Lord

of the Castle, 1002. His successor was

Guy II, who built the walls around the Castle and town. He died in 1067, bequeathing his estates to one of his six children,

Hamon Du Val, who associated himself with the fortunes of William the Conqueror, and followed him with

his young son to England. The latter, by name

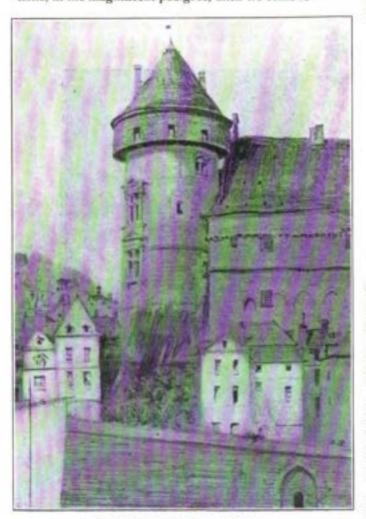
Guy III, obtained of the Conqueror, as a recompense for his services in the Battle of Hastings, the hand of Denyse, niece of William the Conqueror, a daughter of the Count of Mortain.

Guy IV, his son, left for the Crusades with his brothers (1096). When he came back to La Val, he allowed the inhabitants, who had not yet any church inside of the

city walls, to erect one upon the Hill of Jupiter.

Guy V, Lord of La Val, was a brother-in-law of Henry, Duke of Normandy, and later on, King of England, and was appointed by that Prince Regent of the Provinces of Anjou and of Maine, when Henry took the Crown as Henry II, A, D, 1154.

The name Guy Du Val is carried on down the generations, in the magnificent pedigree, until we come to



CHATEAU DE LA VAL.

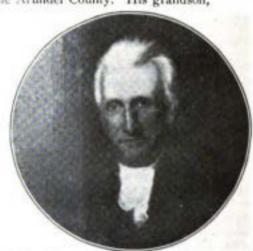
Guy XXV, of the house of Tremoille of the last cen-

The Barony of La Val has always been in the hands of its powerful masters—"Rough Cavaliers and Valiant Captains." They held very high the reputation of their house, wherever they rode and fought in Palestine, in Bretagne or in France, in the long campaign against the linglish, and later, during the Wars of Keligion, when the branch of La Val-Cologny succeeded to the La Val-Montmorency and La Val-Montfort.

The Barony was raised to an Earldom by Charles VII, "even on the day of his coronation at Reims," for Guy IX, one of the best companions of Joanne d'Arc, (a valiant young man who very much excited to combat the English at the side of the "Virgin") wrote his mother, the dame of Du Val, during the battle of the Loire, not to spare her estates if she "had to sell same or pawn same," to put up the necessary money for Warfare. It was then that the Count of La Val lost his Castle and city taken by the English whilst he fought at the Loire; but he soon recovered the same, in a surprise, one beautiful morning, when he, with 300 men who were hidden in a mill at the bridge entered the city as soon as the gates were opened.

During the stormy times of the Huguenot Wars, Marin or Mareen Du Val, as if by a "Divine thrusting as if he had been torn as a limb from the ancestral tree"—of his noble house in sunny Maryland. He came much as if he had been torn as a limb from the ancestral tree—the noble Maison Du Val—whose foundations were laid a thousand years in Norman-French soil. Land was patented to him in 1659, to which he applied the name of his alien Castellated Home—La Val, or Du Val. He became a large land owner, a Lord of La Val or Du Val,

in Anne Arundel County. His grandson,



Gabriel Du Val, whose portrait is reproduced, resided at Annapolis. He was a member of Congress, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, Comptroller of the Treasury under President Jefferson, and served as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from November, 1811, to 1833, when he resigned and retired to his plantation—Marietta—where he died March 7, 1844. Photo No. 4.

Chief Justice Du Val had a second Cousin in Thomas Du Val, born August 15, 1739, in Maryland. He appears in New Jersey during the Revolutionary War, where he married Anne Ennis, a great-great-granddaughter of Anneke Jans, by Dominie Everardus Bogardus. Thomas and Annie Du Val were the great-grandparents of

Col. Horace Clark Du Val, Secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Vanderbilt system, Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, United States Senator from New York, and by Colon Colon Senator from New York, and by Colon Colon Colon Senator from New York, and by Colon Colon Colon Senator from New York, and by Colon Co

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General, Mr. Walter Seth Logan, of New York.

Vice-Presidents-General,
Judge James Denton Hancock,
Franklin, Pa.
Hon. Thomas Pitts,
Detroit, Mich.
Hon. Horace Davis,
San Francislo, Cal.
Judge John Whitehead,
Morristown, N. J.
Col. George A. Parce,
Baltimore, Md.

Secretary-General. Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.



Treasurer-General, Mr. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, 12 W. 122nd St., New York City.

Register-General Mr. A. Howard Clark. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

> Historian-General, Mr. George W. Bates, Detroit, Milh.

Chaplain-General, Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D. D. Easton, Pa.

### ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

#### REDUCTION IN FARE ON CERTIFICATE PLAN, IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS,

State secretaries who receive this letter will please at once give a copy to every delegate and member from their respective States who will be in attendance at the National Congress in Washington, D. C.

The following general instructions are issued by the various Passenger Associations who sell tickets on the certificate plan to those attending at Washington, D. C., on April 30, May 1, May 2

and May 3, 1902.

The reduction to fare and one-third on committee's certificate is conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than 100 persons who hold prover certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents through to place of meeting. Agents at all important stations and coupon ticket offices are supplied with

Certificates are kept at all stations. If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

Going tickets, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (Sundays excepted) prior to, and during three first days of the meeting; except that, when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

The certificate must be deposited with the Secretary or other proper officer of the organization at the meeting, for necessary endorsement and vise of special agent.

On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted), after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at Washington will return the holder to starting point, by the route over which the going journey was made, at one-third the highest limited fare of such route. The return tickets will in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination.

Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

All tickets transferred or unused will have to be redeemed by the Society.

Don't fail to get a certificate in any event, as it will be of benefit to members from a distance in securing the reduced rate. This is especially urged upon the attention of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Societies, and other members living near to Washington who, while not greatly benefiting themselves thereby, will save \$2,000 to \$4,000 to other attending compatriots by not neglecting to secure the reduction certificate; since no reduction in fare will be granted to any unless 100 such return certificates are presented at the Congress.

N. B. This rebate on the certificate plan has been arranged for with the Central Passenger Association, the Trunk Line Association and New England Association, and will be granted not only to delegates and their wives but also to S. A. R. members who are not delegates and their wives, but who are in attendance at the annual Congress. All holders of certificates, in order to secure the rebate, must present them to Mr. Albert J. Fisher and to the Special Railway Agent on May 1st on the floor of the Convention for signature.

#### To ALL S. A. R. MEMBERS:

A reduction of fare and one-third, on the certificate plan, has been secured for those east of Chicago and St. Louis (including those two points), who shall attend the Congress of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution to be held at Washington City, D. C., April 30, May 1, 2 and 3, 1902.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

- Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday) prior to and during the first two days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from April 30 to May 3, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than April 26, nor later than May 2. Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.
- Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.
- 3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.
- 4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mr. Albert J. Fisher.
- 5. It has been arranged that the Special Agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on May 1st. You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the Special Agent's arrival, you cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the home journey.
- 6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than one hundred persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey; provided, however, that if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum. No refund of fare can be expected in case of failure to secure certificates.
- 7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled, up to May 6, to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey, at one-third the limited fare.

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS,

Chicago, April 3, 1902.

Secretary General.

#### IMPORTANT.

#### NOTICE TO DELEGATES IN TERRITORY WEST OF CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

The Western Passenger Association having declined this year to concur in the rebate to Sons of the American Revolution wishing to attend the annual Congress, it will be necessary for all S. A. R. delegates and members living west of Chicago and St. Louis to purchase round trip tickets to one or the other of these points, good for the full time till their return from washington. Then by purchasing tickets for Washington at either Chicago or St. Louis, and taking certificates in accordance with the foregoing directions, delegates will be able to return from Washington to Chicago or St. Louis (whichever point they purchased ticket) at one-third regular fare, providing as is almost certain, the required number of delegates holding certificates shall be in attendance at the Congress.



NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVO-LUTION, ANNUAL CONGRESS, 1902.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY, S. A. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 10, 1902.

The wife of the President of the United States has kindly tendered to the ladies who accompany the visiting compatriots of the Congress a reception at the White House, at 9:45 A. M., April 30,

1902. The reception will be by card only.

Officers and members of the National Society, and delegates and alternates of the various State Societies who intend to bring ladies with them, are requested to report by letter to the undersigned, at as early a date as practicable before April 29, giving the names of the ladies who will accompany them, in order that the necessary cards of admission may be prepared and placed in clerk's office of the New Willard Hotel, (the headquarters of the Congress), addressed to the writers, where the writers should call for them at once on their arrival in Washington. Compatriots will save disappointment to the ladies if they will give particular

attention to this matter. Address communications to

WM. A. DE CAINDRY.

Chairman Committee on Ladies, S. A. R., 914 Farragut Square, Washington, D. C.

#### A MONUMENT TO AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

THE MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

"The Proposed Bridge Would Be a Convenience to All the People From Every Part of the Country Who Visit the National Cemetery, an Ornament to the Capital of the Nation, and Forever Stand as a Monument to American Patriotism."—

President McKinley in Message to Congress Dec. 5, 1899.

At a meeting of the Washington Board of Trade held on De-

cember 14, 1900, a resolution was unanimously adopted in support of the Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River from the grounds of the U. S. Naval Observatory, which will constitute the only direct approach from Washington to the National Cem-etery at Arlington. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, the patriotic people of our Country have taken a special interest in a memorial to American patriotism in the form of a magnificent bridge to span the Potomac River from the U. S. Observatory property to the great Arlington Cemetery, competittive plans having been submitted to the Honorable Secretary of War from four of the great bridge builders and architects of America, the same being referred to a commission of United States Engineers, and a composite plan having been accepted and

Therefore, be it Resolved, that the United States Congress be and the same is hereby memorialized to appropriate at this session, a sum of money to commence the construction of said bridge as one of the Centennial marks for the new century, and as a memorial to American patriotism, and the Secretary of this Board is directed to transmit a copy of the above to the Chambers of Commerce, and Business Associations of the different cities of this Union, asking their endorsement and co-operation.

In transmitting this resolution attention is invited to the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, of De-cember 5th, 1899. In this message, referring to the Memorial Bridge, President McKinley says:

Congress at its last session appropriated five thousand dollars to enable the Chief of Engineers of the Army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Chief of Engineers has selected four eminent bridge engineers to submit competitive designs for a bridge combining the eignneers to submit competitive designs for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the dedication, 'A Memorial to American Patriotism.' The designs are now being prepared and as soon as completed will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War. The proposed bridge would be a convenience to all the people from every part of the country who visit the National Cemetery, an ornament to the Capital of the Nation and forever stand as a monument to compete to a prepared to the Capital of the Nation and forever stand as a monument to American patriotism. I do not doubt that Congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its fovor and approval."

Since the above was transmitted to Congress, a Board of Award consisting of officers of the Corps of Engineers and of architects appointed by order of the Secretary of War have had before them competitive designs from four of the most distinguished American bridge engineers, each of whom associated with himself at least one architect of established reputation and ability. The report of this Board of Award was submitted March 28, 1900, and it recommended the adoption of design No. 2 of those of Mr. W. H. Burr, an eminent American bridge engineer.

At the meeting of the Washington Board of Trade above referred to Stereopticon views of many of the finest bridge structures in the world were exhibited, and the proposed Memorial Bridge as then shown compared most favorably with the best of them.

Congress has given favorable consideration to this subject. The present session however is a short one, the bridge will be some years in building, and for every reason an appropriation to enable the present beautiful design to be carried out should be made

To that end your valuable aid and co-operation are earnestly invited; and should this noble and patriotic enterprise enlist your sympathy and commendation, you can materially advance it by signifying your approval in a memorial, or letters to Senators and Representatives in the U. S. Congress, and to others whose sup-port would be desirable. As the present session is short, any action to be of value should be immediate. A reply indicating action taken will greatly oblige.

This will be a lasting memorial to American patriotism, and a never failing source of reverence for patriotic devotion, not only to the living descendants of the thousands who sleep in the last resting place of the Nation's dead at Arlinoton, but to future generations of their descendants, and to the whole American people for

WILLIAM M. SRUSTER, Assistant Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED NATIONAL ME-MORIAL TO THE REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS, TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brainard H. Warner, Chairman, 916 F St., Washington, D. C. Wallace D. McLean, Secretary, 416 Fifth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Resolved: That the Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution recommend that the Congress of the United States of America cause to be erected at the National Capital such a memorial to the heroes of the Revolution as will give fitting recognition to the deeds of valor and self-sacrifice which characterized the early struggles of our ancestors in their efforts to achieve independence and establish our Republic; and that it shall be as conspicuous and commanding as were the deeds of devotion which led to the upbuilding of our system of government and the founding upon this Western Continent of a citizenship unparalleled for its high character, energy and spirit of progress; that the Several Societies of our organization throughout the country be urged to aid in every possible way the carrying of this resolution into effect; that the President General be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee consisting of two compatriots from each State and Territory, which shall have charge of this undertaking and shall report the result of their labors to the next Congress.

Judge Anderson (Ohio). I would like to make a motion in regard to the resolution, which might be incorporated into the

report.

TO CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY.

DETERMINED MOVEMENT BEGUN TO CHANGE THE DATE TO APRIL 30. A more determined effort than ever is to be made to secure a change in the date of the inauguration of the President of the United States, 'the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are behind the movement. They sent out notices to-day to the Governors of all the States asking them to serve on a committee to urge an amendment to the Constitution providing for the Other members of the committee will be Justice Harlan change. of the United States Supreme Court, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, District Commissioner MacFarland and a number of citi-zens of the District of Columbia. The appointment of the com-mittee was suggested by the men who had charge of the last inaugural ceremonies.

While the Commissioners do not suggest any date, there is a general agreement among those concerned in the movement that it should be April 30. That is the anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington. The idea of changing the date from March 4 seems wholly from the fact that March is the most disagreeable month in the year in Washington and the ideas the worst part of it. Many of those who participated in Grant's second inauguration died as a result of their outdoor experiences on that terrible day. Garfield's inauguration was marked by fairly good weather, but it took an army of men to clean the streets of the slush that remained after the snow and hall fall of the night before. Cold rain fell in torrents when Benjamin Harrison went to the Capitol to take the oath. The second inauguration of Cleveland was conducted during a blizzard and the weather conditions on McKinley's second inauguration were similar to those of the day Harrison became President.

The latter part of April is a pleasant season in Washington, and the chances of disagreeable weather for inauguration will be reduced to a minimum if the date is changed to the last day of the



#### AMERICAN FLAG TO BE PROTECTED.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller as chairman of the flag committee of the National Society, S. A. R., seems a wise move, as he is apitating with all his patriotic zeal the idea of securing national legislation for the protection of the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Matter is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois Society, S. A. R. He is sending out postals to all interested in flag protection and to each manufact of the Villa Society. protection and to each member of the Fifty-Seventh Congress, as well as to the press. He pays his respects to Speaker Henderson, who, it is alleged, is hindering the action toward making a law and fixing a penalty for flag desecration. Twenty states have passed laws, yet numerous flag bills are pseconholed beneath the dosne of the nation's Capitol. In the name of patriotism, why is this allowed?-Patriotic Review.

#### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

At the annual election, March 18th, 1902, the following officers were elected:

> PRESIDENT. Walter Seth Logan. FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, Edward Payson Cone. SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, William A. Marble. THIND VICE-PRESIDENT, Charles W. Wood. SECRETARY-TREASURER, Louis H. Cornish. REGISTRAR, Tennis D. Huntting. Gen. Horatio C. King. CHAPLAIN Rev. Henry Elliott Mott, D. D.

William H. Kelly, Maj. William H. Corbusier, J. Lawrence McKeever, James de la Montanye, Charles W. Haskins, Dr. Ed-win Van D. Gazzam, Hon. Hiram R. Steele, William W. Bliven, George D. Bangs, William H. Wayne, Vincent M. Munier, William L. Allen, Theodore Fitch, Col. Edgar S. Dudley, Samuel H. Beach, Abram B. Steele, Robert R. Law, David M. Kelsey, Nathaniel C. Barnum, John M. Diven, Richard T. Davies, Clinton Rogers.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS,

William W. J. Warren (at large), Hon. George H. Roberts, Jr., Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Dr. Homer Wakefield, Richard C. Jackson, Ira Bliss Stewart, Charles H. Wright, Albert J. Squires, George M. Boynton, Francis C. Pinkham, Edward L. Tripler, George H. Denny, Wyckoff Van Derhoef, Charles La Rue Kingsley, Louis Annin Ames, Edward L. Bradley, Elbert H. Kingsland, William M. Crane, George C. Baker, Lyman C. Smith, Theodore Gilman, Charles C. Hopkins, James I. Younglove, Dr. Sylvester F. Strong, Trusman G. Avery, William W. Cole, Enoch Vine E. Strong, Trueman G. Avery, William W. Cole, Enoch Vine Stoddard.

ALTERNATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS,

Z. Nelson Allen, George M. Denny, Wm. E. F. Smith, Maj. James H. Everett, M. Rightmyer, Edward V. Cary, Frank L. Nichols, William C. Story, Dr. Frank E. Caldwell, William S. Titus, Alexander Y. Newkirk, Grant Wayne, Douglass Conklin, Robert O. Bascom, Hon. Robert Earl, David A. Morrison, Dr. Ralph W. Parsons, Abner Ketcham, Hon. Irving G. Vann, Col. Ralph E. Prime, John M. Barton, Asa Bassett Peake, George Wadsworth, William C. Buck, Edward D. Putnam, Maxwell Hall Elliott. Elliott.

#### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

CONCLAVE OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

The triennial conclave of the General Society of the Revolution was held in Washington, D. C., April 18th to 20th, with head-quarters at the New Willard.

An interesting programme had been arranged for the delegates, which made the occasion memorable to those in attendance. ident Roosevelt received the delegates and alternates at the White House, and this reception marked the opening of the congress. At 10 o'clock the delegates and guests of the society took the steamer for Mount Vernon, where a lusiness meeting was held in the historic old mansion, immediately following which Dr. Thomas Edward Green of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, delivered an address at the tomb of Washington.

Lunch was served on board the boat at 1:30, and shortly after-

ward the party returned to the capital.

The program for Saturday, the 19th, was arranged so as to give the visitors an opportunity of seeing the sights of Washington on an extensive trolley ride, and the route as mapped out included a view of Arlington, the navy yard and Fort Myer Heights.

Through the kindness of Col. Dimmick, a special cavalry drill was given at Fort Myer for the members of the society, and Admiral Terry, commandant of the navy yard, extended every courtesy to the visitors in viewing the workshops and other places of interest within his jurisdiction.

One of the most important events of the meeting was the triennial banquet held at the New Willard at 7 o'clock Saturday even-

Addresses were delivered by the distinguished guests present and the toasts and responses were as follows: Address of welcome, by John Lee Carroll, president general of the society; "The
South in the Revolution," J. W. Caldwell: "The Army," Gen.
Nelson A. Miles; "The Navy," Admiral George Dewey; "The
Day We Celebrate, April 19, 1775." Edmond Wetmore; "Our
French Allies," M. Jules Cambon, minister of France.

The church services Sunday afternoon in the Church of the
Emphany were held at 4 o'clock when Rev. Rondolch H. McKim.

Epiphany were held at 4 o'clock, when Rev. Randolph H. McKim,

D. D., delivered the sermon.

D. D., delivered the sermon.

The reports of various officers showed that the society was in a prosperous condition. It has now a membership of approximately 7,000 persons. The following officers were elected:

President general, J. L. Carroll Maryland; general vice president, G. D. Wallroom, New Jersey; general secretary, James M. Montgomery, New York; assistant general secretary William H. Harris, Maryland; general treasurer, Richard M. Cadwallader, Pennsylvania; general chaplain, the Reverend Dr. Thomas E. Green, Iowa; general registrar, Walter G. Page, Massachusetts. It was decided to hold all future meetings of the society in Washington,

#### FOUND A MAYFLOWER GRAVE.

HEADSTONE OF ONE OF THE PILGRIMS DISCOVENED IN A CEMETERY IN SALEM, MASS.

In a recent number of the official magazine of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, appeared the illustration of a gravestone of a passenger in the Mayflower. It is the only Mayflower gravestone known to be in existence and it is in the old Charter Street Cemetery at Salem.

Prior to this discovery it had been supposed that all tombstones marking the resting places of Pilgrims had crumbled into dust. Tradition and presumption have located the graves of Mayflower passengers in several places in New England, but in most cases, if not all, proof had been wanting. In the old graveyard at South Duxbury, a monument has been erected over what is said to be the last resting place of Capt. Myles Standish, but there is diversity of opinion as to whether the identity of this grave has been proved. It is presumed that some of the Mayflower passengers were buried on Burial Hill and Coles Hill at Plymouth, but there is no proof of it.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANNEKE JANS.

DEAD 239 YEARS, HER NAME LIVES MOSTLY ON THE LIPS OF WORSTED LITIGANTS

The Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled at 23 Whitehall street, a tablet marking the residence of Anneke Jans. The tablet was unveiled after a prayer by the Rev. J. Brownlee Voorhees, chaplain of the Chapter, and an address by W. E. Pelletreau of the New York Historical So-ciety. It is of bronze and bears this inscription:

On this spot lived ANNEKE JANS, wife of

REV. EVERARDUS BOGARDUS and the most famous woman in New Amsterdam, 1630.

After the unveiling the Chapter held a reception at the Nevada, Broadway and Seventieth street, where Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Reolution, de-livered an address; Miss M. V. Riblet read a historical paper and Mrs. Bradley read an original poem on Anneke Jans.

Anneke Jans was born in Holland and came to this country with her husband Roelof Jansen among the first Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. The name later was corrupted to Jans. They obtained from Gov. Van Twiller a grant of sixty-two acres of land which comprised most of the south end of Manhattan island. After the death of Jansen the widow married Everardus Bogardus and after the death of Jansen the wislow married Everardus Bogardus and after the death of her second husband she continued to live in this city. In 1654 she obtained a patent of the land in her own name, and she died nine years afterward, leaving the land to her children. Later five of the heirs conveyed the property to Col. Francis Lowell, but one of the children did not join in the conveyance and his heirs have since claimed a share of the property. In the title was have since claimed a share of the property. In 1705 the estate was leased or granted to Trinity Church, and in soite of contests the corporation has enjoyed the benefits and revenues or a large part of the land to this day.





President Delaware Society S. A. R., Ex-Vice President General National Society S. A. R., Chairman Publication Committee National Register.

PILGRIMAGE TO JAMESTOWN ISLAND

AND

COLONIAL HOMES OF VIRGINIA

May the 17th to May the 25th, 1902,

UNION THE DIRECTION OF THE

OLD DOMINION PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEE.

Executive Officers: Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh.

The object of the Old Dominion Pilgrimage Committee is to invite and conduct a limited number of guests, to accompany them to the Historic Plantations and towns on the James River.

The Richmond Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has invited the guests of the Pilgrimage Committee to celebrate with them, at Jamestown Island, the landing of the first Colony of the American Republic, May 13th, 1607.

The Dames of Brandon, Westover and Shirley will enterain

the pilgrims at their Colonial Mansions.

No similar invitation has ever been extended from the plantation owners of the South to their friends in the North.

The pilgrims will be entertained at Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Hampton, Newport News, Jamestown Island, Williamsburg, Petersburg and Richmond, and visits will be made to Yorktown, places of Revolutionary interest,

This pilgrimage affords a remarkable opportunity to study the

Colonial history of the South,

The following sketches illustrate some of the points of interest to be visited by the committee and their guests.

Further information can be obtained at the office of the Old Dominion Pilgrimage Committee

Telephone 1974 38th.

15 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET. NEW YORK CITY.

#### ANDREW E. WATROUS,

(Member of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.)

BY B. H. MUNYON,

There died in New York, on March 13, a victim to overwork and insomnia, Andrew z. Watrons, editorial chief of the New York Press. He was a gifted writer of both prose and poetry; a man of high character, lofty aims, and scholarly attainments. He was in his forty-third year, being born August 31, 1859, at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. His father, Edward Watrous, was a merchant of that town, and his mother, who died when Mr. Watrous was still a youth, was a woman of pronounced

literary ability.

Mr. Watrous was educated at Ann Arbor University. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar of New York City. While poring over musty legal documents the mind of this youth was filled with romances and fancies, so he began to write graceful verses for Pack. This attracted the attention of the late H. ... Bunner, the editor, and everything from his gifted pen was welcomed by that publication. From this he naturally drifted into newspaper work, and has filled some of the most important positions in journalism, both in Philadelphia and New York City. He was for a number of years city editor of the Philadelphia Preas, and, for the last six years, has been the chief editorial writer on the New York Press,

During the Spanish-American war, when the editor-in-chief (Ervin Wardman) was with Squadron A, all the responsibility of the paper fell upon Mr. Watrous. He was an indefatigable worker, and in all the long months while the war lasted be never took one day's rest. An attack of nervous prostration followed, from which Mr. Watrous never fully recovered. (It was not only those who died at the front who gave their lives for their country, but the toilers of the cause at home who fell doing their duty.) The newspapers all over the country, with one voice, speak of this man's greatness. Just a quotation from a few will tell the story

of the esteem in which he was held.

The New York Press said:-"Mr. Watrous has pursued a career of uncommon activity, ag-gressiveness, and brilliancy, which had just ripened when it was cut off. To a natural literary bent and a powerfully analytical mind be added a thorough legal training and a truly marvelous memory for historical and contemporary events, with the result that no man excelled him in equipment and ability to apply its advantages to the profession of journalism. Many matters of mumicipal, state, and national policy have been shaped by his suggestion or his untiring and resourceful advocacy."

The Minneapolis Times: While his acquaintanceship was not large outside of the cities of Philadelphia and New York, in which he has done his best work, to newspaper men who knew him he was always the good constade, the courteous gentleman, the brilliant wit, the delightful companion. Peace to his ashes. The profession can ill spare

such a 'gentleman unatraid.'"
The New York Telegraph said:-

"When Watrous died men began to look around Park Row for a fit successor and found none.

Town Topics:

"When 'Andy' Watrous died last week the public lost probably the most brilliant writer of English undefiled in this country, and his few friends-for Watrons was very sparing in his intimacies-a companion of noble character, with whom even a few

minutes' conversation was elevating."

Mr. Watrons was a member of the Empire State Society, S. A. R. His national number was 14,182, and his state number 1,557. He was also a member of the New York Bar Association and the New York Press Club. Two years ago the American University of Tennessee conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon him on account of his scholarly attainments. A number of Mr. Watrous' poems appear in a volume called "Treasury of American Verse." A book of stories, called "Young Howson's Wife, and Some Other Women," has just been published. (One of the last acts of his life was to read these proofs.) With the death of Mr. Watrous the country has lost a citizen of high resolve; the world, a good man, and to those who knew him (the writer enjoyed the rare privilege of having his friendship for eighteen years), a friend that can never be replaced.-Patriotic Review.

#### THE BOY CAME BACK.

From the Philadelphia Times,

alichael J. Fleming, a prominent lawyer of Pottsville and for-merly principal of the Donaldson High School, related the following anecdote:

'One day at school I gave a very bright boy a sum in algebra, and, although the problem was comparatively eas- he couldn't do

it. I remarked:
"'You should be ashamed of yourself. At your age George Washington was a surveyor.

the boy looked me straight in the eyes and replied: "Yes, Sir, and at your age he was President of the United

ANCESTRAL.

Father—Tell me why you want to get married? Daughter—I expect it's one of the traits I inherited from my mother.





LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS BY THE DELAWARE SOCIETY S.A. R.

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Gawan Lockhart was among the Scotch exiles who landed in New Jersey in December, 1685, and settled at Woodbridge. In the same ship came Robert McClellan, of Barmagachan, in Parish of Borgue, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Lockhart married Mary McClellan, a daughter of Robert McClellan, and they had born to them: Margaret, February 27, 1688; Mary, April 29, 1690, died Sept. 20, 1690; Elizabeth, Feb. 24, 1691; James, July 17, 1693; Samuel, April 10, 1700; Margaret, April 22, 1702, and Ephraim, March 27, 1705. In 1737 Samuel Lockbart succeeded to the estate of Barmagachan, upon the death of his uncle, Ephraim McClellan, who had succeeded his father, Robert Mc-Clellan, the exile to New Jersey in 1685, who died in 1703, but who had returned to Scotland in 1601. Scottish histories say Robert McClellan brought with him three children and took one, a boy about twelve years old, back with him, Information wanted of the descendants of Gavin and Mary (McClellan) Lockhart, and whether they have any knowledge of Robert Mc-Clellan's descendants in America other than the descendants of Mary (McClellan) Lockhart, his daughter. Did Robert McClellan leave a son in America upon his return to Scotland in 1689-91, and if so what was his name and where did he live and die, etc., and whether such son left descendants, etc.

THOMAS S. McCLELLAN, 417 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Boston. First Church. Married about 1670, Majory ———? and when did they come over? on what ship? and from where? and who was their father and mother? Had children Martha, born May 21, 1672; Jonathan, born September 22, 1673, married Mary Hunlock; Mary, born December 2, 1675; James, born October 20, 1677, married Sarah Salsbury: Jacob, born December 19, 1679; Elizabeth, born November 8, 1681; Robert, born January 13, 1685, died 1690; Hepsibeth, born November 1, 1688; Robert, born April 30, 1691, mar-ried, 1713, Sarah Pierce. Marjory died, Boston, August 31, 1723. 'Old Grainery

"NATHANIEL PERRY, son of who? Married, 1680, Sarah Carpenter, daugnter of who? Their son, Tohin Perry, married about 1700, Mercy Nusum, supposed of Reliaboth. Their son, John Perry—Capt. John—married, 1735, Lepha Walker, born 1742, daughter of Cal. Timothy Walker, born 1718.

WILLIAM CARPENTER married, 1651, Priscella Bennett. When did they come to this country? and who was their father or mother? Their son, Eheneger Carpenter, horn 1650, married.

or mother? Their son, Ebenezer Carpenter, born 1659, married

Elizabeth Robinson, born 1637—who was her father?
WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Ipswich, Mass., and Dorothy, his wife—were born when? came over when? Two of their children, Joanna and Hannah—Joanna married an Owen and Hannah married Col. Wm. Stanwood.

Thomas Hening:-Emigrant from Essex Co., England, signed the covenant at Dedham, Mass., 1636. Had 2 acres 3 rods land granted to him there, Feb. 4, 1644; house valued at £16 in 1648. Town rate for school house, etc., 78 8d., Feb. 1648; town rate fs. 4d. Ang. 30, 1640. Had 2 acres swamp. 6 acres meadow granted him January to, 1650. He and two others sell 6 acres of the great flave. March 18, 1850. House when the creat flave. the great flave, March 15, 1651. House valued £14 128, tod, in 1651; name to be called at town meeting Dec. 1651. Had share 1051; name to be called at town meeting Dec. 1651. Had share in 500 acres March 7, 1652; was to view fences at various times from and after Feb. 25, 1658. Had "6s. 8d. for part in the killing of a wolfe." His signature in 1675. He married Mary Pearse, April 15, 1650. His children, Mary, born April 2, 1651, died April 16, 1651. Mary born April 14, 1652; Thomas, born July 13, 1654; James, born Nov. 5, 1656; Sarah, born Jan. 14, 1658; Deborah, born Oct. 16, 1666; Martha, born July 11, 1668. Thomas Henrich and July 12, 1664. died Aug. 27, 1684. He and his wife, who was of Dorchester, were received in ye church Nov. 19, 1651.

James Hening signed the covenant 1636; buys land and town rights July 19, 1039, was "granted to enter" January 22, 1650.

100 Lake ave.

Publisher S. A. R. REGISTER,

Dear Sir:—I enclose an order for one copy of the REGISTER for \$2.00. I also enclose a statement I made to the Boston Herald, giving an account of my grandfather, Isaac Stearns, at the battle of Bunker Hill. The heading of this statement is not mine, but was written by the editor of the Herald. I shall be much pleased if you can state in THE REGISTER that Isaac Stearns was aid to Colonel Prescott, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Will you please return this statement, as it is the only spare copy I have. Isaac Stearns was in Capt. Polland's Company of Col. Green's Regiment.

Respectfully, your compatriot, ISAAC C. STEARNS.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, Erie Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1902. Servit or '76:

Please find herewith my subscription for renewal. Keep up the Srmir, and continue the wheel. Patriotically yours, THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

DE PERE, Wis., Feb. 11, 1902.

THE SPIRIT OF '76: I call ye attention to ye "Geneological Guide to the Early Settlers of America," page 244, "Thomas Haven," and then page 251, Thomas Hening. Now I regret to say that does not "seem fitting" as they say in Arkansas. I have asked you several times if you wished corrections sent to the "Guide," but received no reply. But being at work on Thomas Hening, I ventured to send a few items to show that he's not "otherwise unknown, because his wife, Mary, dang ster of Robert Pearce, was, by misreading the name, given to Thomas Haven, of Dedham, when there was no such person."

Do you wish to have corrections of the "Guide?" I have several, or slid have them, two months ago.

B. A. LEONARD.

PALACE HOTEL, San Francisco, Cal. JOHN ASHMEAD.—First in America; born at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire County, England. Born in 1648, arrived in Philadelphia in 1682, settled at Cheltenham, Philadelphia, now in Montgomery County.

Will you kindly tell me if I could find mention made of this ancestor of mine in any of the literature advertised in THE SPIRIT OF '76. And oblige,

MRS. MARY ASSEMBLAD SEMONS.

WITH WASHINGTON IN THE WEST; OR, A SOLDIER BOY'S BATTLES IN THE WILDERNESS.

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The poem "Our Beautiful Flag," by Rev. Fred Clare Baldwin, D. D., of Fast Orange, N. J., which was written especially for the boys' and girls' page of the July, 1900, issue of the Spring or '76, has been set to music under the tule "The Glorious Stars and Stripes," by Frank Addis Kent, of Newark, N. J. This beautiful poem has been quoted in full at many patriotic gatherings, and has received praise for its grace, depth and the beauty of its comparisons. The music will be found to be pleasing in effect and will make an attractive feature for the entertainments of the many Chapters who are seeking something new for their programmes. The music and words can be had at ten cents per copy by addressing Mr. Frank Addis Kent, 27 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

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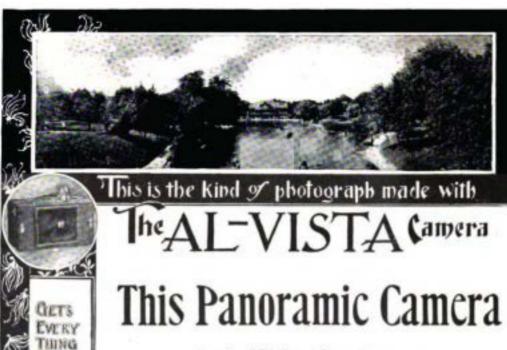
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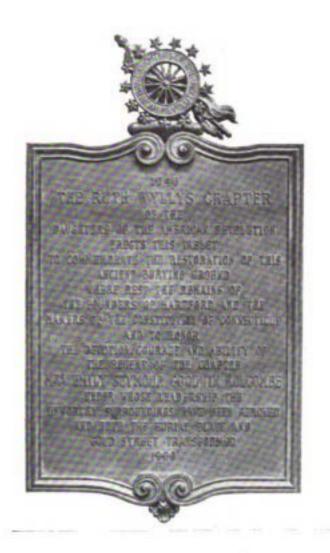
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MAY, 1902.

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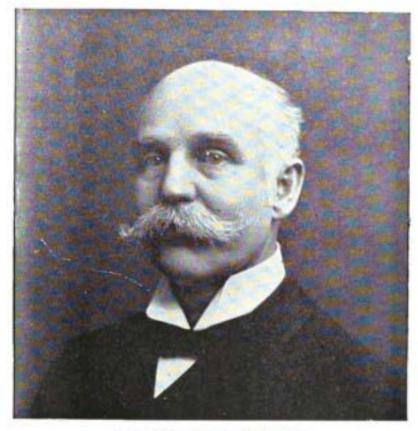
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Tablet to be unveiled at the U. S. Government Building at Syracuse, N. Y., June 17th, 1902. The 127th Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, in memory of the Onondaga County Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors.

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Headquarters Empire State Society.

THE Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has taken headquarters at 239 Broadway, New York City, opposite City Hall Park and the Post Office, on the corner of Park Place. Here have been fitted up two attractive rooms for the use of the members, and especially for those from out of town. It is hoped that these members will make it their headquarters while down-town. Convenient toilet appliances have been provided, where the dust of travel can be removed and their grips checked while they are attending to business. A reference library has been obtained for those who would search for ancestors, and stationary will be provided free of cost.

This Society has undertaken to carry out the wishes of its Chief, Walter S. Logan, who made the boast at the last National Congress that the Empire State Society would be number one in membership at the next Annual Congress, and as it is said, so it is to be.

The Recruiting Committee, under Richard C. Jackson's chairmanship, have planned a campaign that must result in large additions to the roll.

Chapters up the State are to be encouragegd to strive to make their mark.

The best work in the State the past year has been accomplished by the Syracuse Chapter, and they are to be rewarded for their efforts.

The following correspondence that may be ancient history may stir us to make good the boast of our President and send the Empire State Society to the next Congress, number one with a large margin to spare. NEW YORK, January 15, 1896.

To Our Compatriots of the

Sons of the American Revolution.

Gentlemen:—Our Society now numbers more than eight hundred. Its growth has been greater during the term of its existence than any of its sister organizations. The general society throughout the United States numbers nearly nine thousand. This makes the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution very much larger than any other patriotic order of men in the Union.

We ought to have honest pride that the Empire State Society should act upon the motto of our commonwealth "Excelsior," and at the same time be, like the great State of New York, first in the Union. If each member will do a little missionary work, ascertain among his friends and acquaintances who are eligible to membership and bring them within the fold, we can, by the 22d of February, the birthday of the Father of his Country, have upon our roll over a thousand members.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.

15 Broad St., New YORK CITY, November 22, 1895.

Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, President Empire State Society, S. A. R., New York.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

While the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is already a powerful organization and increasing in numbers more rapidly than any other patriotic order, experience in some of our State societies has demonstrated that it may be more than doubled in a single year if the subject be taken in hand actively by the individual members.

The objects of the Society and the desirability of membership in it cannot be publicly advertised, and it can only be made known by information given in personal conversation. I am convinced that the number of persons eligible is vastly greater than any estimates we have made; the only question is how to reach them and bring them into fellowship with us.

I would recommend that we make an appeal to each member of the Empire State Society to supply himself with the necessary printed matter explaining the purposes of the Society and the steps to be taken to unite with it, and to make it his duty to bring into the organization at least two members before the date of the meeting of the next National Congress, April 30, and that a record be made by the Secretary of the number of new members that have been brought into the Society through the exertions of each of the present members and that proper credit be given to him for his endeavors in adding to the strength of our organization.

Yours truly,

HORACE PORTER,

President-General,

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The National Register, S. A. R., has been delivered to all those who have paid for them. Out of 4,600 books subscribed for, but 1,200 have so far been paid for, although the publisher has the contracts for the larger number.

Newburgh

William H. Kelly,

Will those who have subscribed kindly remit to the publisher, Louis H. Cornish, 239 Broadway, New York City.

W HAT can be done by Chapter work is shown in the celebration to be held in Syracuse, June 17th. Last winter a great many applications for membership came in from Syracuse to the headquarters of the Empire State Society, and most of them were signed by a Mr. Chas. W. Wood. He was unknown to headquarters, but his work was very much in evidence and he was rewarded by being elected vice-president. He came to New York City to interest the city members in a tablet that Syracuse wanted to erect. He was received cordially and returned filled with renewed enthusiasm to make the dedication an event in the history of Syracuse, which it no doubt will be,

#### COMPATRIOT:

On Tuesday, June 17, 1902, the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, a Tablet will be dedicated to the Soldiers and Sailors of Onondaga County, at Syracuse, N. Y., under the auspices of the Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R. Compatriots from all parts of the State are urged to take part in these exercises. (See programme.)

take part in these exercises. (See programme.)

A special sleeper will leave New York City, Monday evening, June 16th, via West Shore R.R., leaving foot of Franklin street at 9.20 P. M., foot of West Forty-second street at 9.30 P. M., arriving at Syracuse at 7.10 A. M., returning after the exercises on the 17th at 11.25 P. M., reaching New York City 7.40 A. M. Wednesday.

Those desiring to go by daylight can take Continental Limited, leaving foot of Franklin street at 2.25 P. M., foot of West Forty-second street at 2.45 P. M., reaching Syracuse at 10.15 P. M. Returning, leaves Syracuse at 8 A. M., reaching New York City at 3.30 P. M.

Round trip via West Shore R. R., good for 30 days, from New York to Syracuse and return, \$11.00.

Yours very truly, Louis H. Cornisii, Secretary.

Correspondence received by Chas. W. Wood, Sec. Syracuse Chapter, S. A R. From Prominent Compatriots.

> WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1902.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 26th extending to me a most kind invitation to participate in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet in honor of the Onondaga County Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution at Syracuse on the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th next, is received and I thank you heartily for it.

I have been deeply interested and pleased to learn that so splendid a tribute is to be paid to the memory of those sturdy patriots, and it would give me genuine pleasure to take part in the celebration. I greatly regret that it is not possible for me to do so.

I congratulate your Society upon this work, and send hest wishes that the exercises may be in every way completely successful.

Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. CHARLES W. Wood,
Secretary, Empire State Society,
Sons of the American Revolution,
Syracuse Chapter, Syracuse, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1902.

Chas. W. Wood, Esq., Secretary, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I congratulate most heartily, the patriotic people who have given of their time and means for the erection of the beautiful memorial tablet you are about to unveil commemorative of those soldiers and sailors of the Revolution whose valor and sacrifices made possible this great Republic of ours.

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The patriotic societies of our country are doing a noble work in restoring and preserving Revolutionary landmarks and in raising monuments of bronze and marble to tell new generations of their fathers' valor, where they fought, encamped and buried their dead. May we never forget what we owe to the creators and defenders of our

You have my heartiest greetings on an occasion at which I shall be present in patriotic spirit, though un-

fortunately absent in the flesh.

With best wishes for the personal welfare of each one of you, I remain, Yours very sincerely

NELSON A. MILES, Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE OF THE ADMIRAL, WASHINGTON, May 31, 1902. 1747 Rhode Island avenue.

Dear Sir:-I am in hearty accord with every movement calculated to do honor to the heroes of the early days of our country, and am particularly pleased that the Sailors of the Revolutionary period are included in your tribute. It is only in recent years that the world has begun to understand the important part which the Navy had in the struggle for independence-a share not now to be overestimated by any tongue or pen, and well worthy the tribute of marble which shall show to the generations to come our gratitude to those early fighters upon the sea. Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

MR. CHAS W. WOOD, SEC'Y. Sons of the American Revolution, Syracuse, N. Y.

> HOTEL RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1902.

My Dear Sir :- I regret that my engagements are such as to make it impossible for me to be with the Empire State Society on June 17th at the interesting ceremonies of that day, and though absent in the flesh, I shall be present in the Spirit of honor with my affectionate sympathy the Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution. I hope the day may be auspiciously good when you are honoring the glorious dead of this great war.

Very truly yours, W. S. Schley.

CHAS. W. WOOD, ESQ., Syracuse, N. Y.

> WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1902.

Mr. Charles W. Wood, Secretary, Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:-It is such work as yours that is the mainstay and hope of our great patriotic Society, and brings promise into every region that the fundamental principles of "Liberty with Law," which made the patriots of '76 immortal, will continue to be cherished by our fellow citizens with absolute devotion, and brings more than promise, indeed submits actual proof that the spirit with which the problems of this twentieth century is met can be relied upon as wholly true and American to the core-for the Sons are as the fathers were.

> You, true compatriots, thus I greet; Health and high fortune till we meet-Then all the best gifts of Heaven! Fraternally yours,
> J. C. Breckenridge.

Sons of the American Revolution,

May 31, 1902.

MR. CHARLES W. WOOD, Secretary, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-I am glad to see the awakening of our country to a recognition of the Revolutionary War in this system of memorials which are being inaugurated throughout the land, as this awakening causes the coming generations to look into the history of what produced the present conditions of National influence on the part of our country in the affairs of the world. In other words, the acts of our forefathers in the Revolutionary War have made it possible at this day to place the United States amongst "The Powers." The purity of the patriotic motives which influenced the men and women of Revolutionary days has descended to their children and their children's children, and our country is now reaping the fruits of the early seeds of patriotism which have grown and yielded many hundred fold.

Trusting that the ceremonies will be all that can be desired, and the patriotic impulse may be given to your city by this movement will be fruitful in the future to

the ultimate good of our country, I am,

Very respectfully, JOHN R. BROOKE, Major General.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 26, 1902.

HON. CHAS. W. WOOD,

Secretary Empire State Society, Sons of American Revolution,

Syracuse Chapter, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:-It will give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to be present at the exercises connected with the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet to Onondaga County Revolutionary Soldiers, Tuesday, June 17th next, if the exercises and duties connected with the graduation of the present First Class of Cadets and the close of the year course will permit, as I sincerely hope they will.

I am sure it will be an occasion which Compatriots of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolu-

tion will greatly enjoy.

I am, yours very sincerely, EDGAR S. DUDLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Professor of Law, etc.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NEW YORK, May 31, 1902.

Dear Sir:-I have your very kind letter inviting me to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet at Syracuse on June 17. I should be delighted to be present, but unfortunately for me I have an imperative engagement here at that time which will absolutely compel me to forego the pleasure of meeting my old friends of the S. A. R. on that occasion.

With more regret than I can express,

Yours very truly,

HORACE PORTER Digitized by Google

#### THE TABLET.

THE Memorial in bronze, which will be unveiled in Syracuse on June 17th next, is erected to perpetuate the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution who have lived in Onondaga County. The Memorial is the joint product of a long-continued and well-directed effort of the Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. While the idea was first conceived, and in its earliest stages received the most encouragement in the Daughters' Society, it perhaps can justly be stated that the erection of this Memorial Tablet should be considered as a consummation, creditable in equal measure to the patriotic sentiments which exist in both of these societies.

The idea of a suitable permanent recognition of the services and sacrifices of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution of Onondaga County was first earnestly promoted by Mrs. James Mead Belden, when she was State Regent in the National Society of the D. A. R. The subject was first effectively presented to the public at a joint meeting of these Chapters of the D. A. R. and S. A. R., held on the evening of December 6, 1900, in Syracuse, to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the death of George Washington. The writer organized that meeting and invited Mrs. Belden to make an address on some topic of allied interest. To the invitation she replied that she would regard the occasion as a most proper time to bring before the notice of the members of the Societies the idea of a suitable memorial-an idea which at that time had not taken any specific character. During the program, Mrs. Belden addressed the meeting upon this subject with a few well chosen words, which were delivered with admirable earnestness. Her address in effect aroused the minds of some of her listeners to a sense of the importance of a well-directed action toward the consummation of her suggestion. The earnest and patriotic character of her utterances on that occasion inspired a strong feeling throughout the audience, and as a result the sentiments which were so thoroughly promulgated during Mrs. Belden's administration have now become crystalized into a living memorial of enduring bronzea credit to her sincere interest in Society objects, and also to the Chapters which have been instrumental in executing the suggestion. Many other members of the Daughters' Society have earnestly worked for this object, but in the broadest sense the memorial must be considered as a living interpretation of the patriotic sentiments of the two Chapters. The success of the enterprise is due to the feeling of loyalty among the membership of these Societies to the objects for which these Societies were originally created, and not to individual personality.

The Tablet which is illustrated on the front page of this number of the Spirit of '76 requires no typographical description. It speaks for itself and for the artist who has conceived and modeled it. By many critics it is pronounced the finest and most artistic memorial which has ever been erected in Tablet form by any of the Revolu-

tionary Societies.

The work of raising funds for the purchase of the Memorial was taken up in the Daughters' Society several years ago. It was effectively started in the Daughters' Society by the giving of a Colonial Ball under the leadership of Mrs. Chas. Edward Crouse, who at that time was acting Regent of the Onondaga Chapter. The Syracuse Chapter of the S. A. R. co-operated in this enterprise, but its success was undeniably due to the executive ability and knowledge of social affairs possessed by the acting-Regent. It was the most successful social function of that season, and many now recall the event as the most brilliant social affair in the history of Syracuse. It was

financially successful and realized a large amount of money for the Tablet Fund in the Daughters' Society.

In September, 1900, Mr. James M. Belden was appointed by the Syracuse Chapter of the Sons to raise funds for a Memorial. November 6th following, the Syracuse Chapter appointed a regular Tablet Committee. William K. Pierce, Douglass N. Green and James M. Belden were named as this committee. On November 10th, the Onondaga Chapter of the Daughters appointed as their committee Mrs. Florince O. Donohue, Mrs. James M. Belden, Mrs. E. D. Dickinson and Mrs. Chas. E. Crouse. Because of illnesses and absences from the city for an indefinite time, re-appointments were made in both Societies, which finally delegated the work of executing this project permanently into the hands of these two committees. Representing the Daughters' Society-Mrs. Florince O. Donohue, Chairman; Mrs. E. D. Dickinson, Mrs. Chas. F. Crouse, Mrs. L. V. L. Lynch, ex-officio member, as Regent. Representing the Sons' Society— Ernest C. Moses, Chairman; Douglas N. Green, Charles W. Wood, James M. Belden, ex-officio.

Many designs were submitted to the joint committee by New York and local artists; but after six or eight months they were all rejected, for the committees were particularly desirous of obtaining a design outside of conventional architectural character. A fortunate incident finally brought the committees into acquaintance with Mr. Isadore Konti, of New York, a rising young sculptor who was born in Hungary and who had received commissions from the Austrian Government for sculptoral work in Italy. Mr. Konti submitted a design in plaster which so fully represented the object which the committees had in view that it was adopted without criticism or dissent. Mr. Konti was given carte blanche in every respect, and the result is a work of art which re-flects his own sentiments and ideals. It is an artistic interpretation of Mr. Konti's own individual feelings, and of his conception of the sentiments of patriotism, courage and of the psychic heroic motives which inspire men to endeavor and sacrifice for country. It should be said that while Mr. Konti is a Magyar by birth, he is an American by adoption. The sentiments wrought out by him in this everlasting bronze represent the feelings of his own heart towards the country of which, by this one artistic creation if by none other, he has proven his clear title to American sonship.

A Roll of Honor of parchment, on which is inscribed about 300 names of Soldiers and Sailors of Onondaga County, and handsomely framed, will be completed and hung on one of the corridor walls of the post office on the day of the unveiling.

#### THE UNVEILING.

The exercises will take place at four o'clock on the afternoon of June 17th, 1902, immediately in front of the Federal Building in Fayette street, in the City of Syracuse. The committees have been granted co-operation by the Government, County and City officials, and the occasion promises to be a most memorable one. The program contemplates speeches and short addresses in form of greetings from the President-Generals of the National and State Organization of the Societies of the Daughters and of the Sons of the American Revolution. The orator of the occasion will be Senator Horace White. The local military organizations, Grand Army Post and Sons of Veterans living in Syracuse will attend in body. The program contemplates patriotic singing by a chorus of school children. The real Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the centenarians of the County and representatives of prominent institutions of the City and County have been invited.

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A special train will leave New York City June 16th for the accommodation of members of the Empire State Society, arriving at Syracuse 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. A train will leave Syracuse after the reception Tuesday evening, landing passengers in New York about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The committee in charge have planned for the guests of the Sons' Society a tally-ho drive during the morning to the great Soda Ash plant of the Solvay Process Company, and to the fine residential portions of the city. At noon a luncheon will be served at the Hotel Yates, the headquarters of the Compatriot Averill. After dinner speeches will follow, with addresses by Hon. Edwin Warfield, President-General of the National Society, S. A. R., and by Hon. Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society. General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., and Hon. James R. Garfield, of Ohio, are likewise expected to speak.

The official headquarters of the Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R., and of their guests will be at the Hotel Yates, Com-

patriot C. E. Averill, proprietor.

The unveiling exercises will take place at four o'clock sharp, in front of the east column of the colonnade on the Fayette street side of the Government building. At six o'clock a dinner will be given by the Syracuse Chapter, S. A. R., to their guests and members at the Century Club on James street. At nine o'clock a reception will be given at the Colonial residence of Mrs. A. J. Woodworth, of the D. A. R., her son, Mr. Newell Woodworth, of the S. A. R., joining. This reception will be given in honor of the National and State officers of both Societies, and in honor of Mr. Konti, the designer of the Memorial Tablet, and, further, to the members of both Societies, with their husbands and wives.

E. C. Moses.

#### THE SYRACUSE CHAPTER, S. A. R.

THE Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, is six years old this summer. The Chapter owes its origin to the local Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. Reversing the order of the Garden of Eden, the Daughters came first, and after them the Sons.

It was at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, on Fayette Park, that the first step toward the formation of a local Chapter of Sons was taken. The time was April 19, 1896; the occasion was the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, under the auspices of the Onondaga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. McCarthy, a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin, was Regent.

The address for the occasion was given by Mr. Milton H. Northrup. In cheerful compliance with the request of the Regent, and others, who believed it was not good for the Daughters to be longer alone, the speaker, at the close of his address, announced that it was proposed to form in Syracuse a Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution, and to make the start that night.

Several gentlemen present promptly handed in their names for membership of the proposed Chapter. The secretary of the Empire State Society was communicated with, the necessary blanks obtained, one after another of the applicants accepted for membership, until the roll

contained the names of the requisite fifteen.

The fifteen joined in a formal petition for a Chapter, and on July 15, 1896, were rewarded with a document, bearing the Empire State Society's official seal, announcing that the petition had been granted and the Syracuse Chapter duly chartered. The Chapter dates, then, from July 15, 1896.

In the organization of the Chapter, which soon followed, Milton H. Northrup was elected President. The first secretary was Percy Franklin Emory, another lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin. Before the year was up the Chapter had grown to about thirty members. Regular meetings were held, at which interesting papers were read by members. Occasionally there were joint meetings with the Daughters, the latter freely opening their homes for the purpose.

Mr. Douglas N. Green succeeded Mr. Northrup as President of the Chapter, in an administration made noteworthy by the entertainments, he personally provided at ms home, and by an elaborate banquet on Washington's Birthday, given by him at the Syracuse Club. He was followed by Mr. William K. Pierce, who abundantly maintained the social features which distinguished the administration of his immediate predecessor. Several times President Pierce opened his elegant home on James street for receptions and anniversary entertainments.

The fourth and present incumbent of the President's chair is Mr. James Mead Belden, whose accomplished wife has been State Regent of the D. A. R. President Belden has likewise shown a deep interest in the affairs of the Chapter, although family bereavement and long absence abroad have prevented a more extensive personal interest in the Chapter. Under his administration, and mainly due to the untiring work and irresistible push of Secretary Charles Wells Wood, the membership of the Chapter has been increased from forty to more than one hundred members. The Syracuse Chapter holds to-day, we believe, the record as the largest Chapter of the Empire State Society, outside of the Metropolis.

A recent occasion of rare interest to the Chapter was the celebration of Washington's Birthday, closing in an elaborate banquet at the Century Club, at which Principal Wickes of the Syracuse High School was toast-master; and speeches appropriate to the day were made by the best oratorical talent the Chapter, or indeed the City, could

command

Not a few of the Revolutionary anniversaries have been appropriately and instructively observed by the Syracuse Chapter during its few years of existence among them the Battles of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Cowpens, Ticonderoga, etc. Recently the Chapter has been entertained by Compatriots Charles Wells Wood, William K. Pierce, Thomas Emory and Forbes Heermans.

No sketch of the history of the Syracuse Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution can be complete without a due record and proper acknowledgment of the splendid work, in the upbuilding of the Chapter, performed by its indefatigable secretary, Charles Wells Wood. The phenomenal growth of the Chapter to more than double its membership a few months ago, shows what one man can accomplish when inspired by an unquenchable enthusiasm and an irresistible determination. In very truth it may be said of him—"He's a Wonder!" It was a graceful, well-deserved mark of appreciation of Secretary Wood's valued services, which was recently shown by the Empire State Society, when it elected Mr. Wood as one of its Vice-Presidents,

To those who sneer at Patriotic Societies as accomplishing no good, the Tablet about to be placed in the wall of the U. S. Government Building in Syracuse is the best answer. The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have, after no little effort and at the expense of no little time, succeeded in rescuing hundreds of Revolutionary heroes from oblivion, and have engrossed their names in enduring parchment, where they will remain, generation after generation, a perpetual inspiration to ennobling patriotism.

Historian Syracuse Chapter, S

Historian S. A. R. Digitized by GOOGLE

#### - HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ONONDAGA CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE foundation of Onondaga Chapter, D. A. R., was laid in 1894 by a few patriotic women, in the home of Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, where several meetings were held during the year for consultation and to discuss the best methods of work to be undertaken. The name which it now bears was adopted, and Mrs.

McCarthy was chosen Regent.

The first regular meeting was held January 28, 1895, at the home of the Regent, but it was not until August of that year that Miss Isabella Forsyth, then State Regent of New York, met with the ladies at "Overlook," Mrs. McCarthy's summer home in Cazenovia, presented the new organization with its Charter, confirmed the appointment of Mrs. Mary Bache McCarthy as Regent, and Onondaga Chapter with its fourteen charter members was officially enrolled on the list of Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York.

Mrs. McCarthy held the office of Regent until November, 1899, discharging its duties to the general satisfaction of the Chapter, when having served the full time, allowed under the Constitution, she retired and the title of Honorary Regent was conferred upon her in recognition of her service as founder and organizer of the Chapter, and her judicious administration of the delicate duties of Regent during the formative period of its existence.

Our second Regent, and the first elected under our charter, was Mrs. Mary Truesdell Leavenworth, born in Onondaga County, and bearing a name familiar in State and County history. Mrs. Leavenworth served two terms, during which time our membership increased and much work was accomplished for our soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines. In the absence of Mrs. Leavenworth, during a part of her first term, the honors and duties of Regent were ably borne by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Alta Pease-Crouse.

The third and present Regent, Mrs. Louise Van Loon

Lynch, was elected in November, 1901.

The present membership is one hundred. The Chapter has had three Real Daughters, Mrs. Mary Ellis Hargin, our only native real Daughter, born at Onondaga Hill, September 8, 1812, youngest child of General John Ellis; Mrs. Mary Warner Hubbell, born in Vermont, but who lived the greater part of her life in Onondaga County, died September 1, 1898, at the ripe age of 98 years; Mrs. Jerusha Taylor Rockwell, daughter of one of Washington's Life Guards, born at Pine Plains, N. Y., August 6, 1824, died October 23, 1901, at whose grave in Marcellus the Chapter will next fall place a marker.

Although Onondaga Chapter in its local history, lacks many of the incentives to enthusiasm which some Chapters have, it has from the outset been alert and active in inspiring patriotic interest, and has always responded as its resources might permit, to calls for assistance in the

larger work of the National Society.

The Chapter awards annually two prizes of ten and five dollars respectively, to pupils in our public schools for the best and second best essays on American history, and an additional prize of twenty-five dollars was this year voted to be given the student in our University who shall write the best essay on our National history, to be read at the approaching Commencement exercises.

The "Ellsworth Lecture" on American history, prepared for our Polish and Italian citizens, and illustrated with lantern slides, was given under the auspices of Onondaga Chapter to the Italians of our city in their own language. One of their countrymen, Professor Spinello, of St. John's School, Manlius, acting as interpreter.

Fifty dollars was contributed to the Reubena Hyde Walworth monument at Saratoga; twenty-five dollars was sent to Nantucket, Mass., to go toward a memorial to mark the birthplace of Abiah Folger Franklin, mother of Benjamin Franklin, ancestor of our first Regent.

Fifty dollars were sent last January to Washington for the Continental Hall Fund, and ten dollars was voted

to the McKinley Memorial Fund.

Several large consignments of bedding, clothing, books and other comforts for our sick and wounded soldiers at the Philippines, were sent to the hospitals at Manila, where they were distributed by two of our Onondaga Daughters, Miss Mary Rust and her sister, Mrs. Rosamond Rust Lynch, wife of Dr. Charles Lynch, U. S. A., son of our honored Regent.

In 1898, when the war with Spain broke out, eighteen trained nurses were endorsed by the Chapter and sent to various army stations, among them being Clara Ward, a graduate from the Hospital for Women and Children, of this city. Miss Ward was assigned to duty in the Military Hospital at Fort Myer, Va., and given charge of a ward of typhoid patients and had the happiness of seeing many of her charges struggle back to health, but her own strength, so freely given for others, broke under the strain, and on October 28, 1898, only six weeks after entering upon her last service, she "surrendered her brave soul unto its Captain—Christ."

A brass tablet recording Clara Ward's heroic selfsacrifice, and bearing the insignia of the National Society, was placed by the Daughters in the hospital from which she was graduated, and a flag—the gift of Hiawatha Chapter, Children of the Revolution—hangs

draped above it.

We take pleasure in mentioning the lectures we have had on American History from Professor Mace and Professor Flick, of Syracuse University; Rev. Wm. Beauchamp, the widely known authority on Iriquois History and lore; Rev. Carl Schwartz; Mrs. Manross, missionary at the Onondaga Indian Reservation, and others.

Several brilliant social functions have been given by the Chapter, the reception at the home of Mrs. McCarthy to Mrs. Belden on becoming State Regent; the Bal Poudre, commemorative of Washington's birthday, when in Colonial costume the Sons and Daughters danced "Sir Roger de Coverly"; the Boston Tea Party and the exhibit of old china and silver at the home of Mrs. Wm. Kasson Pierce, our Vice-Regent; the reception given by Mrs. Mary Bertram Woodworth in her house filled with Colonial treasures; a merry gathering of Sons and Daughters at the home of Mrs. Franklin Pierce Denison. These are a few of the many happy gatherings in commemoration of good old Colony days.

Four of our Daughters have received promotion, deserved but unsought, to positions of honor and responsi-

bility in other organizations.

At the National Congress of the D. A. R. at Washington, in 1898, Mrs. Jessie Van Zile Belden, then our Vice-Regent and a Charter member, was elected State Regent of New York. She held the office two terms, discharging the duties with tact and ability, and on her retirement from the Regency, New York stood first in having the largest number of Chapters of any State in the Union.

Another Charter member, Miss Amanda Dows, was early appointed by the State Regent to organize and be-



come Regent of Owaghena Chapter at Cazenovia. Miss Mary Rust to the Regency of a Chapter in the Philippines, was another appointment of the State Regent. In 1900 Miss Blanche Skinner resigned from Onondaga Chapter to become Regent of the Chapter at Baldwinsville.

The meeting of May 28, 1900, is sadly memorable in the history of Onondaga County. On the morning there flashed over the wires from Paris, the startling message of the death, in the zenith of her beautiful womanhood, of Mrs. Florence Marlette Crouse, our first Registar and a Charter member.

In the past year we have to record the death of three of our Daughters, Mrs. Sarah Osgood Tracy, an honorary member of the Chapter, died December 24, 1901, full of years and honored throughout the community; on the same day Mrs. Isabella Stewart Holden, in the prime of life and usefulness, and in October last, our Real Daughter, Mrs. Rockwell, already mentioned.

At a meeting in October, 1899, Mrs. Belden, State Regent, repeated a recommendation she had made several months previous in an address before a joint meeting of S. A. R. and D. A. R., that a Tablet be placed on one of our public buildings in memory of three hundred soldiers buried in this vicinity, who fought in the Revolution. It was further recommended that the Sons be asked to join the Daughters in doing this work. A few months later the co-operation of the Sons was pledged, committees from both organizations were appointed to act jointly in procuring designs and specifications for such a memorial, and the beautiful bronze Tablet on our Government building, which will be unveiled on the 17th of this month, is the result of this combined action.

In coming years children's children, reading names upon the parchment roll, will be told of good Father Waldo, whose life covered the most stirring period of our country's history, who was prisoner in Old Rhinelander Sugar House, missionary to this new country of Central New York, Chaplain of the Lower House of Congress in the early years of our awful civil strife, and when 102 years of age, from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, invoked the favor of the God of Battles, over the remains of the brave General Edwin Vose Sumner, himself the veteran of many wars. They will be told of another centenarian, Conradt Bush, the Hessian mercenary, in the pay of our British foe, who deserted their ranks to cast in his lot with our just cause.

These names and others, will tell of heroes whose memory shall live forever.

> Frances P. Gifford, Historian Onondaga Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. James Mead Belden, daughter of Oscar E. Van Zile, of Troy, N. Y., whose new novel, "Antonia," was published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., of Boston, has been well fitted by education and culture for literary life, being a graduate of the Troy Female Seminary and of St. Agnes's School, Albany. Sne is a member of many societies for historical research and patriotic purposes, having served as State Regent of the National Society of Daughters of American Revolution in 1898 and 1899. She is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, Society of New England Women, Martha Washington Memorial Association, Society of American Authors and the Emma Willard Association. Her Revolutionary ancestors number five, three of them being New York State men. Mrs. Belden devotes considerable time

to literary work, contributing, from time to time, to

many of the American magazines. She published three books previous to "Antonia." She writes with grace, clearness and charm.

#### ISADORE KONTI.

M R. KONTI, who modelled the design from which the bronze casting of the Memorial was made, is a sculptor of great genius. He was born in or near Vienna in 1862, and began his studies in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at the age of fifteen. He there won a scholarship which enabled him to study two years in Italy, and on his return to Vienna, he executed a number of fine pieces of art for the ornamentation of public works in Vienna. He came to the United States in 1890 and went directly to Chicago, where he produced some sculptural work which soon gave him fame in the country of his adoption. After the great World's Fair he went to New York, where he has since been engaged in various decorative works for both public and private buildings.

Mr. Konti obtained notable success in the production of sculpture for the Pan-American Exposition. His work in the ornamentation of the Temple of Music was especially beautiful and worthy of comment and lasting praise. The architecture of the building was in a light and graceful style, and there was nothing in the architectural lines and designs which in any way suggested heaviness or severity. Mr. Konti produced four statuesque groups for this building, which were strikingly in keeping with the ideas which should be expressed in the ornamentation of such a structure. These groups were of a most elaborate character and were placed over the four entrances of the building. These four groups were made to represent the following typical features of mu-sic-namely: "Heroic Music," "Sacred Music," "Gay Music" and "Lyric Music." Each one of these groups was considered by intelligent critics to most beautifully typify the various sentimental aspects of music. The Temple of Music will ever be in a sense a monument to the genius of Mr. Konti, and it is regrettable that this monument cannot be a permanent one. The memory of the beauty of these works will, however, be long perpetuated by photographic representations and through the memory of those who beheld it.

Another piece of sculpture which Mr. Konti produced for the Pan-American Exposition is especially worthy of comment. It was a group displayed on the Eastern side of the Esplanade. Among the various groups by different sculptors portraying the struggle of man in his advancement from savagery and brutality to enlightenment and civilization is one by Mr. Konti entitled the "Despotic Age." It was a group of figures in which slaves are bending forward endeavoring to drag a heavy chariot in which is a female figure in the act of applying the lash to the unfortunates who are condemned to servitude. The despot is portrayed by the figure of a man with a ruthless and domineering expression utterly oblivious of and insensible to the sufferings of his fellow beings.

Mr. Konti also produced several very beautiful figures of children for the Pan-American.

Another piece of work which secured for Mr. Konti a well-earned reputation was the West Indies Group of the Dewey Arch erected in New York in 1899.

Mr. Konti's work in designing and modelling the Onondaga County Soldiers Memorial is considered by many to be the most beautiful and artistic memorial ever erected by the patriotic societies of America. It requires no description for the illustration appearing in the press describes it better than any words of type or pen.

E. C. Moses.

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#### AN AMERICAN.

W HO goes there? An American.

Brain and spirit and brawn and heart.

'Twas for him that the nations spared
Each, to the years, its noblest part,
Till from the Dutch, the Gaul and Celt,
Blossomed the soul of Roosevelt.

Student, trooper, and gentleman. Level lidded with times and kings. His the voice for a comrade's cheer; His the ear when the sabre rings. Hero shades of the old days melt In the quick pulse of Roosevelt.

Hand that's molded to hilt of sword; Heart that ever has laughed at fear; Type and pattern of civic pride; Wit and grace of the cavalier. All that his fathers prayed and felt Gleams in the glance of Roosevelt.

Who goes there? An American, Man to the core—as men should be! Let him pass through the lines alone, Type of the Sons of Liberty. Here where his father's fathers dwelt, Honor and faith for Roosevelt.

-Grace Duffie Boylan, in the Argonaut.

#### OUR ANTI-ANARCHIST MOVEMENT.

EDITOR OF SPIRIT OF 76:

It is generally known, I presume, that at our last Congress we resolved to take a new departure in Patriotic Endeavor. With your indulgence I would like to state the

purpose of the movement.

Many earnest men have begun to show an unwillingness to neglect their business responsibilities to enjoy post-prandial oratory, however excellent, or to discuss political platitudes, however indisputablbe, so long as they feel that they are not furthering any practical purpose. To give expression to this idea, the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and after due consideration unanimously adopted.

Whereas, One of the principal objects of this Society is to inculcate the spirit of American patriotism among the people;

And whereas, Many thousands of foreigners, aliens in language and purpose, come to our land every year, whose education in the spirit of American institutions is of the highest importance, and

Whereas, Work of this nature is in full accord with

the purposes of this organization; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President-General at his early convenience to consider some practical means by which the foreign element and others in our country, particularly those who have formed associations which seem to be inimical to our institutions, may be informed concerning distinctly American principles in order that they may become patriotic citizens of the land of their adoption.

The President-General appointed the following named gentlemen upon the Committee: Gov. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; Hon. Jas. Denton Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Mass.; Judge Morris W. Beardsley, of Conn., and your subscriber, as the mover of the resolutions.

The Committee has not met, but from correspondence I think I may venture to say that there seems to be a concensus of opinion as to our leading purpose. As I understand it, it is that our first move should be to have simple instructive tracts translated into various languages and placed in the hands of all who seem to be in danger of being contaminated with anarchistic principles.

I have received a number of suggestions as to how we should dispose of this kind of literature after we shall have secured it. One suggestion is that it should be placed in the hands of immigrants as soon as they land on our shores. Another method proposed by an avowed Socialist, himself a foreigner, is that it should be given to immigrants on ship-board on their way over, as he says that the first impressions are always the strongest. Another suggestion is that essays of a discreetly argumentative character should be published in anarchistic papers, printed in foreign languages, in this country. I am assured that they will be printed even if unfavorably criticised.

Others advise to distribute them through benevolent workers in the settlements. Through such agencies as the Hull House, in Chicago, and the Salvation Army in various localities.

But before formulating any plan of action we need information, and this, it would seem, can be best obtained by our State societies in certain localities where men of anarchistic proclivities are known to be most numerous. It is important to know of what nationality the anarchistic element in a given locality is made up. Whether it is simple, theoretical, as among the Karl Marx Socialists, or avowedly aggressive, as among the followers of Bakunin, or whether without any pretended theory of justification, as found in the criminal class.

It is important also for us to know whether in certain places we will have to deal with Christian or Atheistic anarchists. We should also know, approximately, their number, employment, degree of ignorance, and poverty. The Committee will, of course, have to ascertain these facts, and will probably appeal to all compatriots for information and suggestions.

After this essential data is collected the harder task will remain of having papers written and translated, and such oral addresses made as will further our purpose. When Huxley wished to illustrate the co-relation of forces he wrote the "History of a Candle." It will be just such plain, untechnical statements that they will need.

In addressing these instructions and appeals, the important thing will be to ascertain what the anarchists think of us. What misconceptions they have formed as to American principles, what moral perversions they have suffered in life-long poverty and from inherited traditions of oppression.

It is apparent, of course, that the object of this experiment is to make certain foreign elements of our population a source of strength and not of danger to our institutions. Some say we will fail. "If we screw our courage to the sticking point we will not fail." But if we should fail, will we not at least have performed a patriotic duty? If failure is inevitable,

"Then night and chaos, Ancestors of Nature, will hold eternal Anarchy."

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.



#### AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:-At the last meeting of the Society, held on May 20th, the President was directed to appoint a new Flag Committee, and the following are such committee as appointed by him:

Theodore Roosevelt, Ira Bliss Stewart, Arthur F. Staniford, David McN. K. Stauffer, Maj. Wm. H. Corbusier, Louis H. Cornish, Henry K. Bush-Brown,

Colonel Ralph E. Prime, Chairman, sevelt, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, wart, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Walter S. Carter, Theodore Fitch, Judge Hiram R. Steele, Theodore Gilman, Sr., Trueman G. Avery. Yours very truly, LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Secretary.

The first patriotic meeting of the Adirondack Chapter, S. A. R., was held at the Court House in the Village of Sandy Hill, on the 10th day of May, 1902, the day being the anniversary of the Capture of Ticonderoga by Ethen Allen.

Addresses were delivered of a patriotic and historic nature, by Robert O. Bascom, the President of the Chapter, who spoke principally upon the details of Allen's expedition. Mr. Fred McNaughton read a roster of the men engaged in Allen's expedition; Mr. A. R. Wing read a statement of the results obtained, and Dr. W. B. Melick read anecdotes of Ethen Allen, Mr. Robert R. Law, of Cambridge, delivered an address upon the Patriotic Societies of America.

The Adirondack Chapter was chartered on the 7th of March.

the Patriotic Societies of America.

The Adirondack Chapter was chartered on the 7th of March, by the Empire State Society. The Chapter members were Robert O. Bascom, lawyer; Ashael R. Wing, bank cashier; Joseph E. King, D. D., Ph.D., Principal of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; Fred McNaughton, Manufacturer; George P. Barnard, Merchant, and Dr. W. B. Melick, all of Fort Edward; ex-Senator John H. Derby, Manufacturer; Charles R. Paris, County Judge of Washington County; W. L. Sawyer, lawyer; Rev. Charles D. Kellogg and A. S. Derby, lawyer, of Sandy Hill. A. D. Bartholomew, lawyer, and Willis G. C. Wood, merchant, of Whitehall, Robert R. Law, Supreme Court Stenographer; C. E. Tingue and Rev. Calbraith D. Perry, of Cambridge, and Mark L. Sheldon, bank cashier; ex-Assemblyman Charles W. Larmon, and James Gibson, Jr., lawyer, of Salem, N. Y.

### COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED BY E. H. HALL FROM GENERAL PORTER, DATED MAY 25TH, 1902.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25th.

Dear Sir:-I have been talking repeatedly with Count Rochambeau about your reception tendered him. He has tried to find some way of accepting, but now has to alandon it. He is in a delicate position. The chiefs of the Commission appointed by the French Government make all the arrangements and so on, to preserve perfect harmony. Rochambeau and Lafayette conto preserve perfect harmony. Rochambrau and Lalayette conform to all engagements thus made. Wednesday and all days before they leave are so fully occupied that they are already well worn out and trying to snatch a few hours of repose. I have talked a great deal with the Count about the Society, and he is greatly disappointed at the thought of not meeting the Empire State members. I telegraphed you this to-day, the earliest moment at which a final decision could be made. The Count ran in for fifteen minutes from the French embassy re-ception to a meeting of the S. A. R. last night and received a rousing welcome.

Yours truly, HORACE PORTER.

#### COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.

E. H. Hall, Tribune Building, New York, Cannot accept. Chiefs of Mission have made other engagements for him. PORTER.

#### ILLINOIS SOCIETY, S. A. R.

The Committee on Entertainment has arranged for a meeting that will prove of peculiar interest to every member of our Society, and trust their efforts to entertain members may be rewarded by a large attendance on this National Memorial

- 3 Reveille—Drum, . . . Principal Musician, Edward A. Griffin,
  First Infantry, I. N. G.
  4 Routine Calls—Bugle, Chief Trumpeter, George D. Ihling.
- First Infantry, I. N. G. Commander Lucian Young,
- 5 Address-Our Patriot Dead, 5 Address—Our Light-House Inspector, 9th District.
  U. S. N. Light-House Inspector, 9th District.
  6 The Firing Line in Action—Drum....... Edward A. Griffin
  7 Address—American Valor........ Captain J. W. White,
  Of Mosby's Rangers, C. S. A., 186t
  Utiling and Griffin
- If you have a friend who is eligible to membership in our Society, bring him to this meeting.

Refreshments, eigars, etc., will be provided.

As one of the chief purposes of this Society is to foster patriotism, you are urged to attend this meeting, that your waning or dormant patriotismm as be stirred and revived, and its influence felt. There is much room for patriotic work in the great City of Chicago, particularly among our newly adopted citizens and their children, who must be assimilated-started aright in their adopted country.

B. T. VAN ALEN, O. H. BARDWELL, P. F. MUNGER,

Entertainment Committee 1902.

The May number of The Patriotic Review cannot fail to please all members of the various patriotic organizations—as it gives reports of the annual meetings of most of them—notably the S. A. R., D. A. R., and W. O. F. W. It also contains a suitable Memorial Day article on "Our Honored Dead," and sketch of General Stark and Jefferson Davis. The halftones are excep-tionally fine, one being a very recent portrait of Mary A. Liver-more. M. H. Brazier & Co., Publishers, Trinity Court, Boston,

KLOCK .- Anna G. Klock (maiden name). She married her cousin, Jacob I. Klock. She was born 1752, and married about Whose daughter was she? Give her father's full name and her mother's name

Give Johannis Klock's father's name. He married Margaret

Was Colonel Jacob Klock, who commanded the Second Battalion, Tryon Co., N. Y. Militia, a son of Henry Klock, who came to the Mohawk Valley in 1708-10? This Henry was born 1088

to the Mohawk Valley in 1708-10? This Henry was born lose --died 1700; was he known as "Hans Heinrich?"

WALRATH.—Was the given name of the husband of one Lawry Klock-Halrath, Jacob A.? When and where was Laury Klock Walrath born? Whose daughter was she? Jacob A., whose son was he—when and where was he born?

G. E. WALRATH, YOUNG,

Adams, N. Y.

The fourth General Court, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1902. All the old officers were re-elected.

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

\*PHILIP FRENEAU.—The poet of the Revolution. A History of His Life and Times. By Mary S. Austin. Edited by Helen Kearney Vreeland, great-granddaughter of the poet. Pp. 278. 8vo. cloth. New York: A. Wessels Com-

pany. 1901. \$250. This history of the life and times of Philip Freneau, the poet

of the Revolution, is the first complete memoir of Freneau. Philip Freneau was born in Frankfort Street, New York City, Philip Freneau was born in Frankforf Street, New York City, January 2, 1752. The family was of French Huguenot descend. In his Sophomore year at Princeton he composed and had printed "The Political History of the Prophet Jonah," which obtained for him immediate recognition of his genius. He was graduated from Princeton in 1771. Philip Freneau held a unique position in the political and literary affairs of our coun-His career on land and sea was a most adventurous one, try. His career on land and sea was a most adventurous one, and many of the details have only escaped oblivion through the author's access to family papers. She was assisted in her work by Helen Kearney Vreeland, a great-granddaughter of Frencau. The book is well written and full of interest to the lovers of Colonial life. It is dedicated to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The book is handsomely printed and contains a photogravure portrait of Philip Frencau.





ANTHONY LAMB.



GEORGE J. SAGER.



ERNEST C. MOSES, Clearman Memorial Committee.





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Third Vice-President Empire State Society, S. A. R.



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PRESIDENTS OF SYRACUSE CHAPTER, S. A. BOS C



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#### SYRACUSE OF TO-DAY.

#### The "Gate City" of Conventions.

First acquired its name over one hundred years ago. Established as a mission 1653. It became a pioneer settlement in 1788.

Syracuse was incorporated as a village, April 13th, 1825.

It began its existence as a city with 20,000 inhabitants.

#### A FEW FACTS ABOUT SYRACUSE.

Population in 1825, 2,000. 1902, 125,000.

Reality assessment (rate 17 per cent.) \$75,000,000.

Banks Capital, 1902, \$15,000,000.

Deposits, \$40,000,000.

Cash on hand, \$4,000,000.

About \$15,000,000 in Trust Companies and Building and Loan Associations.

300 Wholesale houses, doing a business of over \$250,000,000 annually.

Retail business, \$100,000,000.

1,500 traveling salesmen "on the road."

650 Manufactories, employing a capital of \$30,000,000.

Third largest city in the state.

7 lines of Railroad.

66 miles of electric street railway, carrying in 1902, 17,000,000 people.

75 miles of streets paved.

Syracuse's magnificent water supply, 21,000,000 gallons daily.

Fire Department unsurpassed; 137 men, costing \$11,237 per year.

Lowest rate of Fire Insurance.

City lighted by electricity.

100 Churches and missions.

Public and private schools, our pride: 20,000 children attend.

Extra inducements offered Manufacturers.

A magnificent new Federal Building being planned.

Numerous buildings being erected in every direction.

Police Department, one of the finest; 135 men on the force. Salaries per year \$10,675.

#### CLIMATE.

Syracuse is especially favored as to centrality, altitude and temperature.

An average temperature of 4 degrees in winter and 80 degrees in summer.

It has a climate that is unsurpassed.



### Salt Springs National Bank.

CAPITAL, - - - \$200,000.00 SURPLUS, - - 85,000.00

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Charles Listman, E. K. Butler, J. M. Mertens

### Merchants' National Bank,

South Salina St., cor. Washington. (Over Western Union Telegraph Office.)

Organized 1850

CAPITAL, SURPLUS. \$180,000,00

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Thomas Merriam, H. W. Plumb,
William G. Tracy, Thomas Ryan

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\$100,000.00

SURPLUS.

90,000,00

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W. D. Dunning, G. L. Bonta

### American Exchange National Bank.

CAPITAL, - - - \$200,000.00 SURPLUS. - - - 40,000.00

MANNING C. PALMER, President SALEM HYDE, Vice-President GRAHAM K. BETTS, Cashier Directors:

M. C. Palmer, Salem Hyde, Theodore E. Hancock, Herman Bartels, Charles E. Crouse, E. C. Hall, A. W. Palmer, George J. Sager, Jerome L. Cheney, Charles M. Crouse, D. Henry Gowing

### First National Bank.

Organized in 1863.

CAPITAL, - - \$250,000,00 SURPLUS. - - 250,000.00

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E. B. Judson, Jr., Vice-President

F. W. BAKER, Second Vice-President

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SURPLUS.

\$40,000.00

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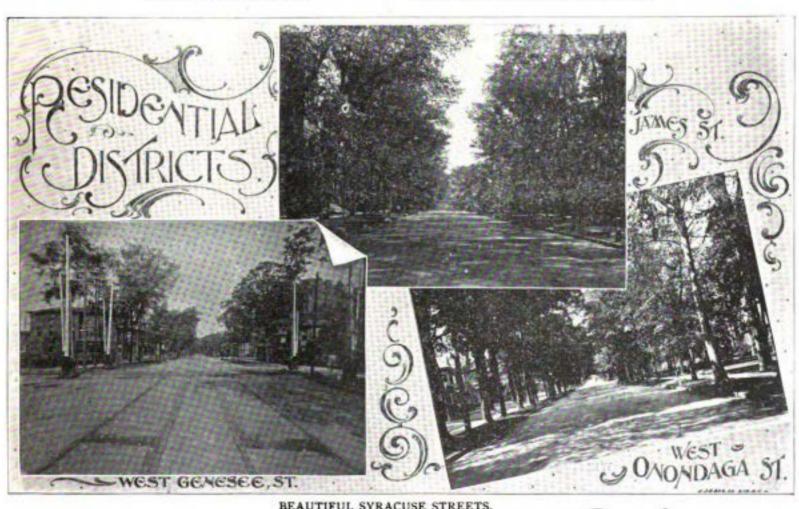


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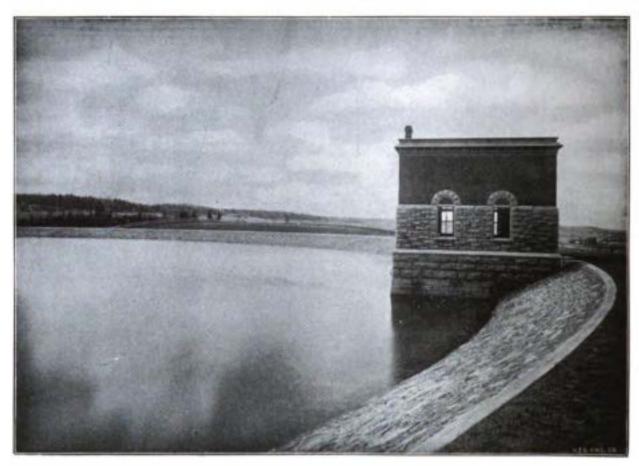


COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

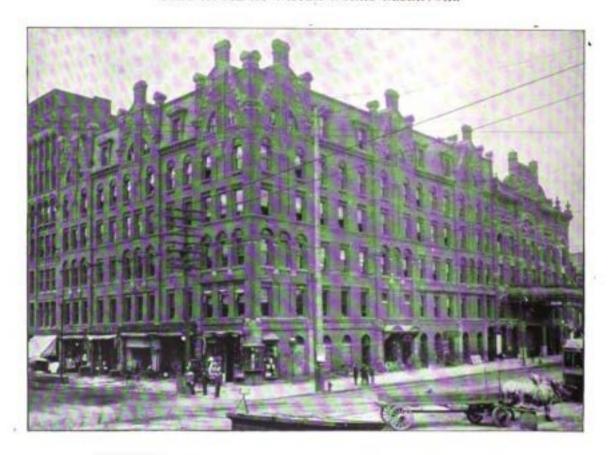
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STATEMENT OF THE ONONDAGA COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, JANUARY 1, 1902.

#### RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages	\$9,227,943,13
United States Bonds	1.584,000.00
Bonds of the State of New Yor	
Bonds of Cities and Counties of the State of New York	3,339,005 45
Bonds of Towns and Villages	olooolooo do
of the State of New York, .	115,313.88
Bonds of the State of Massa-	
chusetts	411.640.00
City of Boston Bonds	1.384,537.24
City of Newark, N. J. Bonds	485,500.00
Railroad Mortgage Bonds	274,688.00
Banking House	
Other Real Estate	184,000,00
Cash in Banks and Trust	
Companies	1,492,500,90
Cash on Hand	136,892.60
Accrued Interest, Etc	234, 196.09
1	19.874.453 29

#### LIABILITIES,

nac reposition training	a solunel annum
Net Surplus	\$1,566,002.03
Open Accounts, January 1.	
Average to each Account.	

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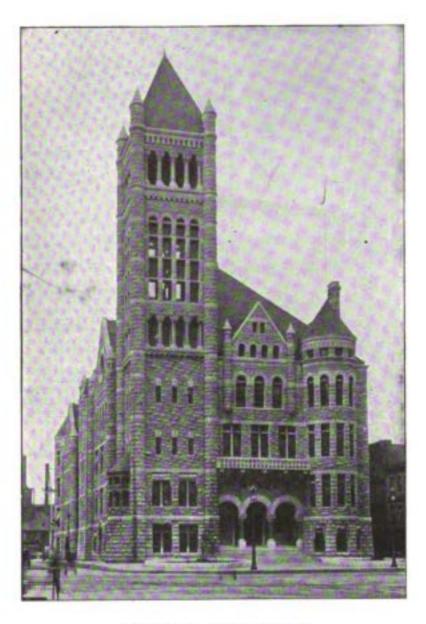
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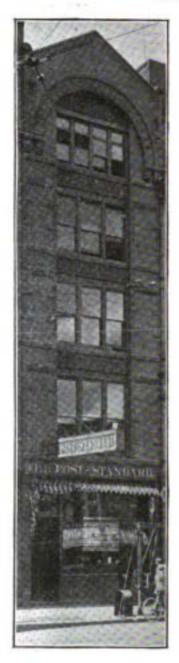


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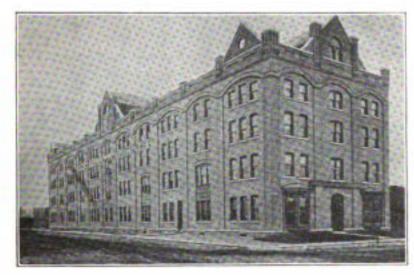
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ASSETS, \$11,833,835.00

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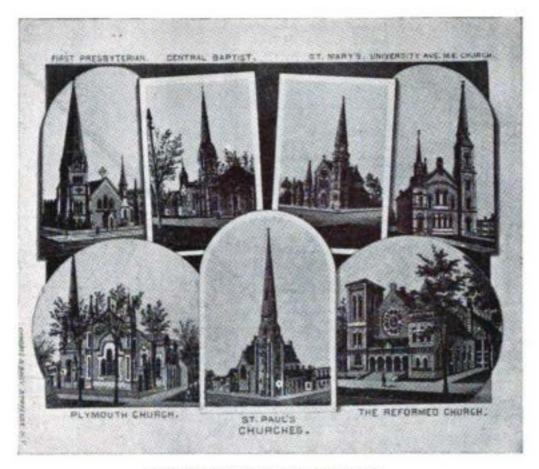
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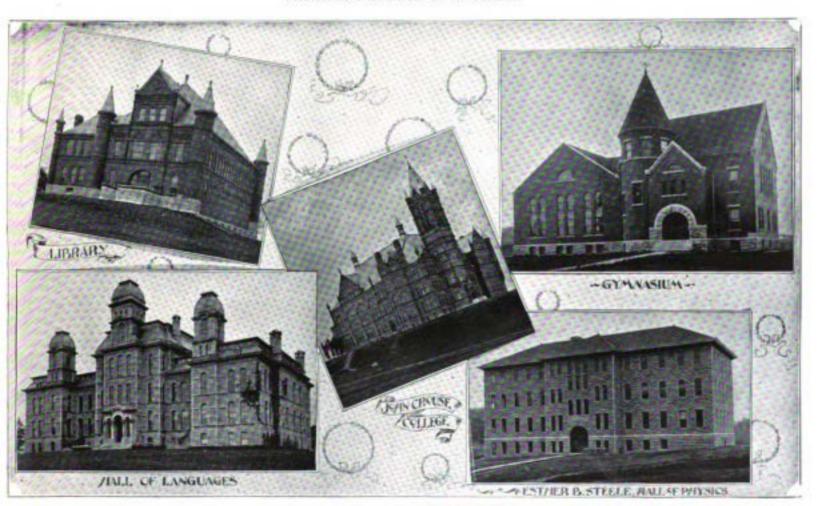


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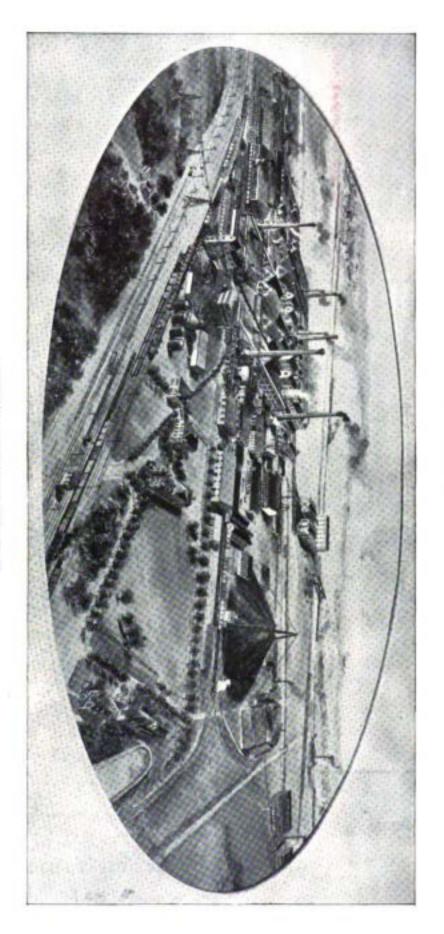


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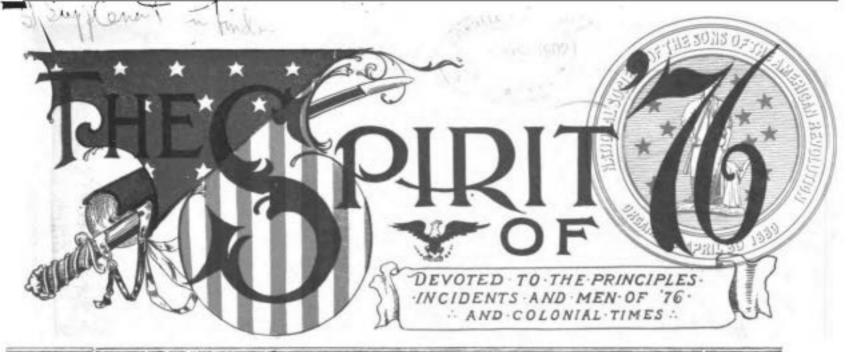
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WORKS AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.



Vol. VIII. No. 10

Published Monthly by The Spirit of 'y6 age Broadway, cor, Park Place.

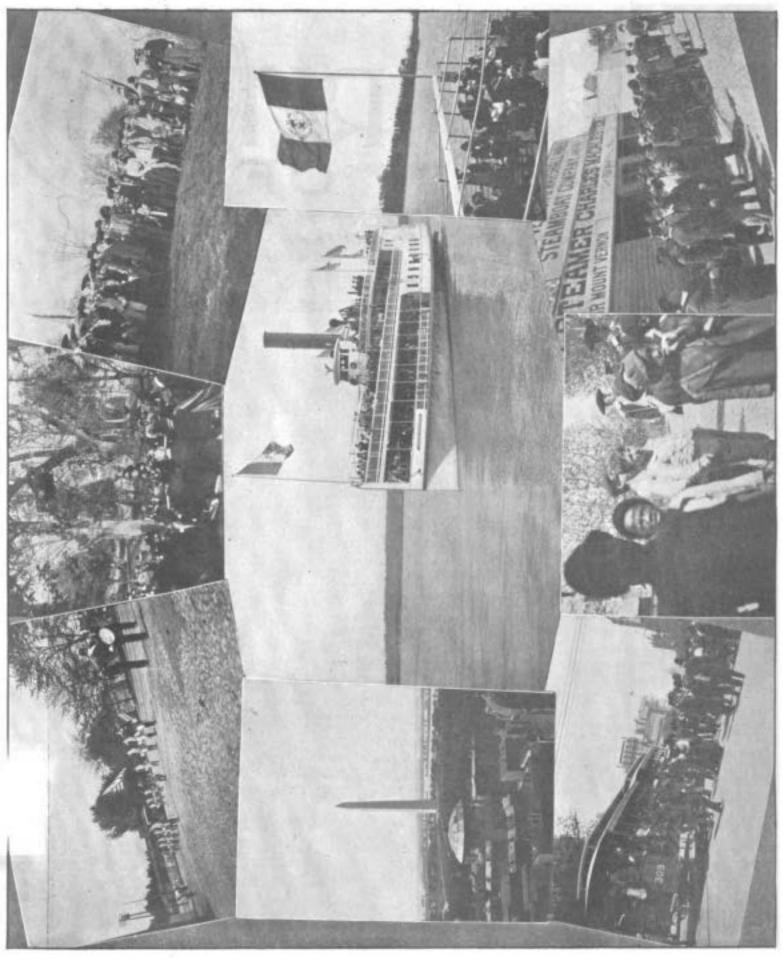
JUNE, 1902.

Entered at N. V. Post Office as Per Copy, 10 Cents. Second Class Matter, Sept., 1894.



DELEGATES AND FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AT MOUNT VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

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AT ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR OR TEN CENTS A COPY.

OMPATROITS! What we want are members!

We are not gaining numbers as we should.

There are a million eligible men in this country, and we should not be satisfied until we have at least one-tenth of them enrolled as Sons of the American Revolution.

We often hear the remark that you should join the right society. We know there should be but one society of descendants of Revolutionary sires, and the one that has no one on its rolls but lineal descendants is the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

COMMERCIALISM and patriotism combined can accomplish what neither can do alone.

The May issue of The Spirit of '76 gave a great deal of space to the Syracuse Chapter, because it could afford to, as the business men of that city advertised extensively for the good of the cause. This did not cost the Society a cent, and the Chapter reaped the benefit. We can do likewise with other chapters or societies when they want a lift, and that is one of the reasons of our being alive to-day.

This issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an attractive and interesting one to the members of the S.A. R., and if you are one it may strike you as being worth your while to send a dollar to the publisher for a year's subscription.

The pilgrimage to Saratoga Springs on the anniversary of the Battle of Bemis' Heights, September 19, is progressing. A chapter of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., is being formed, and in conjunction with the D. A. R. Chapter a pleasant time may be expected.

Mr. George A. Farnham, proprietor of the American Adelphi Hotel, is one of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and an enthusiast in the work of the order, and any of our compatriots who go to Saratoga will find a cordial welcome from him on making known the fact that they are an S. A. R.

James M. Brush, "Huntington's First Citizen," who died recently on Long Island, was born at Bath-on-the-Hudson, November 20, 1845. He was one of twelve children. On his father's side he was descended from Richard Brush, who came from England in 1672.

Mr. Brush was eligible through his great-grandfather, Jesse Brush, to membership in the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and at his burial that Society was represented by Compatroit W. W. J. Warren.

W ITH all the wealth of material printed in this number of our paper, let not the reader over-look the page that discusses the New Patriotism. It is, in a sense, an epitome of all the rest, for it provides a way to give a practical expression to abstract sentiment. In fact, the page is bristling with practical suggestions.

Mr. Theodore F. Seward, the editor of the page, is well known for his devotion to the cause of unity. He founded the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, which prepared the way for the efforts that are now being made for church federation. Now he proposes a "Golden Rule Federation of the World," and shows how we can begin to work at once for the gradual realization of that ideal. First give a stronger emphasis to the Golden Rule in the home life. Then emphasize the principles in the school. To facilitate this, Mrs. Seward has prepared a very interesting platform exercise or entertainment for Golden Rule Day, or any other time. Also begin at once to affiliate all existing societies and clubs through the Golden Rule Federation as a common center.

This is surely a practical program in which every right-minded man and woman can take a part. We propose to continue the department of the New Patriotism every month under Mr. Seward's direction, and ask friends to help us with practical suggestions, or at least by expressing their interest in some way. Look over the list of memberships and select one of them. We want to get the thought of the New Patriotism of the Golden Rule into the minds of America's seventy millions, and will do it as fast as money is provided through the extension of Honorary Memberships.

Messrs. Annin & Co. have in stock miniature silk standards of the Sons of the American Revolution, Founders and Patriots and Society of Colonial Wars. They are very attractive for household decorations and also for banquet souvenirs. The Chapter Banner of the Empire State Society was made by this firm and is an elegant piece of work. Mr. Ames, of the firm, is chairman of the Empire State Entertainment Committee, and can fill an order, no matter how large, in the shortest time possible. The contract for the flags of the International Exposition of Decorative Art at Turin, Italy, has been secured by Annin & Co.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers, Friday, May 2, 1902, the following members were elected to serve as members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

President-General Edwin Warfield, Harold G. Underwood, Morris K. Beardsley, W. W. J. Warren, Hon. Franklin Murphy, General Francis H. Appleton, General Joseph C. Breckenridge, Judge Hancock.

Secretary-General Haskins was appointed ex-officio Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Any member of the Sons of the American Revolution may obtain a copy of this Paper by applying to the office of the Spirit of '76.

#### THE S. A. R. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, met at Washington, D. C., April 30 and May 1 and 2 and was largely attended by an enthusiastic body of Americans of the old stock.

The Sons of the District of Columbia did themselves proud by the magnificent entertainment given their guests, who fully appreciated their efforts.

The weather bureau had been subsidized and brought forth some of its rarest products with a lavish hand.

All departments of the greatest of governments vied with each other to do honor to the cream of American citizenship, which had assembled from all parts of the Continent to awaken interest in the patriotism taught by their sires and for the purpose of instilling into the sordid mind of the present generation some of the sturdy precepts of the makers of this country.

The headquarters were in the New Willard, which is a modern structure with more than modern prices. Rooms that had been spoken for a month previous to the Congress were not reserved, and in several instances extortionate prices were asked by the management for rooms. For instance, \$8 a night for lodging only was charged for two in a room, with the result that the occupants went elsewhere. A delegate from Kentucky who had secured, as he supposed, a room for \$5 per night, was told that he could have one for \$8. Numerous complaints were made of this kind, but as the hotel management could get what they asked or the members could get out, most of them had to submit. The illustration of the hotel herewith shows a handsome structure, but to get the proper perspective you needs must stand on your head.



TURNED DOWN.

The seeing Washington by trolley was an interesting outing, and the trip to Arlington an enjoyable and instructive one.

The reception and dance at the hotel was well attended, but the trip down the Potomac river to Mount Vernon capped the climax. A steamer was taken to the home of Washington, on the bow of which floated the standard of the society.

Arriving at Mount Vernon, a great oration by the greatest of Virginia's orators, the Hon. John Goode, was delivered at the tomb of the Father of His Country, after which an eloquent address by Mrs. Donald McLean, the Demosthenes of the D. A. R., was listened to by the assembled sons.

A brief survey of the home of Washington and then away to Marshall Hall opposite, where a planked shad dinner was on the program, but as dinners had been ordered for 350 and 700 put in an appearance, Squier was heard to say that what he got of the shad was a narrative (i. e., a tail).

But they did the best they could under the circumstances, and the outing was a delightful one, and memories of it will linger in the minds of the participants for many years to come.

The grand finale, however, was reserved for the banquet, which was probably the most notable one ever given in this country. Over seven hundred descendants of Americans whose ancestors fought for the freedom of these United States sat down to a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

The toastmaster, David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, had around him the greatest of Americans, who came at his bidding to do honor to our society, and they felt the enthusiasm of their audience and spoke in no uncertain words the thoughts their environment produced.

The President of the United States, Compatriot Theodore Roosevelt, gave a heart-to-heart talk without fear or favor. Compatriot Senator Marcus Hanna talked in a business way to his Society's sons. Senator Lodge, who knows when he is appreciated, was at his best, and remarks by Walter Seth Logan, Edwin Warfield and John Goode made an array of talent in the talking line that it is seldom the fortune of a man to listen to in one evening.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation by Judge John Whitehead to Walter Seth Logan, whose generosity made possible the National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution, No. 1 by the publisher.

The case is made from wood taken from the Morris house, Washington's headquarters in New York, which was built in 1758, and in which lived Mary Phillips as the wife of Col. Roger Morris. It was afterwards known as the Jumel mansion, that Mr. Logan had so much to do with settling the estate. The top is made from a beam of Fraunces tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his generals and where in the long room the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized.

The body of the box is of Connecticut oak, representing the sturdy manhood of our compatriot, and the Logan coat-of-arms which emblazons the top is particularly appropriate to his character. The chief is of pure gold; on its base, a large heart, which those who know him feel sure he has.





ALBERT J. SQUIER,

#### THE WARD M'ALLISTER OF THE S. A. R.

NE of the most urgent needs of our annual congresses is a general committee to act with the local committee in the reception of guests. To head this committee it needs a genial man who will make himself known to the stranger delegate when he arrives.

There is a man in the Empire State Society who can fill this position to perfection. He knows "who is who," or if he doesn't he finds out and makes it pleasant for the lonesome one. He is an indefatigable worker and has the congress-attending habit so thoroughly impregnated in his system that it is feared he will never get over it.

As a chaperon to the ladies he is a grand success. His manly beauty and courtly manners, so deftly combined with his almost painful diffidence mark him to be the beau ideal for the position of the Ward McAllister of the S. A. R.

#### DINNER GIVEN TO HORACE PORTER,

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE AND EX-PRESIDENT GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY S. A. R., BY WALTER SETH LOGAN.

Walter Seth Logan, President of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., gave a reception and banquet to General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, at the National Arts Club, Thursday evening, June 19th. The banquet was served in the large exhibition room, which was elaborately decorated with silk American and French flags; wreaths of green were festooned about the room and the table was profusely strewn with American beauty and fleur-de-lisle, typifying America and France. M. Marcel Poulard, steward of the Arts Club, who was chef at the White House under President Harrison, was given carte blanche to do his best and he did.

Mr. Logan gave the dinner in consideration of the fact that the chief guest was president of the French Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and also ex-president general of the national society of the order. The dinner was served by M. Marcel Polouard, chef at the White House under President Harrison, who, when steward for Lord Sackville West, mailed the famous letter which caused the British minister's recall.

A portrait of General Porter was a feature of the decoration, It was framed with oak leaves. Above were American Beauty roses, and below the French fleur de lis.

The following menu was served:

#### DINNER

THE HON. HORACE PORTER

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France

at the

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB Thursday, June 19th, 1902

Hors d'oeuvre Céleri Olives Radis Amandes Salées "Avant la Bataille" Cocktail Club des Arts

Caviar sur canapé aux arts décoratifs

Consommé à l'Alaska Mousse de Homard à la Rochambeau

Concombres Poulet sauté à la l'Afayette Délicatesse de Jambon

au petit Caporal Sorbet au petit Tambour Filet de Boeuf piqué à la bayonnette Petits Poies à la Française Pommes de terre Etoile Polaire Salade aux pointes d'Aspérges Glaces de la Révolution

> Fromages assorties Café de la Victoire

Besides General Porter, there were present as guesta of Mr. Logan, Richard T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. John Winfield Scott, William E. Curtis, Mr. James de la Montanye, Albert J. Squier, Mr. and Miss Kelly, Dr. Vincent Munier, Major and Mrs. Corbusier, Mrs. W. W. Bliven, James L. McKeever, Charles W. Wight and Miss Wight, General E. S. Greely, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll C. Rawlins, Charles W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hall, Charles R. Lamb, Colonel Edgar S. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lamb, John Elderkin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Kelley, Miss May Stratton, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, John P. Kelley, John DeWitt Warner, Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bush-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marble, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Teunis Huntting, John S. Clark, Theodore Fitch and Miss Fitch, H. H. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Walter McLean, Wade Besides General Porter, there were present as guests of Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Walter McLean, Wade Chance, Consul General Bruwaert and Mme. Bruwaert, Professor Adolph Cohn, of Columbia University, and General and Mrs. Horatio C. King, Edwin L. Allen and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Walter J. Sears, Mr. Hollister Logan, Miss Logan, Miss Myra B. Martin, Mr. Edward T. Howard, Mrs. Woodruff Leaming, Col. Ralph E. Prime, Mr. R. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payson Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. de Kay, Mr. W. W. Bliven, Louis Annin Ames, Irving Allen, Chas.

Waldo Haskins.
"We have," said Mr. Logan, in introducing General Porter, many eloquent, able and distinguished men in the United States, but I doubt if there is one who has bound himself so closely to the hearts of the American people as has General There is no more distinctive American that he upon the face of the earth, and we are here to-night to honor a man who is worthy of all honor."

"You have been doing great things here at home since I have been away," said General Porter. "Becoming a world power and taking in colonies, but the greatest of all colonies is the American colony in Paris. It was there that an American woman laid down the dictum for all good families. She said: 'I never do anything unless my husband wants me to—and then not unless I feel like it.' In speaking of the recent mission to this country, President Loubet said to me: 'We have sent a mission to the coronation in England, a mission to Spain and another to Russia our ally but I want that to American another to Russia, our ally, but I want that to America to be second to none."

Among the other speakers were Consul General Bruwaert and General Horatio C. King.



1417 G street, Washington, D. C. July 5, 1902.

Hon. Walter S. Logan, President New York Society, Sons of American Revolution:

Dear Sir and Compatriot-At the late session of the National Congress, Sons of the American Revolution, the following preamble and resolution received a unanimous endorse-

"Whereas, The Stars and Stripes Monument in the Church know as Holy Trinity of the Minories, London, England, bears the Washington arms-the eagle and the stars and stripesand the five-pointed stars and red stripes are presumed to have suggested the design for the American Flag;
"Whereas, This monument marks the burial place of Eliza-

beth Washington, of the family from which George Washing-

ton directly descended;

"Whereas, The maintenance of this monument is of deep interest to the Sons of the American Revolution, and it should

be most carefully safeguarded; and,

Whereas, Reverend James F. Marr, Rector of the parish, has written that an annual expenditure of \$250 is necessary for the maintenance of the monument and the accommodation of American visitors to the church, and has also announced

that the co-operation of the Sons will be gladly accepted; be it "Resolved, That the President be and hereby is requested to appoint a committee of three on the Stars and Stripes Monument, with full power to act, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of church and monument, and who shall, if the inquiry prove satisfactory, arrange for subscriptions from the State societies to the aggregate amount of \$250, with the understanding that the moncy will be forwarded to Reverend J. F. Marr, or the church authorities, for use in the maintenance of the monument and the accommodation of American visitors to the church."

The President appointed as the Stars and Stripes Commit-tee, with full power to act, William M. Bunker, A. Howard Clark and Major General Francis Appleton. The committee has inquired into the condition of church and monument, agreeable to the resolution, and takes pleasure in reporting that the plan of maintenance proposed in the preamble and resolution is legitimate and praiseworthy and in a line with the specific

purposes of this patriotic organization.

The action of the National Congress having been communicated to James F. Marr, Rector of Holy Trinity of the Minories, in which is the Stars and Stripes Monument, that gentleman, under date of London, May 23, 1902, has written an appreciative letter of acknowledgement, in the course of which he says:

"I have it in my mind ultimately to have a small tablet erected in the old building commemorating this pleasant incident and the interest shown in this movement by the Sons of

the American Revolution."

The committee asks your society to subscribe such an amount to the Stars and Stripes Mounment Fund as the circumstances would seem to warrant. While the fund named in the resolution is \$250, it is hoped that the subscriptions will aggregate a much larger sum, in order that the work of safeguarding the monument may be continuously performed. The annual expense of maintaining the monument and making it accessible at all reasonable hours to American visitors is fixed at \$250, so that this amount will be needed each year. Of course, your subscription will be for one year, unless otherwise indicated by your society. As stated during the discussion of this project at the last session of Congress, any one of many of the State societies could give the total amount and not miss it from its funds, but it was thought that the patriotic interest of the incident would be best subserved by allowing all the societies to subscribe. In order to hasten the transfer of the funds to Holy Trinity of the Minories, it is respectfully suggested that the subscriptions of your society be forwarded by August 15th. subscriptions should be sent to Treasurer-General Nathan Warren, 44 Equitable building, Boston, Mass.

Fraternally yours, WILLIAM M. BUNKER, A. HOWARD CLARK, FRANCIS H. APPLETON.

Stars and Stripes Monument Committee. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., held July 8, 1902, the sum of fifty dollars was appropriated for this purpose. LOUIS H. CORNISH, Sec'y.

#### ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

Chicago, May 31, 1902. Dear Sir and Compatriot-The Board of Managers of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, desiring to

honor the new President-General of the National Society, Edwin Warfield, of Baltimore, Md., during his visit in Chicago, have arranged for a dinner at the Chicago Athletic Association, Michigan avenue, near Monroe street, on Thursday evening, June 5, 1902.

You are invited to be present.

Radishes.

It is my desire that we have as large a representation as possible to meet the President-General, who is making a tour of the different States for the purpose of visiting the various State societies, and I desire to have the Illinois Society welcome him in large numbers. The occasion will be an extremely him in large numbers. pleasant one.

Very truly yours, ALBERT E. SNOW, President.

Reception in library at 6.30 p. m. Dinner in private dining room, 7 p. m. sharp. MENU.

Canapé à la Russe.

Old Fashion Cocktail.

Little Neck Clams, Consomme Chatelaine.

Old Sunnyside, 1841. Salted Nuts. Olives. Planked Whitefish, Maitre d'Hotel,

Chateau Latour Blanche C. & F. F. Dressed Cucumbers. Pommes Sarah.

Tenderloin of Beef Piqué.

Pontet Canet.

Duchesse Potatoes. Fresh Mushrooms on Toast. New Asparagus Hollondaise. Colonial Punch.

Cigarettes.

Terrapin Maryland en Cassolette. Pommery Sec.

Hearts of Lettuce and Tomato Salad. Omelette Soufflee, C. A. A., with Strawberries. Roquefort and Camembert Cheese. Toasted Cra-Toasted Crackers. Café Noir.

Brandy. Cigars.

ILLINOIS SOCIETY.

Chicago, June 5, 1902. Dear Sir and Compatriot-The Board of Managers of the Illinois Society Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago Chapter, will hold a reception in honor of

Count and Countess de Rochambeau,

Count de la Fayette,

Mr. Lagrave, Commissioner General of France to the St.

Louis Exposition;
Mr. Guillemin, First Secretary of Embassy;
Mr. de Billy, Second Secretary of Embassy;
Mr. Bocufoe, French Consul and Chancellor of French Embassy at Washington; Baron de Rothiakof, Commander French Navy;

Vicomte de Chambrun, Attache of Embassy;

Mr. Welhoff, Secretary;

Mr. Henri Merou, French Consul in Chicago-Honorary Member of Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution. Yourself and ladies are invited to be present at the Chicago Art Institute, Michigan avenue and Adams street, Saturday evening, June 7, 1902, 9 o'clock.

The Board desires that a large representation of the society be present to do honor to the descendants of our allies during

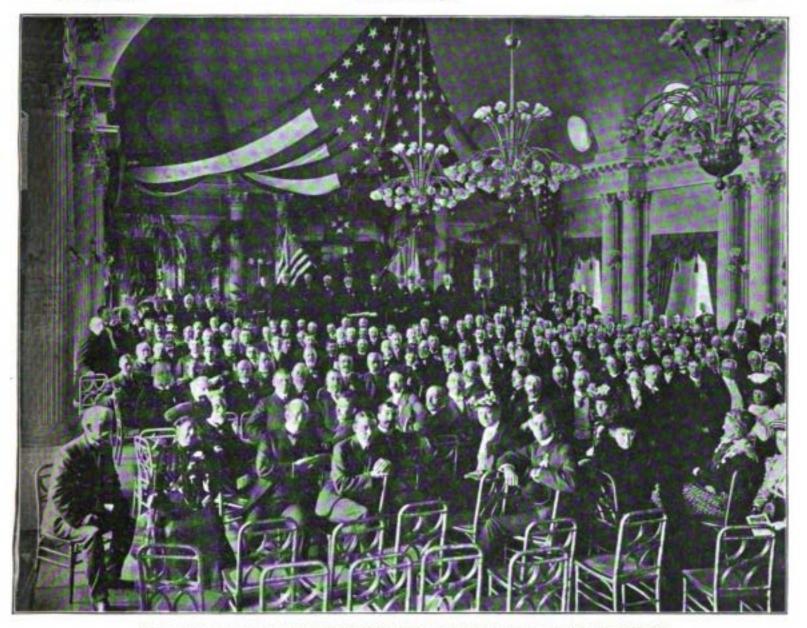
the War for American Independence.

Very truly yours,
ALBERT E. SNOW, President.
JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, Secretary.

On May 1, the Albany Chapter of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which Dr. Willis G. Tucker is governor, and Wm. Herrick Griffith secretary, celebrated the first permanent settlement of New York State, in May, 1624, by a literary meeting in the galleries of the Albany Historical and Art Society.

The lecture of the evening was by Edward Hagaman Hall, of New York, deputy governor of the New York Society, on the subject of "Historic Jamestown and Her Neighbora." Members of all the patriotic-hereditary societies of Albany and graduates of St. Agnes' School, the Female Academy and the Albany Academy were invited. The lecture, while strictly historical, was most picturesquely accompanied by an obligate of artistic colored views, illustrating every phase of the subject. On Sunday, May 4, a commemorative church service was held in the First Reformed Church. The sermon was an eloquent one by the Rev. T. P. Sawin, of Troy, chaplain of the New York State Society.





NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN SESSION.

THE NEW WILLARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

# National Congress Sons of the American Revolution.

Held at Washington, D. C., April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1902.

#### OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution is now in session.

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL WARFIELD (Opening prayer):
Almighty God, the Creator and preserver of all things, we come
into Thy presence this day with thanksgiving in our hearts, and
as we look round about, upon this beautiful scene that is presented to us, we rejoice that Thou hast made us to be the Lords
of this Thy creation in which we dwell.

God of the nation, we rejoice that Thou hast given us so great a place in the sisterhood of the nations of the earth. We rejoice in the influence that this our country exercises on earth, and among men; and we rejoice to believe that it is permeated by that truth of Thine which Thou hast revealed unto men. God of our fathers, we rejoice this day in the memory of the men who so gloriously served Thee in those great days when they, in their

courage, in their fortitude, in their faith, achieved the liberty of this Republic. God, Father of man, source of light and of all truth, we ask Thee that Thou would'st send forth Thy spirit this day to enlighten us and make us to realize that if we are to transmit to posterity the glorious truth that our fathers learned of Thee, then we must be ready to sacrifice all things in Thy service for the glory of our own nation and for the glory of our God.

We pray Thee to bless this society; to bless all the meetings to be held at this time; to fill us with a deep realization of the responsibility that rests upon us as the representatives of a great cause. May we look down the centuries, as well as back over the past, and may we seek by all that in us lies, to hand down to the generation following those principles which we love and which we seek to perpetuate. May Thy blessing now be upon us and upon all our meetings together. We ask this in the name of Thy Son, Our Saviour, Amen.



PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: We meet here as the guests of the District of Columbia Society; and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable Noble D. Larner, President of the District of Columbia Society.

HONORABLE NOBLE D. LARNER: Mr. President-Gen eral, and Compatriots of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, it is with very great pleasure that I have the honor on this occasion to extend to you on behalf of our Society a hearty welcome to this, the most beautiful city, and the capital city, of our Country. I welcome you here to-day, not because you are the representatives of any particular State or Territory, but as representatives of our glorious Union as a whole; a Union that owes its existence to the self-sacrifices and irresistible actions of the noble old patriots from whom we claim the privilege of calling ourselves "Sons of the American Revolution."

Some nine or ten years ago we had the pleasure of entertaining our National Congress in this city. Then our local society was small in numbers as well as in influence. Since that period the spirit of patriotism has been largely on the increase in our city, and to-day we are proud to say that instead of being classed as among the smallest of the societies we have so far advanced as to be recognized as one of the large branches of the great Tree of Liberty. The fire is freshly burning in our midst, and we are bold enough to express the hope that the day is not far distant when we will be able to say to our compatriots from New England, where the efforts of our old Patriotic Fathers first began, that we no longer march in the rear of any other society. Therefore it behooves all of you to keep your eyes open and watch well your colors.

When we extended to you an invitation to hold the meeting of the Congress of 1902 in this most beautiful city of the greatest, most glorious and most prosperous country of the world, we promised to do the best we could to make your stay among us such that the day would never come when you should regret that you had accepted our invitation. We have no battlefields or other historic places of the Revolution to show you, but we have many things far more beautiful and important to an American than any battlefield can be, whose beauty is the result of the great and self-sacrificing efforts of our patriotic ancestors upon historic battlefields. We are proud of our National Congress, and our great aim is to so conduct the affairs of our Society as to insure the friendship and good wishes of all our compatriots.

no matter with what Society they may be connected. We may be pardoned for saying a little in relation to the city of Washington, and that is that it is not only the most beautiful city of our country, but the most unique and extraordinary as to its mode of government. For many years our city and the District of Columbia was governed like all other cities in our Union, that is, by the people, exercising the right of franchise. This, however, has been changed. Years ago the Government of the United States, through the Congress, assumed the duty of legislating for our people, thereby relieving them of all responsibility as to city and District affairs, which are now directly managed by a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States. Under these circumstances, we have considered it proper upon this occasion to present to you, as the most appropriate one to extend to the members of our National Congress a welcome to our city, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. I feel particularly gratified in being able thus to present to you one whom I have had the pleasure of knowing for many years, the Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who will now address you:

HONORABLE H.B.F. MACFARLAND: Mr. President, and members of the National Congress, I am very proud to stand before you to-day to offer the greeting and the congratulations of the National capital. I congratulate you upon this remarkably large attendance; the largest, I am told, that you have ever had. And also upon the weather which the Committee of Arrangements has thoughtfully provided for the occasion, (Laughter.)

This, gentlemen, is our inauguration weather; not the kind we have been furnishing on the 4th of March, that blustering and stormy and dangerous day, but the kind we expect to furnish on the last Thursday of April, when we shall have succeeded in amending the Constitution of the United States so as to change the day. (Applause.) As you are all aware, the Senate has already passed unanimously Senator Hoar's resolution, proposing an amendment of the Constitution to that effect, and it is now being considered by the House Committee on the Judiciary, and the National Committee, composed of the Governors of forty-five of the States and Territories, all cordially approving the proposed change, and of fifteen residents of the District of Columbia.

It is very hopeful that the House will concur with the Senate in submitting to the people through their Legislatures at this session this proposed amendment of the Constitution. (Applause.)

We invoke your assistance in this undertaking; we know that men of such influence and standing in your respective States will be able to stir up the pure minds of your people by way of remembrance of the necessity for this change. Then, when you return here to the inauguration of Compatriot Roosevelt in 1905 (Applause), you will not come at the peril of your lives, but to enjoy such weather as we see to-day; to see the capital at its height of beauty, with the trees and the parks and the hills in all the splendor of the spring.

This is the 113th anniversary of the inauguration of the Father of the American Revolution as the first President of the United States. It is most fitting that the Sons of the American Revolution should assemble in national congress on this day in the national capital, in the city planned by George Washington, and which bears his name. For there would have been no national capital if George Washington had not carried through to success the American Revolution, and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Because that mighty spirit and the other Revolutionary patriots, men and women, small and great, established independence and wrought a perfect union, we are here to-day, and the American flag is floating in blessing the world around.

Here is the home of that flag, for the national capital has never owed allegiance to any other. Here is the home of the National genius, distinguished by the capitol and the White House, the unparalleled monument to Washington, looking down to his home and the tomb at Mount Vernon, and all the beauty flowering from Washington's plan for the Federal City at its best time of the year. Here is the home of the national government, with all its glorious history and all its glorious promise, and the memories of its great men, its heroes, saints and martyrs which make Washington a greater than Westminster Abbey. Here is the official residence of the President of the United States, now a Son of the American Revolution, exhibiting the noble qualities and the patriotic principles of our revolutionary ancestors. Here is the official residence of Congress, the greatest legislative body on earth, now as always characterized by high intelligence and integrity. Here is the official residence of the Chief Justice of the United States, and his associates of the Supreme Court of the United States, the most august and powerful tribunal the world has ever known. The latest immigrant coming to Washington fresh from the steerage must feel on such a day as this the thrill of the significance of his surroundings. How much more must they stir the hearts of men with your proud heritage of American patriotism and American glory. You who have the blood of the men and women who founded the Republic, and who poured out their lives that it might live, must feel an interest in the National Capital, a desire for its improvement and advancement, far greater than that which even the average American feels. If a visit to it exalts the just pride of every American, it must raise your spirits to the point of tears. It must move you to exclaim, as you think of all it represents:

> "Oh, beautiful my country! What were our lives without thee! What all our lives to save thee!"

In the name of the government of the District of Columbia, I bid you welcome to the National Capital, to your capital, the capital of all the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and of all those who have found on this continent that freedom of which their ancestors had vainly dreamed, and that opportunity which only such freedom could give. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN.—Mr. President and Mr. Commissioner, I thank you on behalf of the Sons of the American Revolution scattered throughout the land for the cordial welcome and kindly greeting that you have given their representatives who are here assembled to-day.

We are proud to hold our National Congress here in the District of Columbia, as the guests of the District of Columbia Society, which we regard as one of the brighest jewels in our now many jewelled crown. We are proud and happy to hold our National Congress here in this beautiful city, the site for which was selected by the great Commander and the plans for which were largely drawn and altogether approved by him. We are proud and happy to meet here in this beautiful hotel, with its modern conveniences and its sacred memories of old. We are proud to meet here on the hanks of the Potomac, the river which Washington loved so well, and in sight of whose flowing stream he lived and died.

Washington is not altogether a strange place to the Sons of the American Revolution. There is a milk-white mansion just beyond the Treasury that for many years past has been occupied by a succession of members of our Society. (Applause.) In 1999 or 1913, or at the end of whatever succession of terms President Roosevelt will consent to accept, the Sons of the American Revolution will be ready to present another candidate as a tenant for the White House. (Applause.) If the other States are too bashful or modest, the Empire State will always be ready. (Applause.) If you wish for a Republican, we offer you our distinguished compatriot who is now the Secretary of War. (Applause.) If you will have a Democrat, I propose to you the Congressman from Westchester and the Bronx, who is now the Treasurer-General of our Society. (Applause.) If by that time the parties are changed, we are sure we will have some compatriot that will fill any bill you may need. (Laughter.)

The army is full of our members. The Commanding-General and the Inspector-General-both distinguished and honored members of our Society-have added lustre to American arms as well as performed distinguished services to this Society. Applause.) All through the ranks you will find the members of our Society doing duty for their country in the Philippines or in Porto Rico, in the Orient or the Occident, wherever they may be sent. The navy is equally full of Sons. The great Admiral, the man who one Sunday morning studded old Manila Bay so thick with Spanish hulks that they had to clear it for the benefit of commence, is now a member of our Society. And the navy is

as full of them as the army.

Both Houses of Congress are running over with members of our Society, and many of them are sitting here as delegates today. (Applause.) We are proud to welcome them. In all the departments of the civil government of the United States which is concentrated here in Washington, we find Sons of the American Revolution. There are many of us at home who are keeping our ear industriously to the telephone waiting for our country's call (Laughter); and even though there he a salary attached to the office, we still consent to serve. (Laughter.)

Mr. President and Mr. Commissioner, we are yours. You can do with us what you will. The round of gayeties and festivities that you have prepared for us we have prepared ourselves for. (Laughter.) Sons of the American Revolution, whether they come from Maine or the Philippines, are men of sturdy stomachs and strong physiques as well as of great intellectual qualifications.

During the last year our chain of Societies has been moving around the world. A few years ago one of my distinguished predecessors was sent to France on a little business for the United States, and he sent us back in a few months the French Society

of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.)
When we left Pittsburg last May, my immediate predecessor started for the Philippines, to inspect the army there. He brings us back to-day the Philippine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.) To-day, to go from our Society that is farthest East to the Society that is farthest West, you don't go through the United States at all; you go the other way. We stretch two-thirds of the way around the globe. I don't know whether we are not going to add China and complete the chain.

Mr. President and Mr. Commissioner, I repeat that we are ready for you. If you have anything to eat, we bring you sturdy appetites; if you have beverages that must be consumed, we bring you a sun-dried thirst. (Laughter.) If you have fair patriots and moonlight walks, we are with you. (Laughter.) If you have anything in the way of labor or of luxury, we are here to receive it.

Mr. President and Mr. Commissioner, I thank you for your cordial welcome and hearty greeting. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The next business in order is the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

MR. BATES (Mich.): I move that a Committee of five be appointed on credentials.

Motion seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I will appoint as the Committee on Credentials:

Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, of Illinois: Mr. Charles Waldo Haskins, of New York; Mr. Leon L. French, of District of Columbia; Mr. George W. Bates, of Michigan;

Judge Morris K. Beardsley, of Connecticut.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I have the honor of introducing to you the President of the Society of the Philippines, General Joseph Breckinridge. (Applause.)

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE: If you want to know any-

thing about that Philippine Society, I can only tell you that it is like all the other State Societies that you have already organized, except for the quality that exists there among the people of our color. Over there we are all exiles, and we do not stay there. Every person on the Committee, when I organized the Society, has since reached the United States or is going to reach the United States before the year is out; so, how the thing will continue we cannot very well tell. But there were twenty-six members, and there were about the same number outside who put their names in. There is a great deal of enthusiasm of the type that you know so well, and a great deal of need for just such principles as we represent. For instance, I was invited to a large entertainment out there, and I have not time to tell you just what a fine lot of fellows I met, both white and brown. But the American flag was the table upon which our overcoats were laid; the American flag was in the place where you went to wash your face; and the American flag was in that condition that makes the flesh of the Sons of this Society creep.

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There is an absolute lack of any knowledge whatever of a government of institutions out there. This thing of being ruled by a constitution instead of a grip behind the neck, and told to do this and that, is a thing that the Filipinos do not understand; and if we cannot teach it to them, if the people with the interest as deep as the Sons of the American Revolution have it in them cannot teach it, I don't know how they are going to learn it. Therefore, I say, as a missionary society, there never was since the foundation of the world a greater need of those who are authorized to express our sentiments to be on the field and ex-

press them-and that with fearlessness,

A little story that flashes through my mind may be worth relating. I have a colored cook who has been with me about thirty years; I picked her up in old Virginia. One day, to try how art affected the colored sister, I took her down to Corcoran's Gallery to see the display. She said not a word; she walked before that collection, but never a word did she utter; an Indian chief could not be more self restrained. But after I got her home I said: "Now, Lucy, what did you think of the Cor-coran Art Galley?" "Well," she said, "I don' know so much about the art; but they young ladies looking through those horns at them other thing, I thought were very courageous." (Laughter.) Then she asked me: "General, will you please tell me, did the gentleman that made that art just think they looked like that, or did somebody sit for them?" "Of course they had models," said I. "Well, if you want to know what I thinks about it, I am very glad there is none of my color among them." (Laughter.)

Now I don't know why some of the gentlemen down South do not start a Sons of the American Revolution Society down among them, and see if you cannot get them educated up to high art. I don't think that there is anything in that far Orient that would interest anybody particularly that I could relate here. You might be interested, however, to know that that country over there is marvelously sightly. I was agreeably disappointed to see how handsome it is. There is a productiveness about it, too, that I fancy all Americans must be interested in knowing exists, if they do not already know it. For instance, in the question of hemp in which I am somewhat interested, coming from a region in Kentucky where my hereditary farm I rented out for fifteen dollars, a farm for raising hemp. There, in Manila, they raise about five times better hemp than we can in this country, of a fibre that is exquisite in texture, and they make their garments of it so nice a sheen that you are apt to think it is silk. Of course it is not bemp at all, but a fibre that replaces it, and as far as I could see, should dominate the markets of the world in hemp.

The backhone of that island is a range of mountains, producing fine water power; and it looks as if you were going to have a wonderously built system of electrical railroads before you get through. The native is an interesting phenomenon to us. He is about 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs about 120 pounds, and he has got all the kind of courage that a pirate has. I am not telling you much of the Society out there, for they are all army and navy men, and you don't care about them. (Cries of "Oh, yes we do!")

The thing most interesting which I saw out there was in China, at the place where Riley was killed in one of the most gallant assaults on good high walls, alongside that fine old hero Chaffee, who is representing America out there on the fighting side; a place where any American might feel proud. Every nationality out there gloried in giving commendation to the persistency of the assault of the Americans right up to the sacred and Forbidden City. As gallant as Japan was, as absolutely self-abnegated and heroic as she was, even she recognized the American soldier as the one on earth that she claimed as brother,

because he was always alongside at the front. (Applause.) An incident to show this occurred when the American Ninth was ordered to support a Japanese detachment of about seventy men; it being of course expected that the Japanese would be wiped out, and that the Ninth would be mostly wiped out, but that their success would assure the capture of Tien Tsin. When the petard placed against the gates-which was the method the Japanese chose to enter the city-failed, they tried it again, and again it failed. The Ninth stood in the road taking the fire; but now something had to be done after another failure of the petard to burst. If the 150 men were to be wiped out the gate must be blown up. What would happen to them after they got in was a matter of indifference; but what happened to the outside force meant ruin to the whole plan. But Liscum, with that gallantry which he had already displayed beyond all measure of care for his own life, saw that he had to detract the fire of the wall from the Japanese or that they would not get there. The Japanese saw that they had to be regardless of human life, or they would not get there. So Liscum went close up to the walls and drew the fire, which he did to his own death; and a Japanese officer said to one of his men: "You go see that that petard blow up." And he did; and they went up together and he was never seen again. That man is no Christian, but he is just as good a soldier, that little brown man, as any American need wish to shake hands with.

I fancy that, with equal discipline, our new compatriot under the flag out there in the Philippines can be made an equal soldier. I think that in dexterity of hand, in quality of mind, he is as capable of fine development. But, whether he is capable or not, the duty is on us, and Americans have to walk this globe in a different attitude hereafter than they have ever done before. For the first time in the history of America we have gone beyond the imagination of Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and are carrying Old Glory into a realm that they never knew, and higher than they ever conceived. (Applause.)
The Report of the Committee on Credentials was read at this

point, and on motion, duly seconded, was approved.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: A little while ago I tried to catch the Governor of New Jersey, but he escaped me. He is now here in the hall, and everybody, I am sure, wants to see him on the platform. (Applause, Mr. Franklin Murphy ascends the platform.) I want to introduce to you the noblest Roman of them all, Hon. Franklin Murphy. (Applause.)

HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY: Mr. President-General and Compatriots, I feel sure that you won't expect me to say any-

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: A handsome man like Governor Murphy speaks for himself.

#### LIST OF DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES PRESENT AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, APRIL 30TH AND MAY 1ST, 1901, WASHINGTON, D. C. GENERAL OFFICERS.

HON. WALTER SETH LOGAN President-General
HON. JAMES DENTON HANCOCKVice-President-General
HON. THOMAS PITTSVice-President-General
HON. HORACE DAVIS
HON. JOHN WHITEHEADVice-President-General
HON. GEORGE A. PEARRE
CAPT. SAMUEL EBERLY GROSSSecretary-General
HON. CORNELIUS AMORY PUGSLEYTreasurer-General
Mr. A. HOWARD CLARK
GEORGE WILLIAMS BATES
REV. ETHELBERT D. WARFIELD, D.D
HON. FRANKLIN MURPHYEx-President-General
GEN. JOSEPH C. BRECKINSINGE, U. S. A Ex-President General

#### STATE SOCIETIES.

CALIFORNIA.

William M. Bunker, John W. Moore. COLORADO.

Dr. William R. Whitehead.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Jonathan Trumbull, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Isaac W. Birdseye, Charles G. Stone, Morris K. Beardsley, Henry C. Sherwood, Dr. George C. F. Williams, Leverett Belknap, Rufus E. Holmes, Col. Samuel Daskam, L. Wheeler Beecher, Merritt Heminway, William E. Chandler, Louis B. Curtis, J. Coolidge Hills, Henry Woodward, Isaac W. Brooks, Harry H. Heminway, Henry P. Goddard, Franklin H. Hart, Senator O. H. Platt, Congressman Nehemiah D. Sperry, Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill,

#### DELAWARE.

Spotswood Garland, D. Brainerd Ferris, Jr., Howard De Haven Ross, L. Irving Handy, William De Wolf Dimock, Martin Beadenkopf, A. J. Woodman, L. B. Jones, E. T. Lednum, John Bancroft.

#### DISRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Hon. Noble D. Larner, Dr. John W. Bayne, John Paul Earnest, Hon, James T. Du Bois, Francis E. Grice, Thomas P. Randolph, William A. De Caindry, William B. Thompson, Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas S. Childs, D.D., Bernard R. Green, B. H. Warner, Leon L. L. French.

#### FLORIDA.

Judge A. C. Blount, Hon. Jefferson B. Browne, William O. H. Shepard, Frank Gale Renshaw.

SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

Col. Charles Chaillie-Long.

HAWAII.

Hon. William R. Castle, Hon. P. C. Jones.

ILLINOIS.

Albert E. Snow, Charles Kingsbury Miller, Albert Judson Fisher, R. D. Bernard, George W. Hyde. INDIANA.

Theodore Stein.

KANSAS.

Col. T. W. Harrison.

KENTUCKY.

John C. Lewis, Admiral J. C. Watson, U. S. N., George T. Tyler, A. C. Quisenberry.

MAINE

Col. John M. Glidden, Philip F. Turner, Prentice C. Manning, Edwin S. Drake, Frederic S. Vaill.

MARYLAND.

Hon. Edwin Warfield, Col. William Ridgely Griffith, Joseph Noble Stockett, John R. Dorsey, S. C. Rowland, J. D. Iglehart,

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. Francis H. Brown, Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Herbert W. Kimball, M. G. Parker, Albert A. Folsom, George H. Marston, Nathan Warren, E. Stearns, L. S. Gould, Webster Bruce, S. D. Gilbert, E. C. Battis, F. V. Wright, David Pingree, L. S. Stowe, N. F. Hunt, C. B. Holman, W. D. Parsons, C. T. Tatman, Cyrus H. Whitney, H. C. Whitcomb, C. C. Williams, E. Collins, H. K. Sanderson, Horace S. Cummings, W. R. Davis.

#### MICHIGAN.

Hon. Thomas Pitts, Dudley W. Smith, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Richard H. Fyfe, George Williams Bates, James N. Wright, Henry S. Sibley, George B. Remick, James C. Smith, Harry W. Quinby.

MINNESOTA.

Capt. Henry A. Castle, Charles O. Rice.

MONTANA

Decius S. Wade, Harry B. Palmer, E. H. Talcott.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henry M. Baker, William F. Whitcher.

NEW JERSEY.

Hon. John Whitehead, Hon. J. Franklin Fort, Hon. William H. Murphy, Prof. W. C. Armstrong, Franklin Murphy, Jr., Andrew W. Bray, Col. James R. Mullikin, John J. Hubbell, Hon. Edgar Williams, Walter S. Nichols, Col. Charles Burrowes.

#### NEW YORK.

Hon. Walter S. Logan, William W. J. Warren, Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Charles Waldo Haskins, Richard C. Jackson, Charles H. Wight, Albert J. Squier, George H. Denny, George M. Denny, William M. Crane, Trueman G. Avery, Donald Mc-Lean, Fred E. Tasker, Edwin Van D. Gazzam, Guy E. Wells, Louis H. Cornish.

Hon. J. M. Richardson, Col. Moulton Houk, Allen B. Clemens, F. C. Bryan, W. E. Rambo, W. M. Curtis, George B. Wright, Judge Tod B. Galloway.

OREGON.

Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A. PENNSYLVANIA.

William L. Jones, Hon. James D. Hancock, Col. Albert J.



Logan, Thomas S. Brown, Henry D. Sellers, H. K. Gregory, Rev. A. Miller, D. D., Harry Blynn, Col. J. P. Penny, R. W. Guthrie, Albion E. Best.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Henry V. A. Joslin, Nathan W. Dennis, Nathaniel H. Brown, Capt. John R. Bartlett, U. S. N., Col. George Andrews, U. S. A., William T. C. Wardwell, Christopher Rhodes.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Hon, E. W. Martin.

TEXAS.

Clay S. Briggs.

UTAH.

L. H. Farnsworth.

VERMONT.

Hon. Redfield Proctor, Hon. William P. Dillingham, Col. Charles S. Forbes, Hon. Kittredge Haskins, Hon. C. H. Darling, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.

#### VIRGINIA.

Judge Lunsford L. Lewis, Judge James Keith, Hon. John Goode, Henry H. Trice.

WASHINGTON.

J. Kennedy Stout, Frederick M. C. Choate, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Sidon I. Besselievre, John D. Biddis, William H. Pearce. WISCONSIN.

Oliver C. Fuller, Harold G. Underwood, Jonathan F. Peirce, H. S. Van Ingen, Ellis B. Usher, Theodore L. Cole, William W. Strong.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL, read by Mr. A. J.

Fisher.

Your Secretary-General has the honor to report to the National Society a year of general progress and continued prosperity among nearly all State, territorial and foreign branches of the Sons of the American Revolution. Many of the chapters have moved along the even tenor of their way, doing their appointed work quietly, participating in many forms of patriotic effort, and have added a normal and healthy increase to their membership rolls. Others have taken a new and more vigorous impetus, enlarging the scope of their labors and making great and unusual gains in membership and in awakening and strengthening local interest in affairs appertaining to our organization. In a few instances States show gains in membership of fifty to sixty per cent. A few others show slight net losses consequent upon the dropping of all delinquents from their rolls. As a whole the year past has been a satisfactory one and by no means uneventful,

The meeting of the General Board of Managers, which was called to meet at Saratoga, N. Y., on September 19, 1901, was postponed on account of the death of Compatriot President William McKinley to meet at the office of President-General Logan, in New York City, on October 14. A large delegation of the National Society participated in the observices of the lamented President held in Washington.

The chief business before the postponen meeting of the General Board of Managers, held on October 14, was the selection of the place for the holding of the present Congress, invitations from many State Societies from Connecticut to California and from Minnesota to Lousiana having been received. A resolution was also adopted endorsing the report of the National Publication Committee with reference to the printing of a National Register of all the members of our organization, and calling on the State Societies to urge their membership to make individual subscriptions for the work and otherwise assist in its distribution.

One of the principal matters of progress which can be recorded by our organization for work accomplished in the year that has passed is a work which has been carried on abroad as a result of the personal sacrifice and effort of a few members in order to establish in France branches of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for which purpose it was necessary to know the names and services of the French officers and men of the land army and navy who fought for American independence. Upon the initiative of Mr. Paul Wentworth Linebarger, the

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution therefore made, last year, an inquiry at the War Department in Washington. The result was the ascertaining that there did not exist any records of those French combatants, with the exception of a small list of officers in Heitman's Historical Register. The Ministry of War expressed the desire to obtain such records; whereupon the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution requested Mr. H. Merou, Consul of France in Chicago, and honorary member of the Illinois Society, Sons of the

American Revolution, who was interested in the movement from the beginning, to address his government on that subject.

During a vacation of six months, beginning with July 1, 1900, Mr. Merou did what he had been requested to undertake. obtained the establishment of a Franco-American Committee of Research, appointed by His Excellency, M. Delcasse, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the proposition advanced by United States Ambassador Gen. Horace Porter. He obtained also two secretaries from the Ministry of War and two from the Ministry of the Navy of France, for the work of compiling

and copying the records in the French archives,

Having been appointed Chairman of said Committee, with Mr. Edward P. McLean, United States Vice-Consul in Paris, as its Vice-Chairman, and with Col. Chaille-Long and Major Huntington as members, Mr. Merou devoted the time of his vacation to the work; the first three months to organizing and to obtaining the necessary official help; the last three months to the work itself, which he prosecuted in the archives of the Ministry of War. After his return to the United States, in January last, the work was continued on the lines established by him under the supervision of Col. Chaille-Long and M. Lacour-Gayet, the latter Professor of History at the Ecole Superieure de la Marine, of Paris, in the archives of the navy; and in the archives of the War Department by an intelligent secretary, assisted by the ad-ministration of the war archives. Mr. Merou presented, on the 15th day of December, 1900, his official report to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The work in the archives of the War Department, with reference to the land army, was finished in April last; and the work in the archives of the navy in August last. About 6,000 to 7,000 officers and soldiers of the land army and more than 50,000 officers and men of the navy have thus been found, with Christian and family names, with dates and places of birth, and with observations proving their participation in the War for American Independence.

On behalf of Consul Merou, your Secretary-General submitted this matter to the members of the National Sons of the American Revolution Executive Committee to take such action as they might deem appropriate in encouraging and assisting in the great work so satisfactorily prosecuted by Mr. Merou, and so gener-ously and effectively co-operated in by the various departments of the French Government. The Secretary-General's report of the matter to the Executive Committee stated that Consul Merou had requested his government to publish this important work at the State's expense; but that being now far from France, and being unable to take any personal steps in Paris toward the desired fulfillment, as soon as possible, of the publication of the now completed work, he would be thankful if the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution would take the mat-ter in hand in the requesting of the United States Ambassador, General Horace Porter, to do what he may deem appropriate in order that the proposed publication be not delayed. The re-port set forth that such a French publication would be extremely useful in France in ascertaining the descendants of the fighters; and that if, afterward, a translation into English could be made and published by the Government of the United States, universities, students and investigators in this country might be greatly profited thereby, as well as the National Society of the Sons

of the American Revolution.

After having received this report, the National Executive Committee took the following action:

WHEREAS, the report made through Secretary-General Gross by Mr. Henri Merou, French Consul in Chicago, honorary member of the Illinois Society S. A. R., and General Horace Porter, Ex-President of the National Society of the Sons of the Ameri-can Revolution and Ambassador of the United States to the Government of France, shows that an exceedingly advantageous and effective work has been accomplished by their conjoint efforts. assisted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of War and Marine in France, in ascertaining the names and services of 50,-000 French sailors and over 7,000 French soldiers, who assisted the colonists in the War of the American Revolution; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Executive Committee of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hereby tenders its appreciative congratulations and warm thanks to the gentlemen mentioned for their untiring efforts in the direction stated. and likewise to the French Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War and Marine, in so ably seconding their efforts in aiding them to secure the information desired; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this body requests Ambassador General Horace Porter to use what influence he may, which shall not be inconsistent with the duties of his diplomatic office, to secure the printing, on the part of the French Government, of the com-



plete lists of the French soldiers and sailors who rendered service in assisting to establish the independence of the American colony in the War of the American Revolution.

These resolutions were signed by all the members of the

National Executive Committee.

Consul Merou has recently had word from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and from the French Minister of War that the French Government has granted the requests made through the various channels berein indicated, and is now engaged in the full publication of the entire list of about 60,000 French soldiers and sailors who participated in the Revolutionary War, together with a brief of their services and other information obtained, which will soon be ready for distribution. It remains for this National Society to determine whether it will take any action urging upon our own Government the undertaking of translating and publishing an English version of these lists for use in this country when the French Government shall have completed their publication in France. It would seem that such a translated work placed in the leading libraries of this country, and accessible to all seeking Revolutionary descent, would be of incalculable value to the building up of our organization.

Another great advance which our organization has made in the foreign field has been the organization of a flourishing chapter of the Society in the Philippine Islands, which result is attributable chiefly to the earnest effort in this behalf of our Ex-President-General, General J. C. Breckinridge. Oklahoma has also been added to the list of State and territorial societies, providing their list of charter members passes the scrutiny of our Registrar-General and the Society is accorded a charter. Of these two new acquisitions, you will doubtless learn more fully from the report

of the Registrar-General.

As a comparatively small number only of the State societies have sent in their annual reports, and as many of those which have been sent in are somewhat voluminous, it has seemed wise to omit the customary summary of these State reports from this Annual Report, and to let them appear in the annual year book for the year, when all shall have been received, under a separate

heading of State Society reports.

Save for the irreparable loss of its honored compatriot, President William McKinley, the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has had occasion to mourn the loss of a much smaller proportion of representative members than for a number of years past. A committee was appointed by President-General Logan to draft resolutions in respect to the death of President McKinley. This committee consists of Judge Whitehead, Judge Hancock, Mr. Charles W. Haskins and General Francis Appleton.

A communication received by your President-General from the Pennsylvania Society announces that that State Society proposes to erect an equestrian statue of Major-General Anthony Wayne, for which purpose they already have a fund of over \$6,000, and they respectfully invite the assistance of national organization

for the accomplishment of this object.

An amendment has been proposed to the National Constitition this year by the Pennsylvania Society, copies of which have been duly forwarded to the various State societies, in accordance with Article VIII, of the Constitution. The proposed amendments will come up for action thereon in the due course of these proceedings.

Once more your Secretary-General extends his thanks to the executive officers of the National Society, as well as to all State officers, for their aid and co-operation in the prosecution of matters coming within the scope of the office with which you hon-

ored him.

Very respectfully submitted, SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS. Secretary-General.

ARKANSAS.-Nothing of special interest transpired during said year in the events of this society, but we have been somewhat encouraged by the addition of five new members to our number, and are advised of others engaged in perfecting details as to lineage with a view of applying. Our Anniversary meeting, February 22nd, was a highly successful and enjoyable affair, well in keeping with others heretofore held by us. FAY HEMPSTEAD.

Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.—A steady and satisfactory growth has been experienced. The number of members at last report was 323. Thirty-four new members have been added since; to have died and 2 were dropped from the roll of membership-making a net gain of 22 during the year and a present membership of 345, with 7 applications in hand; 29 of these belong to the Southern California Branch located at San Diego,

Two banquets have been held: one on the 17th day of October,

1901, to commemorate the Surrender of Burgoyne, and the other on February 22d of this year, which were largely attended and greatly enjoyed. The addresses will be published.

To promote closer social intercourse among the members, it has been decided to hold frequent meetings of an informal character to discuss some notable event or personage of the Revolution. The life character and exploits of the naval hero, John Paul Jones, was the subject of a paper read at a meeting held November 25, 1901, when some 50 of the members participated in the discussion that followed.

Another meeting of a similar character has been appointed for April 19, 1902, when a paper will be read and discussed upon the life and character of Capt. Parker, one of the heroes of Lex-

ington.

An association called the American Rifle Club, composed solely of members of the S. A. R., has been organized as an adjunct of this Society, and has had its first annual shoot, at which a badge of the Society constituted the prize. It will be conducted on purely American lines, and particularly encourage the use of Government arms and ammunition,

The reception to President McKinley by this Society during his visit last year marked an event in our annals that may perhaps never be equaled in importance. His feeling words and kindly presence endeared him to all, and his untimely death, only a few weeks later, by the hands of a vile assassin, evoked resolutions expressive of horror at the act and sympathy for the bereaved

family and nation.

The California Society more than a year ago undertook for the first time in its history the publication of a Register, similar in character to those of other State Societies. The enterprise was fully commenced before the project of a National Register took definite form; hence it was found impossible to give the support to that publication as would have been given otherwise. Eight copies have been subscribed for to distribute among the libraries.

EDWIN BONNELL, Secretary.

COLORADO.—The past year has been a most prosperous one for the Colorado Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The first meeting of the year was held August 23rd, when an informal reception at the Albany Hotel was tendered President-General Walter S. Logan, who was in Denver at the meeting of the American Bar Association. The members of the Society greatly enjoyed the words of greeting and encouragement which Mr. Logan gave. He was presented with a valuable album of Colorado views as a souvenir of his visit to the State.

The regular September meeting was adjourned out of respect to the memory of our beloved compatriot, the late President Mc-Kinley. The Society joined in the memorial parade and exercises. This was the first public appearance of the Society, and it has received many words of commendation for the splendid showing

made under the command of Col. A. W. Corliss.

The regular monthly meetings began in October and continued until March. These consisted of papers and addresses upon the part taken by the several original States in the War of the Revolution, and were exceedingly interesting and instructive. Much credit is due Mr. Chauncey Curtis, Chairman, and the other members of the entertainment committee for the excellent programmes presented.

The growth of the Society has been very gratifying and we may confidently look forward to another year of prosperity.

HAROLD C. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Connecticut.-The most important work accomplished by this Society is the removal and restoration of the Nathan Hale School-house, at New London, Conn., which was completed on the 17th of June, 1901, with appropriate ceremonies, including a street parade, in which the Putnam Phalanx, a naval corps, and three companies of the Connecticut National Guard, joined with members of the Society and guests. The literary exercises included an oration by the President-General and a historical address by Professor Henry P. Johnston, of the College of the City of New York. The amount of money involved in the entire undertaking of purchasing, restoring and dedicating this historic building is over \$6,000, of which about \$4,500 was contributed by

members of the Society or taken from the Society's funds.

The thirteenth annual celebration of Washington's birthday took place at New Haven on the 22d of February, 1902, and was attended by about 250 members, notwithstanding a severe storm, which made it impossible to reach New Haven from re-

mote parts of the State.

Seven hundred and thirty markers for graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots have been issued by the Society, upon the regular form of application, and duly placed on the graves, as permanent memorials.



The present membership of the Society is 1,017, 34 new members having been admitted to the Society during the year.
C. G. STONE,

Secretary.

DELAWARE.-I report an active and prosperous year. The meetings of the Society have been well attended and twenty new members have been admitted.

Flag day, June 14th, was celebrated by a meeting of the Society in Wilmington, with an address by Licutenant John M. Dunn, re-cently returned from service with the army in the Philippines.

On August 30th the Society presented to the Wilmington City Park Commission two cannon to be used in decorating Washington Heights on the Brandywine, overlooking the ground occu-pied by General Washington's army during his occupancy of Wilmington just before the Battle of the Brandywine,

On September 3rd the Society, with the assistance of the other patriotic societies of the State, unveiled the monument at Cooch's Bridge, marking the spot where the stars and stripes were first unfurled in battle, on September 3rd, 1777. The exercises included addresses by President-General Walter S. Logan, of the National Society, Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. A.; Hon. John Hunn, Governor of Delaware, and Robert G. Houston, Esq. The historical address was by Henry C. Conrad, Esq., which has since been published.

The annual meeting of the Society on December 7th was largely

attended with unusual interest.

On December 7th the Society presented a silver loving-cup to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman, State Regent of the D. A. R., in recognition of her patriotism and her valued assistance in secur-

ing the Cooch's Bridge Memorial.

Washington's Birthday, February 22d, was celebrated with a successful and largely attended dinner in the Hotel Wilmington, with addresses by Governor Hunn, Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. A., Ex-U. S. Senator Anthony Higgins and Hon. John Biggs. Before the dinner a silver loving-cup was presented to Ex-President Howard Dellaven Ross, in recognition of his generous and successful administration as President of the Delaware Society,

The Society begs to thank the officers of the National Society for their prompt and courteous co-operation in the work of the D. BRAINERD FERRIS, JR.,

Secretary.

FLORIDA.-Two members have died and one new member has been admitted during the past year, making membership at the annual meeting, February 22, 1902, thirty-four. One new memher has been elected during the current month, which makes present membership thirty-five, same as reported last year.

The sixth annual meeting, February 22, was well attended and

the interest manifested gave much encouragement for the future. The Florida Society has subscribed for one copy of the National Register for each of its members and one for each library in the State, believing this to be one of the best ways of creating an interest in the Society and of calling attention to its objects, also aiding many in obtaining proof of eligibility.

We hope to have a full representation at the National Congress W. O. H. SHEPARD, in Washington.

Secretary.

FRANCE.—The only event of special interest in connection with our Society during the past year was the very impressive ceremony presided over by General Horace Porter at the tomb of Lafayette, in the Cemetery of Picpus, at Paris, on Decoration Day, May 30, 1901. In the last annual report mention was made of the searches in the French National Archives to establish the lists of names of the French soldiers and sailors who assisted in the War of American Independence. This difficult work under-taken by a committee of our Society has now been accomplished. The lists are completed, and it may be of interest for the National Congress of the Society to know that the publication of these lists, containing thousands of names, is expected to be made at E. P. MACLEAN, an early date.

Illinois.-The report of this Society for the year now ending shows a net loss in membership. Two deaths in the ranks re-moved two men whose fathers fought in the war for liberty, P. M. Blodgett and Henry K. Elkins, and but two of these distinguished members remain.,

Five meetings were held during the year, all of which were interesting to the members, made so by lectures, papers on historical subjects, etc. April 19 and October 19, 1901, were celebrated with banquets.

Arrangements are being made for the erection of a granite

boulder over the grave of the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, who now lies buried in Lincoln Park-David Kennison.

In conjunction with the Daughters of the American Revolu-tion, money has been appropriated for the placing of a miniature statue of the Minute Men in one of the schools and a copy of the Declaration of Independence will be placed in all schools.

JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, Secretary.

Iowa.—The number of members at the date of the last	report
Was Gained upon application	14/
	20
Gained upon restoration	
	-
Total membership	168
Loss by death	
Loss by resignation 3	
Last to templar	
Loss by transfer	
Total loss 7	7
P	-
Present membership	101

A steady, though small, gain in membership annually made in the face of considerable losses is a source of satisfaction to our compatriots.

A chapter has been organized within the year at Wapello, Iowa and is in a healthy condition. Five chapters have been organized in Iowa, and they are promoters of prosperity wherever the members are active and earnest. Ben Franklin Chapter of Des Moines is the most active, as well as the largest. It has a mem-bership of forty compatriots and meetings have been held in October, November, December, January and March, at which papers of much merit and more than passing interest were read upon such topics as "The Surrender of Comwallis at Yorktown,"
"The Campaign for the Company of Control "The Campaign for the Conquest of Canada," "Valley Forge,"
"Battle of Cowpens," "Jesuit Explorations and Discovery of
Iowa." The compatriots are urged to bring ladies, and they come gladly. By giving these meetings at the houses of compatriots a social character, their popularity and success are as-sured and "eligibles" are interested.

A bi-monthly bulletin has been started by the Secretary, called "The Old Continental," of which four issues have been circulated. The expense has thus far been borne by the Society. News items having relation to the Society in general and the Iowa Society and its compatriots in particular have been published in each issue, with the Revolutionary Records of each ancestor referred to in the new applications, with selections touching upon Revolutionary topics. "The Old Continental" is believed to have demonstrated

its usefulness.

The preparations for the annual meeting and banquet, to have been held February 21st, were practically complete when the action of the Board of Health in reference to small pox rendered it necessary to postpone the meeting, and the date for the same was fixed for April 17th, that date being substituted for April 19th, or Lexington Day, for the convenience of the compatriots from distant points.

The efforts of the D. A. R. to secure from the Legislature of Iowa an appropriation to buy ground hallowed by the ashes of a Revolutionary soldier, and to erect a monument over his unmarked grave, have been seconded by this Society, and the appro-

priation has been secured.

The Iowa Society fervently cherishes our motto of "Libertas et patria," and commends it to all compatriots.

ELBRIDGE D. HADLEY, Secretary.

Kentucky.-No meeting was held from stated meeting in 1900 to stated meeting in 1901. I enclose list of officers elected at that meeting. For first time in several years, the Treasurer's report showed a nice cash balance.

December 26, 1901, the Society met to commemorate Battle of

Trenton. After an enjoyable evening an amendment to By-Laws was offered to lay over that in lieu of one meeting annually. The Society met 17th January-Cowpens; 19th April-Lexington and Concord; 17th June-Bunker Hill, and 19th October-Yorktown. A motion prevailed that we observe these days until October, when By-Laws can be acted upon. Also to change By-Laws of Society to vote on petition in lieu of committee. Secret ballot.

The Society met January 17. A petition coming with meeting. Proved a very pleasant occasion and created interest. Met again 19th April. Two petitions, and find interest growing, and believe will have largest attendance of delegates at Washington the PHIL T. ALLIN, Society has as yet sent. Secretary.



Louisiana Society has held its own during the past year, and it would not be throwing bouquets to say that it has progressed in more ways than one-for instance, an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent, in our active membership; a closer fraternization among compatriots, as shown by the ready response made by the majority of our members to the call of the hanquet committee on the occasion of our annual dinner, held to properly celebrate Washington's Birthday, when we had quite a love feast, besides the honor of hearing an address from the Mayor of New Orleans, who remained with us all the grening, having declined several other important invitations simply because we were the first in the field and would not divide the honors with any others.

The adoption of a "work" in harmony with the national spirit of our National Society, and most congenial to the taste and feelings of our fellow members, the marking of the grave of a Revolutionary soldier who we heard was buried in the old St. Louis Cemetery, and long since, like the majority of the graves of our Revolutionary soldiers, abandoned and left uncared for. A committee has been appointed to look after this case, and that of three graves of ex-soldiers of the War of 1812 which also

remains neglected and almost unknown.

In this latter case we intend to take the matter up with Department at Washington, and request permission to remove the remains of these brave men to the beautiful burying place of

ex-U. S. soldiers-Chalmette.

Finally we have also resolved to do a little missionary work for the upbuilding of the National Society and its increase of membership, and that is: the Louisiana Society has voted heartily to second the efforts of one of its most influential and distinguished members-Judge McCaleb, delegate at large to National Congress-to influence his large circle of acquaintances in the State of Mississippi to come in and join us, and that after we have secured a sufficient number of eligibles from that State we will take further steps to organize a Mississippi Society.

We have been looking over the outlook for Alabama also, and hope by the next Congress to send on a favorable report of the reward of our patriotic efforts. Mississippi and Alahama should both have a State Society, and as they are sister States it won't be the fault of the Louisiana Society if they are not represented in the National Congress of 1903.

Wishing the present Congress every success and all the pleasure that has been promised the delegates, I remain,

THOMAS DABNEY DIMITRY.

Secretary.

MAINE.-The Maine Society has had a prosperous year. Our present membership is 355. During the year our Historian, Mr. Nathan Goold, has been requested to prepare a list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Maine, with such facts concerning the place of burial, inscription on tombstone, etc., as it is possible now to obtain. Already he has quite a large list. When he has made it as complete as it can be made, it will be published by the Society. The Society, at its annual meeting, Feb. 22, 1902, voted to publish a new roll of members during the present year. The last roll was published in 1897. Since then more than one hundred names have been added. The annual meeting was held in the Casino at Riverton Park, Portland. The afterdinner speakers were the President, Col. Horace H. Burbank, of Saco; Hon. Frederic E. Boothby, Mayor of Portland; Hon. Charles F. Libby, Portland, and Rev. Dr. Francis B. Denis, of Bangor. It was an exceedingly delightful occasion.

H. S. BURRAGE, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.-We report a slightly increased membership the total being 1,421, of which 21 are really sons of soldiers who did actual service in the Revolution. The youngest among these vetrans is 63 years of age; the oldest, Mr. Roby Fletcher, of Fitchburg, is 99.

The Society has thirteen chapters in the larger cities of the State-local organizations, strictly of members of State Society, which have had an important influence in strengthening the or-

ganization and in arousing patriotism.

Besides the annual meeting on the 19th of April, held in the historic old South Meeting House and followed by a banquet, the Society has held a field day on the Lexington Battle Grounds, on the anniversary of Cornwallis's surrender, and also evlebrated the birthday of Washington at the Hotel Vendome. At all of these gatherings patriotic remarks were made by distinguished speakers.

The Society has during the year published a Year Book of about 300 pages, together with a volume containing the names and burial places of about 4,500 soldiers in the Revolution. These are in the State and elsewhere, all designated by the authorized motto of the National Society placed there by the vote of cities and towns or by individual contributors.

The Society is about to place a granite boulder, with a bronze tablet, at the grave of Brigadier-General John Greaton, who is buried in the Eustis Street Burying Ground at Roxbury. His honorable and arduous service throughout the entire war induced the disease from which he died in 1783.

The Society not only gave to each member a copy of its last Year Book, but has distributed its Year Books of 1899 and 1901 freely among the other State societies, to the 350 city and town libraries of the State and to many other libraries and historical

societies throughout the country.

During the year the Society, at the urgent request of certain of its chapters, gave a relate of part of the annual dues to members of the parent body who were in good standing. The State Society desired in this way to give encouragement to the chapter in order to induce them to put forth fresh exertions for the spread of our principles.

The Board of Managers have held all meetings at its headquarters, and is constantly alert to advance the interest of the FRANCIS H. BROWN.

President.

MICHIGAN.-The Michigan Society continues steadily to increase in numbers, twenty-six new members having been added to the roster during the year. The Western Michigan Chapter, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, is in a flourishing condition, and assurances are given that the membership of both the State Society and the Chapter will be considerably augmented as a consequence of the interest taken in that part of the State through the exertion of the officers and individuals of the Chapter.

The most important event of the year for the Society was the unveiling of a handsome bronze tablet to the memory of General Anthony Wayne, U. S. A., on the afternoon of October 19th, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown. This tablet, bearing in bas relief the portrait of the General, was unveiled with impressive ceremony. A lineal descendant, little Miss Evelyn Warren, pulling aside the flag and exposing the very handsome art work, which fittingly and conspicuously decorates the south pylon of the portico, at the main en-trance to the magnificent new Wayne County Building in the City of Deroit. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"This tablet is erected as a tribute to Major-General Anthony Wayne, U. S. A., to whom the British surrendered this region July Eleventh, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-six, and in whose honor Wayne County was created and named, August Fifteenth, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-six. This county, as then established, emand Ninety-six. This county, as then established, em-braced nearly all of the present State of Michigan and portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, including the sites of Chicago and Milwaukee and parts of Fort Wayne and Cleveland."

Appropriate speeches by Compatriot Hon. John B. Corliss, Member of Congress, and Hon. R. E. Frazer, one of the Cir-cuit Court Judges for Wayne County, concluded the ceremonies after which the Society entertained a large number of distinguished guests at an informal luncheon at the Russell House.

The annual banquet was held in the Russell House on Washington's Birthday, and the Society was exceedingly fortunate in having for their guest Lieut.-Commander F. W. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, a Detroit boy, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and who, during the war with Spain, rendered conspicuous service on the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius." HENRY S. SIMLEY,

Secretary.

MONTANA.—The past year has been without much of especial terest to report. Three new members have joined the Montana interest to report, State Society and others have commenced correspondence which we hope will result in their becoming active members before the season is over.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on February 22d, at which meeting new officers were elected and delegates were

chosen for the National Congress.

A social session was also held on this date, and the entire city membership of the Society was present. Toasts were read and delivered suitable to the day which we have chosen to hold our annual meeting. A grandson of a Revolutionary soldier was present as a member, and took an active part, having ridden horse back over the mountain for sixty-five miles to be present at the meeting.

Frank H. Crowell, the meeting.

Secretary.

NEBRASKA.-During the year the Society conducted a course of study of the Revolution, which is fully set forth in the Year Book which I attach. These meetings have brought about a



livening interest in the work and object of the Society, and have shown good results in bringing in new members and a number of inquiries of prospective members who are endeavoring to prove their eligibility. The total number of new members admitted during the year is thirteen, and since the annual meeting we have received a number of applications. The course of entertainments has been continued to cover the present year, and I enclose the Year Book of the Society which has just been pub-P. B. ALEXANDER,

Secretary.

NEW YORK .- Your Secretary takes pleasure in herewith submitting his annual report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year; to wit, from February 27, 1901, to February 26, 1902, for your consideration.

The membership statistics are as follows: Total membership as per last report	113	1,122
Losses by transfer to other States	1	1-344
Losses by death	7	
Losses by resignation	25	
Losses by dropping for indebtedness	3	775
	_	36

Total membership February 26, 1902 ...... Of which I is an honorary life member 6 are honorary members, 12 are life members.

Total deductions for the same period...... 361

Membership as above stated, February 26, 1902... During the past year five regular meetings of the Society have been held. On February 26th last the annual election of officers took place at the annual meeting and was followed by a collation.

At the March meeting action was taken and a committee of five appointed to consider the advisability of having a series of lectures on patriotic subjects during the Exposition at Buffalo, and the sum of \$250 appropriated for the furtherance of the same. After due consideration in regard to the same, the Chairman of the committee decided that the plan was not feasible and the matter was dropped. Mr. Spedon entertained the members present at this meeting by drawing sketches and accompanying his work with remarks of a humorous character.

At the meeting in May, upon the invitation of our President, Walter S. Logan, the members and their ladies met at the Marine and Field Club, Bath Beach, Long Island, on the afternoon and evening of the 21st. After dinner the party were addressed by President Logan, after which Compatriot Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut was presented with an insignia of the Society, the presentation address being delivered by Compatriot Edward Payson Cone. The Society was then entertained by recitations of a mirthful nature and addresses which were interesting and instructive as well as patriotic.

On May 28th last the Society lost by death one of its most esteemed compatriots, General Thomas Wilson, whose loss is much regretted. A committee was appointed, of which Compatriot Stephen M. Wright was Chairman, who prepared a set of resolutions on the death of General Wilson. The same was of resolutions on the death of General Wilson. adopted by the board, handsomely engrossed and bound, and for-

warded to the family.

The meeting of the Society which was to be held at Saratoga on September 19th last was postponed, as we were called upon to mourn the loss of another of our compatriots on September 14th, that of William McKinley, President of the United States. A special meeting of the board was called and resolutions adopted; the Chair appointing Compatriots Walter S. Logan, Hon. C. A. Pugsley, Charles W. Haskins, William H. Wayne, Louis H. Cornish and Charles B. Provost to attend the funeral. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Farnham, of the Saratoga Business Men's Association, who was most cordial in his invitation to have another meeting appointed, to be held at Saratoga. This matter was left in the hands of the Entertainment Committee.

The October meeting was held at Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y., where a game dinner was enjoyed by the members present. At this meeting \$500 was appropriated by the Society toward the expenses which would be incurred at the Fort Washington celebration. On November 16, 1901, the Empire State Society, S. A. R., in co-operation with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, erected a tablet on the site of Fort Washington, on the property of James Gordon Bennet, through whose generosity the cost of the memorial was defrayed. The erection of this memorial and the exercises during the entire day were a

complete success, and did more toward making the Society known that many are aware of

At the December meeting the Society combined with the order of Founders and Patriots and held a joint meeting at Sherry's. At this meeting the budget of estimated expenditures for the fiscal year was presented by the Chairman of the Finance Committee to the Society, and the same was adopted.

At the February meeting of the Society, held at the National Arts Club, Compatriot Louis H. Cornish very kindly delivered his lecture entitled, "Things Puritanical in New England," which was enjoyed by all present. The annual report of the Treasurer was read and received, as was also the report of the Nominating Committee. There was present at this meeting a uniformed de-tail of the Washington Continental Guard.

During the past year the Board of Management has held ten special and regular meetings, all of which have been well at-

Two petitions for the formation of chapters have been received: one in Fort Edward, Washington County, to be called the Adirondack Chapter, and one in Herkimer, Herkimer County, to be called the Mohawk Valley Chapter. With the addition of these last two, we will now have nine local chapters.

In closing this report your Secretary wishes to thank our President and the Board of Management for the universally kind consideration shown them, and to offer to the Society his best wishes for continued success and growth in the membership, and that the future will show a still greater influence for the fostering of patriotism in this, the Empire State Society.

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM,

Ohio.—The Ohio Society has had a very quiet but prosperous year. The membership has been materially increased. We have lost by death twelve members and by transferring to other societies six. A large number of graves of Revolution soldiers have been located and steps taken to have monuments placed The annual meeting was well attended, and the banover them. quet held in the evening was a most enjoyable affair. Much interest is being taken in the working of our Society, and the membership promises this year to be very large.

R. M. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania Society reports a year of most gratifying progress and success.

During the year, from February 22, 1901, to February 22, 1902, 112 new members were added to the Society.

The total active membership at the end of the year was 354. The great and distinguished event of the year for our Society was the meeting of the National Congress at Pittsburg. pleasure afforded to us by that opportunity of entertaining our compatriots from the length and breadth of the land lingers with us, and will long linger in most delightful memories of the occasion. Not only so, but the presence of the Congress in our midst furnished a stimulus to our interest in the work and objects of the Society, which has been most beneficial, and the effects of which will not be lost until our turn to entertain the Congress comes round again.

Our members have been more actively interested in public patriotic work than ever heretofore. We took part, together with the Grand Army of Republic and other patriotic societies, in pub-lic celebrations of Memorial Day and Flag Day. A systematic effort has been begun to identify and mark graves of Revolution-ary soldiers within our jurisdiction. We have also engaged in several enterprises of a local character, which have not yet borne their fruits, but which we hope to report as successfully accom-THOMAS STEPHEN BROWN, plished in the future.

Secretary. RHODE ISLAND.-This Society is in a healthy condition. Active membership on rolls Feb. 22, 1901..... Number admitted past year..... 19 276 Number lost by death ...... 10 Number dropped...... 10 20

Active members on rolls this date..... 256 May 30, 1901, Memorial Day, members of this Society accompanied the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans of the Civil War to the statue of Admiral Esek Hopkins, at Hopkins Park, in this city, decorated the monument with a floral anchor, and placed a grave marker of the S. A. R. in front of the monument.

June 6. Nathanael Green Day, established by act of the Legis-

lature of the State, was observed at the Mathewson Street Church in this city by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Gaspee Chapter, and the Sons of this Society. Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Rhode Island Society, of Cincinnati, delivered an address, and several interesting papers were read by members of the Greene family relating to Gen. Nathanael Greene,

June 14, Flag Day, the Society presented a portrait of George Washington to the Hope Street High School, Providence. The address was made by Compatriot Win. Elisha Dyer, and patriotic

songs were sung by the scholars.

July 4, the Declaration of Independence was read by Compatriot Capt. John R. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, retired, before the Bri-gade of Rhode Island Militia assembled at the Dexter Training Ground in this city. Many members were present, and the Bri-gade bands, united, played the "Star Spangled Banner" and America.

Sept. 19, this Society, in a body, attended the State memorial service, in memory of our late compatriot, William McKinley, at the First Baptist Meeting House, Providence, the service being most impressive.

Oct. 11, 1901, our late President, George Allen Buffum, departed this life, honored and respected. Many members attended his funeral.

Nov. 16, Captain Richard Holson lectured at Sayles Memorial Hall, under the auspices of Pawtucket Chapter, D. A. R., members of this Society being invited.

The Society has presented an American flag and flag staff to the Rhode Island Historical Society of this city, to be put upon

their building.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, at its last session, passed an act relating to the desecration of the American flag. I will send you a copy of the bill soon.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES. Secretary.

TERAS.-This Society has experienced so much difficulty and so many obstacles within the last year, as also in former ones, in increasing its membership, owing to the trouble, and in some cases impossibility of obtaining satisfactory record of service during the Revolutionary War, that its numbers are very slightly increased; being at present thirty-five. It is believed, however, that with the publication of the National Register many past difficulties of the nature specified will be removed. But it is here urged that the Register will not answer for all, and that in cases where applicants depend upon the records of Virginia, for instance, to show service in the colonial troops from that State, it is often found that, owing to the destruction of most of these records, many who are eligible to membership in this Society are excluded therefrom. And it is therefore urged that other than record-evidence of service should be accepted when it is made to appear that no records of such service exist but satisfactory evidence of another kind can be obtained.

But if the Texas Society is small in numbers, it is enthusiastic. At the annual meeting of this Society held at Galveston, Feb. 22, 1902 (the first in two years; for owing to the storm of Sept. 8, 1900, at Galveston, where most of the members of the Society are gathered, no meeting was held in 1901), the attendance was very gratifying, and encouraged all present to advocate from now on the organization of chapters of the S. A. R. in various localities of the State. This will, it is believed, stimulate a keener interest in the objects of the Society and he productive of closer relation among the members, and an increase of importance in the membership throughout the State.

Appropriate resolutions upon the death of Col. John William French, U. S. A., and Lucian Miner, of Galveston, were presented at the annual meeting and entered upon the minutes of the Society. Both of these members were a great loss, and it was accentuated by the further loss, through removal from the State, of H. B. McGavock and Chas. Walter Preston, both of Galveston. The Society of this State lost these members within the last two years.

The address of the President of the Society at the annual meeting reflected the work of the National and State societies, and was particularly interesting by reason of its discussion of the benefits which are likely to accrue to all State societies from the

publication of the National Register.

The annual election of officers of the Society resulted as follows: President, Hon. Ira H. Evans, of Austin; First Vice-President, William F. Beers, of Galveston; Second Vice-President, W. H. Young, of Palestine; Treasurer, Edward R. Girar-deau, of Galveston; Registrar and Historian, J. T. Huffmaster, of Galveston, Secretary, Clay S. Briggs. Together with the officers already named, Robert G. West and William G. Bell, both of Austin, Newell Kane, of Palestine, and E. D. Dorchester, of Velasco, were elected to serve on the State Board of Management.

Clay S. Briggs, of Galveston, was elected delegate at large from the Sociey to the National Convention to be held at Washington, D. C., April 30, May 1 and 2, 1902.

CLAY S. BRIGGS, Secretary.

VERMONT.—The Vermont Society has suffered a great loss since the meeting of the National Congress last year by the death of General Julius Jacob Estey, our honored President and compatriot. He was a pioneer in the organization of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in Vermont, and from the first was an active and influential member. He filled most acceptably the various offices to which he was elected, and as a member of the Board of Managers, Vice-President and President of the Society and a delegate to the National Congress four years materially advanced the interests of the S. A. R.

General Estey was elected President of the Vermont Society at the annual meeting in November, 1900, and re-elected in 1901. During the sixteen months of his administration the Society enjoyed a new lease of life, and experienced a marked degree of prosperity, and some twenty representative descendants of Revolutionary ancestors were added to the register of the Society. One of the last acts on the day before he was called from earth was to affix his signature to a dozen certificates of membership

received from the National Registrar.

General Estey rendered valuable service to the Society, as well as to the State, in inaugurating and successfully executing a plan for locating the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution buried in Vermont. He secured one or more persons in each town and city to assist in the work, and as a result nearly three hundred graves have been located and the names secured of this number of heroic dead of the American Revolution who rest beneath the soil of the Green Mountain State.

The Society will carry out the plan of the late President and cause the graves to be marked with appropriate tablets and the names of the honored dead to be published for the use of the

Society and the people of Vermont.

The Vermont Society has taken much interest in the publica-tion of the National Register. General Estey heartily favored the proposition from the first, and advocated the resolution which was unanimously passed by the Society at its last annual meeting providing for the purchase by the Society of a sufficient number of copies of the new National Register to supply each public library in Vermont, and also the libraries of schools and colleges with a copy. The number required for this purpose will be a little less than one hundred copies. In addition to this order placed by the Society, individual members have ordered copies.

The vacancy in the office of President caused by the death of General Estey will be filled until the next annual meeting by the Vice-President, Hon. Fletcher D. Proctor, as acting President.

The Board of Managers have passed memorial resolutions upon the death of its late President, which are given below:

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF JULIUS JACOB ESTEY.
WHEREAS it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us Julius Jacob Estey, President of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and

WHEREAS it is fitting that a recognition of his life and usefulness and his many virtues should be made by those who had the privilege of coming within the bright sphere of his manly and

helpful influence; therefore be it RESOLVED, That the Board of Managers of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution express their sincere sorrow and sense of loss in the death of General Estey. He was one of the first members of our Society and was devoted to all its interests.

As President of the Vermont Society he won our increasing admiration and sustained our highest regard. We hold him in affectionate remembrance for his Christian character, his integgrity, his patriotism, his genial personality, his wide influence and his intelligent and devoted loyalty to this organization. It is with most unusual sorrow that we bring ourselves to think of his departure from us, and we cannot too strongly express our estimate of the loss sustained by our organization.

We extend to his family our sincerest sympathy, and count ourselves among those who mourn beside his grave. As the world is poorer for his death, so it is permanently richer by reason of his life.

CHARLES S. FORRES.

Secretary.

FLETCHER D. PROCTOR,

Acting President.

A copy of these memorial resolutions has been forwarded to each State Society, and can be had upon application to the Secretary.

In view of the meeting this year of the National Congress, it is not out of place to mention the fact that a number of distinguished



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Vermonters, who have permanent or temporary residences in Washington, are members of the Society. The list includes Admiral George Dewey, Hon, Redfield Proctor, United States Senator; Hon, William P. Dillingham, United States Senator; Hon. Kitredge Haskins, Representative from the Second Con-gressional District; Hon. C. H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Col. Myron M. Parker, and Hon. John W. Titcomb, of the Department of Fisheries.

WISCONSIN .-- Our Society has had a prosperous year. Its increase in numbers has not been so great as we might have de-sired, for although we have admitted a number of new members, this gain has been nearly neutralized by our losses through death

and by demission to other State societies.

At present we have two hundred and twenty-eight (228) active

Our annual meeting, held at the Hotel Pfister in this city on May 29, 1901, was well attended, and in the evening the annual banquet of the Society was given in the same place. It was a thoroughly enjoyable affair, and the participants were entertained with good music and responses to appropriate toasts.

In December an informal "Smoker" was tended to the mem-

bers of the Society by the President, and the evening was given

over to story-telling and a general good time.

The finances of the Society are in a flourishing condition, as there is money in the treasury and no outstanding indebtedness.

FREDERIC B. BRADFORD, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FRENCH SOCIETY, read by Mr.

Chaille-Long.

Mr. President-General and Compatriots: I have the distinguished honor of presenting you my credentials as a delegate from the Society in France, S. A. R., of which the United States Ambassador to France is the President and Gaston de Lahune de Lafayette is the Vice-President.

It will be recalled that this branch of the National Society was founded in Paris on the 16th of September, 1897, the original date of annual meeting having been fixed for the 6th of Septem-

ber to commemorate the birth day of Lafayette.

The action of our Society was limited for a time to serving as the intermediary of the societies in America, and among these Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, which sends each Decoration Day wreaths to lay upon the grave of General Marquis de Lafayette. Lafayette, it will interest you to recall, was buried in a remote spot of Paris in the cemetery of the quaint little convent of Picpus, which takes its name from the following composition. piquer, to bite and puce fleas; flea-bites, an epidemic which afflicted the people in the vicinity about 1797, or thereabouts. Victor Hugo, the author of "Les Miserables," has placed in this cemetery one of his most touching episodes. This singular, solitary, desolate spot is known as Cuncture au Guillotines, and contains more than 1,300 victims, whose epitaphs bear the such distinguished names of Gamache, Sombreuil, Rohan, Chabot, Grammont, Beauharnais, Pascher da la Pagerie et al. who fell under the blade of the guillotine, set up in the ancient barriere du Trone.

The horizon of our Society in France has been greatly extended within the space of one and a half years with the view of multiplying friendly relations and intercourse with France-create a reciprocal movement in France and America in all departments of education, literature, art, politics and commerce. A committee was appointed by our President to prepare lists of all French officers, soldiers and sailors who took part in the war for American independence. The committee appointed by Gen. Porter consisted of M. Meron, Consul of France; Mr. MacLean, Deputy Consul-General United States at Paris; Major Huntington and myself. In the month of October, 1900, through the active sympathy and courtesy of M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France, and his colleagues, the Ministers of War, Marine and Public Instruction, the committee proceeded to work, and were given access to the archives of the war and marine, which in this case were located in the Archives Nationales in the Franc Bourgeois. Two attaches of the War Department and two ship writers of the Navy Department were placed under the orders of the committee, and proceeded to overhaul the records, which had remained in the dusty, dingy garrets where they had been dumped after the return to France of Count Rochambeau, d'Estaing and Count de Grasse.

It is a part of the incidents attending the arduous labors of the committee, and significant of the character of the work, to say that my two assistants were frequently ill and that I, although much less exposed, contracted three separate cases of grippe, which may have been contracted from contact with the virus which had lain concealed in the dusty log books of the fleets of d'Estaing and de Grasse. In this connection I desire to bring to

your notice and ask, Mr. President-General, that you accord them the favor of your thanks, the following gentleman: Primo, M. Lacour-Gayet, the eminent and sympathetic Professor at the Ecole Superieure de la Marine, who generously and devotedly gave our committee the benefit of his erudition and vast experience. M. Lacour-Gayet, it so happens, was engaged in making researches in the log books of the squadron of d'Orvillier in the preparation of the pamphlet recently published, entitled "La Campagne Navale de la Manche la 1779.

Secundo, Messrs. Michel and Laplanche, the ships writer to

whom I have alluded,

You may have some idea of the labor imposed upon these gentlemen when you consider that there are 15,000 names of the army and navy, among other inscriptions, to be deciphered with care from the defaced and sometimes doubtful chirography.

The lists were finally completed in October, 1901, and were placed in the hands of General Porter for transmission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for publication in book form.

In the course of my correspondence with the French Ministry, I seized the occasion to signal the excellent services rendered the committee by M. Lacour-Gayet, Michel and Laplanche, adding that I ardently hoped that the character of the work accomplished would contribute in the largest measure to bind in close

bonds of friendship the two great sister republics.

The committee decides not to include for the present the squadron of d'Orvilliers which was engaged in the War for American Independence in French waters as extending immeasurably the proposed publication. This work was abandoned with some reluctance because one of the captains of the fleet-de Bessey de la Vouste, killed in a severe battle with the British-was a descendant of the family Chaille, and the incident is all the more interesting because the ball that killed him wounded the Marquis du Chaffault, Division Commander, whose descendant, Count Gabriel Charles Patrice Billebaut du Chaffault, is a member of our Society in France.

In a communication from the Secretary I am instructed by Gen. Porter to say that the lists of the officers, soldiers and sailors of the French army and navy who participated in America in the War for American Independence are to be published con-

jointly by the French and American Governments.

Mr. President-General, with fifteen to 20,000 names on these lists, whose descendants are citizens to-day both of France and America, the Society in France expects to create a great society, which by its numbers as well as its Franco-American character will contribute in the largest sense to bind the two republics in a union political, scientific and commercial in the interest of both.

On motion, duly seconded, the two reports above referred to were unanimously approved and directed to be placed on file and

printed.

Mr. Chaille-Long preceded his report by the following remarks: MR. CHAIILE-LONG: Although I have come 3,000 miles, I am accustomed somewhat to the charge of being a Frenchman. In order to set your minds at rest on that searc, and to be perfeetly at home with you, I may say that I am a member of the Maryland Society and that I was born in the classic regions of the Eastern Shore. Permit me to add a word in addition to the report of our Secretary-General. [At this point Mr. Long reads the paper above referred to marked No. 3.]

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The Compatriot who has just given us this interesting report has asked that we extend a vote of thanks to those whose names he has mentioned there. I think I will consider that as a motion. (Motion seconded and unanimously carried.) The vote of thanks reads as follows:

Vote of thanks for the services of M. Lacour-Gayet, Professor at the Ecole Superieure de la Marine, for his sympathetic aid to the Committee of the S. A. R. in the preparation of the lists of the French officers, soldiers and sailors who participated in the war for American independence. Also the secretaries and attaches, MM. Michel and Laplanche, for their arduous labors in the preparation of these lists under the supervision of the Committee of the Society in France of the S. A. R., and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Amhassador of the United States, Gen. Horace Porter.

MR. MILLER (Illinois): Referring to the report of the Secretary-General just read, I would like to offer the following reso-

RESOLVED, That a committee of three he appointed by the President-General to bring the matter to the attention of the Congress of the United States in such a way as, if possible, to induce our Government to undertake the publication and distribution of these lists which



our compatriots Consul Meron and Ambassador Porter, aided by the French Government, have been to such labor	Oct. 22—BOND BROTHERS & CO
in preparing.	Oct. 30—BOND BROTHERS & CO
Motion seconded and carried. REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL, read by Hon.	Nov. 13-MOULTON HOUK 10.00
Cornelius Pugsley.  Mr. President and gentlemen of the Society of the Sous of the	Nov. 16—BOND BROTHERS & CO 8.00
American Revolution: The treasurer-General, in presenting his annual report, desires to record his appreciation of the prompt- ness with which the treasurers of the severel State societies have	Dec. 5—S. E. GROSS 51.70 Secretary General's Office,
met the obligations due the National Society. The Treasurer- General also takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the	Dec. 5—BOND BROTHERS & CO 12.85
Congress to the liberality of the Hon. Howard De Haven Ross, former Vice-President of the National Society and Chairman of the National Committee on Publication, who has forwarded to	Second quarter payment,
him receipted hills amounting to \$201.31, the amount of same having been contributed by Mr. Ross for the purpose of illustrating the National Register.	Jan. 2-A. HOWARD CLARK
NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.	Jan. 2—A. HOWARD CLARK
CORNELIUS AMORY PUBLEY, TREASURER-GENERAL, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Society of the Sons of the	Jan. 11—A. HOWARD CLARK
American Revolution, the Treasurer-General has the honor of submitting the following report of recepits and disbursements	Jan. H-BOND BROTHERS & CO
for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1902.  DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30,	Feb. 11—A. HOWARD CLARK
1902.	Expenses for January, 1902.  Mar. 8—SPIRIT OF '76 PUB. CO
May 8-AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO \$234.75 Diplomas, Bill of 1900.	Third quarter payment, Mar. 8-A. HOWARD CLARK
May 8-A. HOWARD CLARK	Registrar General's Office, Expenses for February, 1902.
May 8-J. C. BRECKINRIDGE 18.88 President General's Office,	I COLUMN TO
May 8—BOND BROTHERS & CO	Apr. 21—S. E. GROSS
May 8-T. S. PECK 5-50	Apr. 21—A. HOWARD CLARK 58.50
May 8-S. E. GROSS 66.93	Expenses for March, 1902.
Expenses Office of Secretary-General, May 15—S. E. GROSS	Total\$2,655.42
Expenses Office of Secretary General, May 15—BOND BROTHERS & CO	CONTRIBUTION LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL FUND, APRIL 30, 1902.
May 15-A. HOWARD CLARK	1809. Mar. 17—Maryland Society
June 8-THOS. ROWBOTTOM	Apr. 20—Pennsylvania Society 9.00
Annual Congress, Pittsburgh.  June 15—A. HOWARD CLARK	Oct. 25—Illinois Society
Registrar General's Office, Expenses for May, 1901.	Apr. 18—New Jersey Society
Aug. 12—A. HOWARD CLARK	
Aug. 12—J. C. WINSHIP CO 403.50	Total
Aug. 12—SPIRIT OF '76 PUB. CO	
Printing and Distributing Minutes of the Annual Congress, first quarter payment.	Oct. 5—Amount returned to Illinois Society. 35.00 685.50
Aug. 19—A. HOWARD CLARK	
Aug. 19—S. E. GROSS	Cash balance—May 1, 1901\$2,794.30  RECEIPTS.
Secretary-General's Office, Expenses to July 20, 1901.	Annual Dues:
Aug. 19—T. RINGER & HERTZBERG	1001 17-75
Aug. 19—BOND BROTHERS & CO	
Sept. 12—A. HOWARD CLARK	Application Blanks
Oct. 22—A. HOWARD CLARK	
Expenses for September, 1901. Oct. 22—L. H. CORNISH	Arkansas Society,
Expenses as Delegate to President McKin- ley's funeral, Washington, D. C.	Interest on Permanent Fund and Lafayette Fund, 49.65
Oct. 22-WOODWARD & LOTHROP 24.20 Ribbon for Badges.	



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HON. WALTER S. LOGAN, President-General,

National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. DEAR Six:-We, the undersigned, having made an examination, at your request, of the books and accounts of Cornelius Amory Pugsley, Treasurer-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for the period from May 1, 1901, to April 30, 1902, hereby certify that the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements and the details of receipts by States and dishursements by items are correct; that regularly approved vouchers are on file for all expenditures, and that the balance of cash on hand, viz., \$3,009,73, agrees with the balances as shown by the bank books of the Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y., \$2,406.58, and the East River Savings Institution, \$185.61 and \$507.54.

J. M. SHIPLEY, Treasurer, Peckskill Savings Bank, ROBERT S. ALLEN, Cashier, Peckskill Savings Bank, G. A. FERGUSON, Cashier, Westchester Co. Nat'l Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.

On motion, duly seconded, the report of the Treasurer-General was ordered placed on file and printed.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Before we adjourn I want to introduce you to the other Logan, Colonel Logan, of Pittsburg, who did so much to make our last Congress a success.

COLONEL LOGAN (Pittsburg): I will not interfere with the programme of the day, and in view of the short time there is before the adjournment of this session, I will simply say that I am very glad to be here with you and to see so many gentlemen present who were with us in Pittsburg last year. (Applause.)

Adjourned to Thursday morning, May 1, at 10 o'clock,

#### THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock.

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL WARFIELD (prayer): We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, Thou God of light, that Thou hast caused Thy light to shine upon the earth, and that Thou hast brought the beauty of the morning to cheer and gladden our We pray Thee that Thou mayest send forth into our hearts Thy love, which Thou hast sent abroad into all the world; and we have met here this day, may the spirit of brotherhood, may the spirit of service which animated our ancestors, be present in all our meetings.

We thank Thee that we are permitted here to meet together, and we pray Thee that as we meet it may be in a deep sense of the obligation that rests upon us as the representatives of the great spirit of liberty and truth. May we be blessed of Thee in

all our meetings together, for Christ's sake. Amen. Mr. Warren (N. Y.): We have missed from our gatherings

here at this Congress our compatriot, General E. S. Greely, Vice-President of the Connecticut Society. I know he is here with us in spirit, but he is attending to a greater duty than attending this Congress; he is watching at the bedside of his sick wife. Therefore, I move that the Secretary-General transmit the following telegram, and that it be spread upon the minutes of this Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 1, 1902.

GENERAL E. S. GREELEY,

New Haven, Conn.

DEAR Str:-We deeply regret that you are unable to meet with this Congress. Your compatriots all send cordial regards and best wishes. Furthermore, they extend their sympathy, praying for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Greeley.

SAMUEL ERERLY GROSS, Secretary-General, Sons of the American Revolution,

MR. CHANDLER: I desire to second the motion, and am happy to say to the members of this Congress that Mrs. Greely's condition is now improving.

Motion carried.

COL GRIFFITH: While you are on that business, I move that a committee of three he appointed to draft and engross and send to the widow of Lieut. Cresap, of the United States Navy, who died during the past year, suitable resolutions. Compatriot Cresap was the first Secretary-General of this organization, and continued so for years. I move that the Chair appoint a committee to take charge of the matter.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL CLARK: As the Second Secretary-General of this Society, I would like to second that motion. Motion carried.



PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I will appoint Col. Griffith, Mr. Warren and Mr. Bunker on that committee.

MR. BUNKER (Cal.): I have a preamble to offer,

Mr. President and Fellow Compatriots: We Californians, we modest Californians, ask your kind attention. We want nothing for ourselves. We have no Revolutionary sites, no historic spots, no noble monuments, no hallowed battlfields, no mountains, meadows or valleys where the buds of freedom first barst into beautiful bloom. Our inspiration flows from the fountain of patriotism raised by our forefathers far from our golden land. Reaching sublime heights and given supreme power, this fountain sprays our loftiest peaks, our lowliest valleys, our fertile plains and even the distant islands of the Pacific; ever freshening liberty, ever nourishing progress, ever stimulating robust Americanism; rich in every result and rivalling the rainbow in the variety and splendor of its hues.

From that fountain, sir and compatriots, we draw our inspiration; from that inspiration came our own, the first State Society or this order, and from that inspiration we speak to-day. We have no local signs of '76, no remanns of Colonial days, no halls and homes of song and story. And yet our patriotism is pure as the gold from our placers, and strong and enduring as our mighty mountains. Favored by Nature beyond our deserts, stirred by the beauty and grandeur of our scenery, lifted to a lofty plane, our patriotism equals your own, and our aspirations are equally praise-

worthy.

And this is why we ask you to take a new step. This is why we ask you to safeguard the symbols of our banner in a distant country. This is why we come three thousand miles to speak for a mounment nearly seven thousand miles from the Golden Gate. We do not speak for a church. We speak for a sentiment, a glorious God-given sentiment, the tangible, fibrous sentiment of freedom.

The amount we ask is trifling. We could give it ourselves and never miss it from our fund. But the honor of giving is priceless. We would share that honor with you. We want every Son of the American Revolution to act his part in a new de-

parture.

Let me talk of church and monument. The old and disused church called Holy Trinity of the Minories blocks a blind street in eastern London. On its north wall is the Stars and Stripes monument. Hence its claim on us. Measured by sentiment the monument is ours, for it marks the burial place of a Washington and bears the emblems of our flag. Thanks to the church authorities, we may use that monument as a silent monitor. Thanks to the church authorities that little church in a sombre business setting shall shine by day and by night in the glory of its past, present and future, through centuries to come, and the American wandering afar shall in the presence of those stars and stripes recall his native land and the principles of liberty. In the presence of that monument he can never be a man without a country. As he gazes on the time-stained marble he must, he shall, rise to the spirit of the occasion. There is an irresistible suggestion in these stars and stripes. I had almost said that even the rector of the parish feels more than proper pride in the monument. He is as anxious as any American for its preservation and the most enthusiastic of cicerones. Though the building is loved as a link in English history, its greatest value, even in foreign estimation, is in the Stars and Stripes monument. The narrow and quaintly carved pews, the ancient vaults and fine and rare plate, the musty air, and all the relics of a strenuous past, are as nothing when one stands with bared head before that simple slab on the northern wall and marks those mute heralds of our own approaching free-

Since the thirteenth century the site has been sacred to the cause of religion. Here stood the Abbey of St. Clare. In the vault below the church, two hundred years after his death on Tower Hill, was found the mammified head of the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey. But let us on to the monument. The student may easily fill the historical gap. The church is severely plain. The building is only sixty-three feet long and twenty-four feet wide. The distance from the paved floor to the scanty skylight is thirty feet. The north wall is built of flint and mortar, and though dating back to 1563 shows no signs of decay. As if for a providential purpose it has bravely defed time. The builders built better than they knew. On the inner side of that wall, a few feet from the pulpit, is our monument, our Stars and Stripes monument, the monument in which the church authorities, with the rector in the lead, kindly, aye generously, admit we have a consuming interest.

The monument is a marble slab about three feet by six; it is in memory of Elizabeth, niece of Lawrence Washington, the latter a direct ancestor of our own immortal George. On a shield surmounting the marble are the Washington arms: the eagle and the stars and stripes. There is the genesis of the American flag. From the five-pointed stars and the broad red stripes came our starry banner.

What memories that monument recalls! Look through the avenues of time and see what you will. The horizon is boundless. The crest stood high in 1530, in the days of Henry VIII., but the proudest of those who then bore it had no thought of its final mission. How strange that these emblems of class distinction should have been fitted to republican use! The deeds these emblems have since inspired-courage, self-sacrifice and martyrdom-the human mind can scarcely compass, and no man can do them justice. Our stars marked a new constellation that has grown brighter with the passing years. That constellation stood, as it always shall stand, for the highest form of human progress; not for lust or rule, not for mere material prosperity, but for the moral and intellectual improvement of the world. What avails our wealth unless wisely used? A popular impression is as potent as a fact; a sentiment is stronger than a law. Admit for the sake of argument that we are borne on by sentiment. Then what? Is it not a noble and exalted sentiment?

We Sons of the American Revolution, sons of men who staked life, fame and fortune on the last cast, men who fought, bled and died that liberty might live, we who would brighten the world's horizon with patriotic fires, we, I say, in Congress assembled, the very phrase echoing words of the patriotic past, may felicitate ourselves, the nation and the world that to-day, through the kindly and thoughtful courtesy of an English rector, we may in the very shadow of the shaft to his honor pay one more tribute to the father of his country and the benefactor of mankind. (Ap-

dause.

GENERAL APPLETON: I take great pleasure in seconding this motion, that it be referred to the committee for consideration. Motion introduced by Mr. Bunker: WHEREAS, The Stars and Stripes monument in the church known as Holy Trinity of the Minories, London, England, bears the Washington arms—the eagle and the stars and stripes—and the five-pointed stars and red stripes are presumed to have suggested the design for the American flag; and

WHEREAS, This monument marks the burial place of Elizabuth Washington, of the family from which George Washington directly descended; and

WHEREAS, The maintenance of this monument is of deep interest to the Sons of the American Revolution and it should be most carefully safeguarded; and

WHEREAS, Reverend James F. Marr, rector of the parish, has written that an annual expenditure of \$250 is necessary for the maintenance of the monument and the accommodation of American visitors to the church, and has also announced that the co-operation of the Sons will be gladly accepted; therefore he it

RESOLVED, That the President be and hereby is requested to appoint a committee of three on the Stars and Stripes monument, with full power to act, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the conditions of church and mounment, and who shall, if the inquiry prove satisfactor, arrange for subscriptions from the State societies to the aggregate amount of \$250, with the understanding that the money will be forwarded to Reverend J. F. Marr, or the church authorities, for use in the maintenance of the monument and the accommodation of American visitors to the church.

Motion duly seconded and carried.

MR. RICHARDSON (Cleveland): The duty has been delegated to me by my colleagues of the Ohio Society to make an announcement and to offer a motion at this time. It has seemed fitting that the delegation from the State where he was born, and in whose service he spent his life, and where his ashes lie, should announce to this Congress that since our last meeting together our most loved and distinguished and honored compatriot, William McKinley, has passed from earth; and inasmuch as Ohio gave this compatriot to the country, and his deeds and his life and his great public service is the priceless heritage of all compatriots in all States, I make the following motion:

RESOLVED, That a committee be here appointed by the President-General, consisting of one compatriot from each State Society entitled to representation in this Congress, the Societies of Hawaii, the Orient and France, whose duty it shall be to prepare and engross a suitable memorial and present the same to the family of our late compatriot, William McKinley, and to furnish a copy for publication in the records of this National Society.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: At a meeting of the Executive Committee a committee was apointed for the purpose of drafting reso-



lutions, of which you did me the honor to appoint me chairman. I have in my pocket the resolutions that I have prepared for the purpose of meeting my duty in that respect, and which at the proper time I intended to bring before this convention; but as my feeble effort would not perhaps meet with the approbation of my friend from Ohio, I will second the motion of the resolution now before you.

MR. RICHARDSON: We should be glad to have Judge Whitehead appointed on that Committee,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: If I am President long enough, Judge Whitehead shall be on that committee.

GENERAL JOSEPH BRECKINRIDGE: I will not intrude on the time of the Congress; but I had the opportunity to share in the religious ceremonies in the Far East on the occasion of the obsequies of our compatriot, and cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing the feeling, not only that the loss of this compatriot is one in which all the nations of the earth sympathize with us, but that all good order was arrayed against those whom our children are to contend with, when the line of cleavage which are now growing will certainly come to a collison of arms. Those in the East shared with us in every respect the admiration for this great man, and I fancy that very few resolutions have ever been presented to this Society of more solemn moment than the present. I therefore request that the motion be accepted as of unusual moment, and that we accept it unanimously by a rising vote.

Motion carried.

A DELEGATE: I desire to have the resolution amended by the addition of the name of the delegate from France.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The French Society is one of the constituent societies, and there will be someone selected from France. I think there is only one man who will be likely to be selected.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL, read by Mr. A. Howard Clark.

Since the Pittshurg Congress of 1901, your Compatriots: Registrar-General has had the busiest year of the ten terms that he has had the honor to fill this office. Eight hundred and thirtyseven application papers have been approved and registered and 730 certificates of membership have been engrossed. The present number of active members enrolled in thirty-nine societies is 10,351, as follows. Massachusetts stands first, with 1424 members, followed by New York, 1,295; Connecticut, 977; Illinois,

488; and next the District of Columbia, 477:

Arizona	28
Arkansas	
California	350
Colorado	
Connecticut	977
Delaware	75
District of Columbia	477
Florida	33
France	23
Hawii	62
Illinois	488
Indiana	102
Iowa	
Kansas	163
Kentucky	1.48
Louisiana	73
Maine	
	361
Maryland	180
Massachusetts	
Michigan	367
Minnesota	404
Missenri	127
Montana	25
Nebraska	81
New Hampshire	295
New Jersey	420
New York	1,295
Ohio	418
Oregon	122
Pennsylvania	356
Rhode Island	256
South Dakota	24
Tennessee	106
Texas	41
Utah	55
Vermont	282

Virginia					٠				•		-													+				٠	6
Washington			-	=	*		9		*	-	-	*	۰	¥	,		-	*	٠			-	-		0		*		237
Wisconsin	*		+		*	•			*		٠	-	٠			-		-	*	-	-	•	-	*	•	٠		*	220
																												-	0.35

A provisional organization has been formed in the Philippines called the Society in the Orient of the Sons of the American Revolution; but the great distance of applicants from home records causes some delay in proving the claims of the thirty persons declaring their eligibility. There is also a preliminary Society in North Dakota and one now organizing in Oklahoma.

The roll of members deceased since the Society was organized aggregates more than a thousand; two hundred of them being in Massachusetts, a hundred and fifty in Connecticut, and nearly a hundred in the District of Columbia. The necrology roll since the last Congress includes our honored compatriot, William Mc-Kinley, who became a member of the Ohio Society while Governor of that State, and who always manifested a deep interest in this patriotic work. Another honored member has recently deceased, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who had joined the Society only a few weeks before his death, and whose eloquence we hoped would rouse many to patriotic deeds,

There will soon be dedicated in this city a statue of Rochambeau, whose active aid did much to make the War of the American Revolution a success. Eminent Americans and Frenchmen will participate in the dedication, and it is certain as compatriots Henry Cabot Lodge and Horace Porter on that occasion extoll the deeds of Rochambeau, Lafayette and of other Frenchmen in the American cause, that the fraternal spirit between America and France will be quickened and general interest aroused in our Society in France, with Ambassador Porter as its President, and with its Vice-President a great-grandson of the beloved and valiant Lafayette.

By resolution at the Detroit Congress in 1899, medals of honor and diplomas were ordered to be presented to members who, inheriting the spirit of their forefathers of 1776, had rendered service in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States during the war with Spain. The New York Congress in 1900 voted to confer these medals also upon new members who may be entitled to them. During the first year 436 medals were warded, members were thus honored, including the hero of Manila Bay, the next year 109, and since the Congress of 1901 there have been awarded 29 medals, making a total of 574

The full list to April, 1901, was published in the last National Year Book, the twenty-nine new medallists being as follows.

DELAWARE SOCIETY.

Clarence M. Dillon, First Lieutenant First Delaware Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

W. DeWolf Dimmock, Ensign U. S. Navy.

James Austin Ellison, First Sergeant First Delaware Infantry, U. S. Volunteers,

Lewis Ellison, Second Lieutenant First Delaware Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

Harry Linden Roop, Sergeant First Delaware Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

John Drayton Wainright, Naval Cadet in Converted Yacht "Free Lance."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

Frank Foster Greenawalt, private First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

Johnson Van Dyke Middleton, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon Department of California

Langdon Moore, Naval Cadet U. S. Navy, Ship Columbia.

KENTUCKY SOCIETY.

George Trotter Tyler, M.D., Hospital Steward Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY..

Irving Jackson Davis, private First Mass. Heavy Artillery. Frank V. Thompson, Sergeant First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY.

Herbert Chase Grime, Sergeant First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, acting Commissary Sergeant First Army Corps. Lewis Edward Tuttle, Second Licutenant First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

OHIO SOCIETY.

Ira I. Morrison, First Lieutenant First Territorial U. S. Volunteer Infantry (Oklahoma). Frank Toland Stewart, Captain Battery H., Ohio Light Artil-

lery.

OREGON SOCIETY.

Charles Albert Coolidge, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Second U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

Charles N. Gill, private Fourtcenth Pennsylvania Volunteer In-

Willis James Hulings, Colonel Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

John M. McMaster, Sergeant Foorteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry

Edward E. Robbins, Major, Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, First Army Corps.

TENNESSEE SOCIETY.

John H. Curry, Jr., Quartermaster, Sergeant First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Kirby Fitzpatrick, private First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. Hu Blakemore Myers, Captain First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Samuel Strong Nicklin, First Lieutenant Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Marshall Tate Polk, private Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Samuel Van Leer, Captain First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. Charles C. Van Leer, Captain First Tenessee Volunteer Infantry.

WISCONSIN SOCIETY.

Horace Martin Seaman, Colonel Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry,

One of the objects of this Society is the preservation from possible loss or destruction of the manuscript rolls of soldiers and other records of the American Revolution. Ten years ago but few of these rolls were printed, and in several States the archives were inaccessible. Compatriot Proctor, Senator from Vermont, a few years ago secured the enactment of a law under which such muster rolls as the Government possesses have been arranged and fully indexed, and it is hoped that under this same law, or by additional legislation, the mass of data filed in Revolutionary claims in the Pension Bureau may become more accessible for public reference. The question of printing the rolls has been discussed by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, but the publication is delayed by the expectation of securing further records believed to exist.

The State of New York has just issued a supplementary quarto volume full of most interesting data in regard to civil and military affairs of the Revolution, including lists of prisoners, of State pensioners, of recipients of bounty lands, and valuable commissary and equipment statistics.

Connecticut has printed a volume of names of several thousand soldiers not recorded in the work published by the Adjutant-General some years ago; and each year, as new data is discovered, Pennsylvania adds to its published series of Revolutionary archives.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have done a good work in compiling the rolls of the soldiers of Georgia, and the list was recently made public in their Third Report to the Congress of the United States.

Massachusetts has added two volumes to its monumental work on "The Soldiers and Sailors of Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War," making nine volumes thus far completed and carryin the roll through the letter "L."

The Society in France of Sons of the American Revolution has achieved a most valuable work in securing from the Government archives of France a roll of the twelve to fifteen thousand Frenchmen who participated in the War of the American Revolution.

There is still sad lack of accessible records of the soldiers of Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and it is hoped that the Governments of those States may soon be aroused to put in permanent form the rolls of their Revolutionary patriots.

It would be interesting to know the number of soldiers in the War of the Revolution, but the data available is hardly enough to give an approximate aggregate, though it may be roughly estimated that 300,000 men, or one tenth of the population of the colonies, were active participants in the war. Massachusetts records show some 90,000 enlistments by probably 60,000 men; New York had some 45,000 soldiers and other colonies in proportion,

The National Register of this Society now being issued is surely a monumental work in genealogy, containing as it does the names of parents, grandparents and great-grandparents of about 11,300 members, through each generation back to ancestors who aided in the establishment of the United States of America, these ancestors including thirty-three of the signers of the Declaration

of Independence. The preparation of printer's copy for this work was certainly a gigantic task, and nothing but the strongest interest in the Society could have induced your Registrar-General to undertake its supervision, spending hundreds and hundreds of hours in revision of copy and proof. The book is a mine of valuable historical and genealogical information and will no doubt be delved into by thousands eagerly searching out their ancestry.

As a matter of genealogical importance in which this Society must be vitally interested, the following resolutions are presented which it is hoped may be acted upon at once, as the question is

to-day before the Senate of the United States:

WHEREAS, In the bill for an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, which is now on its passage in the Senate, a provision has been incorporated looking to the destruction of the whole or a part of the census schedules, which contain the names of the inhabitants of this country at each decennial period since the year 1790; and

WHEREAS, There is danger that these records of inestimable value may be destroyed, for want of appreciation of their importance, unless expression is given to public opinion upon the sub-

ject by parties interested in their preservation; and WHEREAS. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose fundamental principle is reverence for the patriotic deeds of our sires and pride in their achievements, is the only body now in session which can enter a timely, and, it is to be hoped, an effective protest against this proposed legislation; therefore

RESOLVED, That we place upon record our sense of the inexpediency and impolicy of any disposition of the records in question other than their permanent preservation at the national capital, either in the permanent census office or elsewhere. They are a treasure-house of original information as to identity of individuals and families, from the point of view of the genealogist, and not infrequently an aid to the judicial settlement of controversies as to property rights by inheritance. They shed light which can be procured from no other source upon the social, political and economic relations of the people of the United States during the past Their value to the antiquarian and to students of hundred years. history will continually increase in proportion to their age. people have paid many millions of dollars for them, and if destroyed they cannot be replaced, if scattered they can never be reassembled. Science and sentiment unite in the demand that this contemplated outrage on both shall not be consumated, and in their name we appeal to the patriotism of Congress to prevent its consumation.

RESOLVED. That a copy of this action by this Society be furnished to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senator Allison, of Iowa, with a respectful request that he will call the attention of his colleagues in the Senate to our views

and this expression of them.

In 1892 your present Registrar-General served the Society as Secretary-General and performed the duties also of Registrar-General, and in 1893 he was elected to the latter office. To-day, in closing the first decade of his administration, he thanks the officers of the State societies for their uniform courtesy and aid to him in keeping the records of the Society up to the highest standard.

> Respectfully submitted, A. HOWARD CLARK, Registrar-General.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., April 30, 1902.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the Report of the Registrar-General was approved and ordered printed.

MR. UNDERWOOD (Wisconsin): I would ask to have the name of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Census added to the Committee.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: We will do so.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN-GENERAL, read by Mr.

The Council of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty is the only organization in this country that stands for the safeguarding of the historical associations of the English-speaking people as a whole and amenities of life that are constantly threatened by modern commercialism. work, so far as it pertains to places of historic interest connected with the American Revolution, is secured through the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and stands for history. It is true that there is a certain narrowness in the historic point of view, which is often the means of our frittering away our



energies in doing comparatively trifling things, but to these patriotic societies is due for the most part that practical demonstration of history which has been said to be so valuable in municipal æsthetics. The placing of a tablet in itself is of little consequence as a factor in the education of the people, unless it is so related to other events as to "visualize the past" and thus be of service not only to the scholar but of great influence in the education of the democracy. This council is designed to unite all organizations in different States devoted to such purposes as a means of education for the public. Concord was the first town in America to form a local organization to preserve objects of historic interest. The saving of the house of Carlyle in Chelsea, and its associations with Ralph Waldo Emerson, doubtless had much to do with this. Germantown is only second to Concord in preserving its many his-The saving of the Van Cortlandt mansion by the toric sites. Colonial Dames is an instance of the work being done in this direction. In Frankfurt there is the Goethe house; in Florence, the house of Michael Angelo, the sculptor; in Edinburgh, that of John Knox, the reformer; which are all preserved and maintained as historical repositories of everything pertaining to the lives and works of these great ment. On this line is the movement in New York to secure the Jumel Mansion and grounds at Washington Heights as a suitable place for the establishment of an historic park, for the preservation of Washington's headquarters, which occupy the site, and for housing of relics of the Revolution and of the early history of the country. The fundamental principle of the National Trust is to safeguard for the community these objects in the direction of history and the records of the past; and in this congeries of races which exists to so large an extent in America we are only working out on a larger scale the same problems that have been already solved in the old world; and thus shall be accomplished the great task of teaching history, not by books only, but as it relates to the conditions of life and character in the past, and so bring its influence to bear upon the problems of modern democracy as a means of elevation to the people. In this respect the patriotic societies have a great mission to perform. They have already done much in this respect. The preservation of certain historic sites in New York and elsewhere is worthy of the highest commendation; but this work is only partially begun, and it cannot be carried out to its fullest extent except as this Society, with all the patriotic organizations, act in conjunction with the Council of the National Trust, which is engaged not only in the work of preserving historic sites, but also places of great natural beauty, such as is now done by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York City. The field of their operations is necessarily limited, but there is no reason in teaching history as though all history prior to 1776 is foreign history; but this is all due to the narrow method teaching history in the American schools. Properly considered, there is no reason why the memory of men like St. Augustine, William of Wickham, King Alfred, Henry the Fifth, William of Orange, Chaucer, Ormond the Brave, or the associations connected with Runnymede, should not be as sacred a trust to us as to Englishmen, and the time may come when they will be quite as much American as English. This may be considered a new and novel role to pursue; but the impetus thus set on foot is certainly in this direction, and it is only a question of time when, as a matter of education, these desired ends will be attained.

Up to the present no systematic effort has been made by the National Society to have the exercises of the marking of places of historic interest collected together and made a permanent and accessible fund of historical information in the possession of the Historian-General of this Society. The Year Books to a certain extent contain this information, but it is practically inaccessible to the members at large.' For this purpose Mr. Theodore S. Peck, former Historian-General, decided to take the initiative and started an inquiry with the view of securing by means of an official circular addressed to the different societies, information as to all points of interest pertaining to the Revolution in their several States, and copies of all newspapers or other articles of Revolutionary interest which may appear from time to time in their States. This was an important move in the right direction to secure such historical matter, but only Arizona, Maine and Virginia responded to his inquiry. Acting on his suggestion, I sent out a revised letter asking for less information but in a more condensed form, with special reference to the monuments and tablets erected during the year, with photographs of the same, It is very gratifying to be able to report that there has been a very generous response to this inquiry. Letters have been re-ceived from the societies of Tennessee, Delaware, Minnesota, the Empire State Society, Maine, California, Massachusetts, Arizona, Lousiana, Kansas and Michigan. Such information is being arranged and placed in a suitable scrap-book, so that in time a

complete personal history of the Revolution can be compiled, as represented by the monuments and tablets, the value of which in after years will be of the greatest importance, when the history of the Society comes to be written.

Of the principal historical events of the past year as so reported,

the following may be mentioned:

The unveiling of the monument at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, marking the spot where the American flag was first unfurled in battle, is of great interest. This event occurred on the spot where this battle happened, September 3, 1777. The monument was unveiled on the 124 anniversary of Delaware's only land battle in the Revolution. It is a handsome Brandywine granite stone, standing eight feet high and enclosed in a square, the corners of which are marked by cannon and the sides by heavy anchor chains, and the inscription is under a representation of the original flag of thirteen bars and thirteen stars. It stands near the residence of J. Wilkins Cooch, a descendant of the Revolutionary Cooch, whose name is now associated with this spot.

In his address on this occasion, Mr. Henry Conrad, among

other things, said:

"When Howe and his fleet left New York, July 17, 1777, he had with him 17,000 men, proceeded southward, and after disembarking on the shores of the Chesapeake marched toward Philadelphia. Washington, with 11,000 men, encamped near White Clay Creek and took a strong position at Iron Hill. The British were commanded by Major-General Grant, and the Contineutals by General Maxwell. Grant's duty was to preserve the line of communication with Cornwallis and Kniphausen. It was deemed expedient to gain Iron Hill. A picket force was stationed at Cooch's Mill, while the American pickets were at Christiana Bridge. Maxwell met Cernwallis and, after a short fight, was forced to retreat over White Clay Creek. Washington, Greene and Lafavette went forward and viewed the British camp, and slept that night in a farmbouse nearby, and the next day, as Washington expressed it, made a lucky retreat. It was here, however, that the forces of Howe were watched by the forces of Washington, and where the new flag adopted by the Continental Congress was raised for the first time in battle.

The Maryland Society erected and unveiled, October 19, 1901, the great monument to the Maryland heroes of the Revolution. It is a granite shaft sixty feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty. It was erected to commemorate the Revolutionary services of these heroes, commencing with the Riflemen at Cambridge, August 9, 1775, and ending with the surrender at Yorktown, October 19, 1771, as covering the whole story of the war. The day of its unveiling was not only the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, but was also that of Peggy Stewart

Day, Maryland's Tea Party.

It was the first great monument erected solely to commemorate the Revolutionary services of the soldiers of a single State. Maryland played a conspicuous part in the Revolution, and her history in that respect may be said to be the history of that great event. On the Declaration of Independence we find the names of Chase, of Paca, of Stone, and of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Johnson nominated Washington for the position of commander of the army as a member of the First Continental Congress. Smallwood, Howard, Gist, Hall, Griffith and Watkins led the Maryland forces through the war and fought with them at Cambridge, Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth, Stony Point, Savannah, Guilford Court House and Yorktown. Such patriotism found a fitting recognition in the grand monument thus erected.

On the same day, October 19, 1901, the Michigan Society unveiled a bronze tablet to the memory of Major-General Anthony Wayne, placed on the front portico of the new Wayne Court House. It hears a facsimile of the insignia of the Society, a map of Wayne County, as then established, and a portrait of General Wayne in bas relief. This tablet is designated to commemorate one of the greatest events in American history, and is a tribute to one of the leading fighting generals of the Revolution. It had been tried in vain to subdue the Indians of the Northwest Territory then in open warfare with the settlers. The British were still possessed of the leading military posts of this vast region, in violation of the Treaty of Paris, hoping thereby to keep this land, if the United States should prove too feeble to conquer these savages. Great Britain had become allied with the Indians, and prolonged the War of the Revolution for thirteen years after it had formally closed in the East. The American emigrant had gone to inhabit this land, but a reign of terror existed throughout this region, and the settlers were fast being massacred as the victims of this barbarism. They declared that no white man should ever inhabit the land north and west of the Ohio River, and that this "garden" of the country should be forever the dwelling place of the Indian. Generals Harmar and St. Clair had met with signal defeat in their attempts to subdue these savages. It was this time that "Mad Anthony," the "dashing soldier of the Revolution," was made Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and in September, 1792, he was appointed to raise the necessary forces and lead them against these savage foes.

General Wayne had seen extended service in the Revolution, He took part in that great struggle at the outbreak and was in it at the close. There was scarcely an important battle during the whole of this war in which he was not personally engaged. this prestige as a daring soldier, he took up his march from Pittsburg, and for over a period of two years proceeded through the wilds of this savage country down the Ohio and northward to Fallen Timbers, where on August 20, 1794, he achieved a brilliant victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians, wiped out an Indian warfare that had lasted for over twenty-five years, and opened the Northwest to the settlement of the whites. He entered Detroit August 17, 1796, as military governor of the Territory, which the British had evacuated on the 11th of July, and the American flag was then raised for the first time over this region, which then became a part of the Federal Union. It was such an event that this tablet was designed to commemorate.

On November 16, 1901, the Empire State Society unveiled a bronze tablet on a granite monument commemorating the Revolutionary Battle of Fort Washington in the City of New York.

It is located on the northern end of Manhattan Island, on the site registered by the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society. There the fort was constructed by the Continental troops in the summer of 1776, was later taken by the British after a heroic defense, November 16, 1776, and re-possessed by the Americans upon their triumphant entry into the City of New York November 25, 1793. It was erected through the generosity of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the New York journalist. At this place three thousand men, the flower of the American army under the command of General Washington, attacked by overwhelming numbers, after a brilliant defense and a brave struggle, surrendered and were made prisoners of war, but not before five hundred Hessians had "bit the dust." Many of the Americans who were taken prisoners were afterwards executed in the English prisonships. It was the darkest day in American history, and many despaired of their country's future. But it was not so with Washington, who with that determination which always characterized his conduct in the most trying times of the Revolution, gathered up his disheartened troops and began his famous retreat from the Hudson to the Delaware, where victory later was to crown his efforts, and in the end he was to re-posses this fort when he afterwards made his triumphal entry into the City of New York.

In the battle of Fort Washington there was a conspicuous illustration of the close alliance between the scenic and historic elements which formed the twofold character of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, which selected the site for this monument. "It is a remarkable and interesting fact," says Mr. Andrew H. Green, President of that Society, "so nearly universal as to warrant its interpretation as the expression of an underlying principle, that the great conflicts of mankind have been identified with conspicuous features of natural scenery. Among a rugged and virile people, the physical features of the landscape which make impress on their moral character, afford the salient points from which to exercise their genius. This is notably the truth with regard to military engagements, and many of the great battles of history have been associated with picturesque topographical features.

"The territory," continues Mr. Green, "over which the battle of Fort Washington was fought one hundred and twenty-five years ago, some three or four square miles in extent, comprises the most picturesque portion of the City of New York. It is the highest, boldest and most diversified section of our ancient city, and it commands a combined view of land and water, of city and country, unsurpassed by any city in the United States. It is the only portion of Manhattan Island, where the shore line of the beautiful American Rhine has been left in its native picturesqueness and it is the only portion where any trace of its pristine beauty remains undescerated and unrazed by the leveling marks of so-called 'public improvements.'"

It is thus apparent that this Society is fast making a record of the most important historical events of the Revolution. Each one of these four celebrations an epoch in the history of this country,

That at Cooch's Bridge, the time when the American army had its own distinctive flag in battle; that of the Maryland monument, a review of the Revolution; that of the Wayne tablet, the final conquest and settlement of the North West Territory; that of Fort Washington, the first great defeat of the American army in the Revolution, and its subsequent recovery, as indicative of the final success and triumph of the Revolutionary cause. This is simply in the historic sense, but in the higher signification, when the historical is united with the scenic, this work applies the best elements of the history of the race to modern citizenship, and does this not by books but æsthetically. One of the great problems of the future is the development of democracy in this country as elsewhere; and it seems that these organizations are destined to be among the chief agencies employed to solve these questions. A tablet or a monument means little in itself, but when considered as a factor in a movement, whose ultimate aim and object is the education of the people, it then becomes of the greatest importance as a means of improvement for the general good. Our work in this matter may be comparatively trifling, but it contains the impetus and the motive for great results. We celebrate the events of the Revolution, as tending to create love of country, but when identified with locations of scenic beauty, they both tend to develop the patriotic spirit and æsthetic sense, which together means stability to our institutions and a higher life for the people. This is the true foundation for a democracy such as exists in this country. To assist in creating which we believe is the grand mission of this Society.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the Report of the Historian-General was approved and ordered placed on file and printed.

Mr. NOBLE D. LARNER: Mr. President-General, I wish to state to you that the flowers now placed before you on this platform have been sent to us this morning as a present to the National Congress from the President of the United States, through Col. Bingham.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I announce as the committee appointed on Mr. Bunker's resolution, Mr. Bunker, General Appleton, and A. Howard Clark.

Mr. NOBLE D. LARNER: I have received a dispatch from our old friend General Joseph Wheeler. (Applause.) The General has been very sick in the City of Brooklyn. He is still sick, and he sends me a dispatch this morning saying that my invitation to him to be present has been received and that he regrets very much that he cannot be here.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The next regular business is the report of the National Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, by Judge Hancock.

JUDGE HANCOCK: Under peculiar circumstances, at the Detroit Congress in 1899, the Constitution was amended so that the President and Vice-Presidents of this Society could not be elected twice in succession. In 1900, many societies being disatisfied with this amendment of the Constitution, there were two other amendments proposed. One from New Jersey, recommended by the New Jersey Society, proposed a return to the old system, which allowed the Congress to vote for condidates as often in succession as they pleased. The second, from the District of Columbia Society, allowed simply that they might be voted for a second term after having been elected once. We have proposed—the Committee on Revision—three amendments, which will appear here in this report. In order that there might be no mistake, I ventured to place them before the Society of Pennsylvania, and they unanimously recommended them to the General Congress now in session.

The report is as follows:

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUION PRESENTED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

"Strike out from the proviso Section I the the word "second" and for it insert the word "third," so that the proviso shall read, "Provided that the President-General and five Vice-Presidents-General shall not be elected for a third consecutive term."

#### RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS OF 1901 AT PITTSBURG.

Resolved, That this whole question in respect to the amendment proposed he postponed to next year and that a committee of five be appointed to revise the Constitution in respect to all the amendments which have been her proposed.

#### COMMITTEE

The following members were appointed on the Committee:
James Denton Hancock, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Edwin Warfield, Maryland.
Theodore H. Eaton, Michigan.
Hon. John Whitehead. New Jersey.
Trueman G. Avery, New York.



#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows: That they have carefully considered all the suggestions made concerning the proposed amendment above mentioned, as well as the proviso of Section 1, Article V of the Constitution adopted at

Detroit in 1899 as an amendment.

Under the original Constitution the President-General and Vice-Presidents were elected annually. It will therefore be perceived that both the proviso and its amendment are clear limitations upon the power of the Society to elect its own officers. However eminent and efficient a member may be, and however desirous the membership may be to elect him, they are prevented from so doing if he shall happen to have filled either of thse offices for the term mentioned in the proviso or the proposed amendment. The committee believe also that the practical effect of the extension of the limit of election to two, three or five years would mean through a kind of compulsive courtesy, the extension of the terms of those officers for those periods when it might be desirable to terminate them sooner. Nor do the committee understand that anything is gained by such limitations. The same power which creates the limitations elects the officers, and can therefore apply without restriction a limitation to each particular office. The fact is that such limitations are usually be gotten from a want of courage in the elector to exercise his suffrage in accordance with his convictions; and it is not to be presumed, that descendants of Revolutionary heroes who risked and lost their lives for independence, have so far lost the virtues of their ancestors as not to have sufficient independence to vote for what they conceive to be the best interests of their Society.

It has been suggested that these limitations would by rotations in office give to all members an opportunity to fill the higher positions. This, however, would tend to belittle the offices. The committee cannot believe that an argument of this kind will have much weight with the Society; nor that so petty an ambition could have influence with a body of men who as descendants of the Fathers of the Republic occupy a post of honor much higher than that to which they can attain through the occupancy of any

office.

Even without reference to the power in the Society to put an end to official life, there usually grows in such organizations an unwritten law which fixes a limit to official terms of office. In our country no President has been elected to a third term, and if we turn to the records of our own Society, we find that the first President only filled the office for one year, the second for three years, the third for five years, the fourth for two years, and the fifth and sixth for one year each. It is not at all likely, unless under extraordinary conditions, which would meet the full approval of the whole Society, that we shall ever have a President who will fill the place for a period longer than five years.

The committee therefore recommend that the Constitution be so altered as to return to the original rule of the Society, and that Article V. Section 1, he amended to read as follows:

that Article V, Section 1, be amended to read as follows:
Section 1. "The General Officers of the National Society shall be a President-General, five Vice-Presidents-General, a Secretary General, Treasurer General, Registrar General, Historian General and Chaplain General, who shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress of the National Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected."

Although the words of the resolution scarcely comprehend it, the Congress seem to have expected a revision of the whole Constitution. The committee have found that document to be a very carefully prepared and comprehensive instrument, and that no changes should be made without careful consideration. They have thought it proper, however, to sugest two slight additions.

In Article II. it is mentioned as one of the objects of the Society "to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war." It has been the practice of the Society to go much farther than this and to celebrate the civil as well as military anniversaries of the Revolutionary period. We therefore suggest that this clause be amended by adding thereto the words, "and the Revolutionary period." The clause will then read, "to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war and of the Revolutionary period."
 Article VIII. provides that the Constitution may be

2. Article VIII. provides that the Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Congress \* \* provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed amendments, "which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to the President of each State Society."

It is to be noted that defects of the Constitution rarely come within the purview of the State Societies which are generally

controlled by their own constitutions and by-laws. On the other hand all troubles which arise under the Constitution are felt with peculiar force by the Congress, and the Executive Committee which controls the action of the Society in the long interims between the annual meetings of the Congress.

The committee therefore recommend that Article VIII, be

amended to read as follows:

"This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed alterations or amendments, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, or by a prior Congress, or the Executive Committee of the National Society, shall be sent by the Secretary General to the President of each State Society. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption."

JAMES DENTON HANCOCK, EDWIN WARFIELD, TRUEMAN G. AVERY, J. WHITEHAD, THEODORE H. EATON.

COL. LOGAN (Pittsburg): I move the adoption of the report. Motion seconded.

Mr. FRANKLIN MURPHY: Does that carry the adoption of the amendment?

COL. LOGAN: Yes, and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. FRANKLIN MURPHY: Should not we accept the report and order it printed, and then take a vote specifically on these amendments, so that there will be no question on them? I think they ought to be voted on separately.

COL. LOGAN: I move then that the report be received and printed.

COL. GRIFFITH: I was going to rise to a point of order as to this amendment to the Constitution. It seems to me there should be one resolution to receive the report, which could be passed by a majority vote; the other would require a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The point is well taken and it is covered by the present form of the motion.

Motion carried, and report ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The question now is upon the adoption of the proposed amendment. Governor Franklin Murphy proposes that the vote be taken separately.

COL. LOGAN: I move the adoption of the amendment to Article II. as read.

Motion seconded and carried.

COL. LOGAN: I move the adoption of the amendment to Article V., which covers the changing of the term of the Presidents-General and the Vice-Presidents-General without limit.

JUDGE HANCOCK: Section 1 of Article V now reads:

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

SECTION L. The General Officers of the National Society shall be a President General, five Vice-Presidents General, a Secretary General, Treasurer General, Registrar General, Historian General and Chaplain General, who shall be elected by hallot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress of the National Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

Then, in 1899, this proviso was added:

"Provided, That the President-General and five Vice-Presidents-General shall not be elected for a second consecutive term."

We propose to strike out that proviso and let it stand as the Constitution was originally adopted.

Mr. NOBLE D. LARNER: This is a question which has agitated the Society of the District of Columbia for many years, and I think it was the first Society that ever introduced the question into the National Society. We had been at that for several years and we finally adopted our present Constitution. We think that the side we have taken is the right side; we hold that no man has the right to have a perpetual office. We are all equal and we all have the right to hold office, and we think that the rule that governs our District of Columbia Society is the proper one and the one that should govern this National Society. Our rule is that no one can be elected as President of the Society more than tarice. For instance, I was elected last year as the President of our Society and I have been elected a second time. I don't think we should bring in any compatriot and say to him: "You can stay there as long as you wish to stay there." One President of the National Society stood there for five years, until he was sent to France as the representative of this Gov-

ernment. I hope that the District of Columbia rules will prevail in this National Society in that regard, and I therefore move the following resolution: That no one shall be elected to the office of President for more than two terms.

Mr. HARRISON: What is the necessity for this amendment at this time? Is there any necessity for it at all? It seems to me as if it would work against the smaller societies in the smaller States, where they have not yet developed. I cannot see any necessity for passing this amendment on this particular occasion. If, in the future, occasion should arise, the Society can then adopt that amendment. I agree, however, with Compatriot Larner, and endorse his views.

Mr. JAMES SMITH (Michigan): I understand that we are

voting the amendment to Section 1, Article V.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN (to Mr. Larner): Did you move an amendment?

Mr. LARNER: Yes; and it was seconded here.

A DELEGATE: Is a motion to amend an amendment to the Constitution in order?

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The point of order is made that an amendment to an amendment to the Constitution is out of order; I think the point of order is well taken.

DR. E. M. GALLAUDET: I am amember of the District of Columbia Society, and while I would not wish to seem to present any views that would not be sustained by the members of that Society. I am aware that our Society has stood for a two-years term. But I cannot allow the present occasion to pass without expressing my honest opinion and conviction with

regard to this whole matter.

I am in thorough sympathy with the report and recommenda-tions of the committee; and I will briefly give you my reasons. I do not think, in the first place, that it is fitting for a Society like this to attempt to tie its hands in regard to the matter of the elecion of its most important officers; I think the Society should be free to do from time to time, from year to year, what the interests of the Society seem to demand. (Applause.) If they demand a rotation in office after one year's term, they can have it; they have only to vote by a majority to have another President, and they can have it if they think it is desirable to the interests of the Society. If any emergency arises; if any impor-tant questions crop up; if a President pre-eminently fitted for that office has been elected to that office, and the Society desires to retain him in office, it would seem-pardon the word-rather childish for us to do what we might very well leave to the Society to do. I have another reason for being opposed to any limitation by the Constitution. Such limitation is simply absurd, and I will show you why.

Suppose the limit is for one year; suppose the Constitution says we shall not re-elect; everyone knows that in a body like this a man remains in office until his successor is elected, and although it takes a two-thirds vote to change the amendments, they could simply refuse to go into an election for President by a majority vote, and if they wanted a man who was already in to stay in three or four years more, they could keep him in. I think, therefore, Mr. President, that it is simply trivial to allow the Constitution to tie its hands, and I think it is far better for us to support the report of the committee, and to return to what was the original provision of the Constitution, ((Ap-

plause.)

MR. HANDY (Delaware): I realize from the manifestations of the compatriots present that there is a strong sentiment on the floor in favor of the adoption of this resolution; yet I do not desire to see the vote taken without saying a word in opposi-

If I may venture to attempt a reply to the clear and eloquent utterance of the gentleman who last addressed us. I would say in the first place that if the present Constitution is futile, if the Society now has the power, by the ingenious method suggested by the last speaker, to continue indefinitely in office the President-General, why is he so anxious to change? If he has what he wants now, why does he want the amendment?

DR. GALLAUDET: To wipe out the absurdity in our Constitution; that is all.

MR. HANDY: It may be an absurdity, but I venture to say that while it stands in the Constitution the ghost which the gentleman sees will never rise from its grave. It is effective where it stands. Now, what is the history? The Congress had an unlimited term, an unlimited number of re-elections for its President-General. Having tried that it put an amendment to the Constitution, thus showing that in some respects at least

there must have been disatisfaction with the working of the Those who tried it didn't like it and original Constitution. they changed it. What has been the friction since the change? What is the grievance? What are the causes now, gentlemen, which make you ask for a change? Have we not had good Presidents-General since? Has not the Society prospered since? We have had three of them since, and for my part, looking back, I would rather have had the three than any one of them three times. (Applause.) For my part, looking back, I would not like to give up the administration of Walter Seth Logan, For my part, again looking back, I would not like (Applause.) to give up the administration of General Joseph Breckinridge. (Applause.) And with all honor to the distinguished compatriot from New Jersey, with a laurel wreath around his administration for one year there could not have been another leaf added if he had served all of three years as President-General. What is the grievance of these gentlemen? Why do they want a remedy? I heard, accompanied by applause, at the opening of this Congress, the President-General asert that this Society had in it an mexhaustible line of gentlemen fit to serve as President of the United States, one after the other to the end of time. (Applause.) He mentioned a Republican President or a Democratic President, and the only thing that astonished me was that he failed in nominating as a candidate for the President of the Democratic party his own modest and beaming self. (Applause.)

If we have in this Society an unlimited supply of candidates for the office of President of the United States, one every four years, surely we can find an unlimited supply of Presidents-General, one every year. And if we can find a suitable man, one every year, a man of dignity, a man of capacity, of enthusiasm, then why not let us have them in due succession? You say it is "childish" to put it in. It is already in, and for my part I never batter down a door unless I want to get on the other side of it. If I find a door locked, and I want to go around on the other side, I am ready to batter with my knuckles to get across; but, if I don't want to get at the other side of the door, there is no reason for battering down the door; and as we have the Constitution as it is, unless you want to elect some man permanently, unless you have reached that state of mind where you want one man, to keep him all the time, it is childish to talk of changing the Constitution to do something which you do not want to do after

you are able to do it.

There are no fetters and no bonds when you are doing just what you want to do any how. When you want to do something that you are not permitted to do, you are bound. member as a boy hearing about the bonds of matrimony. I have been married for fifteen years and I have not yet found the bonds too tight; there has never been any disposition to get away from this delightful society. I understand that there never could be a day when the Society would be more tempted; there never could be a more charming time to keep the man there forever than now, with the lovely gentleman who presides over this body at the present time. But I understand, as dearly beloved as he may be to the Society, as willing as the Society 'may be to have him all its life, I understand that he is a flirtatious individual, and that he would not do it-and we might have a breach of promise case. Let us wait until we find a man who will be willing to be our permanent spouse before we give up our position as a maternal spouse with one husband and no chance of getting into the market again. (Laughter.)

DR. GALLAUDET: I have no wish to prolong this discussion. My honorable friend from Delaware has drawn some inferences from the position that I have expressed which I think I am not willing to have stand. It would be inferred from what he said that those who are supposed to sustain the committee in their report on this occasion are in favor of having a President in for an unlimited term. That by no means follows. I, myself, am perfectly willing, if the Society so desires, to have a new President every year. I am a member of several organizations of different sorts in which there is an unwritten law that the President shall be renewed every year. I am sure I feel very much easier in those organizations where the law is an unwritten law; where it is held to-day as the proposed requirement. I said something a little while ago about feeling that this Society should not have its hands tied. I am by no means urging that this Society should adopt the policy of re-electing a President for five years or ten years. I would rather prefer a frequent change, but I do feel that the Society should be free to re-elect a President if it pleases to do so, and not have its hands tied.

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL WARFIELD: I think the argument which has been presented to us in such a captivating way has the highest characteristic of the most captivating of all



arguments; that it appeals to our prejudices rather than to our convictions.

It seems to me that there is one thing that this Society stands for above all others, and that is, a certain type of manhood which is not afraid of being misled by the temptations which are constantly presented to us. We believe in free institutions, and we largely believe in free institutions because they present to us that liberty, not of doing what we please, but what we believe to be right.

MR. HANDY (interrupting): Excuse the interruption; but a conviction is what I believe, and a prejudice is what the other fellow believes.

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL WARFIELD (continuing): I am willing to admit that the gentleman has appealed to my prejudices, therefore I confess I must be the other fellow. I want to vote in this case for what is wise and what is right, and to have that liberty to decide when any question is presented to me in its own connection and in no other connection.

Now, gentlemen, the question that has been presented to us several times has been that of electing a man to the office of President-General of this Society; and when I have come to that question I have felt it an insult to my manhood to have it said to me, "You have not sense or judgment enough to have this question submitted to you in its simplicity." We have been told that one man shall be eliminated from your choice. I have manhood enough, sir, to vote against any man, who is put up before us for any reason that there may be. I believe that every other man should have an equal right to decide that case for himself; nor do I believe, sir, that there is any danger of men such as are collected here being guided or influenced by any kind of cliques or anything of that sort. I think we should come to an election of a President-General with hands united.

Let me go back, the matter which was presented to us in such admirable style is, that it was best for this Society to select one man after another to fill this high office; in all of which I agree with you. But, sir, permit me to say that I think that we did less harm to those gentlemen whom we elected one after another, when we simply and practically said to them: "Sir, we elect you to this office; you are our second choice; we cannot elect the outgoing gentleman; we must elect someone else, and it must We should say to our retiring President: "We are be you. proud of your services, but we have another man whom we will now proceed to honor." I think we should be free to honor a man who has served us excellently, by a second term. I should not be afraid of a third term if it were for the best interests of the Society. I should not be afraid of any duration of office which made itself clear to us as for the best interests of our Society. As I look at the list of our officers general, I am sometimes prone to wonder why it is that on one side we have a list of gentlemen who are not realists, and on the other, of those who are realists. Does this Society mean to draw a line and say that the Presidents-General are purely honorary officers, and we hard-working members on the other side, because the Secretary-General and Chaplain-General have such arduous duties that they must be well exercised in them and therefore elected again and again. I would eliminate the distinction between the "honorary" and the "laborious" classes, and recognize that both are here for the interests of the work; and as long as they serve us I would return them when it seems to be the best judgment of this Society to so re-elect them.

MR. FRANKLIN MURPHY: I had not expected to say a word; Judge Hancock, however, asks me to say something, and I will take about two minutes of your time to give you two suggestions born of my experience.

It has been said on this floor this morning that we had a President-General who served this Society for five years, and that we couldn't get rid of him except we sent him out of the country. That is true, and it is no reflection on any other occupant of that chair to say that this Society was never served with such unselfish devotion, with such magnificent ability, and that it never so prospered as it prospered under the President-Generalship of Horace Porter. (Applause.) And when we have a President-General, qualified as he was qualified to fill that office, if he is willing to serve, I hope he will be continued in his office until you send him out of the country.

Now, I want to say another thing, also born of my experience, because as you know, no member of this Society was as close to General Porter as I was during his incumbency of this office, and no man in this Society knows better than I how much he did and how well he did it for the Association. What do we want in the office of the President-General? Do we want a man who will preside over us with skill and dignity and honor? Surely we do; and their name is legion, if that is all you want

Every member of this Society can do that if that is all you want. You want a man who shall become so interested in the work, so familiar with the technicalities of the work, and so devoted to the interests of it, that he shall serve you as in my judgment no man can serve you if you turn him out at the end of the year. That is practically all, and that ends what I have to say.

If you have the best interests of this Association at heart, you will let the President-General serve you as he can serve you by virtue of his knowledge of the duties and opportunities of his office, and not turn him out just as he gets ready to serve you at his best.

MR. BRIGGS (Texas): Our Society is a very small one, but the members of it have become impressed with the fact that the best service to be obtained in organizations of this character is by having in it men whom they can trust; men of experience; men who have conducted the organization to a successful standpoint, and whom they know can continue that work; and not by putting it in the hands of someone else simply for the sake of rotation of office. It is the hope of our Society that this organization stands above political feeling; that it stands for something more than that every man shall have a chance to be President of the organization; that it is looking to the blending of the patriotic feeling throughout the country. Put those men in the highest places who can engender and stimulate and enhance that feeling; and when we get such men in, keep them, We want no limitations or restrictions imposed upon us by the Constitution or anybody else which will defeat that purpose.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: At our New Jersey Society, which is very conservative, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed and passed. A year afterwards, under the leadership of the present President of that Society, it was proposed that this Congress should be asked to set aside that amendment and return to the Constitution as it existed originally. We in Jersey are in favor of the amendment proposed by the committee; and as a member of that committee, in connection with the others, we gave it the most careful attention for the purpose of doing what we thought was for the greatest benefit of the Society. That was our sole object. It was the attention given to it, not for a day, nor for an hour, nor for a week, but the attention given to it by our honored chairman for months; and he gave to it the best of his judgment and the utmost of his experience.

I hope that the amendment proposed by the committee will be passed. New Jersey, I said, is a conservative Society; it is so conservative that it has kept its present President for ten years; and they threaten to keep him in office for the rest of his natural life.

(Cries of question!)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The question cannot be put until the speakers have finished.

MR. HANDY: We have gotten down close to the meat of this question. We have gotten away from the beautiful rhetoric about freeing ourselves, down to the meat of the question as presented by Compatriot Murphy from New Jersey.

Now, all that I ask and all that the gentlemen who stand with me ask, is that the compatriots know the real question and vote according to their wishes. Take what the compatriot from New Jersey has said, and said with so much force and clearness and dignity; add to that what our venerable and well beloved Compatriot Judge Whitehead has said, with regard to the customs of the Society in New Jersey, that keeps its President-General for ten years, and even for life. You come down to this, which is the question before the Society: This is a movement to amend our Constitution looking towards a permanent President-General (cries of No! No!) It cannot mean anything else (cries of No! No! and Question!) Can't you have patience with me for two minutes? What becomes of the argument made by Compatriot Murphy that, when you found a man with the proper elements, it was best for the Society that you should keep him there, unless this means a permanent President-General as soon as you can find the suitable man? That is the real issue; and when you come to vote, to pass through the teller, without any bitternes in the thing or unseemly contention, those who desire a permanent President-General, or one for a long series of years, should vote in favor of the resolution; and those who desire a shining succession of Presidents-General should vote against the amendment. That is the issue; we need not cover it up with words.

JUDGE HANCOCK: This report has the unanimous confirmation of the committee. The thought in our mind was this, that a society based upon the principles of the Revolution, should not take away its own liberties. (Applause.) The gentleman says that our purpose is to make a "perpetual" President and

other officers. Our purpose is to give the members of this Society the right to elect and re-elect other members of the Society when they think fit to do so (Applause); that is the purpose. What! Will you take away our liberty and compel us not to vote for a man who has proved himself to all the members of this body so well qualified for a high position? Suppose to-day that General Washington were President of this Society, would you make it impossible for him to be re-elected? Suppose to-day that Thomas Jefferson were a member, or Alexander Hamilton, it would be the same; we could not re-elect him because of some puny man who wanted the office in rotation and who wanted the position for himself. (Applause.) That is not the position of this body, and we can exercise the idea of rotation in office as well without that limitation as we can with it. (Applause.)

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL WARFIELD: I think the question was presented to us in the way that meets exactly the answer that our Revolutionary History supplies to us. When we came, upon the adoption of our Constitution, to choose a President of these United States, our Constitution put no limitation upon his re-election. We had him there as our first and second President of these United States, and a grateful people were ready to continue him in office as long as he could be induced to keep it. That spirit animated him which I believe animates the members of this Society. When he thought he had served his country long enough he declined the office. I believe it would be so with the Presidents-General of this Society; having in mind the memory of George Washington they would serve us and be willing to serve us as long as they deemed it for the best interests of the Society.

MR. HANDY: Our sires fought for freedom, while the statutes standing on our books now, stand for all of us being gagged. While that holds, I am told I cannot vote for whom I please. Now, I hold myself at liberty to vote at all times for this man or for that man, and not for perpetuating in office the same man.

MR. BATES (Michigan): Our friend from Delaware seems to misapprehend the character and spirit of this organization. Let me say that there never was a time when it was not safe to trust this Congress to do its own business in its own way.

MR. HANDY: Then why was this proviso never before adopted in this Congress.

MR. BATES (Michigan): It was a mistake, and we recognized it immediately after it was made; and we have been trying for two years to correct that mistake. But I never could get this Congress to a point where we could rectify it, and we have been at it ever since. We saw the mistake then, and just as soon as we should have the opportunity we proposed to remedy it. Our institutions are based upon the proposition that all political power rests in the people. We have now come to the question as to whether we shall have the opportunity, whenever we desire to make the choice, whether it is one man or another man in the chair, to re-elect him on the basis of his fitness. Or shall it be impossible for us to continue him? There is not any question about this; it is efficiency we want, and when that exists there cannot be any question as to the success and the ultimate attainment of all the objects and purposes for which this Society exists. I want to get back to the original Constitution and leave it free with me to exercise my choice in the matter as I desire.

(Cries of Question.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of those present. The question now is on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the committee.

GENERAL ANDERSON: I rise to a question of privilege. I ask that, under the authority of the Constitution, votes be taken by States.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The point is made by General Anderson that the vote should be taken by States. That is not my interpretation of the Constitution. Section 4 of the Constitution requires a vote by States, giving the delegation from each State the right to cast the whole vote of the State; but Article VIII of the Constitution seems to me to limit the application of Section 4 of the preceding article, which says:

#### ARTICLE VIIL-AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed alterations or amendments, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, shall be sent by the Secretary-General to the President of each State Society.

A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption.

It is my judgment that a vote of two-thirds of the members present is necessary to carry this, and that the vote be not taken by States.

GENERAL ANDERSON: Section 4 of Article VII reads as follows:

Section. 4. State Societies shall be represented at meetings of the National Society only by members of their own State Society, or by members of other State Societies who may be designated by the regularly appointed delegates from such State Society who may be present at any meeting of the National Society; and the delegates representing any State Society, as provided herein, shall be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such State Society is entitled, each delegate or representative present being authorized to cast his proportionate vote, or fraction thereof.

I hold that the Constitution by that section gives us a right to vote "by States." This is the proposition: A State is represented here only by one delegate; you give them power to get other delegates to represent them. I would like this Congress to consider this important question. Let us consider that the delegates from a single State cannot get enough delegates to fill up a quota; their State would then be deprived of representation. Suppose the State has eight votes; they can only get two alternates or substitutes in the Congress. Then that State would only have two votes instead of eight, as would happen if Massachusetts only took four of its members to San Francisco to represent it. Then the State of Massachusetts, when it came to vote in the Congress of San Francisco, would only have eight or ten votes instead of thirty. I take it as important in this case to allow us to vote by States. I represent the State of Oregon; the State of Oregon wants its vote; it has only five or six, but it is entitled to them. It is a question of the highest privilege, and I hope that you will stand by your right.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: It is my opinion that Article VIII creates an exception to the general rule laid down in Section 4 of the Constitution. Article VIII says that "a vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption."

(Cries of Question.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The question is on the adoption of the amendment to the section proposed. The delegates will please take their seats, and all in favor of the adoption of the amendment will rise and remain standing until the tellers have counted them.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The amendment is carried.

MR. HANDY: I ask that the Chair call for those delegates present to rise who have not voted, but who must be counted.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I think Mr. Handy's point is well taken. Those delegates who have been present and who have not voted will please rise (non-votants rise). There are twelve members present who have not voted, but a two-thirds majority of those present have voted in favor of the amendment; the amendment is therefore carried.

COL. LOGAN (Pittsburg): There is another amendment here to be voted on: Amendment to Article VIII. I move the adoption of the amendment which adds to the present amendment, "or by the Executive Committee of the National Society," and which permits the Executive Committee to present amendments.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Judge Hancock will now present to you the amendment.

JUDGE HANCOCK: The article as it now stands reads as follows:

We have added to this the words "or by a prior meeting of the Congress, or by the Executive Committee of the National Society." This Committee acts entirely during the interim of the Congress, and should have the right to recommend. But while they shall have the right to recommend, any recommendations that they make shall be sent to the presidents of their different societies, so that the members of those different societies shall have an opportunity to express their assent or dissent through their representatives. The reason why we did this was that very few of the difficulties which arise under the Constitution ever come before the State societies; but they do come, as you have seen to-day, before the Congress instead of the Exe-



cutive Committee, and we thought the latter had a right to recommend as well as the National Congress.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Are you ready for the adoption of this amendment to Article VIII.?

Motion duly seconded and unanimously carried.

GENERAL APPLETON: I should like to make the following resolution. It has come to the attention of some of us that monuments have been erected on noted sites on very historic ground, and I submit the following resolution in regard to them:

RESOLVED, That the Presidents of our State societies be requested to see that there shall be incorporated in the Annual Report to the National Society from their societies, a list of all prominent monuments marking Revolutionary sites within their respective jurisdictions, with a view to intensify and further extend the lively interest that now exists in the hearts and minds of all members of the S. A. R. DR. NOBLE B. LARNER: I suppose it is the same way all over this country as it is in Washington. One of the first things that we are taught to teach our children is to venerate and honor this great place; and when we of the District of Columbia thought of providing some means of accommodating the members of our Congress in an appropriate way we thought this was one of the best places to which we could bring you. We are very glad that so many of you are present; we are very glad that the weather is so good; and we trust that before we get through you will all be glad at having visited this great and glorious place.

We have provided for one or two short speeches on this occasion, and when you have heard them we will retire to the man-

sion above.

I now take pleasure in introducing to you the great orator of this country, the one we recognize as having no superior, Hon. John Goode, a member of the District of Columbia Society.



ADDRESS AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON, BY THE HON, JOHN GOODE OF VIRGINIA

MR. BATES (Mich.): I move that the reports on monuments be sent to the Historian-General, and that they be sent to him on or about the 1st day of April of each year. Motion carried. Meeting adjourned until 8:30 P.M.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Addresses delivered at the tomb of George Washington, Mount Vernon.

and Gentlemen: By request of the committee of arrangements, it becomes my pleasing duty to bid you welcome to this historic spot, around which so many sacred memories and so many hallowed associations cluster.

As members of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, you have come from all parts of this broad land to the Capital City of the Republic, "the home of science and of the Government," to hold your regular annual meet-



ing, to transact the necessary business of your patriotic organization, to revive the pleasing associations of the past, to keep alive in the hearts of the people the precious memories of the Revolutionary struggle, to indulge a pardonable pride in the greatness and glory of our common country, and to look forward with bright anticipations to the magnificent destiny which, as we fondly trust, awaits it in the future.

Your mission would not have been adequately fulfilled if, before returning to your homes, you had failed to visit the home and tomb of Washington, the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Continental armies, the first chief magistrate of the Republic, and the foremost man that ever lived in all that was great and good; of whom it has been beautifully said:

> "All discord ceases at his name, All ranks contend to swell his fame."

If it be true, as Seneca wrote of a lofty and deeply shaded grove filled with venerable trees, whose interlacing boughs shut out the face of Heaven, that "the grandeur of the wood, the silence of the place, the shade so dense and uniform, infuse into the breast the notion of a Divinity," what must be the feelings of patriotism and reverence awakened in the breast of every Son of the American Revolution when he maks a pilgrimage to this American Mecca, with its hallowed shades, its sacred relics and its inspiring associations! Here are the silent woods in which Washington was accustomed to roam. Here are the beautiful fields and garden he cultivated. Here are the stately trees he planted. Here is the modest mansion in which he lived with noblest simplicity. Here is the historic Potomac he loved so well. Here is his sacred tomb, to which his countrymen may always resort to gather fresh inspiration for the proper discharge of the responsible duties of American citizenship. Where else upon this continent can you find such memorials of the mighty past? Where else can you find such associations to quicken the pulse and inspire the hearts of the young with all those elevated principles and lofty desires which make ambition virtue:

Of course every Son of the American Revolution is familiar with the history of Mt. Vernon, but it may not be inappropriate, perhaps, on an occasion like the present to recount briefly some of its incidents. It was named by Lawrence Washington, the half-brother of George Washington, in honor of Admiral Vernon of the British Navy, under whom Lawrence Washington served in colonial days during the war against Spain. George Washington inherited it from Lawrence Washington in 1753. George Washington by his last will and testament devised it to his nephew, Bushrod Washington. Bushrod Washington devised it to his nephew, John A. Washington. John A. Washington devised it to his wife, Jane C. Washington. Jane C. Washington devised it to her son, John A. Washington, who sold and conveyed 202 acres of the original tract to the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. It is proper to add that Jay Gould and wife conveyed to the Association an adjoining tract of thirty-three and one-half acres, which was a part of the original Mt. Vernon estate. Without transcending the proper limits of an address like this, it would be impossible to trace in detail the legislation of the General Assembly of Virginia relating to Mt. Vernon. Suffice it to say that on the 17th of March, 1856, an act was passed incorporating the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. This act was amended on the 19th of March, 1858, by the act which now constitutes the present charter of the Association. It provided that the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association as heretofore organized shall be constituted a body politic and corporate, and that it shall be lawful for the said Association to purchase, hold and improve 200 acres of Mt. Vernon, including the late mansion, as well as the tomb of George Washington, together with the garden, grounds, wharf and landing now constructed on the Potomac River.

We have thus seen how Mt. Vernon was acquired and how it is now held. How was it paid for? To Miss Anne P. Cuningham, the first Regent of the Association, and a highly cultured lady of South Carolina, belongs the honor of originating the idea that Mt. Vernon should be purchased, not by the general government, not by the State of Virginia, but by the voluntary contributions of the American people, and consecrated forever as sacred to the memory of the Father of his Country. Solitary and alone she put this ball in motion. In December, 1853, from her home in Laurens, South Carolina, she made her first appeal for funds through the newspaper press over the title of "Southern Matron" as her nom de plume. She labored zealously and unceasingly until her pious and patriotic object was accomplished, and the stipulated sum of \$200,000, as the purchase money, was raised. In July, 1854, some of the most prominent ladics of Richmond, Virginia, formed an association to raise money to

aid in the purchase of Mt. Vernon by the State, but at the earnest solicitation of Miss Cuningham the Richmond association was organized into a central committee of the Union, which continued until the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, as before stated.

In rendering honor to whom honor is due for originating and carrying on to completion the great idea of purchasing and dedicating Mt. Vernon as "The Nation's Pilgrim Shrine," it would be unpardonable to omit honorable mention of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, the first Vice-Regent of the Association; of the newspaper press throughout the country, which generously lent its powerful aid; of the members of that Ancient and Honorable Order of Free Masons, of which Washington was a conspicuous member; of the school children who responded to the call with all the ardor and enthusiasm of ingenuous youth; of our noble countrywomen who gave to the cause the highest energies of their natures and the best affections of their hearts, and last, though not least, to the Hon. Edward Everett, the gifted orator of Massachusetts, who in a spirit of unselfish and disinterested patriotism that was truly refreshing contributed his valuable time and his brilliant talents for several years, without any reward whatever, except an approving conscience and the heartfelt gratitude of his admiring countrymen. Perhaps it is not too much to say that, without the magnanamous assistance rendered by Mr. Everett, the requisite amount for the purchase of Mt. Vernon would not have been realized by the Ladies Association. It may be truly said to be the crowning glory of his brilliant and honorable career. For several years he devoted himself to the service of the Ladies' Association, going up and down through the land, from north to south and from east to west, swaying vast audiences by his charming rhetoric, moving the hearts of the people to their inmost depths, and refusing to accept any part of the proceeds of his orations, not even reserving a sum sufficient to pay his necessary traveling expenses. All honor to the noble and incorruptible patriot, whose name has thus been inseparably connected with the name and fame of Washington.

The Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, in its corporate capacity, now holds the property under a trust to keep it sacred to the memory of the illustrious dead. Under its con-stitution and by-laws, its officers consist of a Regent, Vice-Regents, Secretary, Treasurer and such subordinate officers as may from time to time be appointed. A council composed of the Regent and Vice-Regents meets here annually in May and adopts the necessary measures for the proper management and control of the property. As an evidence of their fidelity to the trust committed to their hands, it is only necessary to point to the mansion, the furniture, the tomb, the relics, the grounds, the shrubs, the trees, the garden, the greenhouse and the fields. In testimony of their skillful financiering and economic management, attention is called to the fact that after paying \$200,000, as the purchase money, keeping the property in repair and making many valuable improvements, they have, according to the last annual report of their treasurer, \$81,105.07 invested in securities and held in cash. I know that I utter a sentiment that will strike a responsive chord in the breasts of all who hear me when I say that the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, who have for so many years unselfishly and patriotically devoted their time and energies, without any pecuniary compensation, to the performance of this sacred trust, are entitled to receive the everlasting gratitude, not only of every Son of the American Revolution, but of every American patriot. What a beautiful idea that the home and tomb of Washington should be tenderly cared for and preserved by his noble and patriotic countrywomen! What a fitting tribute is thus paid by female purity and loveliness to manhood's greatest and most glorious exemplar!

I shall not undertake on this occasion to pronounce a eulogy upon the life and character of George Washington. Language is altogether too poor to enable me to do justice to such an exalted theme. You may search history in vain to find his parellel. At the early age of sixteen, by appointment of Lord Fairfax, he went forth into the wilderness of the West with a surveyor's staff in his hands. At the age of nineteen, in preparation for the French and Indian War, he was appointed adjutant of the Virginia troops, with the rank of major. Soon after attaining the age of twenty-one he was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Dinwiddie as commander of the northern military district of Virginia. He served in Braddock's disastrous campaign, and in the hour of defeat exhibited such coolness, courage and indifference to danger that a colonial minister of the gospel in a sermon declared his belief that he had been preserved to be the savior of his country. While occupied at Mt. Vernon in his



favorite pursuit of agriculture, he was frequently elected as a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, and in that capacity took a prominent part in resisting the aggressions of the British ministry upon the rights of the colonies. In 1774 he was elected by the Virginia convention as one of the seven delegates to represent Virginia in the Continental Congress. After the battles of Lexington and Concord he was unanimously chosen, on the motion of John Adams, of Massachusetts, to be the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised, in defense of American liberty. As soon as he was commissioned in June, 1775, he addressed himself to the difficult task of organizing the army, perfecting its discipline and obtaining ammuni-tion and military supplies. In March, 1776, he drove the British out of Boston. Without dwelling upon the military operations which he conducted during the progress of the war, it is sufficient to say that his masterly retreat through the Jerseys, his admirable conduct at Trenton, Princeton, Morristown and Germantown; the unshaken fortitude with which he met the clamors of the people and the disgraceful cabals for his overthrow at Valley Forge during the winters of 1777 and 1778, where his great heart was made to bleed on account of the sufferings of his men, which he had no power to alleviate; his vigorous pursuit of Clinton across the Jerseys towards New York, and the final campaign conceived by himself, which culminated in the complete surrender of the Earl Cornwallis with his entire army at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781-all these have ren-dered his name immortal and placed him, by the universal ver-dict of all mankind, in the foremost rank of the great military chieftains, who by their genius and skill have attracted the admiration of the world. He was not only great as a warrior, but he was pre-eminently great as a statesman. When the Federal Convention met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, to frame the Constitution, he attended as a delegate from Virginia, and was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations. He took no active part in the debates, but his guiding hand was felt in the adoption of that wonderful instrument, pronounced by Mr. Gladstone to be the greatest work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man. In 1789 he was unanimously elected as the first President of the United States, and again unanimously re-elected in 1792. He could again easily have been chosen for another term, and even for life, but in turning aside from the tempting and alluring offers of power and place and in voluntarily returning to the society of his beloved wife and the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, he gave the finishing touch to his complete and well-rounded career, and vindicated his title to the proud position which has by common consent been assigned to him: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"

Permit me to say that it will be an unhappy day for the Republic when the American people shall cease to emulate the example and revere the name of George Washington. Amid all the disturbing influences of party and the selfish struggles for place, there is nothing so well calculated to allay the strife of discord and rekindle the flame of patriotism as the example of America's greatest and noblest son. The eloquent Lamartine, when he so fearlessly confronted the red flag of Communism in Paris many years ago, was heard to exclaim, "What France needs is a Washington!" What was the secret of his power as shown in his most prominent characteristics? He was the soul of honor and of truth, as illustrated by a well-known incident in his early childhood. He was modest, as is shown by the remark of the Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses on a celebrated occasion, that his modesty was only equaled by his merit. He had a chivalrous regard for women, and was heard to say at Fredericksburg, when the ball was given in his honor after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, that if he had accomplished anything in his life he owed it all to his mother. He was unselfish, as is demonstrated by the fact that he voluntarily resigned to Congress the plenary commission he had received from them, and retired to the peaceful shades of his beloved home. He was animated by an ardent love of country and an unshaken faith in the final triumph of her righteous cause. In the darkest hours of the Revolution, when he was beset by foes within and foes without, and his army was almost destroyed by privation and hunger, he exclaimed: "Leave me but a hanner to place upon the mountains of West Augusta and I will rally around me men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free!"

He was an humble soldier of the Cross, and was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. At all times and in all places, in public and in private, in the Cabinet and in the field, he constantly recognized his dependence upon the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe, who controls the destinies of nations and of men. In the contemplation of this exalted character the poet has beautifully sung: "Fame spread her wings and loud her trumpet blew, Great Washington is near. What praise his due? What title shall he have? She paused and said, Not one; his name alone strikes every title dead."

In returning from this historic spot, around which such a halo of glory has been shed, and over which perhaps the beatified spirit of the immortal hero and patriot is hovering to-day, let us carry with us fresh inspiration for the proper discharge of the pressing duties of the hour. Let us take to heart the lessons of self-abnegation and disinterested patriotism taught us by his illustrious example. Let us renew our vows of allegiance to the constitutional Union created by our fathers, and resolve that by the help of Almighty God we will transmit to our children, as they transmitted to theirs, the noblest inheritance that belongs to man. The obligations of patiotism require us to exert whatever influence we may possess, not only in preserving those cardinal principles which lie at the foundation of our representative system of government, but in contributing to the moral elevation and improvement of the individual citizen. The public safety and the public honor depend upon the force of individual character.

> "He is a free man whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves beside."

Three cheers were given for Judge Goode.

DR. NOBLE D. LARNER: We shall now have the pleasure of listening to an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on behalf of Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, Regent of Lexington Chapter, D. A. R., of Massachusetts.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN: Mr. President, Sons of the American Revolution and my sister confreres—if I may use such a phrase—and those of us who are here on this occasion simply in our rightful and proudest positions of wives, sisters or friends of distinguished men. No woman can have a greater privilege than to rise to prominence through such affiliation. Do not believe a word you hear as to the spirit of the "new woman" in this connection; but a woman is proud to be allied with distinguished men and to have her standing from such alliance.

Before I proceed to a word upon the subject which is mentioned upon the programme, I appeal to this audience to join with me in this sentiment. We all know that in classic days, when an oration had caused the heart to throb, the mind to lighten, and the soul to quicken, a laurel wreath was given the great orator. But these are present days; and this is America. I say, let us give to this orator who has just spoken to us, and who is himself such a magnificent type of what we would all aspire to be in American citizenship—an "American Beauty." (Applause.)

I will confide to you that Judge Goode and I have always this sentimental exchange when we speak together in public.

And now it is but a transition from flowers to trees, and I am going to ask the President, the officers, and this audience to exercise the highest attribute of humanity, that is, the exercise of faith—the substance of things hoped for but not seen. For although we are about to plant the tree, we have literally no tree to plant. I find that absolute candor, in falling immediately upon the mercies of my fellow men and women, is always the best way to gain their sympathies. Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, whose generous and patriotic mind first conceived the idea of sending to Mount Vernon from the blood-baked fields of Lexington a tree, not only in remembrance of that great day in 1775, but typical as it were of the elm under which Washington stood in Massachusetts, raising his sword at the beginning of that marvelous career which ends here, now so peaceful, so serenely resting, ever bulled to sleep by the soft and silvery lapping of his own beloved Potomac-that woman, living in Massachusetts, desired to send that elm here that it might convey to the South the knowledge that, as in those Revolutionary days, the North and the South are as one (applause); but a bereavement in her family, and consequent illness, has prevented the tree reaching us to-day. We have but just learned this fact. The site is laid for it, and when we receive the permission of the trustees it is to be planted on the right there of the tomb (indicating), ever to grow in verdant sweetness. In her name, I present that tree to-day; and I ask you: Do you not, as in a vision, see that sapling elm, yes, and a thousand others, stretching forth into a great forest of trees; the memories of the magnificent period that tree perpetuates; that early morning in Lexington where the hoofs of Paul Revere's horse shook out echoes which have never died away, when, marching back to Massachusetts, this country's destinies were assured? Growing

on that Common there in Lexington, in those stone-strewn fields lay the incipient seed of this little sapling elm which will some day rear its majestic head here; that elm whose blood-the sap within its veins-brings down all the Puritanic blood to melt immerged in that of the Cavalier; and the Cavalier stretches his great arms out to the Puritan maiden-as cavaliers have a way of doing-bringing them together and embracing in this country the best blood of both sections, and bringing them as a tribute

here to this tomb. (Applause.)
I have often felt that Providence meant that Washington should have no corporeal sons and daughters; that he meant him to be a father to every son and daughter of the American Revolution. And we come here together praying for that precious and parental blessing at this time; saying to him: revered and common father, we plant a tree, a tiny sapling, to grow up great and noble, a type of the purest manhood." the tree has ever been the blessed type of the uplifting of humanity; and from it we learn that suffering must precede the entrance into paradise; all the suffering of those weary days of battle, succeeded now by that divine rest he lives in. We see here opening before us great vistas in the forests of our country; the trees spreading from confine to confine, even as the Sons of the American Revolution live and breathe and revitalize this land in which is represented every State-from Otis of Massa-chusetts to Oglethorpe of Georgia; from Clinton of New York to Warfield of Maryland; and all these great men in the States of Ohio, Michigan, the great Northwest, and the West, come here, all of us bound together by the hallowing power of Washington's name.

I say that you men are the forests which protect the streams of patriotism; through whose great leaves shine down the stars which inspire to everlasting endcavor. You are the purest trees, upreared in great and noble majesty to protect your country from devastation; and there is the highest meed which can come to any man, and much more come to any tree, when that tree bursts into the most beautiful blossom that the human race has ever seen; the blossom of the flag. (Applause.) For it must be a tree with living sap within it that is taken from the earth and rears aloft the flag which it is said comes from the Washington coat of arms-although it came from the blood of his heart-and as it rises there, no orchid so rare; no blossom so rare in all the world, with its rich crimson of the rose, its pure white of the lily, its lasting blue of the forgetmenot, are gardens of flowers upreared on the tomb of our immortal Washington, borne aloft on the springing tree, which means the everlasting vitality and life of that country over which the flag ever floats

its protecting folds. (Applause.)

Three cheers were given for Mrs. Donald McLean.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The New York Society of the S. A. R. do not propose that the District of Columbia shall have all the glory. I have here an American beauty for an American beauty (presents a bouquet of American beauty roses to Mrs. Donald McLean); these are from the sons of the bravest to the most eloquent of the daughters.

(End of Thursday afternoon's proceedings.)

#### THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Read by Assistant Secretary Fisher.

On motion of Col. Griffith, the above report was directed to be placed on file and printed.

#### REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENTS.

Read by Assistant Secretary Fisher. Secretary-General National Society S. A. R., Compatriot: Referring to your esteemed favor of April 17th, I would say in reply that the Committee on Revolutionary Monuments have made no progress and have held no meetings or conferences since the last annual meeting of the National Congress, because the one object which the committee had in view was the building of a national monument in the City of Washington, something after the plan outlined in my report to Congress last year.

A special committee was appointed to take that matter in charge, and I suppose will present a well matured plan for the erection of a national monument to commemorate the heroic deeds of the men of '76. I think all of our efforts should be concentrated upon building this one memorial and we should leave all the other matters of this kind until we have prevailed upon the Congress of the United States to appropriate a sufficient fund to build a magnificent monument, that may be classed among the greatest memorials built on this earth.

Our committee would be very glad to co-operate with the special committee, but have not as yet had a conference with them.

In view of the facts as set forth above, I do not see any field of operation for this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. GREELEY, Chairman Committee on Revolutionary Monuments.

COL. GRIFFITH: I have been for many years a member of that committee, but I have never been invited to attend one of its meetings; and with all due respect to my dear friend General Greeley I do not approve of the idea of the erection of that Memorial Hall in Washington City. Why? Our Society has laid down in its constitution its objects and the work that we are to do. Among those is that of commemorating the deeds of the heroes of the Revolutionary War, the great battles, and the like.

Now, I have another proposition to make to you, and I promised Judge Whitehead and a number of others that I would make this statement to you to-night; else I would not trespass upon your time. At Long Island, buried in the sands of the shore, are the bones of eleven thousand heroes who died in that hell upon earth, the British hulks in New York harbor. is the work that we are organized for. This National Society, compatriots, has never yet done one single act to commemorate Let us do something. A committee has been in this event. existence for years and never accomplished anything. When you know of what a little State body goes on to do, what cannot the whole body, joining hand in hand, do in commemoration of the eleven thousand and over, who represent all of the States?-

prisoners from all. It is your duty; do it.

I am in favor, Mr. President, of appointing a committee from this national organization to join with the Empire State of New York, and with the Daughters of the American Revolution, to erect a monument, as we ought to do, if we remember whom we represent, to the martyrs upon Long Island, to those long suffering souls who in those hulks from day to day looked for the rising of the sun for some relief. We must not let that thing rest; let us build that tomb of the martyrs. Let us make it the work of this national organization; it represents all the States of your old thirteen colonies. There is your work, I move that a committee of thirteen be appointed to co-operate with the Empire State Society and with the D. A. R. in that State, to erect at the tomb of the martyrs, over the bones of those poor souls, some memorial. God knows that in His mercy, after all their sufferings, they must rest in His Paradise somewhere. (Applause.)

#### REPORT OF THE RECRUITING AND LOOKOUT COMMITTEE.

GENERAL VINCENT: This report is in possession of one of the officers and I cannot get at it this evening, but as these reports will be printed I move that this one be passed by its title.

Motion carried.

Compatriots: The undersigned, in behalf of your National Recruiting and Lookout Committee, has the honor to submit for your information and consideration its second annual report.

The plan, looking to accessions of membership [pages 166-172, National Year Book, 1901] has led to favorable results, which will appear through the annual report of the Registrar-General. For the future our enlarged field stands for cultivation by the Empire State Society. It has been well said that the contribution by the Comptroller of New York, the Honorable James A. Roberts, to our knowledge of Revolutionary affairs cannot be overestimated. In the report of General Knox-in the past accepted as official and correct-New York State was credited with 17,781 men who served in the War of the American Revolution; but now we have, through the discovery, arrangement and classification by Comptroller Roberts, the names-all indexed-of 51,022 men, an increase of about 25,000, thus placing the Empire State second only to Massachusetts in the number of men furnished in the struggle for independence. Last September the recruiting committee of the Empire State Society issued a manual or hand-book to aid an increased membership of that Society, and in February, 1902, it was announced, by the Chairman of the Recruiting Committee, that the Society was "having a large accession of recruits, and of a very desirable sort."

The interest manifested by New York and Pennsylvania, also by Tennessee, Delaware, the District of Columbia and other State societies, cannot fail to produce grand results.

Reference has been made in the 1901 National Year Book Sons of the American Revolution to the resolution of the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in



aid of the formation of societies by the Sons. February 7, 1902, the Recording Secretary-General of the National Society of the Daughters furnished me with the following additional motion

by Mrs. William Lindsay, of Kentucky.
"I move that all assistance possible be given by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Sons of the American Revolution in forming chapters in Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wyoming."

#### GEORGIA.

The chances are promising that, at an early date, a Society will be formed in Georgia conformably to Article IV., Section 2, of our National Society. To that end the necessary blanks, with other needed information, have been duly furnished.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

In North Dakota a provisional organization was established some time ago, with the Hon. William A. Bentley as President. Five satisfactory applications have been received by the Registrar-General of our National Society. It is respectfully suggested to the Minnesota Society that it may be able to aid the movement in its sister State through correspondence with persons therein who are eligible to membership.

OKLAHOMA.

Through the efforts of Mr. J. B. Thoburn, Editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal, the organization of the Oklahoma Society Sons of the American Revolution is in progress; and the necessary literature has been sent to him. The Kansas Society, through its Secretary, is extending aid to the Oklahoma people, and the energy manifested has promise of a successful result.

THE ORIENT.

The Society in the Orient of the Sons of the American Revolution effected a temporary organization January 1, 1901; and the needed blanks, accompanied by information, have been for-warded thereto. Early in February twenty-six names for mem-bership were presented, and it is believed that from that number the necessary fifteen can be had to organize under Article IV., Sction 2, of the Constitution of the National Society. The recent presence in the Philippines of our past President-General Breckinridge, and his energetic efforts there and subsequently, have given a most healthful impetus to the contemplated Society. WEST VIRGINIA.

The revival of the organization in West Virginia stands without favorable result, and as indicated in the National Year

Book, 1901, page 171.

FRANCE.

Connected with the effort to "bring to light all records which may be of use in establishing \* \* \* the French veterans-officers and enlisted men-who aided the American cause of Independence" [page 171, National Year Book, 1901]; it is gratifying to report that the lists were completed last October from the records in the respective departments of the French Army and Navy and the documents placed in the hands of our past President-General Porter, now Ambassador to France, for transmission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the belief has been expressed that the Ministry will cause them to be published in book form. Deep interest has been manifested in the result, and the Registrar of the French Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has had many letters from persons who believe they are descendants from the French defenders of the American cause. The Registrar has said: \* \* \* "It is roughly estimated that there are ten to twelve thousand names on the marine list, and a much greater number on the army rolls."

The valuable paper this day received by the Congress, from the distinguished compatriot and Registrar of the Society in France, affords further interesting details relative to this sub-THOMAS M. VINCENT.

Chairman.

MR. GUTHRIE: If I could add to the remarks of our friend from Maryland it would be the proudest moment of my life. I cannot do it, but I must say a word to endorse what he has said as to the duty of this Society. It is to build a monument to the martyrs of the Revolution. We, as Sons of the American Revolution, could do nothing more glorious than to erect such a monument. I wish I could say it in the eloquent language that my friend from Maryland knows so well how to They are born that way in Maryland, and they cannot help themselves. They talk, but they get things done. As you will all remember, there is no Society of the S. A. R. that has done for our cause what the Maryland Society has done. (Applause.) They have put up a monument upon the battlefield at Long Island, not alone from Maryland pride, not from personal glory, but, I believe, from a pure patriotic spirit. They put up a monument some years ago that was a credit to the Maryland Society. Last October they unveiled in the City of Baltimore a monument which most of you have no doubt seen; it is a work of art and was the labor of many years of our dear old friend Col. Griffith, to whom all the honor and glory is due for the erection of that glorious monument. (Applause.) It cost a great deal of money; but that makes no difference to us now. Let us as a society back up Col. Griffith in this effort of his to build a monument to the martyrs of the Revolution in Long Island.

MR. WARREN: I wish to second the resolution of Compatriot Griffith of Maryland that a committee of thirteen be appointed to co-operate with our Society-the Empire State So-ciety-and the D. A. R. in the erection of that monument to the martyrs of those prison ships in Long Island.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Could not we make that new business. It seems to me that the proper action would be to order it printed, and then your motion would be in order, Col Griffith.

COL. GRIFFITH: Has the President-General fully considered his decision before making it? This is offered as a substitute for that report, which will, of course, be printed.

MR. BUNKER: I rise to a point of order, and suggest that the first thing to do is to receive the report and order it printed. It seems to me that it would be discourteous not to do that; and while I am thoroughly and heartily in favor of the other movement, and will second it to the best of my ability, I really think that as an organization it would be better for us to let the regular order proceed. I move that that report be received and filed. Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I don't think the point of order is well taken. I think that Col. Griffith's motion to substitute his motion for the report of the committee is in order; the house can do with it then what it chooses.

COL. GRIFFITH: I want it distinctly understood that under no circumstances do I wish to reflect in any way upon the gentlemen composing that Committee. Now, sir, to clear the ground, I move that the report be received and printed; but the resolution contained therein I offer as a substitute to my original mo-

MR. WARREN: In seconding the motion of Col. Griffith I was not aware of the report of the committee being present; it is perfectly right to proceed in the order suggested.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The report of the committee has been received. Col. Griffith moves that it be placed on file and printed; but that, in place of the resolution recommended by the report, a resolution be adopted that a committee of thirteen be appointed to co-operate with the Empire State Society in their efforts to erect a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships.

MR. WARREN: I understand that Compatriot Griffith's motion was that a committee of thirteen be appointed on the ground that from the thirteen original States there were those who suffered and gave up heir lives in those prison ships in Long Island. Now, as I understand that, Compatriot Griffith stands ready to amend it so that a committee be appointed from every State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Do you accept that amendment, Col. Griffith?

COL. GRIFFITH: Yes,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The question, then, is upon the motion of Col. Griffith to place on file and print the report, and in place of the resolution contained therein to appoint a committee of one from each State Society to co-operate with the Empire State Society and the D. A. R., in building a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships.

MR. BAKER (N. H.): I think we ought first to vote on the question of receiving and printing the report; then we shall have cleared the ground for the other question to come up.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: A division of the motion is called for; do you consent to that, Col. Griffith?

COL GRIFFITH: Yes.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Then the motion will be considered as divided. The first question will be the printing of the report.

MR. WILLIAM DE CAINDRY: There has been pending in Congress for several sessions past a bill looking to a proper recognition of the services of the victims of the prison ships in Long Island. In consideration of that fact, I am inclined to think, on reflection, that the action proposed here should be modified from what has already been suggested. It seems to

me that if the United States Government, through its Congress, has the matter under consideration, the efforts of this Society should be in the direction of securing the legislation that seems to be on foot. If we start out independently, we will be taking the wind out of the sails of Congress, and we may not get the advantage that we could secure in Congress on that subject. I have two or three copies of the different reports already submitted in regard to that matter.

MR. WARREN: If we wait for Congress to take steps in this matter, we will all be in our graves before that monument

COL GRIFFITH: The resolution says expressly that we are "to co-operate." What you refer to has been the result of the action of the D. A. R. in the Empire State. We propose to co-operate and help them. For nine years, with the endorse-ment of this national organization, I made petition after petition; I appealed to the Senate and to the House of Representatives of the United States for aid in building the Maryland Revolutionary monument; but not one dollar could I ever get. As our friend Mr. Warren says, you will die before you get it. Why? Because you recollect who you are; other people do not recollect the old record made by your ancestors, and that built this country. Politics are rampant with love of the present. We could get any amount of money to commemorate something that occurred eight days ago; but you are pledged to preserve and commemorate things that are long back, and you have got to do your duty. You are pledged to it; you are pledged by the blood that runs through the veins of every one of you to do this thing; and remembering who you are, you are going to take action in this manner and secure it. It is a disgrace on every one of you here to-night that that tomb of the martyrs has not been erected long ago. How long are you going to wait; how long has it been since those poor souls fought for all the blessings that you are enjoying to-day? You are forgetting the past and all the miseries of those prison ships. Has there ever been anything done? No. Do not procrastinate any longer; but let us

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The question is upon the motion to receive the report and place it on file and order it printed. Motion carried.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Now, the question is upon the other part of the motion; i.e., to appoint one from each State Society to co-operate with the Empire State Society of the D. A. R. in their efforts to secure the building of the monu-

MR. CHANDLER (New Haven): As I understand it, this resolution of Compatriot Griffith is to be a substitute of a resolution in General Greely's report. Will someone kindly read that resolution, so that we may know the nature of the resolution which is contained in that report.

(Secretary-General reads the resolution contained in General

Greely's report.)

I fail to see any resolution in that report; that is the reason I called the matter up, as I really could not remember that there was any resolution there. While I am heartily in sympathy with the erecting of this monument for the heroic dead of those prison ships, it seems a litle out of place to offer this as a substitute for a resolution that does not exist. The report of that committee has been received and ordered printed; and this comes up as a new matter.

(Cries of Question?)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: This will be considered as an independent motion. Are you ready for the question? Motion carried unanimously.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, by General Anderson.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was approved and ord-

ered placed on file.

Secretary-General National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Compatriot: I have received but few additional reports from the State Societies in relation to national parks commemorative of events in our War of Independence. The Delaware Society reports that it has placed a memorial tablet at Cooch's Bridge, and endorses the application of Pennsylvania in favor of a national park at Valley Forge.

New Hampshire recommends for that purpose the site of Fort William and Mary, near New Castle, New Hampshire.

The Empire State Society, through the Chairman of its Park Committee, now recommends Crown Point as the best place for a national memorial park which can possibly be bought,

Kansas, through its Park Committee, favors Saratoga first

and Valley Forge as a second choice. It favors asking Government aid.

Wisconsin has nothing to suggest or propose. Connecticut has the subject under advisement.

The Hawaiian Society favors society effort rather than apply-

ing for Government aid.

Illinois favors the general scheme of having Memorial Revolutionary Parks. It claims association in the Revolutionary struggle through the campaign of Clark within her borders, and through the participation in that heroic exploit of Illinois pioneers. Lastly the Illinois committee recommends that tablets be put up on all battlefields or places which have Revolutionary associations until such time as titles can be obtained to the locations for park purposes.

Ohio adheres to its recommendation of Marietta as a proper location for a memorial park, and claims that Indian wars were continued within its borders as a sequence to the War of Inde-

pendence by British influence until the War of 1812.

As a result of my correspondence (for our committee has had no meetings), I am led to believe that our State societies can best follow the example of Massachusetts, which has distinguished the sites of all battles or other notable events in our War of Independence within her borders by parks or memorial tablets or buildings. There can be no doubt of the propriety of appealing to the general Government for aid, yet there is but little prospect, in my opinion, of obtaining such aid.

It would therefore seem advisable for each State Society to depend upon its own efforts. Co-operative efforts might be secured from all the societies for securing the ownership of Valley Forge and Saratoga. As the patriotic women of the country have purchased Mt. Vernon, it would seem that our National Society might purchase the scene of the most heroic

self-sacrifice recorded in history.

There should be, unquestionably, a national park at Yorktown. This proposition, as I understand, has been laid before Congress by the Virginia representatives in Congress. This is probably one of ten similar propositions the House Military Committee has under consideration.

I beg leave to suggest, in conclusion, that if the question of establishing Revolutionary Memorial Parks is relegated to our State societies, they will probably take a more active interest in the subject than they do under present conditions.

Very respectfully, THUMAS M. ANDERSON.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY FISHER: I have a communication here which emanates from the Sons of the Revolution of the Pennsylvania Society.

HON. WALTER S. LOGAN,

President-General Society of the Sons of the American

Revolution. 27 William Street, New York. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this DEAR SIR: Society, held November 12, 1901, I was instructed to communicate to your Society the fact that the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution proposes to erect within the State of Pennsylvania an equestrian statue of Major-General Anthony Wayne, having already a fund of over \$6,000 for the purpose, and respectfully invites your assistance for the accomplishment of this desirable object.

Respectfully, E. A. WEAVER,

MR. BROWN (Pa.): As representing the Pennsylvania Society, I would like to have this Congress take some action upon this subject; and yet it is perhaps one that it would be rather difficult for us to take positive action upon at present. I therefore move that this communication be received and responded to, and that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to act upon and devise any means by which this Society can properly join with the Sons of the Revolution in erecting this monument to General Anthony Wayne, whom we all recognize as one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. BLYNN (Pa.): I received a communication identical with the one just read from Mr. Weaver, of the Sons of the Revolution in Philadelphia. We have but a young and small chapter in Philadelphia, and I think it was rather a graceful act on the part of the Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania to address us as they did in that manner. I think it would be well, if possible, for the Sons of the American Revolution to take some action in the matter. It is simply a matter of courtesy, even if we do not arrive at any conclusion. I think at all events it would help us along in the State if we need any help.

MR. UNDERWOOD (Wis.): I move to amend by referring the matter to a special committee to be appointed by the Presi-



dent-General in place of the Executive Committee; and that they be instructed to report their conclusions to the Executive Committee of the Sons of the American Revolution.

MR. RICHARDSON: It seems to me that we are getting a multiplicity of committees. I have been very greatly interested in this discussion. We have a Standing Committee in this Na-tional Society on Revolutionary Monuments; we have already created another Special Committee to secure, if possible, a monument to the prison-ship martyrs on Long Island. This communication has been received from the State Society of Pennsylvania, and it seems to me that if the Pennsylvania Society is willing, it would be proper to refer the matter either to the State Society of Pennsylvania or to this Standing Committee of our National Society, a committee for this special purpose. Referring it to the Executive Committee of this Society would, in my opinion, take the matter out of the hands of the Standing Committee, whose business it should be to look after that. committee is composed, or was for the current year, of a large number of distinguished members of this Society from all over the Union, and the President is Edwin S. Greely, of New Haven, Conn., and the Secretary, Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill. of Connecticut. Therefore, if a substitute is in order, I would move that this whole matter be referred to the Pennsylvania Society, to co-operate with the Standing Committee of our National Society on Revolutionary Monuments.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The proposer of the amendment accepts the amendment. The question is therefore on Mr. Richardson's amendment to refer the matter to the Standing Committee instead of the Executive Committee.

MR. BROWN (Pa.): I am perfectly willing to accept that amendment if it will carry with it some response of the Sons of the American Revolution to this communication, because it has been addressed to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: You mean a courteous reply?

MR. BROWN (Pa.): Yes.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: We all agree that the motion is that the Secretary shall formally and courteously acknowledge receipt of the letter, and that the matter be referred to the regular Standing Committee of the Society on National Monuments.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I don't know exactly on what part of this motion I speak. There is a history to our relations with the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution which is probably familiar to a great many of our members. You all recollect the propositions which were made between the two societies of Cincinnati, and which failed through the non-action of the Sons of the Revolution. Now, I know as a personal fact that a great part of that opposition came from the Sons of the Revolution-came from the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution in Philadelphia-who had monopolized about four-fifths of those who were qualified to go into our Society. There has been a great revolution, according to my information, and it comes from some of the prominent members of that Society; a great revolution in the sentiment of those people. have done our duty; we have made all the overtures that could be made (a voice: Too much). We all regret a division of the kind that exists, that we should have two societies of the descendants of Revolutionary forefathers. We ought to be in a receptive condition of offers from them. Now, then, you make this Monument Committee, and it has no power to act; you put this in the hands of the Executive Committee, and they do have power to act, and you should give them power to act. Therefore I am very much in favor of putting it in the hands of the Executive Committee, because they represent the whole Society. The Monument Committee can do nothing except report at the next Congress; the Executive Committee, if given authority, can act immediately; and this action should be taken in response to this generous invitation, and should be taken at once. Therefore I would suggest that my friend Mr. Brown insist upon his original motion, that it be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. Of course they must exercise some discretion, but they should be the power, the real power in this Society. If it goes into their hands with power to act, you may expect something from it. (Applause.)

MR. GUTHRIE: It has been said that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and the societies of Pennsylvania have often quarreled between themselves. I am sorry to differ with my esteemed friend Judge Hancock in one particular, and that is this: This is a question that does not belong to the National Society of the S. A. R.; it belongs to Pennsylvania, and we

claim the right in our State of taking care of our own affairs.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY FISHER: It seems to me that the argument in the remarks of Mr. Gutherie amounts to this: that the communication has been addressed to the National Society of the S. A. R. instead of the Pennsylvania State Society; and it is up to the National Society either to ignore the proposition or take some action. Of course, if it be thought best to refer it back to the Pennsylvania Society, this Society can do as it pleases with regard to that; but we have their communication before us as a National Society, and the proposition is to make some reply to it.

A DELEGATE: I move, as a substitute to the original resolution, that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee of the National Society without any recommendation.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I understand that Judge Hancock objected to the acceptance of Mr. Richardson's amendment. Consequently the original motion cannot be withdrawn under objection; that is, the motion that has been made.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I second the motion which is to refer it to the Executive Committee, not the motion of Mr. Richardson to recommend it to the Standing Committee.

MR. RICHARDSON: My object in making the motion was to settle the matter readily and speedily and rightly. So far as the matter of the relations between the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution referred to by Judge Hancock is concerned, I feel that that question should not come up in this discression. It seems to me that it is no discourtesy to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution if we courteously acknowledge the recepit of their letter and refer it to a Standing Committee created by this body to consider just such questions. I think I know a little, perhapsif you will pardon a personal allusion-of the relations between the two patriotic societies, and of the history of the movement for union of those societies. But it seems to me that that quesion should not arise here at all; that we should, in a courteous manner, acknowledge the receipt of this letter and refer it to the proper committee; and the thing is done. For that reason I made the motion to substitute or to amend.

MR. BROWN: I am sorry this is taking up so much time, It seems to me that it is a very simple matter. The Sons of the Revolution have sent this communication to the National Society; they have sent a similar communication to the Pennsylvania State Society, which that Society will take care of itself. They now send it to the National Society, and we take it as an act of courtesy on their part which we are to respond to in a courteous manner, as has been suggested. Furthermore, it seems to me a worthy object; for, as I understand it, they propose to put up a monument which will be a worthy memorial of General Wayne; and I think our Society should co-operate with them in their efforts to have this monument erected. action that we can take, either as the Pennsylvania State Society or as the National Society, I think we ought to take. The question is, what action can we take in the erection of this monument, and what does this Congress think about it. If this Congress feels like doing anything of the sort, I don't see that it makes much difference to what Committee it is referred, the Committee on Monuments or the Executive Committee, except that the Executive Committee has power to act, and could, perhaps, if they thought best, set something in motion.

I understand that we are now acting upon the amendment. If the Congress thinks best to refer it to a committee that has power to act, namely, the Executive Committee, then let it go to the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The question is upon the amendment. The original motion is that the Secretary courteously acknowledged the letter that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee. The amendment is that the Secretary acknowledge the letter and that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee. The question, then, is on the amendment. All in favor of the amendment signify the same by saying ave.

The amendment is lost.

The question is now upon the original motion.

MR. STOCKETT: I offer, as a substitute, that the communication to the National body be referred for action to the Pennsylvania Society instead of the Executive Committee of this National Society.

A DELEGATE: This being a question of policy, it should be referred to the Executive Committee, which is supposed to direct the policy of this Society. Therefore I am entirely in favor of the original motion that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The question now is upon the motion to refer the matter to the Executive Committee, The amendment is that it be referred to the Standing Committee, which amendment has been defeated.

Motion carried to adopt the original motion.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Mr. President-General and Compatriots: To facilitate matters, printed copies of the report of the National Committe on Publication have been circulated throughout the Convention Hall. The National Committee on Publication beg leave to report the National Register completed, and ask that the committee be now discharged. The publisher of the Register, Compatriot L. H. Cornish, assumes full responsibility for the work, which has the backing of your President-General and the endorsement of the Publication Committee. We herewith present the National Society with the first printed copy of the work complete, which will speak for itself better than any report which we might make. Very respectfully submitted,

HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS,

Compatriots: Acting under the resolution adopted by the Pittsburg Congress, viz.: "That the Board of Managers shall Pittsburg Congress, viz.: "That the Board of Managers shall proceed with the publication of a National Register, without expense to the National Society," the National Committee on Publication arranged with the Secretary of the Empire State Society, Compatriot L. H. Cornish, for the publication of the National Register. The plan of publication was followed as originally adopted by the General Board of Managers and Executive Committee at the Pittsburg Congress, viz.: "That the general arrangement of the National Register be by States, with a general index attached, and Form II recommended, giving the members and record of ancestors together in one paragraph,

The National Committee on Publication beg leave to report the National Register now completed and ready for delivery, and

ask that the committee be now discharged.

It is hereby recommended that the resolution as adopted at Boston, Mass., October 19, 1900, by the General Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society, S. A. R., to "authorize and direct the Registrar-General and other officials of the National Society to print with the proceedings of our next annual Congress a complete list of names of our compatriots, and that the National Committee on Publication is given full power to extend it, with such other information as may be practicable, in concert with the several State societies without in-creased expense," which resolution was deferred for one year, be now postponed indefinitely, as the publication of the National Register removes the necessity of said reolution.

Very respectfully submitted, Howard De Haven Ross,

A. HOWARD CLARK, Secretary.

Chairman.

EXTRACT AND SUMMARY FROM CORRESPONDENCE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

May 14, 1901, President-General Logan directed the attention of the National Committee on Publication to a plan of Compatriot L. H. Cornish for the publication of the National Register. On May 17th and 28th conferences were held in New York be-tween President-General Logan, the Chairman of the National Committee on Publication, and Compatriot L. H. Cornish. On May 30th Compatriot Cornish submitted the following proposition:

To the Chairman of the National Committee on Publication, S. A. R.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT: I will guarantee to public under the direction of the National Committee on Publication a National Register for the S. A. R. to contain the names of all members of the order up to December 1, 1901, with record of ances-tors, as per Form II., with general index attached. Will also insert a history of the National Society for the past ten years; also histories of the various State societies. Will thoroughly illustrate the work with half-tone engravings of the various monuments erected and historic sites preserved through the efforts of the State societies. Will produce a work accurate and satisfactory in every way to the entire membership of the order and an honor to the National Society, without the Committee assuming any obligations whatever, or without one cent of risk to the National Society, and with the backing of our President-General Walter S. Logan. The work will be produced under the plan of the National Committee on Publication, and what has already been accomplished will be used as a nucleus from which to work. An appeal will be made to the entire membership for subscriptions to the work either through the various State societies or direct to the individual member. Will use discretion so

that none of the smaller societies can take offence at their showing in the work. Am so situated that I can begin the work at once and can have it completed and delivered before the 1st of March, 1902, provided you close the matter at once. Will arrange with Mr. A. Howard Clarke for the preparation of the MSS, in the office of the Registrar-General of the National So-Will not in any way burden the members of the National Committee on Publication with details,

Hope to return trons seems book. With best regards, I am, Very truly yours, Hope to return from Mohonk Lake rested for my labors on the

L. H. CORNISIL

The foregoing proposition was accepted June 4, 1901, by the National Committee on Publication, and the work taken up at once. The National Register is now completed and ready for delivery.

> HOWARD DE HAVEN ROSS, Chairman.

A. HOWARD CLARK, Secretary.

At the conclusion of the reading of this paper a volume of the new National Register of the Society was presented to President-General Logan.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I accept this Register on behalf of the Society with great pleasure, and it shall be deposited in the archives of the Society.

MR. BATES (Mich.): I move that the Report of the Committee on Publication be filed and that the Committee be discharged.

COL. GRIFFITH: I move to amend that motion to include a vote of thanks to the gentlemen of that committee.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee be received, placed on file and printed, and that the committee be discharged with the thanks of this association for the splendid work that they have

MR. BATES (Mich.): And that the further thanks of this Congress be extended to Mr. Cornish, who has done the entire work in the matter.

MR. WARREN (N. Y.): I think it is due to the publishers of this Register to say that the copy which has been sent to us is not yet perfect, and that when the copies are properly bound they will be in much better condition. I think Mr. Cornish will agree with that.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE: I am only going to suggest that others have co-operated in the preparation of this work. I think our Registrar is responsible for a part of the work.

A DELEGATE: This book may be very good; it may be a work of value; but do not let us begin thanking people until we have seen it.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE: As I understand it, without wishing to interfere with the gentleman's vote, we all have the feeling that a right good work has been accomplished; that the officers of this Society have expressed their opinion on it; and that that opinion had been submitted to this Congress for its present action. If these statements are true, there never have been more faithful officers doing more admirable work.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: The motion is to receive and place on file and print the report of the Publication Committee and discharge it, and that the thanks of the Society he given to the Committee, to the Registrar-General for his work in the matter, and to the publisher, Mr. L. H. Cornish.

Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PRESS COMMITTEE, read by Assistant-Secretary Fisher:

The Press Committee believe its work during the past year to have been one of value to the Society in that, through the efforts of its members, the meetings of State and subordinant so-cieties have generally been given desired publicity in the press, and through such publications the aims and motives of the organization have been evidenced to the general public in a favorable manner. Uniform anxiety to such end has been apparent in the actions of all of its members who have aimed to such to the President-General, through the medium of the Chairman, such notices. This Committee has lost during the year a mem-ber dearly beloved by all who have ever had the pleasure and the honor of his acquaintance. Compatriot Lucius B. Wing, its Ohio State member, has died. He himself was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, a banker at Newark, Ohio, and a past President of the Ohio Society, S. A. R. His was a sweet disposition, such as few possess. The two generations of his father and himself covered a period of nearly 150 years,



His fondest recollections were the stories told him in his childhood by his then aged father of his Revolutionary War experiences. These he loved to repeat to those of us whom best he knew. Up to the time of his decease he was an easy but thoughtful writer, and his efforts were full of interesting historical matter.

The National Society has lost one of its purest, noblest charac-

ters, and this committee can but mourn its loss.

This committee extends its thanks to the press of the country for its cordial assistance and to the presidents of the State societies for valuable suggestions and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted, MOULTON HONK, Chairman Press Committee.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the report was ordered printed and placed on file.

# REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ADVANCEMENT.

HON, JOHN GOODE, Chairman, JOHN PAUL EARNEST, Secretary.

DR. J. W. BAYNE, GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, COL. M. M. PARKER, COL. A. J. LOGAN, NATHAN WARREN, BERNARD R. GREENE, DR. E. M. GALLAUDET, MR. W. V. COX, GEN. T. S. PECK, COL. RALPH E. PRIME,

GEN. GEO. M. STERNBERG.

The National Committee on Advancement, Sons of the American Revolution, has sought to stimulate interest in the Society and its work throughout the country, and to bring to the attention of the people generally, the beneficient purpose for which the Society was founded. Believing that the scope of its opera-tion should not be limited exclusively to those already compatriots of the Society, or to those eligible for membership in the Society, the committee has endeavored to place the purposes and objects of the Society before the general public in such a way as to secure the endorsement and hearty co-operation of all thinking men, who recognize in the work of the Society a valuable aid in the endeavor to bring to a proper understanding of our institutions no only the thousands annually coming to our shores, but also those of our citizens who, in the rush of these days, with their changing conditions, are apt to lose sight of the principles for which our forefathers fought. And the committee is glad to report that the evidence is convincing that the people at large are taking an active interest in the work of the Society and are lending their aid in the accomplishment of its objects, thus assisting in the propogation of that healthy American sentiment so necessary to the preservation of our free institutions.

Within the Society the committee has to report the general condition of the State societies as excellent. It was with regret, however that the committee noticed an apparent lack of interest in some of the southern societies, and efforts were made to revive interest in them, notably in Virginia and West Virginia, and the Committee has reason to believe that its work was not without the accomplishment of some good. Especially in the State of Virginia, that grand old commonwealth, rich in historic memories of Revolutonary days, has the committee endeavored to inspire additional interest in the Society, and the Chairman of this committee, who is a citizen of that State, has made personal efforts among his people with that end in view. On the 22nd of February, 1902, he attended the annual meeting of the Society at Richmond, Virginia, and was much gratified at the large attendance present at the meeting and the interest displayed by the members in the exercises of that occasion, and he has reason to hope, and believes, that the interest will continue to increase until the State Society of Virginia will become, as it should be, one of the most active in the country.

While it is the duty of each State Society to increase its quota of members by the addition of those within the jurisdiction of each Society who are eligible to membership and acceptable as members, and while the most active effort in this direction should be made, yet the committee is of the opinion, and therefore recommends, that an earnest effort should be made by each State Society to reach those who are not eligible to membership and to call to their attention the work of the Society and secure their co-operation in the same. In this way alone can the lofty purposes of the Society be fully accomplished, and by this co-operation the most lasting results may be attained.

JOHN PAUL EARNEST, Secretary. John Goode, Chairman.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the report was ordered placed on file and printed. REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FLAG COMMITTEE.

To the Annual Congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution: The undersigned, in behalf, and by direction, of your permanent Flag Committee, respectfully reports:

To keep you in mind of the history of the committee, we beg leave to recall the fact that it was appointed by direction of the Cleveland Congress of our National Society, held on April 30, 1897, by the following resolution: "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 the power to fill all vacancies, to fix its own quorum, and to make its own rules, and that such committee shall be known as the Flag Committee of this Society." And pursuant to that resolution the committee was constituted as follows: Col. Ralph Earl Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass; Hon. Eben-N. 1.; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass; Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, M.C., Norwalk, Conn.; General J. C. Breekinridge,
U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.,
New York City; Col. Lewis Cheesman Hopkins, New York City;
Gen. Horatio C. King, New York City; Edward Hagaman Hall,
New York City; Walter Seth Logan, New York City; Hon.
John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J.; Gen. George H. Shields,
St. Louis, Mo.; James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, O., and Rt. Rev.
Charles Edward Cheney, Chicago, Ili.

A good Providence has preserved the lives of all of this com-

A good Providence has preserved the lives of all of this committee but one. With the year just passed, Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., retired, died. He was a most active, enthusiastic and devoted lover of the flag, a patriotic citizen and a lovely character. No one knew him but to love him. After a long illness he was taken from us, and will always be regretted. His loss was a deep grief to all of us. We cannot afford to lose many such men.

It will be noticed that the committee was so constituted as to secure at New York and its vicinity eight members of the committee. This was in order that a quorum of the committee might easily be obtained. General Wilson was one of those appointed from New York City. His vacancy has not yet been filled, but will in due time be filled, in pursuance of the terms of the resolution, which authorizes the committee to fill its own vacancies, and necessarily his place must be taken by some patriotic, earnest and equally prominent Son of the American Revolution, residing in or near New York City.

The other members of the committee, it will be observed, are men of national reputation—Senators, members of Congress, general officers in the army, or formerly in the army, etc.—and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Your committee, though it has not met often, has not failed

to meet and discharge the duties laid upon it.

At a meeting of the committee in June, 1897, in pursuance of almost the very letter of your instructions, we took the initial steps by which was consequently consumated the formation of the American Flag Association, which is a union of the Flag Committees of all the patriotic societies in the country, and to the number of about sixty flag committees. It is not necessary here to state the names of all of these societies having flag committees composing the association. It is enough to say that they are from Societies of the Sous of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution. Societies of the Colonial Wars, Societies of the Founders and Patriots of America, Societies of the War of 1812, Grand Army Posts of the Crand Army of the Republic, Commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and other patriotic societies.

Thus it will be seen that in the American Fag Association the efforts of sixty odd Flag Committees are unified and consolidated.

At the time of making our last report, by the efforts of the different flag committees united in the American Flag Association, legislation had been obtained from nineteen States and territories, all in the line of defending the flag of our country from desceration, and during the sessions of the legislatures, now about all adjourned, we have succeeded in adding three States, making twenty-two in all, namely: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Colorado, Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington, the three added during the present year being the States of Rhode Island, Maryland and Ohio.

It is no easy matter at great distances covering our country to see that work is done at the proper time in order to obtain State legislation, and we earnestly request the delegates to your Congress from States not named above to use, at the next occuring of their legislatures, their utmost endeavors to bring their own States and Congressmen into line, and increase the column of States having obtained flag legislation.

Several bills are also before the National Congress, and a most satisfactory hearing was had before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs concerning this legislation, at which the Chairman of your committee, as also President of the American Flag Association, with other members of other flag committees, attended and were most courteously and kindly heard, and most pleasant assurances of action given, and we are yet hoping that before the present session of Congress adjourns we shall have a federal law upon the subject.

Those who aid us in this matter ought loyally to adopt and use in their States the form of legislative act approved by the American Flag Association. Let no one call it drastic, for it is not drastic, but is comprehensive. It reaches not only the desecrating uses to which the flag itself it put, but reaches the use of the flag as a means of advertisement in any form, by pictures or by

printing or otherwise.

Let us hope that the day is not far distant when the flag of our country will be protected from desecrating uses in all the States of the Union. Let us also hope that the process of patriotic education going on in the public schools will bring up, to take our places, a more patriotic generation, who will not be so filled with the spirit of commercialism of this age as to forget the reverence due to the symbol of our country and all that is

good for which it stands.

We are at times met with obstacles that surprise and humiliate, and make us wonder of what stuff some men are made; that in the commercialism of this day that spirit should get hold of citizens of our great country and obscure and crush and strangle all that is virtuous and good and patriotic and loyal, and should bring into defeat in our legislative halls our brethren and compatriots who never succumbed to defeat in the battles of the country. For four years we have asked at the hands of the Legislature of New Jersey a flag law which would place that State in the noble column of the States already named, and for four years we have met there with defeat. Commercialism has beaten us, and men who love the dollar more than the land that gave them birth and sustains them, and gives them the right of citizenship, have succeeded in sustaining their low-born desire to prostitute our flag to advertising, are yet in the ascendant, Four years the lower house has passed the hard by a Senate four years the bill has each year been consigned by a Senate four years the waste basket. This year the efforts of our compatriot, now the Governor of that State, of compatriots of the New Jersey Society, and of companions of the Loyal Legion and veterans of the Grand Army have all been ineffectual. Does New Jersey want to materialize the old and ought-to-be-obsolete slander that New Jersey is no part of the United States? But we will never give it up, and we shall contime to besiege the halls of the Legislature of New Jersey until she joins the column.

In Virginia we have for a second time failed in securing what we desire. The Secretary of the Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, with prominent men who served their country in the Spanish-American War, and among them men who also followed the Confederate flag in the Civil War, took interest in this matter and sought from the Virginia Legislature what we asked; but alas! a political race question occupied so much attention that the flag had no potency or power to make itself felt. Let it be put upon the hearts and consciences of our Virginia compatriots to take this matter in hand at its next Legislature, and demonstrate for Virginia, the mother of Presidents, that the flag honored, yes, created by, Washington, her greatest citizen, the father of our country, shall be recognized and honored there as he honored it, and that, too, by a statute which

shall defend it from desecration.

Kentucky, too, was too busy in other matters to give us at-

tention.

Many of our legislatures are bi-annual. Next year the largest number of such will be in session. Will not all our compatriots residing in such States constitute themselves committees and take charge of these matters, and with all the zeal, energy and patriotism which should possess every one of our compariots, join hands and hearts and efforts, and secure flag legislation, and each see to it that his own State joins the column.

We earnestly recommend that every State Society in which no flag committee has yet been appointed adopt a resolution in the language of the resolution appointing this committee, and recited earlier in this report, and thus appoint a flag committee, and direct that flag committee to associate itself with the American Flag Association.

We desire to thank the Sons of the American Revolution residing in Rhode Island, Ohio and Maryland for their valuable aid in the work of the committee, and especially we record our thanks to Hon. Edwin Warfield, President of the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for his most valuable and effectual aid, generosity and sympathy given, and which has resulted in our obtaining the coveted legislature in that State. We must not omit our thanks to Mrs. Chas. W. Lippett, State Regent in Rhode Island of the D. A. R., for aid, without which we should have failed in that State.

It will not do to close this report without calling your attention to the increasing interest in celebrating Flag Day, the 14th day of June. This day has come to be regarded in some respects as a national holiday. In some States school exercises are required toward its celebration. In many of the States it is celebrated in schools by local regulations of school officers. We earnestly exhort our citizens to join in making the celebration of Flag Day this year a great event. Let us see that the stars and stripes, with all that they mean, shall on June 14, 1902, greet the rising and setting of the sun from every church edifice and public school, and also from every private and public building in the land. Let there also be in all our schools commemorative exercises telling the story of the flag, and the country, and the glory of the country, of which it is the symbol, that young hearts may begin to swell with that pride and patriotic sentiment without which they cannot be good citizens, nor true and loyal

In behalf of the committee,

RALPH E. PRINE, Chairman.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the report was ordered placed on file and printed.

Adjourned to Friday morning, May 2d, at 10 o'clock.

## FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock.

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL WARFIELD: Opening prayer. Almighty God, who does according to Thy pleasure in the midst of the inhabitants of the earth, we rejoice that we have been permitted to gather here and to behold these beautiful scenes that witness to what Thou hast wrought for this our great nation. We thank Thee that we have been permitted to visit the scenes associated with the memory of him who was the great father of his country. We rejoice in all the recollections which have reminded us that Thou, who dost hold all things in the hollow of Thy hand, without whose will not a sparrow can fall to the earth, hast superintended and permitted the growth and development of this great land of ours. We rejoice to feel that this is a great Christian commonwealth and that the names of the men who are hallowed here, the names of Washington and Lincoln, who are associated with the great heroes in the development of our country, are the names of men of reverent faith in Thee.

We pray Thy blessing upon this Congress; we pray Thy blessing upon the election of officers to represent us in the year that is to come. We pray that as we go away from this place we may carry with us inspiring memories of our meeting here; of the scenes that we have witnessed; of the actions in which we have participated. And may the spirit of our great Revolution be in the heart of every member of the Society; and may we each do something in the year to come to promote those higher interests of our land which shall continue to reflect the memory of the past. May we be faithful in all things committed to us; and may Thy manifest blessing be upon us all. We ask it in the name of Him who is our Lord and Redeemer, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Amen.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FARMER RESOLUTION.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL CLARK: All that concerns this
report has been incorporated in the report of the Registrar-

General.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: New business is now in order.

GENERAL ANDERSON: When our most illustrious compatriot was stricken down by the hand of the assassin, there was a universal outburst of indignation over this foul crime, and it was generally proposed to suppress anarchy by the rife and the rope and the policeman's "billy." But since we have had time for more temperate reflection, it has occurred to all of us, no doubt, that prevention would be better than this rough-and-



ready means of suppression. With this in view, compatriots, I propose to offer a resolution as an educational means to try and bring certain elements that are coming into our country in touch with American principles and in sympathy with our institutions. In other words, compatriots, it is most important that we should now make this a Society of patriotic endeavor, as Christians have united in Christian endeavor (reads the resolution).

WHEREAS. One of the principal objects of this Society is to inculcate the spirit of American patriotism among the people;

WHEREAS, Many thousands of foreigners, alien in language and purpose, come to our land every year, whose education in the spirit of American institutions is of the highest importance;

WHEREAS, Work of this nature is in full accord with the purposes of this organization; therefore,

RESOLVED. That a committee of five be appointed by the President-General at his early convenience to consider some practical means by which the foreign element and others in our country, particularly those who have formed associations which seem to be inimical to our institutions, may be informed concerning distinctively American principles in order that they may become patriotic citizens of the land of their adoption.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I second that resolution.

GENERAL ANDERSON: Any motion for administrative purposes that requires much argument is not worth having at all. But I would say this briefly: that my idea was, in framing this motion, that this element to which we refer-the Hungarian, Italian and Polish element-all these peoples have been libertyloving peoples, and have had some glorious episodes in their own history; and the question is, whether we cannot make them an element of strength instead of weakness and danger to our

Briefly, I have in mind this-but of course I cannot anticipate what a committee appointed will do, except to appeal to them in some such manner: To have tracts translated into their languages and distributed among them, or to have speeches made to them in their own language, so that it will be brought home to them what American principles are; and also to teach them what their rights are; that it is not necessary in our country to re-sort to violence; that they can appeal to the processes of law with confidence, and can receive justice there. With these few remarks, I submit this motion to your consideration.

JUDGE HANCOCK: In seconding this motion, I think it best to go back to the original Constitution of this Society. Probably no one here knows so intimately that Constitution as does my friend Judge Whitehead, but in that Constitution one of the principles set forth-I cannot now give the exact language is that we should educate ourselves, our descendants and our citizens of the country at large in the principles upon which the Revolution is founded. I do not believe that foreigners are the only ones who need this education; I think there are plenty of others who have come down from our ancestors who have forgotten the leading principles for which the Revolutionary War was fought. Now, then, that being so, I wish to state why I came into this institution. It was not because I cared to have my genealogy set forth; it was not because I wanted to be a member of a society of this kind for no other purpose than to meet once a year; but simply because I believed it to be, as it is stated in the Constitution of the Society, a means by which we could spread development and educate our people, some of whom have forgotten the great principles of our Government; that we might educate them into the principles of our Government and bring them to the ideal simplicity of our Constitution and of our Declaration of Independence. That is the reason why I entered this Society.

It seems to me that in some respects we have fallen behind this high ideal of our object; that we have made possibly too much use of it for the benefits of our inheritance; that possibly we have made too much use of it in a social way. Now, a society like this cannot live; I say it annot live unless it has a definite purpose and a definite work on hand; and I have yet to see anything that equals that which General Anderson has set before you to-day. Therefore I for one am heartily in favor of the adoption of this resolution and the appointment of the committee it suggests.

REV. RUFUS CLARK: I am very much interested in this proposition. I come from a part of the country very much dominated by the foreign element, and it has become a great question with us as to whether freedom is altogether a blessing; whether freedom has not its dangers. Mr. Bryce, in his "American Com-monwealth," taking the standpoint of a foreigner, has dwelt at

great length upon this American experiment. He has drawn a beautiful and graphic picture of this great country filling up rapidly with those who have been trained under foreign despotisms; a very slow progress of assimilation; a very rapid progress of physical development; things that belong to the cultivation of the soil; and the unlimited franchise granted to these foreigners. Mr. Bryce raises the question as to what principle America can rely upon, in view of the fact of an almost utter absence of tradition, of stability in the past, what principle this American republic has as a guarantee of its perpetuity.

During the past there have been those on our own soil, together with those of our foreign critics, who have raised this question. Now, those of us who are here have seen certain corrective influences; the success of Republican schools, for instance, We have seen the growing power of the newspaper and its freedom in the expansion of the English language, the solidifying influence of this one common speech. We teach others to recognize, and we recognize, with gratification, the power of the church; but aside from that it does seem to me that there must be some organization to set forth, if possible, in some distinct way, statements touching the original principles upon which this American Republic was founded as a land of freedom; that those principles are adequate to meet not only the conditions of our own time, but also the possible conditions after this century. And from out of this Society-a society which stands for the recognition of the influence of those who gave us freedom-it seems most appropriate that we should be the ones to set forth in some formulated, definite and public way, the recognition of the fact that we have not only received this inestimable privilege of freedom, but that we have the means within our reach of perpetuating it and protecting it for the future.

There are despotisms other than the despotism of the dollar; and those despotisms which are to arise in the future are to be corrected by commending ourselves, not to those who are the heads of the departemnts of the nation, but to the heads of those to whom we have intrusted the government, to the lower classes, the foreigner who is naturalized here. He is the one we have to educate, and I know of no company of patriotic citizens better qualified to do this than a Committee such as it suggested to appoint here.

Now, you have the soldier, with his enlarged vision in dealing with the application of the principles of our national government to other people and to those of another hemisphere. He comes here with his fresh exprience and this larger vision. You have the politician, who has to do with the affairs of State, and with industrial and social problems; and you have also the ethical feature-the priest-who looks at it from another standpoint. We have these different standpoints from which to view this great problem, beset with its innumerable difficulties, and from which each of us can take a different point of view, You have the opportunity of calling before the American people some distinet, definite principles which belong to the fundamental organization of this country, which it seems to me the time is now ripe to set forth, that are adequate for the permanency not only of the government of our land but of these new lands which we have acquired. We believe with the poet:

> The lily must fade, its petals decay, The rose from its stalk must sever, But the stars remain forever and ever;

and we believe therefore in the permanence of the institutions

which are grounded upon this principle of freedom. (Applause).
DELEGATE FROM HAWAII: When the Society was first founded in Hawaii, I did not connect myself with it; the matter of studying the genealogy of my ancestors was not specially interesting. My father during his declining years became much interested in that subject, and said: "William, why don't you take more interest in this matter?" I said: "I am afraid, Father, if I go far enough back, I will come to a cross-bar stick, an upright tree, and a rope." He was very much grieved, but finally produced enough influence to induce me to join this Society; and I connected myself with it, because of the principles set forth in that short clause of the proposed amendment placed before us yesterday, to inculcate patriotism, true patriotism. Had it been in order yesterday, I should have felt disposed to propose that the position of that clause be changed and made more prominent.

When the General's resolution was read this morning, I am sure that it struck a responsive thrill in the heart of each mem-ber; for, after all, I believe we all feel that the most important duty of this Society is the inculcation of true patriotism, spreading it abroad throughout the world, but beginning in our own country.



I would like to say, as no doubt you have probably all heard, that in Hawaii we have had a good many revolutions in the past. When the peril was imminent, when the Queen determined to overthrow what we have of a semblance of Constitutional Government, it took the community unprepared and unready. But spontaneously the people came together; and when the Committee began its labors, we looked around and found that those who are now the Sons of the American Revolution led that movement. (Applause.) We had a session in the afternoon, and in the evening we met again to consider what could be done to oppose the tyrannical endeavor of the Queen. One of our members had been sent out to ascertain what could be done in the way of armed resistance. He came in and reported to Mr. Thurston, who was our Chairman, and said: "Mr. Thurston, I find we can get just 68 rifles to back us up against the hundreds in the hands of the Queen and those who are backing her in this endeavor." Mr. Thurston, and all who were with him, said: "That is enough; now, we will go ahead." (Applause.)
And it proved to be enough. To-day, owing to the efforts of the S. A. R. and the assistance of patriots in this country, Hawaii is an integral part of the United States of America, for which we thank God. (Applause.)

We, perhaps more than you, feel the importance of inculcating the principles of true Americanism in Hawaii. Hawaii stands at the extreme West, the entrepot, the gate of this great country. There we must receive the great sweeping tide from the West of Oriental nations, and it lies with us first of all to teach the principles of patriotism and of true Democracy. And that, gentlemen, is something that appeals to us; and we trust that this resolution will be adopted, and that this Society will head the movement to teach true Americansm to all the nations of the

earth. (Applause.)

Your Congress—the Congress of our Country—when it adopted a territorial Act for Hawaii, overthrew what we believed proper safeguards for the elective franchise; and the elective franchise was then given to a people who were not entirely fitted to receive it. We are now enduring the results of that, and with us it is of the utmost importance that something should be done; that an organized effort should be made to teach that people of a new country the real principles of Americanism. Slowly, but very slowly, they are learning; but I believe when that people, the Hawaiians, can rely upon and thoroughly understand what Americanism means, they will swing into line, and Hawaii will eventually prove to be a useful as well as ornamental part of this great country. I trust the resolution of General Anderson will be adopted. (Applause.)

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL WARFIELD: General Anderson has requested me to say just a word in this connection, and it is with great pleasure that I do so. Our Compatriot who has just spoken to us has referred to what seems to me to be a very illuminating thought in this connection. He says that he was not anxious to trace back his genealogy lest he should come to that point in it where some one of his ancestors had suffered as a malefactor. Everything depends upon the point of view we look at it. As a minister of the gospel I stand here to-day as the representative of one who died as a malefactor that we might have liberty, freedom from sin, and all those influences which have gone to lift up men. The sacrifice that that man made on Calvary, his willingness to bear the shame of the cross, makes us proud to bear the reproach of the Cross. Now, I have right in my immediate neighborhood a member of our Society who is proud to trace his pedigree back to a man who died upon the gallows. And why? Because it was worth while for Nathan Hale to die on the gallows. (Applause.)

This is exactly the point that is presented to us in this question. We have millions of men who have come to this country seeking liberty and freedom. We turn back the pages of our history to that day when John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay, was tried before the Court for having exercised the authority that was given to him with more vigor than seemed to be wise. He made on that occasion that famous little speech of his, as it is known to after generations, in which he pointed out that the liberty which they had come to America to seek was not a liberty to do wrong but a liberty to do right; and then went on to say that there were two principles that must ever be associaed: Liberty and authority; that these two principles can never be separated, and that we must be prepared to stand for these things not only at the sacrifice of our property, but, if need be, of our lives. Now, it is this principle of liberty with authority-not license but liberty-the liberty to do right, that we need to instruct our whole people in; and one of the forces which we are using to-day, and which I would like to see encouraged and invoked by this Society, is that of the free

lecture courses in some of our cities. I have been connected with such a movement in New York and Philadelphia, and it is simply marvelous the ignorance we discover on the part of those who are about to exercise the suffrage of our own nationality. For instance, I have an examination paper which was handed in at the end of my course of six lectures on the Development of the United States, in which I tried to inculcate this spirit; I had a paper handed in not long ago in answer to the question: "What was the principal cause of the French Revolution?" answer was: "When the Pilgrims came over in the cabin of the Mayflower, they got together and drew up an agreement, which they called a charter, and as soon as they landed at Plymouth Rock, they immediately tried to put this into effect, which led to the distress of the British Government, and was the cause of the French Revolution." This ignorance of the essential principles of our government is what this Society should do its utmost to relieve. Education is the basis of sound administration of law, and I believe much can be done in this line. I heartily second General Anderson's resolution.

MR. BARNARD (Of Md.): I regard this resolution as one of the most important that has come before this Society. Our fathers gave us the Declaration of Independence, and they then fought to perpetuate that Declaration of Independence. They are dead and gone, and they have left us their Sons; the principles of American Independence are menaced, and it is up to the S. A. R.—if you will pardon me for a slang expression—to act on this thing. I move you, therefore, Mr. President, that we have a rising vote on this resolution.

MR. BRIGGS (Tex.): I think fifty too small on a Committee of that kind. What we want on such a committee as that is the interest of every State in this Union, and every territory and every part of the country which is included in the glorious United States. We want on it the President of every State Society in this country. It is essential for us to have that spirit inculcated in the minds of the youth throughout this country, and to have it done as quickly as possible. I assume this Committee is going to have power to act as well as to recommend; and the result, if it is spread and broadened sufficiently, will be to replace the necessity for this Flag Legislation. We shall not have to enforce patriotism and reverence for the Flag by law. It should be from the love and the spirit of the founders of this country, and the principles which they stood for, that should make us revere this Flag. I therefore move, gentlemen, as an amendment, if it is acceptable to the mover of the original motion, that the President of each State Society of this organization be included in that Committee.

MR. DENNIS (R. I.): If that is to prevail, this Society would resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole. It would be better for the general Society to appoint its Committee of Five, and to recommend that the State Societies appoint their Committees of three, one of whom, perhaps, should be the President of each Committee ex officio. Then we can get into line and work out in each State our own salvation, and report to the General Committee, who have supervision of the whole. It seems to me that that would simplify the attainment of the object sought by General Anderson's resolution.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Do you insist upon your amendment, Mr. Briggs?

MR. BRIGGS: No, sir.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Then all in favor of the resolution will signify the same by a rising vote.

(Carried unanimously.)

Secretary Fisher read the reply of General Greely to the telegram sent to him yesterday.

New Haven, Conn., May 1.

CAPT. SAMUEL E. GROSS, Secretary-General S. A. R., The New Willard, Washington, D. C.

Thank Compatriots for kind words of regard and sympathy.

Mrs. Greely's condition improving; extend hearty greetings and best wishes to all.

E. S. GREELEY.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I announce as the Committee to be appointed under General Anderson's resolution, the following gentlemen:

General Anderson, Chairman, Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, Judge Hancock, of Pennsylvania, General Appleton, of Massachusetts, Judge Beardsley, of Connecticut.

MR. GRIFFITH: I offer the report of the Special Committee appointed upon the death of Lieut. James C. Cresap, the first



Secretary-General of this Society, and move its adoption.
(Motion carried.)

WHEREAS, The Almighty Creator and Ruler of all things has in his wisdom seen fit to remove from our midst Compatriot Lieut. James Cephas Cresap, U. S. N., one of the organizers, April, 1889, at Frauncess Taveen, New York City, of this National Society, and the first Secretary-General of the same, and

WHEREAS, The said Compatriot by his earnest heart-felt patriotic work, not only contributed largely to the great success and flourishing condition of this National organization, but has so endeared himself to all its members that his loss is learned with deep sorrow; therefore be it resolved,

1st. That this National Congress express its sincere sym-

pathy with his family in their irrepairable loss.

and. That this report be entered in full in the Journal of this

Congress.

3rd. That an engrossed copy of the same be signed by the President-General and the Secretary-General and sent to the family.

Respectfully submitted, Wm. Ridgely Griffith, William W. J. Warren, William M. Bunker.

MR. BATES (Mich.): We were all delighted to hear, the day before yesterday, the greetings from the Society in France; and it was equally gratifying to know that through the efforts of General Breckinridge, as representing this Society, a society of a similar character had been organized at Manila. Now, to show the good feeling to those societies in the distant parts of the world, I desire to offer this resolution:

RESOLVED. That the greetings and encouragement of this Congress be cabled to the societies in the Orient and France, and that the President-General be requested to send this message.

(Motion carried.)

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: I offer the following resolution, as to which I desire to say a few words. A few years ago, an association of some ladies and gentlemen was formed in our State, having in view the erection of a monument on the Battlefield of A small sum of money has been raised, and has Princeton. accumulated interest, which is at the command of that associa-That Association seemed to die, but lately it has been resuscitated under the auspices of Governor Franklin Murphy; our Legislature, at its last session, appropriating \$15,000 for the purposes of this Association, provided that it would raise the same amount. That amount will be raised by the Association, as you may depend upon it when Franklin Murphy leads. For the \$10,000 a bill has been introduced into Congress for a like sum to aid us in the building of this monument, and these resolutions which I have offered to you this morning are to that end. I hope that this Convention will give us a unanimous vote on this question.

Some historians insist upon it that the Battle of Princeton was the decisive battle of the Revolutionary War. In that opinion I do not concur. In my opinion, the skirmish—it can hardly be called a battle—at Trenton, was the decisive battle of the War. A few days afterwards, however, the Battle of Princeton followed; and that, in connection with the Battle of Trenton, led this country on to victory from that moment. The Battle of Princeton was one of those events which, following the trail of the two battles of Trenton, led to the results which were obtained in 1782, which, rallying the dismayed people of this country, cheered their hearts and led the Congress of the United States to appoint General Washington as dictator; and from that

moment the end was secure.

I ask of you a unanimous vote upon this resolution,

RESOLVED, That in the judgment of this Convention, composed of delegates from the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, is eminently appropriate that the Congress of the United States should aid the people of New Jersey with their effort to commemorate the battle of Princeton, by the erection of a suitable monument. That that battle where Washington perilled his life in rallying his dismayed troops and led them from retreat to victory when that other gallant Virginian General Mercer was wounded to his death, so important in the results of the American Nation, deserves an enduring recognition at the hands of the representatives of the people whose freedom is so materially aided in securing.

RESOLVED, That this Convention respectfully urge upon the Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled the passage of the bill before the National Legislature, appropriating a sum of money in aid of the enterprise now inaugurated for the building of a monument on the battlefield of Princeton, and that a committee of seven, of which the Honorable Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey, shall be Chairman, be appointed to take such measures as they may deem proper to secure the passage of the bill.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be properly engrossed, signed by the President-General and Secretary-General of this Convention, and sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

(Motion carried unanimously.)

GENERAL APPLETON: I would like, on a question of privilege, to make a statement. Massachusetts has been largely interested in erecting, on Dorchester Heights, where Washington won our early victory and saved our city without injury, a beautiful memorial costing upwards of \$30,000, and it was dedicated on March 13th last. It is a marble building and an observatory combined, easy of access, and it preserves that height from being wrested from the city in any way. It is there marking and protecting that spot for all time. (Applause.)

MR. WARNER: A resolution was adopted last year in Pittsburgh to erect a memorial to the men who were instrumental in founding this Republic. Two gentlemen from each of the States and Territorial Societies were appointed on that Committee, and I had the honor to be appointed as its Chairman. I immediately sought Senator Fairbanks, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and presented the matter to him. I had several conferences with him, and he with others; but so far nothing definite has resulted except that he is willing to aid in this project in any way possible. As you know, the Daughters of the Revolution are seeking to establish for themselves a Continental Hall here. At my instance, Mr. Perry, representative from Maryland, introduced in Congress, at its last Session, a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment of this memorial in this city. This was referred to the House Committee on Libraries, and has not yet received favorable action. No meeting of our Committee has been held during the past year, owing to the remoteness of its members and because I did not think that there was any occasion for it. I suggest that this Committee be continued, or a new one appointed, as you deem proper, and that we pass this resolution again calling the attention of Congress to the matter. You have influence with your representatives that can largely stimulate and foster this enterprise. When they come to this seat of legislation at the National Capital, although they are constantly reminded of it, they pass it into oblivion unless they are stimulated by the constituents who have sent them here; and I hope you will aid and develop the patriotism which already exists in the bosoms of your representatives and impress upon them the fact that although this city is studded with beautiful memorials, yet to the men who founded this Republic there is not one of definite character. I therefore move this resolution.

RESOLVED, That the Congress of the United States be and is again urged to provide for the erection at the National Capital, of an appropriate monument to the deeds of valor and selfsacrifice of the heroes of the American Revolution.

GENERAL BRECKENRIDGE: I move that the Committee be continued.

(Motion carried unanimously.)

MR. WARNER: I desire to present the following petition: RESOLVED, That the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution urge upon the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, such early and favorable action upon the hill now before that honorable body, providing for the construction of a Bridge from the National Capital to the National Cemetery at Arlington, as a memorial to American patriotism as will provide for the laying of the corner stone of that structure during the 36th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in October next.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the petition was ordered placed on file.

A DELEGATE: I make a motion that a Committee, consisting of General Breckinridge and Mr. Noble D. Larner, he appointed to confer with our most eminent and illustrious compatriot, the President of the United States, and see if some hour can be fixed when we may pay our respects to him at the White House. If it could be done to-morrow, I think it would be very fitting—it probably could not be arranged for to-day. The President of the United States is our most illustrious compatriot: he honors this Congress by meeting with us at the Banquet to-night; and we can do little less than to pay our respects to him, as the Chief Executive of this Nation, at the White House.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL CLARK: I hardly think it is proper for the members of this Congress to invite ourselves to



go to the White House, being such a large party; but rather let a Committee go; and I would suggest that the President-General appoint such a Committee. The President has kindly consented to be at our Banquet to-night, and under the circumstances we had better not go as a delegation.

MR. DE CAINDRY: In pursuance of the request of a Committee of our local Society here, I addressed a letter, through the proper channels, asking that the privilege and honor be conferred on us by the President of receiving this Congress at such hour as might be agreeable to him. An alternative proposition was also presented, that if it were not convenient for him to receive the Congress, he would bonor us with his presence on the evening of the Banquet. I received a letter from the White House informing us that the President will meet us at the Banquet tonight. So that the matter of paying our respects to the President has already been decided by him in favor of his coming to see us. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I announce as the Committee of the National Society on the McKinley memorial, the following gentlemen:

Chairman, Hon. James M. Richardson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Arizona, Col. P. P. Parker, Phoenix. Arkansas, Dr. Chas. E. Nash, Little Rock. California, Hon. Geo. W. Spencer, San Francisco. Colorado, Gen. Irving Hale, Denver.
Connecticut, Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich.
Delaware, Rev. Francis M. Munson, D. D., New Castle.
District of Columbia, Gen. Joseph C. Wheeler, Washington.
Florida, W. O. H. Shepard, Pensacola.
French Republic, Gen, Horace Porter, Paris.
Hawaii, Hon. Wm. R. Castle, Honolulu.
Illinois, Col. Geo. M. Moulton, Chicago. Illinois, Col. Geo. M. Moulton, Chicago. Indiana, Hon. Wm. E. English, Indianapolis. Iowa, Hon. Wm. H. Baily, Des Moines. Kansas, John Taylor Burris, Olathe. Kentucky, Dr. Thomas Page Grant, Louisville. Louisiana, Henry Warmoth Robinson, New Orleans. Maine, Leslie E. Cornish, Augusta. Maryland, Maurice E. Skinner, Baltimore. Massachusetts, Rev. Carlton Albert Staples, Lexington. Michigan, Hon. Alfred Russell, Detroit, Minnesota, Hon. William H. Grant, Minneapolis. Missouri, Gen. Geo. H. Shields, St. Louis. Montana, James A. Shoemaker, Helena. Nebraska, John H. Daniels, Omaha. New Hampshire, William P. Fiske, Concord. New Jersey, Hon. John Whitehead, Morristown. New York, William W. J. Warren, New York City. Oregon, Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Portland. Oregon, Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Col. Albert J. Logan, Pittsburg.
Rhode Island, Hon. Chas. Warren Lippett, Providence.
Society of the Orient, Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge.
South Dakota, Rev. E. E. Clough, D. D., Deadwood.
Tennessee, Col. J. B. Killebrew, Nashville.
Texas, Briggs, Galveston.
Utah, Hon. John Q. Cannon, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, Hon. Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor.
Virginia, Benj. B. Minor, LL.D., Richmond.
Washington, Hon. John L. Wilson. Spokane.
Wisconsin, Jonathan Franklin Peirce, Milwaukee. Wisconsin, Jonathan Franklin Peirce, Milwaukee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL LOGAN: I also announce the committee appointed for the erection of a suitable memorial at the Tomb of the soldiers on Long Island:

Chairman, Col. William Ridgely Griffith, Maryland. New York, William W. J. Warren. Maine, Eugene M. Stubbs New Hampshire, Otis G. Hammond. Vermont, William T. Dewey. Massachusetts, Nathan Warren. Rhode Island, Hon. Wm. T. C. Wardwell. Connecticut, Gen. E. S. Greeley. New Jersey, Andrew Bray. Pennsylvania, A. J. Logan. Delaware, Howard De Haven Ross. District of Columbia, Wallace Donald McLean. Virginia, Henry H. Trice. Ohio, James M. Richardson. Indiana, Hon William E. English. Illinois, Charles Kingsbury Miller, Kentucky, John C. Lewis, Wisconsin, Col. W. W. Strong, Montana, H. B. Palmer. Arizona, Major Lewis W. Coggins,

Arkansas, Dr. Charles E. Nash. California, William N. Bunker. Colorado, Gen. Irving Hale. Florida, Hon. John C. Avery. Society in France, Gen. Horace Porter. Hawaiian Society, Hon Peter C. Jones. Iowa, Hon. Wm. H. Baily. Kansas, G. F. Kimball. Louisiana, Edwin Thomas Merrick, Michigan, George William Bates. Minnesota, Hon. Dan. R. Noyes. Missouri, Hon. Clark H. Sampson. Nebraska, John H. Daniels. Oregon, Hon. Geo. H. Williams. South Dakota, Frederick A. Haines. Tennessee, Gen. Gates P. Thurston. Texas, Hon. Ira H. Evans. Utah, Hon. Hoyt Sherman. Washington, Dr. E. Weldon Young.

# ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: I move that we now proceed to the election of officers. (Motion carried.)

MR. J. NOBLE STOCKETT (Md.): I desire to offer the

following resolution:

Be it Resolved: That this Congress approves the efforts of the Historian-General to secure from the State Societies full and authoritative accounts of all special exercises held by such societies on the erection and unveiling of monuments or tablets, with photographs of the same, the marking of historic sites, battle-fields or graves of Revolutionary soldiers, or the observance of special celebrations as to Revolutionary matters, to the end that all such information may be collected and preserved by the Historian-General to enable him to compile a monumental and tablet history of the Revolution, together with other historical

And that this Congress does request and urge upon the historians of the different State Societies the necessity of making complete and prompt responses to the official requests of the Historian-General for all such information as the same may from time to time be acquired, and to make reports on or before April 1st preceding said annual meeting.

Adopted by the National Congress held April 30, 1902, at Washington, D. C.

matter.

(Motion carried unanimously.)

MR. RICHARDSON (Ohio) .: I am going to make a solemn statement. I yield to no man in my admiration of that majestic gift of oratory which a higher Power has so generously poured upon every member of this Society. But there is a limit to all things; and while it may be a very unpopular motion to make, I want to move you that the nominating speeches to which we are about to listen be limited to three minutes.

(Motion carried.)

COL GRIFFITH: Mr. President-General, Compatriots: Within the past three months there has been sent to each of the officers of this national organization, to each of the Presidents of the State bodies, a book, and to the Secretary of each Society an express package of the same for distribution. The book contained extracts showing the work of the Maryland Society during the last 12 years, and a compilation showing in part the great record of "The Maryland Line" in the Revolutionary War.

I have received a large number of letters from compatriots in all sections of the country that assure me the book has been read with interest, and it is not necessary to refer further to its con-The Maryland Society has requested me to say to you to-day that it has waited for 13 years for such recognition of the great deeds of its heroes in the days of the Revolution as they and the noble old State has been entitled to, and, feeling that the time has come, the Society has instructed me to place in nomination one of its members for the office of President-

The nomination has been unsought by him and is the unanimous selection of the State Society. His high position in the business world, his well-known qualities of heart and hand, his experience as the presiding officer of the Senate of Maryland, all fit him as the executive of this national body.

Compatriots, you are on the soil from which sprang the bayonets of the Continental Army.

Compatriots, you are at the birthplace of the 400 martyrs of Long Island, in whose blood was baptized the new-born nation, Compatriots, you are in the land of the cavaliers, from whose loins came the heroes of "Peggy Stewart Day." A decd so



bold, done in broad daylight, without disguises, in the presence of the Colonial Governor and Council, that it has well been named "the first great overt act of treason done in the colonies" "Either you go with me and set fire with your own hand to vessel and cargo or hang before your own door," and as the flames from vessel and tea arise higher and higher they flash across the skies

to all nations and climes, proclaiming the emancipation of man. All hail! Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, thou great leader

of immortal heroes!

Mr. President-General, I nominate his kinsman, Hon, Edwin Warfield, for President-General during the ensuing year.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: There is a story of the early days of Kentucky which has been made classic in the literature of this Republic. One, Col. Donald was hunting a coon. He treed one; the coon looked down and saw who it was and said: "Colonel, you need not fire, I will come down." I have learned long since that when Col. Griffith takes the floor and makes a proposition at any convention of the S. A. R., we are in the same condition as the coon was; we may as well come down and

surrender first as last.

But I second the nomination of Mr. Warfield, not so much because I am in that condition, but for two or three other reasons. First, because the Society of Maryland asks us to put into the Executive chair of this great Association their noble compatriot, the Honorable Edwin Warfield. That Society has been first and foremost in producing patriotic results, in the establishment of memorials of Revolutionary times, in the erection of monuments, and in the spread of the principles of true Ameri-canism throughout their State. My second reason is this: that, though I don't care much for localities, yet the nomination comes from a locality which has never received recognition at the hands of these conventions. Maryland is a Southern State, south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is true that we have had a President General in our honored and respected leader, General-Breckinridge, but he really did not represent a Southern community. But my third and best reason is, because it is Edwin Warfield himself that is in nomination. (Applause.) Localities, in my opinion, sink to nothingness unless you can accompany with the locality the man that is fit for the place. That man is Edwin Warfield; a true American; descended of the best stock of Maryland and of the best stock of the United States; a man with a heart as broad and generous as this great Republic; a man all alive, and keenly alive, to true American principles; a man who has proved by his past conduct, and by his present position in this Congress, that he is deserving of our votes here this day for the high office of President-General of this Society. I beg of you, compatriots, to give your votes for Edwin Warfield. (Applause.)

MR. JONES (Pennsylvania): A few minutes ago, a gentleman said on this floor that we were all natural orators; but I prefer to read to you what I have to say in connection with this

nomination.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Pennsylvania Delegates desire to make a statement:

We were instructed to present to this Congress the name of James Denton Hancock of Franklin for President-General.

Pittsburg being the logical center of the Pennsylvania State Society, ....., it has seemed desirable that for the prompt transaction of business our principal officers should be taken from our immediate vicinity, and this is the only reason why Mr. Hancock is not Pennsylvania's President to-day. Mr. Hancock was in early life a Pittsburger. He removed to Franklin, where he has grown to the fullest measure of manhood. The individuality of Pittsburgers is lost in the immense interests of our city; while Franklin has not grown up to the stature of Mr. Hancock. If it were otherwise the headquarters of our Society would not be at Pittsburg.

Mr. Hancock is the personal friend and advisor of each of our members; is our representative in our National Council, where

his ability and fitness is well known.

Ever since we received our instructions in February last we have been trying to persuade Mr. Hancock to permit us to present his name to you, but he has finally refused, and at his personal request he makes way for the candidacy of Hon. Edwin Warfield of Maryland, which is seconded by Pennsylvania.

MR. BATES (Michigan): I rise to support the nomination of Mr. Edwin Warfield as President-General of this Society. It comes with a special appropriateness under the circumstances because, if the people of Michigan, have a worthy descendant of the brave young patriot that led the tea party in Boston, and we come to Maryland as a friend of the ancestor of Mr. Warfield who went to the tea party of the 19th of October, 1774, and said to the Captain of the Peggy Stuart: "You must either burn

your ship or you will sling from the mainyards." And it is this spirit of patriotism which is so identified in the life and character of Mr. Warfield that it appeals to us with special force; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I support his nomination.

MR. C. W. HASKINS (New York): I now move that the nominations for President-General be closed, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the Society, electing Edwin Warfield as President-General for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: Your motion is not in order at present. Are there any more nominations to be made?

MR. CORNELIUS PUGSLEY (New York): In behalf of the Empire State Society, I have great pleasure in seconding the nomination of the Hon. Edwin Warfield of Maryland. (Applause.) New York rejoices in rallying around "Maryland, My Maryland," and especially is this so when Maryland presents the name of the Hon. Edwin Warfield. To grasp his hand, to look upon his face, to know the generous impulses of the man, is to be brought into touch with one who is every inch a man, and a man which this Society may well delight to honor. The delegates from the Empire State Society will have great pleasure in casting their vote for our worthy compatriot, Hon. Edwin A. Warfield, of Maryland.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE: The President-General has exactly hit the key that I am here to strike. They say that I am not a representative of the South; but if God knows my heart, I am a representative of the patriots of America, and if the South needs a better representative than I am, I thank that God and thank you that you have the opportunity to choose him to-day. A nobler man, a finer champion, has not walked in the walks of your Society than the man you are now about to select; and as you are upholding a set of institutions which are inconceivable to the Asiastic, which are the very flower of all that has gone before, among all the civilized nations of the world, which require a man of such breadth as you have heard, of such nobility as you know, I, from the Orient, come here and say: God bless you in choosing such a man; you can find no better.

MR. TRUMBULL: I have no speech to make to you, gentle-men, but before this vote is taken I simply wish to say a word for the State of Connecticut: that we are heartily in sympathy with this nomination and shall take great pleasure in casting our vote for the candidate who has been proposed to you-Hon. Edwin Warfield.

MR. LEWIS (Virginia): It is not my purpose to make a speech or to pronounce a eulogy, but in one word to voice the sentiment of the Virginia Chapter of the S. A. R., as well as to carry out the behest of my own heart, in cordially seconding the nomination of Edwin Warfield, of Maryland. The States of Maryland and Virginia are, and have always been, very close together; not alone territorially, but the bonds of affection which unite those two States are very strong. I would not be understood, however, compatriots, to say that they are stronger than the bonds which unite Virginia and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania or any other of her sister States (Applause); but the Hon. Edwin Warfield is the choice of the Virginia Chapter of the S. A. R. for this high honor, because we believe that he is highly qualified for it and that he will adorn the place. (Applause.)

GENERAL ANDERSON: In behalf of the distant Society which I represent, so that it may have a more national appearance, I wish to second the nomination of compatriot Warfield. I have another purpose in doing so, and I state it with great pleasure. It is important to bring the South into line as far as we can. Of course, it is in line with us now, but we want our membership to be increased there, and I don't know anyone who can facilitate this better than the Hon. Edwin Warfield. Therefore, I take great pleasure, Mr. President, in seconding this nomination.

GENERAL APPLETON: I trust that the motion of Compatriot Haskins will prevail at the proper time; and that is now.

MR. BUNKER: It will take a very short time for me to say what I have to say. California, which originated this order, is for Mr. Warfield.

A DELEGATE: Colorado casts her vote for Warfield.

MR. MILLER (Illinois): Illinois takes great pleasure in voting as a unit for Mr. Warfield as President-General of this Society.

A DELEGATE: Wisconsin is also a unit for Mr. War-

MR. PALMER: Montana casts her ballot for Warfield. PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: If there are no more speeches to be made, the motion of Compatriot Haskins is in order; that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for Edwin Warfield as President-General of this Society.

(Motion carried unanimously.)

MR. BATES (Michigan): I move that a committee of three be appointed to find Mr. Warfield and escort him to this Congress.

(Motion carried.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL LOGAN: I appoint on that Committee Judge Whitehead, Judge Goode, and General Appleton. Mr. Warfield ascends the platform accompanied by the Com-

mittee.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LOGAN: I have the honor of introducing to you the President-General of the S. A. R., Edwin Warfield of Maryland. (Loud applause and three cheers). EDWIN WARFIELD.

Compatriots, you have conferred upon me one of the greatest honors that can come to an American citizen. The Presidency of this Society, composed as it is of over 10,000 descendants of the men who won our freedom from British rule, should satisfy the proudest ambition.

I interpret my selection for this high position as a recognition and approval of what the Maryland Society has done to perpetuate the memory of our Revolutionary sires and of Maryland's

services in the cause of liberty.

I am but the medium through which you convey to our people your appreciation of the fortitude of our patriot statesmen and the valor of our soldiers who composed the "Old Maryland Line," "the bayonets of the Revolutionary Army."

We Marylanders are proud of the splendid record made by our soldiers and citizens in that great struggle for independence.

As President of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, on behalf of our people and personally, I thank you for this evidence of your good will and of your interest in the glorious story of our grand old Commonwealth, one of the original 13 States.

To you, my compatriots, who have so generously commended me to-day, I extend my deep gratitude. I shall ever cherish

your indorsement.

To fill the chair once occupied by the brilliant Porter, the forceful Murphy, the soldierly Breckinridge and you, General Logan, places me in a trying position. You and your predecessors measured up to the fullest expectations of us all, and especially have you well met every demand and duty. By your uniform courtesy and liberality you have greatly advanced the interests of our Society and the cause of patriotism, while by your ability and zeal you have commanded our admiration.

If I shall in the performance of my duties win and deserve half the praise that you have received and merited I shall be content.

WALTER S. LOGAN: The Constitution of this Society says that the general officers shall hold office until their successors have been elected. My successor having been elected, I take great pleasure in presenting to you, Mr. President-General, the gavel of office. You have my best wishes for success in your administration; and whatever I can do to make that success even greater is at your service.

Compatriots, I thank you from my heart for the cordial and enthusiastic support which you have given me during the year

I have held the office of President-General.

Three cheers were given for the retiring President-General.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: The next business in order is the nominations for Vice-Presidents-General. I hope that I may be permitted to put in nomination a member of our Society of New Jersey. We delight to honor young men, and this gentleman whom I am about to name has proved himself to be worthy of any honor to which his own Society may invite him. He is a young man who has shown himself, during the years that he has been a member of our Society, active in the establishment of everything that can conduce to its interest and advantage. I have the honor to nominate as one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society Mr. Andrew W. Bray, of New Jersey.

JUDGE GOODE: As a delegate from the Virginia Society, I rise for the purpose of placing in nomination for the office of Vice-President-General, Mr. Noble D. Larner, of this City of Washington. (Applause.) I am one of those who believe the honors of the Society should be bestowed upon those who have borne the heat and burden of the day (Applause); who have worked in season and out of season; and who have contributed their time and their services to promote the grand objects of our patriotic organization. Mr. Larner has been identified with the D. C. Society ever since its organization; he has represented it more

than once in the National Congress. In February, 1901, he was elected its President; in February, 1902, he was re-elected. He is a man of high integrity of character; he has won the white flower of a blameless life; he enjoys to an unlimited extent the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives. In a word, my compatriots, he measures up fully to the Jeffersonian standard of honesty, capacity and fidelity. Like myself, he has passed beyond the summit of the hill of life, and has descended into the vale. I submit to you, my compatriots, that it would be a fitting tribute to his work to crown his long and honorable career with this high distinction. (Applause.)

JUDGE HANCOCK: I am here to nominate a gentleman from Pennsylavnia to the high office of Vice-President of this Society. Many of you will remember that only a year ago you were at Pittsburg. You remember that that Society was at that time but small. Like my friend, Judge Whitehead, I believe that the honors should go to those who have borne the brunt of the battle. When it was proposed to ask this Congress to meet in our great Western city, I confess that I was not in favor of it. But my friends, Col. Albert J. Logan carried it through our Society and finally came to the National Society in New York and carried it through there. The effect was-well, I don't wish to flatter my own Society as to what they did there-but the effect of his work at that time has been that the Pennsylvania Society, of which he was President, and which had but 125 members at that time, to-day has over 360 members. (Applause.) Then, we had no representation in the Eastern part of the State. In Philadelphia we now have a thriving chapter; and all through the West and center of the State this great Society is making itself felt. This man has always been generous. Last year, without my knowledge, he presented my name to this Society, and you did me the honor to elect me as Vice-President of the Society; and now I have the honor of nominating the man to whom the office really belonged at that time. I place in nomination the name of Col. Albert J. Logan.

MR. TRUMBULL: Connecticut lacked but one thing in the days of the Revolution, and that was oratory; and our Society being hereditary, I have inherited no gift or oratory. But it gives me great pleasure on this occasion to place in nomination for one of your Vice-Presidents-General, a gentleman with whom I have been associated in our Society during the fourteen years of its existence; whom I know to be active in all that the Society has done in good and patriotic work, and the Society in Connecticut I think is second to none in the amount of work which it has actually achieved. I shall not, therefore, build a Chinese wall of oratory around my little State of Connecticut, nor shall I occupy even the three minutes allotted to me in a eulogy upon the gentleman whom I propose to nominate. There will be sufficient eulogy for him when his associates become acquainted with him. In the words of the poet, I can simply say:

"None know him but to love him, None name him but to praise."

I have the pleasure of placing in nomination Morris W. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn.

MR. HANDY (Del.): The Society to-day has fittingly and properly recognized in the person of the President-General elect the services of the old Maryland Line; and wherever in the Revolutionary War the Maryland Line fixed its bayonets and charged, I believe without exception throughout the record of the Revolutionary War, where a bayonet charge is made by the old Maryland Line, marching with them step by step was a regi-ment of Delaware Continental troops, and in every report of the battle you will see something complimentary of the "Maryland Line and the brave Delawares," as the reports always say. (Ap-plause.) That thing went so far that Kirkwood, with his Delawares, who marched to the South, left home with a thousand bayonets, shed blood on every battlefield, met the brunt of every fight, and came back at the close of the war with less than one hundred men of the thousand. Delaware literally gave a regiment to fight and to die almost to the last man. (Applause.) She is so small in territory-although Delaware and Texas together are larger than any other two States of the Union-Delawere by herself is so small in territory that this unexampled heroism is not known all over the country. Now, little Delaware, when the Maryland Line marches on to victory in this Society to-day in the person of the President-General, brave little Delaware should walk alongside her with a candidate for the Vice-President General. (Applause.) We marched with your State always in the Revolutionary War; and now, sir, in the day of your triumph, we will not desert you; we want to be with you to-day. So, unanimously, the Delaware Society has instructed



me to nominate Howard DeHaven Ross, of our Society, for Vice-President General.

Delaware, that used to produce the heroes that the country doesn't know about, in modern times has produced the delicious peach, that everybody knows about. Howard DeHaven Ross is the best example of a Delaware peach that we have in this Society. He has claims on this Society; he has been for two years the Chairman of the committee which has had charge of the list of all of the members of this Society, the National Register-I was about to say Herd Book, but I knew that was not right. Our own Society has been growing in the last two years; we have increased one hundred per cent. We always prefer to talk in percentages in our State instead of actual numbers. Some of you people may have a larger number; but who has a greater percentage of increase? We have put up a beautiful monument in our State at Cooch's Bridge, largely through the patriotic efforts of Mr. Ross. We claim that at Cooch's Bridge the old and beautiful flag, the Star Spangled Banner, was first unfurled to the baptism of fire, and that the first drop of blood that an American soldier ever shed beneath that flag was shed at Cooch's Bridge in the State of Delaware. So, we have put up a monument there to commemorate that event. We are not altogether able to prove, perhaps, that that was the spot, but the monument is there. (Laughter.) And if you can prove that it was anywhere else you can come and get the monument and take it off (laughter); but until some other spot is found for the first unfurling of the flag, Cooch's Bridge is the spot, and Howard DeHaven Ross has his monument there to mark it out. You have five different places for which nominations are in order. We do not take the same attitude in regard to this position that we take in Delaware with regard to some officers. We do not intend to stand here and say that this must be Howard DeHaven Ross, or else there shall be no Vice-Presidents elected at all. By giving your vote for Mr. Ross you will help things along and you will get a young man of energy, of activity, a young man who will be a fit assistant to our magnificent new President-General. Why do I need to argue any longer? Let us make his election unanimous; that is all that Delaware asks.

MR. BATES (Mich.): We are all very much surprised to know that Delaware has been consorting with the State of Texas; we had supposed that her affiliations were nearer home, and I want to present to you a distinguished gentleman from the great Empire State near her. Possibly some of the influence that the distinguished gentleman from Delaware has been extending to us at this time may come over into the State of New York. You have in the past sought one of her most distinguished sons as your President-General. It is very appropriate that this great State and the Society that represents it shall be also represented among your national officers. We have with us to-day such a man. He holds an honorable seat in the National House of Representatives, from one of the most respectable and influential districts in the country. He has guarded your finances in the past, and he will worthily represent you as one of your worthy Vice-Presidents General. It gives me the greatest pleasure to nominate for this position Hon. Cornelius Pugsley.

Nomination seconded.

MR. SNOW (III.): We have with us from Illinois a member who has done a good deal to increase our Society. This gentleman has given us a great deal of his time and thought in building up our Society, and has been the Secretary-General for the past four years. I take pleasure in nominating for this office Captain Samuel Eberly Gross.

MR. HENRY W. JOSLIN: The old, old story, when anything is said about Rhode Island, is that she is the smallest State in the Union; and we are so used to that now that we don't find any fault when you say it. But little though we are, we come down to this Congress trying to do our part and do it worthily in the interest of this association. No other Society has greater interest in the work than the State of Rhode Island. Little though she he, her members represent those that shed their blood from Boston to the farther South. We point to our Grant, second only to Washington; to Hopkins and Hitchcock. Upon that record, which we will let be of the past, there only remains to us the patriotism that has been incorporated in our hearts. That patriotism we find burning in every heart of every single member of our association. Now, we simply come here, as I said before, to present to you a name for your consideration, and when we do that we present a man whose record will be known to you; but we regret that he is not here to-day to show for himself. We propose to present him here, and we wish to urge his election. I name to you as the representative from Rhode Island Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, a man to whatever active work he engages in gives his whole heart. You can depend upon it that little Rhode Island will send, if you elect him, a stronger support to the able President-General whom you have elected, in proportion, than any of the larger States can send. I ask your suffrages, in the name and in behalf of the State of Rhode Island, for the name of Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, as one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Society.

MR. RICHARDSON (Ohio): It may seem to you singular that Ohio has no candidate either for the Presidency or for the Vice-Presidency of this Society. As I have not been instructed, and have no inclination to make an original nomination of any one for either of these offices, I wish to throw myself upon your mercy and to second the nomination of two men who have been named. Give me double time, because I may not get another chance on this floor.

I think we should come a little to the practical side of this question. These four gentlemen, with one exception, we have named from all along the Atlantic Scaboard; and they are distinguished men, men of worth, men whom it would be an honor for this Society to place in these offices. But we have no place for thirteen Vice-Presidents General under our Constitution. We can have but five, and looking over the names that have been placed in nomination here, I think of two; one from the little State of Rhode Island (applause), one of the finest, cleanest, most magnificent men that that little State holds, Charles Warren Lippitt; every inch a gentleman; every inch a patriot; and every inch devoted to the welfare of this Society. I wish to second the nomination of Charles Warren Lippitt.

Then, if you will bear with me, I wish also to call your attention to the Prairie State of the West. Captain Samuel Eberly Gross has been placed in nomination here. He is a man who deserves well of this Society; he has given of his time and money, and given of his great influence in the West, to increase and enlarge the Society there. You, of the Eastern States, can have, from his connection with you as Secretary-General of the National Society, but a very small conception of the influence of Captain Gross beyond the Mississippi. I therefore take pleasure in second the nomination of Captain Samuel Eberly Gross. I hope these two men will certainly be placed upon that list of Vice-Presidents General.

MR. UNDERWOOD (Wis.): The State that I have the honor to represent has no son of her own that she wishes to bring forward for any position in your gift; but she looks with friendly and affectionate eyes just south of her, to the great commonwealth of Illinois, and it gives me pleasure to state, not only as the unanimous voice of my delegation, but as the voice of the Wisconsin Society, that at our last meeting, shortly before I came to this city, we had but one name to present, and that was the name of Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, as Vice-President. We know what Mr. Gross has done; we all know what he has done as Secretary-General; and the only hesitation in my own Society, in bringing forward his name, was that he had done so well in that office and so satisfactorily we fain would not let him go, and we felt it due to say to him: "Friend, come up higher." We hated to miss him from the position he has so ably filled. In connection with this nomination, I would like also to couple a motion that the thanks of the association be extended to Captain Gross for his efficient and satisfactory service as Secretary-General of this Society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: Your motion is out of order.

MR. UNDERWOOD: Then Wisconsin simply presents his

JUDGE HANCOCK: I don't wish to appear before you too often. I know that one of the most fatal errors a man can make is to talk too much, but I do wish to say a few words here. Most of the Vice-Presidents, or at least some of the Vice-Presidents of the past year, have declined to be candidates this year. Among those who are most respected, a man that we would like to have fill that position perpetually, if it could be, was my friend Judge Whitehead. He is the father, not only of the New Jersey Society of the S. A. R., but he is a father in our midst. He has presented to you one of his sons, a man who has been brought up by him in his own Society; he has recommended him, and in him we are likely to have the wise counsels, likely to have the efficient work of our dear old friend, and our dear old officer in this Society, the Hon. Judge Whitehead. I have pleasure, therefore, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Bray as one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society.

MR. CHANDLER: I rise to second the nomination of Judge Beardsley, of Connecticut, as one of the Vice-Presidents; and in doing so I wish to say that the Connecticut delegation expected to have presented the name of Judge Hubbard L. Hotchkiss as one of the Vice-Presidents. He is our very efficient Registrar. His name was presented last year by Greeley, but he didn't land him. Since coming here, I have learned that Judge Hotchkiss expects to be in Europe more or less of the time; therefore I take great pleasure in presenting the name of Judge Beardsley, of Connecticut. We feel that he will be a credit to this Society, and we know that he will be a credit and an honor to our own Society, which you will remember stands third in point of membership: first Massachusett, then New York, and then Connecticut. We feel he is a worthy successor of General Greeley, our Connecticut Vice-President who was on the Board two years ago. I hope the delegates of this convention will cast their votes for Judge Beardsley.

MR. WARREN (N. Y.): As a member of the Empire State Society, I desire to say that she has about thirteen hundred members. Mr. Logan is from Connecticut; I am from Connecticut myself; and it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Judge Morris P. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn.

GENERAL APPLETQN: I rise to second the nomination of our present Treasurer-General, who has been put in nomination, the Hon. Cornelius Pugsley, of New York. He has served us well and faithfully in every respect; he has been honored in a district which might have been doubtful in some way by being elevated to the Congress of the United States. I think he will honor us decidedly if we make him one of our Vice-Presidents.

MR. WALTER S. LOGAN: New York is a very modest State; but when it has Cornelius Pugsley in it, it cannot afford to be too modest. Before we make him President of the United States, we intend to make him President-General of the S. A. R. some years hence. But you have had some unfortunate experience in electing a President-General from New York State, who hadn't previously had any training in the office of Vice-President General. When Pugsley comes to be President-General we want him to have had a few years' experience as Vice-President General, so that he may be better fitted for the position than the recent gentleman who tried to do his duty but failed. (Cries of No, no. He's all right.) New York presents the name of Cornelius A. Pugsley; not only because of his magnificent abilities; not only because he will be an honor to the Society; but because New York likes him and loves him. I am a little embarrassed when I see the list of Vice-Presidents nominated. You have already among the nominations previously made a namesake of mine and a classmate of mine; the latter Judge Beardsley, of Connecticut. I do not ask you to neglect the namesake or the classmate, but I do ask you to elect Pugsley of New York.

MR. STOCKETT: We have always elected the Vice-Presidents General, or one of them, from the Societies which have entertained us during these conventions. It therefore gives me pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Noble D. Larner, of Washington, D. C.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: I should do violence to my own feelings of love and affection for the Delaware Society if I were not to second the nomination of Mr. Howard DeHaven Ross. I know that young man; I have known him for several years; I know something about his work in the Soicety which he so honorably represents on the floor of this convention. No mistake can be made in putting him into this position of Vice-President. There are some gentlemen, one gentleman particularly, in this convention who have the power of taking threshed wheat and adding something new to it. It is our good friend Goode, of Virginia; but our "Handy" friend from Delaware has so alily presented the name of Mr. Ross from that magnificent State to this convention, has said so much about him, that it is almost impossible for me to find words to say what I would like to say about Mr. Ross. But I hope that he may receive a vote from this convention that will place him in the office of Vice-President.

Allow me to say another word about our New Jersey candidate. New Jersey, during the Revolution, was harrassed from one end to the other; its farmers were pillaged; their crops were taken off; their matrons and maidens were outraged; and every indignity that could be put upon human nature was inflicted in that State of New Jersey. Mr. Bray had three representatives of his family in the Revolution, the grandfather, the father and the son; three men from the same family through whom he claims eligibility as a member of the New Jersey Society. Give us your vote for him, if you please.

GENERAL ANDERSON: Without any solicitation whatever, and with but a very slight personal acquaintance, I wish to second the nomination of a gentleman whom I have watched as

a member of this Society, and with whose excellent work I am familiar. I am altogether impartial in the matter; I have not been solicited in any way to second this nomination, but I want to call your attention to the name of Compatriot Noble D. Larner, of the District of Columbia. I don't think we should forget him on this occasion.

COL. GRIFFITH: May I just say one word to General Anderson? We of the old people, we have never yet failed to elect a Vice-President General from the place where this Congress met and from those by whom we were entertained.

MR. BARNARD (Md.): I desire to second the nomination of the other Logan—Col. Logan—and that of our distinguished compatriot, Captain Samuel Eberly Gross. In addition to bring the son of a military sire, he himself is a military man, having raised a troop of infantry in the State of Pennsylvania; and I have no doubt that if he had been here at the time of the Revolution he would have raised a similar arm. He has served us long and faithfully as Secretary-General of this distinguished body, and I think it is a fitting tribute to his generous work in the past that we make him a Vice-President General.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE: I fancy that all of us are conscious that the nominees for the Vice-Presidency are such men who illustrate our life and our character as well as any set of men could. I would like to follow in the steps of our constant leader, the President of the New Jersey Society, to say some words about those whose work I have seen, and know how perfect it is. I suppose it is impossible for every member of this Society to know how much has been done in the secret recesses of the Executive Chambers; but when such men as Pugsley have brought our finances into the condition that they are in now, and when such a man as Ross has done the preliminary part of the work which has been so perfectly finished by the last administration-in fact, it could not have been done at all if it had not been that President-General Logan took it up all alone and carried it through like a giant through the water-and when Mr. Gross, who has been spending money out of his own pocket year after year, and spending his time and energies in the work of this Society, and a cluster of grapes like that, each one enriched with the juice of the finest labor and patriotism, let us go through this thing quickly and get the best of them, and go no further. I move that the nominations now close, and that the five men getting the highest number of votes be declared elected.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The following names were placed in nomination for the offices of Vice-President:

Andrew W. Bray, New Jersey.
Colonel Albert J. Logan, Pittsburg, Pa.
Judge Morris K. Beardsley, Connecticut.
Howard DeHaven Ross, Delaware.
Honorable Cornelius A. Pugsley, New York.
Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, of Illinois.
Honorable Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.
Noble D. Larner, District of Columbia.
Judge Whitehead, New Jersey.

DELEGATE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGON: Article V. refers to the conditions governing the election of the National Society. (Reads Article V.). I am the only delegate representing the State of Washington, and would like to inquire whether I am entitled to the full five votes or only to one vote.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: I am of the opinion that you vote not by States; that no delegation is authorized to cast a full vote; that the vote is only to be taken by delegates present. If the delegations fail to fill the vacancies under the authority that they have, they can only cast the number of votes that they have present.

MR. CHANDLER: I move that five tellers be appointed.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: I appoint the following gentleman as tellers: Mr. Chandler, Mr. Handy, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Joslin, General Appleton.

The tellers were instructed to retire to count the votes.

COLONEL GRIFFITH: In the absence of the tellers who are counting the votes, I move that we proceed to the election of the Secretary-General.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: The nominations for Secretary-General are now in order.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: In 1893, at Chicago, in casting around for a Secretary-General, the office of which was then vacant, my thought went to that man who stands perhaps the first among us now, Hon. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, as a proper person to fill that position. I nominated him and he was



elected, and you all know the manner in which he performed the duties of that position. No man ever did more for the service of any institution than did Franklin Murphy for the S. A. R. He was every ready at any moment of time to respond to any call that might be made upon him. He was succeeded by Captain Eberly Gross. We propose to promote Captain Gross to the office of Vice-President, and we now take the liberty of proposing the gentleman who, I think, is a worthy successor of Captain Samuel Eberly Gross and Franklin Murphy. He has been in charge of the finances of the Society for several years, being the predecessor of the gentleman who has filled that office so worthily for the last few years. He comes from the Empire State Society; he comes from first rate Revolutionary stock; he is a man whom we have tried, a man of great probity, a man of intelligence, a man of great energy and perseverance, and a man of enthusiasm, whose heart is filled to overflowing with the principles of true Americanism. (Applause.) I nominate Charles Waldo Haskins for the office of Secretary-General.

MR. RICHARDSON (Ohio): A few years ago, and for quite a period, occupying a very prominent position in the affairs of this State and the nation was a man who was known as the tall Sycamore of the Wabash. It gives me great pleasure to know another tall man, and to second the nomination of the tall Sycamore of the Hudson, Mr. Charles Waldo Haskins, for Secretary-General of this Society.

MR. WALTER SETH LOGAN: The difficulty with my New York candidates is that the other States steal them away from me. I am now here to second the nomination of Charley Haskins—for that is what we know him by in New York, Mr. Haskins has already served the National Society as one of its most hard-working officers for many years. He occupied the office of Treasurer-General when I first knew anything about this Society, and I think he kept it until a few years ago, when he gave place to Mr. Pugsley.

We, in New York, believe in Haskins. I know something about the New York Society and the work they are doing, and I know that there is no man doing better work for the Sons of the American Revolution in our State than Charles Waldo Haskins. I believe that there is no man who has done better work for the National Society, or who will do better work for it when you elect him Secretary-General, than Charles Waldo Haskins.

CAPTAIN GROSS: I would like to second the nomination of Mr. Haskins most earnestly. I have held the office four years, and wanted to renounce my duties on finding a good man as successor; and this is the first time I have been ready to retire when a competent candidate offered himself. In Mr. Haskins I think we have a man who has the disposition and the talent to fill the position.

MR. WOODMAN (Del.): I appear before you to-day probably as the only person attending this Congress who was a charter member; one of those who met in old Fraunce's Tavern in 1889 and organized the National Society of the S. A. R. And as I am now past the three-score-and-ten mark, probably this is the last time that I shall ever meet with you; but I tell you it does my heart good to look back and see the few—some thirteen or fourteen there—most of whom have gone; to see the growth of this Society; to see where you are to-day; why, my heart is more than full. I am proud of the fact that I was one of the charter members and had the honor of being one of the Vice-Presidents General for Delaware for a number of years. I am heartily in favor of Mr. Haskins for Secretary-General.

MR. CHAILLE-LONG (Paris): It gives me great pleasure to endorse the nomination of Mr. Charles Waldo Haskins. It seems to me particularly fitting that I should say that I have known him for many years, and had the privilege of inducing him to become a member of the Society in New York. I hope you will elect him.

REV. DR. CLARKE: I move that the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of this Congress for Charles Waldo Haskins.

Motion carried and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Haskins.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: I congratulate the Society and Mr. Haskins, and ask Mr. Haskins to step to the platform

MR. HASKINS: Mr. President-General and compatriots, I am really very much embarrased at this ovation, and at the good things that have been said about me. I am not altogether used to them. Our President-General is perhaps not so much embarrassed, nor Mr. Logan, nor the others, who are used to it; I am r. st. I have been a worker in the Sons of the Am. Revolution, and I am glad to work for that Society; it is a labor of love. I think that when we have a motive, when we feel that we have

something to work for, our work will be to the benefit of the country. I am glad that my services for the Society, modest as they have been, are commended by your electing me to this office; and I feel honored, and will do the best I can to be a worthy successor, as far as my capacity will allow me, to Governor Franklin Murphy and Captain Samuel Eberly Gross.

Governor Murphy is one of the few wise workers who set us our standard of efficiency. It is said that he who does twelve men's work has a right to make twelve men's mistakes; but men like Governor Murphy do the work and the rest of us make well, we make an honest effort, and console ourselves with remembering that we did the best we knew how.

I am glad, not only to be a successor to Governor Murphy, but to have been also nominated by the same honorable compatriot who first named him for this office. Judge Whitehead is very properly called the dean of the S. A. R.; well does he sus-

tain the character of an educator in patriotism.

And speaking of deans and of education in patriotism, I shall esteem it an honor, compatriots, to assist in this work you have now taken in hand of educating our naturalized citizens, and the unnaturalized foreign element, in the fundamental principles of liberty on which our Republic is built. I think that the motion which prevailed to-day to give the Society this live issue is very pertinent; it is something that I have been in favor of for years, and I am very glad to be Secretary of the Society when this is before us. I shall be glad to help every State, and every member of this Society in every State, by the hardest work I can give to it, to further this patriotic movement to inculcate patriotism in the hearts of the people of this country. Gentlemen, I shall serve you to the best of my ability; and if, at the end of the year, I can command your thanks, it is all the reward I shall ask.

MR. STERNS (Mass.): It becomes my pleasant and cheerful duty to be called upon to nominate a gentleman for the office of Treasurer-General; one who bears a historic name; one whose name is treasured by every loyal compatriot of this organization. He comes from a State that has always been loyal to its country; he comes from a State that furnished more than 100,000 men for the battlefields and the naval history of the Revolution. He comes from the State that furnished more than 21,000 men in the War of 1812; which, however, was not a very popular war in Massachusetts. He is a man in his demeanor; he is a man that never seeks an office; the office seeks the man. It gives me great pleasure to nominate for the office of Treasurer-General Nathan Warren, of Massachusetts.

GENERAL JOS. C. BRECKINRIDGE: I second that nomination and move that the unanimous ballot of the Society be cast therefor, and the nominations be closed.

Motion carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: Compatriots, I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Nathan Warren, of Massachusetts.

TREASURER-GENERAL WARREN: One of the pleasantest features of this election is that it comes to me as so much
of a surprise. It is very gratifying to me. I have taken from
its earliest formation a great deal of interest in the Massachusetts Society. Among the greatest pleasures, I may say, has
been the attendance at these Congresses, where I have noticed
the affectionate friendship, the spirit of broad patriotism, which
has always been prominent in our organization and through our
meetings. And it is a great pleasure to be commended, as I
have been by you, to follow in the footsteps of my friend, whom
I have known for many years, Mr. Pugsley. I can assure you
that I shall try to keep up the honor of Massachusetts and the
honor of the Society, and will see that the funds are properly
turned over at the close of my administration. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: The next order of business is the election of Registrar-General.

MR. WALTER S. LOGAN: This is not the first time I have stood here representing the District of Columbia in asking you to elect Mr. A. Howard Clark Registrar-General. (Applause.) If I have had any popularity among the Sons of the American Revolution, I attributed it to the fact that I have continued year after year to name A. Howard Clark. I wish to continue that popularity. Mr. Clark is one of the men that were not duplicated when the world was made. The position which he fills is so much more laborious, and so much more difficult, and requires so much greater genius, than the position of President-General, that really the Registrar-General ought to stand at the head of the ticket. Most any of us—like Warfield and myself—can make an acceptable President-General; but there is only one man in the United States that I know of who can

make an acceptable Registrar-General; and that is A. Howard Clark. I move his nomination.

COL. GRIFFITH: I desire to second the motion, for this reason. I am representing Massachusetts now. (Laughter.) In the hands of dear old Registrar-General Clark is the genealogy and the record of every one of you throughout the United States. A more faithful officer, a more competent one we have never had since the organization of this Society. I second the motion.

MR. WARREN (N. Y.): It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of A. Howard Clark, and I ask the Secretary to cast a ballot unanimously electing Mr. Clark as Registrar-General.

Motion carried unanimously.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL CLARK: Were I a speechmaker I might talk here for half an hour; but since I am not, I can do nothing more than to thank you most heartily and sincerely for my election to this high office—for the eleventh time. I have tried to do my duty; it has been difficult at times, but the manner in which the State officers have always supported me has relieved me very much, and I want to thank those State officers for what they have done. I want to thank the Congress for the great honor that I have received at its hands to-day.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: We now come to the office of Historian-General.

MR. CORNELIUS PUGSLEY: From the great State of Michigan and from that beautiful city of trees come to the S. A. R. men with the progressive ideas of the Middle West. It has such men that this Congress delights to honor; and in behalf of the Empire State Society it gives me great pleasure to place in nomination a man for the office of Historian-General; a man who has endeared himself to us by those qualities that go to make the ideal man; a man who, in a report read from this platform a day or two ago, reveals the fact that we have the right man in the right place. (Applause.) With a legal mind, he grasps the essential facts that should be considered, and puts them before us eloquently and forcibly. It gives me the greatest pleasure to put in nomination for the office of Historian-General our worthy compatriot from the City of Detroit, Mr. Geo. W. Bates.

MR. GREGORY (Pa.): Pennsylvania desires unanimously to second that nomination, and I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Bates as Historian-General for the ensuing year.

Motion carried.

HISTORIAN-GENERAL BATES: Coming from the hands of the V.-Pres.-General of this Society, this is the most gratifying introduction that I could receive. It is especially gratifying to know that my services in the past have met with your fullest approval. Perhaps many of you know—some of you do know—that my natural inclination is in the line of the historical, and that this office offers to me more grateful service than any other office in the hands of this Congress. In the past there has not been that systematic effort made to collect and compile and put in some accessible form the historical matter connected with the history of these societies; and it has occurred to me that this can be done by having the different State societies report to the Historian-General the matters of historic interest pertaining to the Revolution. That is the work I have laid out for myself for many years. I bespeak your kindly consideration in the progress of this work, and at the same time thank you for this high honor.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: Nominations for the office of Chaplain-General are now in order.

COL. LOGAN: Two years ago, in New York, you honored Pennsylvania by electing for your Chaplain-General one of our compatriots. One year ago you again complimented us by continuing him in office, thereby signifying that he had been a faithful servant. I am here to-day, gentlemen, representing our present Chaplain-General, who has been called away by a telegram received a short while ago, that prevented him from being present and speaking to you now. Chaplain-General Warfield desired me to nominate for the position of Chaplain-General of the National Society Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Michigan. (Applause.) There is nothing more for me to say, but that everybody knows and everybody loves Rufus W. Clark.

COL. GRIFFITHS: I have got to say a word on this subject. All the kindness of Judge Whitehead's remarks this morning at the nomination of the President-General, and the memory of all the past years of goodness, would make me, if the ladies were not here, hug every one of you.

The Rev. Dr. Clark has come here to meet you every year, no

matter where we have met, and his dear, sweet smile, his kindness of heart, his honest grasp of the hand, have made a friend of every one of you. (Applause.) I will second that nomination, not only on account of all of his good qualities, but in order that Maryland may bestow upon each and every one of you a blessing so sincere for what you have done for us to-day. There are no words that can express what is right in my heart here.

A DELEGATE: I move that nominations be closed for the office of Chaplain-General. Seconded.

MR. SMITH (Mich.): My friends upon the delegation think it would be improper for Michigan to receive all these double honors without thanking this Congress for them. A modern poet, and a very minor poet, has put into two lines the sentiment which voices our hearts; it is humorous. He says:

> "I much prefer the taffy while I live, To all the epitaph(y) you can give."

> > (Laughter.)

We thank the Congress for these honors.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: If there are no further nomination for the office of Chaplain-General, it has been moved and seconded that nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of this Congress for Rev. Rufus Clark as Chaplain-General.

Motion carried unanimously.

REV. RUFUS CLARK: "To my faults you are very mild; to my virtues very kind." As I look over this distinguished assembly and recall the services and the names of the men who have been elected as officers here, and have thought over their ancestry, which has been referred to, it has led me to a question as to who my ancestors were. Perhaps some of you might like to know. One member from whom I qualify, I am proud to say, came from the State of Massachusetts; another from Virginia. The former had the distinction of not being remembered very long in his day and time, but I remember him well, and knew him well; but he served his country as a pirate, and I think that if he lived to-day and under the rules of modern warfare he would be hung. He sailed under a letter of marque. He served his country as a sailor and also as a soldier. As a soldier he was one of the first American soldiers to enter Boston after its evacuation by the British, and he was a little man. He told me of the story of its being a very cold day when they went into Boston, and to enable him to keep himself warm he crawled into a baker's oven. He had some relatives by the name of Dunn, and one of the children asked of my distinguished ancestor what, if the baker started his fire during the night, would they call him? One suggested that they call him "Captain Baked Beans"; another suggested that he might be called "A Little Overdone" (Dunn). But he was a compatriot and was well-known to some of the ancestors of those who are here, because he served under your ancestors and obeyed orders.

I want to say just this one word to those who have spoken here to-day: that one of the great delights of meeting men here on this floor from year to year is not only the assurance of their confidence, but is the reassuring and cheering pleasure of their friendship for us to meet hand to hand and have heart heat to heart.

The other ancestor I qualify from came from Virginia; so we meet from the North and the South, and we have bridged that line, whatever line there was, between the North and the South. And we will bridge it between the East and the West. And we will stand in history distinguished for this fact, that we represent the one organized body of the United States of a fraternal character; the one singly body of this character that stands, not for the East, or for the West, or for the North, or for the South, but for a united nation. (Applause.) I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your very kind words in introducing me.

GENERAL ANDERSON: I wish to propose a vote of thanks to Captain Samuel Eberly Gross for his faithful, zealous and efficient service as Secretary-General of this Society.

Motion seconded and carried.

JUDGE HANCOCK: I move that the Secretary-General be authorized to collate and publish the proceedings of this convention in a manner, according to his discretion, suitable for the purpose.

MR. BATES: I second the motion. I desire to say that it is a very desirable way in which to publish the proceedings of our Congress for the Secretary to have the discretion to publish them as he thinks best.



JUDGE HANCOCK: I don't mean that he shall have discretion as to what is going into it; but the manner in which it shall be published.

Motion carried.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: When it was reported to me that we were to meet in the District of Columbia this year, and that the invitation had been accepted, I was also told that the Society of the District of Columbia intended to give us the grandest entertainment this Congress ever received from the hands of any Society. I doubted very much the ability of the Society of the District of Columbia to do that. I remembered Cleveland and Detroit and other places where our kind treatment I thought could not be exceeded by any possibility. But how can I describe? What words can I use to give full meaning to the feelings of my heart when I look back upon the last three days in the City of Washington and the attentions we have received at the hands of the District of Columbia Society. There is no word in the English language that I know of to give a proper adjective to the word "reception." We have been received with open hearts and open hands; we have been carried around the city in cars; we have been feted and received; and here we are to-day, the recipients of this wonderful hospitality! The only thing we can do is to tender to the District of Columbia Society our heartfelt thanks for this most magnificent reception received at their hands. (Applause.)

A DELEGATE: On behalf of the State of Massachusetts, which represents in numbers the largest Society in the association, it gives me great pleasure to second the motion offered by Judge Whitehead.

MR. WALTER S. LOGAN: No man knows better than I do what the District of Columbia has done for us. They have labored night and day, week-days and Sundays, for the last six months to give us what we have enjoyed during the last three days. I thought that when we had the convention in New York we made a record; we got to Pittsburg, and found New York wasn't in it. We came to Washington, and find that nothing has been in it. The National Society of the S. A. R. are beggars; they cannot hold a national convention unless some generous constitutent Society furnishes them the opportunity. When we were debating the question as to where we should hold the next convention, I said to them that there was a provision of the Constitution which prevented me from ever being elected again; and besides that, I could not get the votes if there were no such provision in the Constitution; and I wanted to make this Congress the grandest that had ever been held, and that I didn't know of any place in the United States where I had more friends than in the District of Columbia. So we voted to hold the Congress here. They all went to work-I was going to mention some names, but it isn't necessary for you to know the names I would mention, anyway. I simply add, therefore, to what the other members who have spoken on this motion have said my own tribute to what the members of the District of Columbia Society from Larner down have done. If I had my way about it, I would in some way get a treasury for the National Society of the S. A. R. I would send next week to the Philippines to capture a treasury, if I could not get it any other way. I would do something to get a treasury, and then I would want to hold the National Congress in Washington every year. I haven't the effrontery to propose, as things stand now, that it shall be held here every year, for I think they need a year's rest after what they have been doing the past year. But some time within the next hundred years I hope we shall come back to Washington, when it will be a greater city than it is now; when it will be a greater Society than it is now, for the Society is growing every time we meet. But we cannot find a more devoted body of members, men who will work harder to make the entertainment a success, than the District of Columbia Society; as all the members of it have done this time,

I am not willing to rest this upon the simple resolution of the Society. I want to extend to the District of Columbia Society my personal thanks for what they have done for me, (Applause.)

COL LOGAN: I rise in behalf of Pennsylvania to second the motion of Judge Whitehead in thanking the District of Columbia for the magnificent entertainment they have given us. A year ago Pennsylvania thought we were in it, but we are down here with our hats in our hands admitting that we are away back. We have had a most magnificent entertainment, and I don't believe any other State is going to be able to reach the pace the District of Columbia has set in our entertainment.

MR. BATES: It would certainly be ungracious if we should leave out of the ceremony the one who has contributed so much, perhaps more than any one else, to the success of this conference; to the success of this Society. I know I voice the sentiment of all, that the thanks of this Congress are due to our Ex-President-General, Walter S. Logan, of our Society, for the most efficient and able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Society. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: The gentleman is out of order. The motion is on the question of the courtesies extended to us in Washington.

Motion carried unanimously that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the Society of the District of Columbia.

MR. NOBLE D. LARNER: I only want to say, in behalf of District of Columbia, that we do not claim any extra credit for what we have done. Our delegates have travelled all over this country, to various cities, and have enjoyed the hospitality of the various societies. We have tried to see what we could do for you; we have done the best we could; and we rejoice that our efforts are approved by the Society. We are not quite through with our programme, and we trust that the wind-up will be as satisfactory. We are very glad that we have been able to gratify you in any way. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: Mr. Bates, of Michigan, moves that the thanks of this Society be extended to our retiring President-General Logan for the able and impartial manner in which he has administered the office, and the liberality he has shown, and the work that he has done for the good of our Society.

GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: I ask for a rising

Motion carried unanimously by rising vote.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD (to Mr. W. S. Logan: I take great pleasure in extending to you the thanks of this Congress.

MR. W. S. LOGAN: I want to thank you.

MR. BRIGGS (Tex.): I move that the thanks of this Congress be tendered to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia for the kindness and hospitality which they have extended to us.

Motion carried.

JUDGE HANCOCK: It has been my good fortune to read very carefully the Constitution and By-laws of this Society. I find in that Constitution no order or system of business. It is a thing that we very much need. The order of business can possibly be fixed up by each particular President; but a system which will enable us to transact our business rapidly, systematically and thoroughly should be in some way framed by this Society. I now move:

"That the Executive Committee be authorized and directed to frame an order and system of business to be presented to this Society at its next annual convention in the form of a by-law."

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: The Chair fully agrees with Judge Hancock's motion. All those in favor will please say aye.

Motion carried.

MR. WALTER S. LOGAN: Since we last met, in fact, since a very recent time, the Society has lost by death one of its most distinguished sons, General Estey, President of the Vermont Society, who died only a short time ago. The last time I saw him—I think it was the last time you saw him—was at a meeting of our Board of Managers at New York, in October; he was with us then, heart and soul. The last thing he said to me was: "Logan, we are going to make the National Congress in the District of Columbia the grandest success we have ever had." And he set to work to do his part to carry out that resolution. He has always been a consistent, hardworking member of the Society. In his native State he was loved and honored by every one. Throughout the nation he was honored and loved by every one who knew him; and his State and the nation mourned his death when he died. I wish to introduce the following resolution.

RESOLVED, By the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution now in session in the City of Washington, that a committee consisting of five compatriots be appointed by the Chair to prepare memorial resolutions upon the death of General Julius Jacob Estey, late President of the Vermont Society, for publication in the proceedings of this Congress; and that a certified copy of the resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Committee on Memorial Resolutions on the death of Gen, Julius Jacob Estey, late President of the Vermont Society: Motion carried.

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W. S. Logan, of New York. Charles S. Forbes, of Vermont. Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.

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Gen. Jos. C. Breckenridge, of the District of Columbia. PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: The Chair declares the following gentlemen duly elected as Vice-Presidents of this Society:

Cornelius A. Pugsley Samuel Eberly Gross (133)

Mr. Noble D. Larner	(114)
Howard DeHaven Ross	(89)
Col. Albert J. Logan	(88)
The following also received votes:	( 00)
Judge M. K. Beardsley	(87)
Charles Warner Lippitt	(52)
Judge Whitehead	(8)

Judge Goode

COL. GRIFFITH: All the work of the convention having been completed, I move that we now adjourn sine die,

Motion carried.

# BANQUET NATIONAL CONGRESS SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



NOBLE D. LARNER, President District of Columbia Society, S. A. R.

MR. NOBLE D. LARNER: Compatriots, the first part of our programme for the evening we have gone through with; and to those of our visitors, compatriots from other points, as the President of the Society of the District of Columbia, I want to extend to you our sincere thanks for your attendance, and we trust that what we have tried to do for you has been to your entire satisfaction. (Applause.) I assure you that the President of the District of Columbia Society, together with all of his colleagues, are about the proudest Sons of the American Revolution that you will find in the United States to-night. (Applause.)

I do not propose to detain you by trying to make any remarks, I have talked all I propose to talk since this convention opened, and I think you have had as much of my talk as it is necessary that you should have. I therefore take great pleasure in introducing to you a member of the Society of the District of Columbia, who is to act as Toastmaster of the evening, Compatriot David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State.



TOASTMASTER
DAVID J. HILL, Assistant Secretary State.

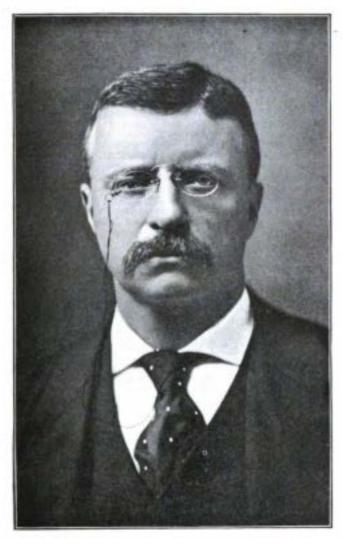
TOASTMASTER HILL: Mr. President-General, Mr. President of the Society of the District of Columbia, and Compatriots, without a single word of preliminary, let me thank you for the privilege of presenting to a company so eager to greet them, the illustrious statesmen and orators who have honored this occasion with their presence. But before we pay our respects to the living, let us do an act of solemn homage to the dead. May I ask you to rise to your feet and lift your glasses in reverent silence in memory of the glorious company, the soldiers and sailors of the American Revolution.

Toast drunk standing.

Compatriots, we have received this evening the distinguished honor of the presence at our board of our Compatriot, the President of the United States. (Applause.) He has not promised to make a speech to us, and yet I feel that he may be disposed to say a few words at this moment.

Mr. President, I present to you your compatriots, delegates and guests of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolu-

tion. (Loud applause.)



COMPATRIOT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, Compatriots (applause) and fellow Americans (applause). It is a pleasure to take part in greeting you this evening. Societies that cultivate patriotism in the present by keeping alive the memory of what we owe to the patriotism of the past fill an indispensable function in this Republic. (Applause.) You come here to-night from every quarter, from every State of the Republic and from the islands of the sea. (Applause.) For you see, gentlemen, the Republic has put up its flag in the islands of the sea, and the flag will stay there. (Applause.)

And glad I am to meet you here to-night, you the sons of the statesmen and soldiers, the descendants of the statesmen and soldiers who fought to establish this country in 1776. (Applause.) Some of the older among you, and fathers of others, fought with no less valiancy, wearing the Blue or the Gray, in the Civil War. (Applause.) I welcome you here; and may we now show our fealty to the great men who did the great deeds of the past, not alone by words, but by deeds. May we prove ourselves true to them, not merely by paying homage to their memory, but by so shaping the policy of this great Republic as to make it evident that we are not unworthy of our sires. (Applause.) They did justice, and we will do justice. (Applause.) And they did justice as strong men, not as weaklings, and we will show ourselves strong men and not weaklings. (Applause.)

I see before me men who lived in iron times; men who did great deeds. I see here a delegate from Kentucky who served under Farragut in the great days. (Applause.) I see the descendant of a man from Connecticut who was called "Brother Jonathan." (Applause.) All around the table, all around these tables, are gathered men the names of whose ancestors stand not only for righteousness, but also for strength. For both qualities, gentlemen, are essential. Righteousness finds weakness but a poor yoke-fellow; with righteousness must go strength to make that righteousness of avail. (Applause.)

And in the name of the mighty men of the past, I ask each man here to do his part in seeing that this nation remains true in deed, as well as in word, to the ideals of the past (applause); to remember that we can no more afford to show weakness than we can afford to do wrong; that where wrong has been done by any one, the wrongdoer shall be punished (applause); but that we shall not halt in any great work because some man has happened to do wrong. (Applause.)

Honor to the statesmen of the past; may the statesmen of the present strive to live up to the example that they set. Honor to the army and navy of the past (applause); and honor to those gallant Americans wearing the uniform of the American Republic who in the army and navy of the present day uphold it; who in the army and navy of the present day uphold gloriously the most glorious traditions of the past. (Applause.)

I have been down to-day to Annapolis to see the graduating class of the Naval Academy; and it would have done your heart good to see those fine, manly, upstanding young fellows that looked every man straight in the face without flinching, and to feel that the honor of the Republic is pretty safe in their hands. (Applause.)

hands. (Applause.)

And now another thing, Compatriots of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. We are Americans; and that means that we treat Americanism as a matter primarily of spirit and purpose, and in the broadest sense regard every man as a good American, whatever his creed, whatever his birthplace, if he is true to the ideals of this Republic. (Applause.)

I was glad to see those young fellows to-day; I am glad tonight to meet representatives of the navy like you, Admiral Watson (applause); and of the army, like you. General Breckinridge. (Applause.) I am glad that we as Americans have cause to be proud of the Army and Navy of the United States to-day, as we had in the past.

I ask you now to join with me in drinking to the health of the men who in the past have upheld the honor of the flag, and of those who during the last three years have so valiantly upheld it at a time when we of this generation needed it. To their health! (Toast drunk standing, amidst loud and continued applause.) I thank you, fellow Americans, and I think you make it evident that you intend that the flag shall stay put. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER HILL: Compatriots, we have had a great honor and a great pleasure, and I am sure it is in our hearts to thank the President of the United States for his presence and his words of inspiration.

The National Society of the S. A. R. has had many distinguished Presidents, and it has taken several of them from the State and City of New York; and, compatriots, when a Connecticut boy goes to New York to be a man and a lawyer, the probability is that he will be a great man. If he happens to be descended from such a man as Thomas Hooker, who led his little flock to found a church in Connecticut, he will be a pious man. (Laughter.) If he have among his kinsfolk the ancestor of a Governor like Robert Treat, he will be a man well under discipline. If he be descended from the ancestors of Grant and Sherman, he will be a brave man. The pious, the well disciplined, the brave are present with us in the person of the Ex-President of the National Society, Hon. Walter Seth Logan, of New York.

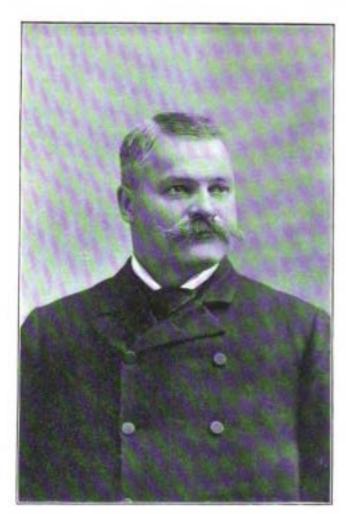
HON. WALTER SETH LOGAN: The Sons of the American Revolution do well to cherish the memory of the fathers, and to imbed in enduring history the record of their deeds. We are made in part of what we inherit.

made in part of what we inherit.

But we are in much larger part the product of our own achievements. If the memory of the fathers is an incentive to us to do still nobler deeds than they did, then that memory is worth cherishing from the cradle to the grave, and from generation to generation. But if we simply rely on the fame of our ancestors, and make no exertion for ourselves, then their glory becomes our shame.

The blue blood of ancestry is by no means to be despised, but it is the red blood of achievement that gives life and vigor to personal character and makes national history.

We know that the sons will be worthy of their splendid opportunities, not so much because their fathers stood in the trenches at Bunker Hill, followed Mad Anthony at Stony Point, and rushed the breastworks at Yorktown, as because we have seen that the sons themselves have never flinched when duty and danger lay in the same direction. It was red blood and not blue blood that went into the bush at Guasimas, and up the hill at San Juan. It was red blood and not blue blood that stood on the decks and behind the guns of our nation's men-of-war at Manila Bay and off Santiago Harbor. It was red blood and not blue blood that during the past five years has carried the flag



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WALTER SETH LOGAN.

twelve hundred miles farther east and seven thousand miles farther west than it ever went before. The distinguished mem-ber of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who is now President of the United States, won the hearts of his countrymen, not because of what his ancestors did in the Revolution, but because of what he himself has done for his country and his kind. The heart of no American is fuller of red virile blood than the heart of Theodore Roosevelt.

Let the fact that the fathers did be only another reason why we should do. I belive in the strenuous life. It is the only life worth living. I believe in the life of continuous achievement, and when I can achieve no more may I be gathered to my fathers.

I am not one of those who think that the need of patriotism is past; that all we have to do now is simply to gather the fruits from the tree that the Pathers planted. No; there are more trees to be planted in the year 1902 than there were in the year 1776. There never were so many questions frought with untold interest to humanity that had to be settled by any generation before us as have to be settled now by ours. We are right here and now up against problems of such supreme importance that all the problems of the past pale before them. Need I mention them? Go to the centres of finance, the centres of trade, the centres of industry, to the homes of the people, and you will find them staring you in the face. Go to Wall Street or Broadway, to Fifth Avenue or the East Side, to Exchange or bank or factory, to the palace or the hovel, and you will hear the cry coming up from every side. What is to be the end of it all. With billion-dollar combinations of capital on one side and strikes of a hundred thousand workmen on the other, there can be no Rip Van Winkle sleep in our generation.

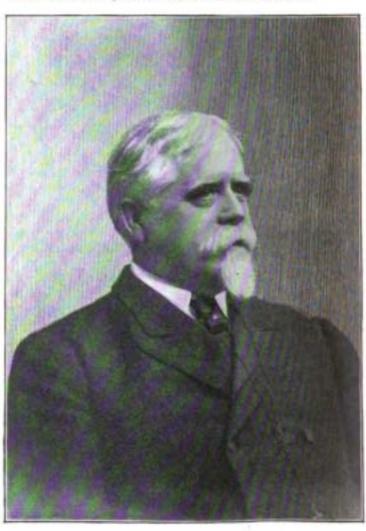
And yet, my friends, I am an optimist of the optimists. I believe the Lord made the world better than I could have made it myself if I had had the contract. I believe that the God of Hosts is with us. I believe the right solution will be found and that we are emerging from the darkness of infancy and ignorance into the bright sunlight of maturity and knowledge.

But the reason I believe it, is because I see that the men of our generation are coming to value the red blood of achievement more than the blue blood of ancestry, and because I see that the sons are worthy of the fathers-yes, better than the fathers. The problems of our day are more troublous than the problems with which the George the Thirds afflicted our fathers, but the men who have them to settle are more capable even than the fathers were of applying a wise, vigorous and efficient remedy. Our fathers found a Washington when they needed him most. We shall find our leader when we need him most.

Perhaps he is in the White House now.

TOASTMASTER HILL: Compatriots, I had hoped that we should next have the pleasure of listening to the President elect of the National Society. I wondered, when I looked about and saw his empty place, where he had gone, for I knew that a descendant of that Four Hundred of Maryland-red blood rather than blue blood-that saved the army of Washington on Long Island, could never turn his face away from his friends. I understand now that he simply went out for ammunition, (Laughter.) I have the honor, compatriots, to present to you the President elect of the National Society, Hon. Edwin Warfield of Maryland. (Applause.)

Three cheers were given for President-General Warfield.



HON, EDWIN WARFIELD.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL WARFIELD: Mr. Toastmaster and compatriots, it would be a very hard heart that would not be touched by the sweet strains of "Maryland, My Maryland." (Applause.)

I am here to-night because I am a native of Maryland. Our eloquent Toastmaster could not understand why I left this platform. (Laughter.) I didn't leave it sooner, because the Chief Executive of this great nation was here; but when he left the attraction at the other end of this hall was too great for me (indicating the Ladies' Gallery-(Applause). There is not a Mary-

land man who does not love fair women. (Applause.) It is growing late, and I do not intend to detain you; but I want to say this, that as I look into the faces of these Sons of the American Revolution I feel that no greater honor ever came to an American than to be elected the chief executive officer of your Society. (Applause.) Had it not been for your heroic ancestors, that bright, youthful, forceful, able Chief Executive would not have been here to-night to address you, but we would have had instead a Viceroy or a Governor-General. It was the patriotism, it was the valor of your sires that made this great Republic pos-sible. (Applause.) I am proud of you; there never was assembled in Washington, not excepting the Senate of the United States, a handsomer body of men. (Applause.) You all remem-ber that the President of the District of Columbia Society announced to-day from the platform in our convention hall that we were to be addressed by distinguished Senators and brilliant orators. I know that you are waiting to hear from them. have them here, renowned throughout the land; we have one here from that State that has furnished to this Union three great Presidents. (Applause.) We have another who comes from that grand old commonwealth that gave us Daniel Webster. (Applause.) My compatriots, you will have many opportunities of hearing me during the next year; and I do not intend to detain you longer, but will give way to these gentlemen who are now

TOASTMASTER HILL: Gentlemen, we have not only had the honor of the presence here of the President of the United States, but the advice and consent of the Senate have been given to these proceedings. I will not be a barrier between you and the fulfillment of your expectations longer. We have two of the noblest Romans of them all, whom we are anxiously waiting to hear. (Applause.) One of them has been made inevitable as the next speaker by the anticipatory reference of the last. He represents that great State of Ohio, which has given three great Presidents to the Republic. I have the pleasure, gentlemen, of presenting to you Senator Hanna, of Ohio. (Applause.)

HON. MARCUS A. HANNA: Mr. President, Toastmaster and Sons, this is the first time that I have had the pleasure of meeting with members of this organization. I came to-night, not to make a speech, but to be sworn in. (Laughter.) But after bearing the creed of the organization, as announced by the President of the United States, I think I will have to stay on the probation list a little while longer. However, I am glad to meet with you; glad to have the honor of being a member in prospect of your organization after I have taken the oath. I haven't had my share of champagne; therefore I am not fit for it. (Laughter.)

It was some time before I knew whether I was eligible to membership in this organization. When I was asked to join I commenced looking back for the first time in my life over my ancestry. I found on my father's side that they were all Quakers; therefore, they could not have fought in the Revolution. (Laughter.) And I began looking up the other side of the house, and after going back I found a colonel or a captain or somebody that had really fought in the Revolution. My Quaker ancestry has been a handicap to me in life, because it has made me a man of peace always (laughter and cheers); and I never felt quite certain of myself when I got among warriors, particularly the grandsons of warriors.

However, if this association will turn a little of its effort and attention to the more commonplace things of life, I think I can give you some good advice. I don't mean politics, gentlemen. (Laughter.) I mean the duties of citizenship; which are not confined to banqueting halls, nor good times generally, nor passing resolutions. There is a wide field for the class of men who belong to this organization as a nucleus from which may radiate an effort in this country under conditions which are confronting us to-day, alluded to by one of the speakers, of great affairs and of greater events; where a small number of patriots with something to do with the internal affairs of their country, by effort and by example, may make their influence felt in all strata of society, beginning at the bottom. (Applause.) It is a grand thing, a noble thing, to include in these patriotic meetings and patriotic efforts; especially when we consider this great cosmopolitan people, growing with such rapidity in population as almost to pour over the whole domain from the Atlantic to the Pacific; men from every nation and from every clime; used to all forms of government; respecting only that feature of government which has the power centered to control. The patriotic feeling of the American people will always permeate our country. Liberty is in her; we breath it and we absorb it. But, for all that, there is work to do that the fruits of it may be know to all classes and all men. We have an educa-

tional work to do as American citizens; we must not be bound up selfishly in our own affairs an in normal conditions-which are prosperous conditions-in this country. We must not forget that we are guardians; that we have wards coming to us from every shore in the world, who are an especial care and responsibility. Let us, then, not only give them the benefit that comes to us from the blue and red blood of which we are so proud; but let us feel that it is our duty to devote a part of our time to the consideration of their conditions. That duty should be to lift them up, and not bear them down (applause); and the duty is magnified and multiplied in proportion as we encounter ignorance. These people must be taught liberty; must be taught that liberty is not license; but that self government comes in the nature of things from the patriotism which fills our atmosphere. In the work of this organization I can see the opportunity to make the effort and to make names for ourselves that shall go down to posterity. (Applause.) Make it along the lines pro-posed by the President of the United States. Do not spare patriotism or high ideals, and do not admit that they are too high, that they may not be reached by the lowest. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER HILL: The place of Massachusetts in the history of the Revolution is well known. That great State of our Union has always been represented in the Senate of the United States by able and distinguished men. Never in its history has it been represented by a truer patriot or by a more cultivated scholar than at the present day. We are proud and happy to have at our board to-night, and to have the pleasure of listening to, the Senator from Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE: Mr. Toastmaster, Massachusetts needs no backing up. A committee hearing at ten o'clock in the morning; a meeting of the Senate at twelve; a discussion of the politics of North Carolina in connection with the Philippine bill at two o'clock, is a meagre preparation for speaking even in the briefest manner to such an assemblage as this. Yet it is the only preparation that I have had.

As I have sat here to-night and listened to the speeches that have been made, it has seemed to me that the lesson of the patriotism which this Society commemorates by its existence is one that cannot be learned too often. We cannot do better, in making up our own patriotism and our own standards of duty to our country, than to look back at the history of the Revolution. And out of the time in which we give all honor to the states-men and the leaders in the various States, our thought turns most readily, when we would evoke the image of the Revolu-tion, to the army; it turns to the great figure of Washington. (Applause.) It turns to that army which followed him over the ice at Trenton; wintered with him through the cold of Valley Forge, and, accompanied by the legions of France, marched south with him to the crowning victory at Yorktown. (Applause.) And yet they were not always successful; they had their defeats; they had their troubles. There were occasions when they even rose in mutiny because Congress had failed to Yet we think always still of the ragged Continentals pay them. before we think of the men who didn't vote their pay. their critics, very severe criticism; and yet I think the opinion of posterity goes with Washington rather than with the eminent gentlemen who thought it would be well to substitute Gates in his place. They had their critics; and yet we turn to them when we call up the image of the past, rather than to the Conway Cabal. Yes, they had their critics, and they demanded then something more than criticism; they demanded justice. And the justice which perhaps they did not receive at the time in such measure as they deserved-for it is not to be forgotten with how small a reward or consideration they were mustered out-the justice which failed them then, history has not failed to award. The justice of history is but cold comfort to the (Applause.) The justice of history is but cold comfort to the living man. When we find cause to criticise or to condemn, let us not do it until we are sure of all our facts; let us remember that as we in this great Republic would seek to do justice to all men, there are no men who so deserve the most exact justice as the soldiers who wear the uniform of the United States. (Applause.) That is all I would ask for them; that is all that the lesson of the Revolution would teach us. I do not believe that the sons are unworthy of the sires; I do not believe that the Army of the United States and the Navy of the United States are unworthy descendants of the men who followed Washington, who followed Grant, and who fought in our own day and generation against Spain. (Applause.)

I ask for them in their lifetime simple justice; and that, I think, they have earned. Give them justice; remember all the trials, all the fatigues, all the dangers, all the perils they confront. No American can refuse it.

Gentlemen, it is easy, in these sheltered walls at home, to criticise men struggling in the tropical jungle, scattered about from one end of an archipelago to another, in little bands commanded by a sergeant or a young lieutenant. If they have done wrong, we must trust to the justice of the administration and of the War Department to condemn the guilty. But do not let that condemnation go out without sufficient proof on the heads of all that great organization known as the American Army; because it is not a republican army, and it is not a democratic army; it is the Army of the United States. (Applause.) They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. I would not condone anything that is wrong; if they have done wrong, no man can regret it so bitterly, so passionately as I. But I plead here, as I mean to plead elsewhere, if strength is given me, that the American people listen to every condition and to all the facts. When they have heard these, then let them judge; then let them do justice to the American Army, whose banners shine with great names from Yorktown to Manila, and whose record is a (Applause.) glory in the annals of the Republic.

Three cheers were given for the old Bay State.

TOASMASTER HILL: There is still something left for us upon your programme; but before we proceed to it, let us have a song from the quartet who are present, and who will now sing for us.

The Quartet sang "Sunshine," by Fred Schilling.

TOASTMASTER HILL: The next speaker is known to us of the Society of the District of Columbia as an officer of the United States who has rendered distinguished service to the United States in a civil position; as a patriot whose heart is always astir with the sacred memories of the past, and who has the gift of arousing in the hearts of his fellows the chords of the past and of the glories of our country. I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Hon. James T. Du Bois.

HON. JAMES T. DU BOIS: Mr. President and compatriots, the Germans have a saying that "for the happy, the hour never strikes." But when I looked at the time just now and saw how swiftly the hours have flown under the benign influence of both physical and mental pabulum, I feel like appropriating the language of Thompson, who sold a horse to Smith, representing that it was only five years old. Several days afterwards, Smith met Thompson, and he said: "Thompson, the director of the Santa Fe Railroad told me just now that he saw you drive that horse into this town over fifteen years ago." Thompson looked at Smith in dismay for a moment, and then said pathetically to Smith: "My God, how time does fly." (Applause.)

Some people are so nervously constituted that they consider every incident an accident, and every accident a calamity, and in times of war every pass from camp to camp according to the caprices of victory. The volcanoes of the American Revolution brought a great many such men as these to the surface; and some of them were like the old schoolmaster who was brought before a Board of School Directors for examination. When they asked him: "What is the shape of the earth?" he replied: "Well, gentlemen, I will teach that it is either round or flat; anything to please the boys." (Applause.) Some of these men were so weak-kneed and timid that they resembled the knock-kneed man who was so completely knock-kneed that whenever he went out to take a walk one leg seem to say to the other, "Please let me pass this time and I will let you pass next." (Laughter.)

To that band of spiritless men, James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who marched the first Pennsylvania Company from New York to the East, did not belong. When disaster came with its chilly blast to General Washington, and the friends of yesterday fell thick and fast away from him, Robert Morris, the greatest financier of his day, stood steadfast by the immortal Commander, with his money and his mind. (Applause.) In a moment of great emergency, one of Morris's privateers arrived with ninety tons of lead. Morris promptly gave that lead to Washington in bulk, and Washington promptly gave it to Lord Cornwallis in rounded lumps, and Lord Cornwallis promptly returned the compliment by unconditional surrender. When the British Commissioner Johnson offered General Joseph Dregg \$50,000 and a high civil position if he would assist in compelling a speedy submission of the Colonies to Great Britain, he spurned indignantly the bribe with these immortal words: "I am not worth purchasing; but such as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to buy me." I say there were a great many men during the Revolutionary War so timid and weak-kneed that they didn't seem to have the courage of the old woman in the last Presidential campaign. I was riding on a trolley car, and as the car waited to let another car pass, I noticed considerable excitement in the street. I stepped out

on the platform to see what was going on, and saw two little boys drawn up in fighting array. One little boy said to the other: "You are nothing but a little goldbug, anyway, and I can prove it." Then the little silverbug went down, and the little goldbug went down heavily upon him. Suddenly the mother of the little goldbug took her boy by the trousers and the collar and she hurried with him away as fast as possible. The silverbug, always plucky, struggled to his feet and shaking his fist defiantly at the retreating foe, he cried: "You are nothing but a goldbug anyhow, and so is your mother; and she is a washerwoman." Instantly the mother took her little boy and pushed him towards the silverbug, and said: "Now, boy, go for him and knock the bullion out of him." (Laughter.)

There were a great many in that Revolution who didn't have the courage of this old woman, because they would not fight and would not uphold and support the brave neighbors who were in front fighting for liberty and country. While such men were quailing and shivering at the approaching shadows of defeat, the famous and chivalrous Captain Biddle, of the ill-starred "Randall," remained undismayed. While engaged in the combat with the British ship Yarmouth he was wounded in the thigh; but he kept his place on deck amidst the blaze of battle, while many of his weak-kneed neighbors were keeping their knees warm at the fire, criticising the army. And as his life-blood was oozing out he told his men to stand fast; and he issued orders with calmness and decision until his good ship was blown to atoms, until he and his brave men went down to unknown graves.

Such were some of the men who stayed by Washington during the blackest days of the Revolution to enable him to create and baptize the flag in the name of freedom, in the name of selfgovernment, in the name of the sovereignty of the individual and equal rights to all who might seek our shores. (Applause.) That is now one hundred and twenty-six years ago; yet we can say without reserve that those thirteen stripes and five-pointed stars have kept their sacred word. There have been party demagogues and political mountebanks, we admit; there have been feuds and cabals, and dangerous conspiracies; of that there is no question. There have been times when the will of the people was no longer the law of politics, but the law of politics was the will of the professional politician. There have been times when the power of pelf overawed the spirit of patriotism, and the lips of the place-hunter clung to the spoils system with the hunger of a leechlike thing. There have been times when some men seemed to believe that liberty purchasd by the blood of the citizen ought to lead to no other consummation than the cowardly oppression of the people; there have been socialistic agitators like Coxey and Brown, who marched their army of bedraggled hoboes to the banks of the Potomac, only to find, beneath the very shadow of the Capitol, that they and all mobs must "keep off the grass."

But through all these scenes of national vicissitudes that flag which found its being on the 15th of June, 1777, in the City of Brotherly Love, has, in compatriots' hands, dissolved the clouds of national danger, warmed the frozen lineaments of national indifference, and gilded every national hope with the pure and genial splendor of its stars. And to-night it still lights the great Republic to her lofty and splendid destiny. And, gentlement, right here permit me to say that beneath its ample folds we may well remember the indestructible truth which was first uttered in the name of England in Chinese waters, and then repeated by the brave Germanic people, that "Blood is thicker than water"; always has been, always will be, and no power on earth can change the Anglo-Saxon condition that now confronts the human race. (Applause.)

In the keeping of our compatriots, that flag will never permit the brutal hand of anarchy to pull down the proud name Mc-Kinley has won. (Applause.) Nor can we forget that in his name, and under his wise leadership, this country has crossed the paths of national greatness with the strides of a giant, until the princes of the earth bow before our industrial prowess, and prosperity sets us supremely upon her throne. Nor need I remind you that

"It was on a dewy morning,
All in the month of May,
And Dewey was the Admiral's name
Who took Manila Bay."

Do we now feel discouraged? I don't think we do. (Applause.) As the President has just said, God sent Old Glory there; God evidently intends that Old Glory shall stay there; and what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. (Applause.) For has it not been truthfully said that beneath the sands of Luzon sleep our heroic dead, and from above that sacred soil no foreign flag shall ever greet the dawn? Christ died to make men holy; our heroes have died to make that people free; and

America, in God, goes marching on to the westward, where the course of all glorious empire takes its magnificent way. Need I remind you of that startling and complete annihilation of a mighty fleet of fighting ships in a few moments of time. was a Captain's fight-for that we have the highest possible authority, unless you go beyond the earth-and I am prose to believe that impartial history will record that every man did his duty, from the little jack tar who cried, "There they come; let me change my Sunday clothes, and we will give them Hell," up to the Admiral who commanded the fleet. When those roughriders swept the heights of San Juan, you know, and I know, and the whole world knows, that those brave men and their gallant commander adorned a page of martial history with the finest bit of fighting courage that has ever been recorded in the Temple of Mars. And when the war broke out under Mongolian skies, and the finest of the armed forces of the civilized world gathered to scale the walls of Pekin, our great compatriot's voice lifted itself for mercy, justice and peace; and the whole world listened, and peace and mercy came; and then, on a gentle September day, you saw him standing in the Temple of Music by the shores of the inland seas, the illustrious President, the victorious diplomat, the beloved of the nation, the friend of mankind, and you saw him with a smile put forth his hand in generous greeting to a fellow creature, and you saw that fellow creature strike him to death. Oh, would that we could put the whip in justice's hands, that she might lash such rascals naked around the earth. Compatriots, our great compatriot dead, and our great compatriot who has succeeded him shall live in our hearts for ever. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER HILL: There is still more oratory to come that is well worth your waiting; but before we hear it there is to be a presentation made to Ex-President Logan. The

presentation will be made by Judge Whitehead.

JUDGE WHITEHEAD: Compatriot Logan, we have delighted for the year past to call you President-General. Now, sir, you take your seat down with us, and we and you are equal. But there is a record of the past which makes you superior to us all, and I rise to speak to you in the name of those who delight to honor you and to recall to you and to the compatriots who are

listening to the memories of that past.

In the month of April, 1889, a few patriotic citizens, fired by the memories and recollections of that grand day commemorative of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, met together in old Fraunce's Tavern, in New York, and there began the inauguration of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. They were few in number, very few; but they were fired in their heart of hearts with that patriotism which fired their fathers in the establishment of the independence of this great country; and to-night we see the culmination of that 30th day of April, 1889, in this vast assemblage of compatriots gathered here together to do honor to the merits, to the patriotism, to the self-sacrifice of our ancestors. That little gathering on that 30th day of April was culminated not only in this assemblage before us this evening, but in an assemblage of 12,000 American citizens of thirty-nine States of the Union, who are meeting from time, as we are to-night, not only in the banquet hall, but in the halls of deliberation, deliberating to know what is best to be done for the interests of this great association. And now there has come a time when it has been thought best to make a Register of all the members of the different societies of the S. A. R., and that great task was entrusted to a Committee on Publication, of which Howard DeHaven Ross, of Delaware-that noble young man-was the Chairman. (Applause.)

Through the munificence of you, sir (addressing Compatriot W. S. Logan), through your self-sacrifice, that work has been completed, and I have the honor of presenting to you the first volume issued from the press, and which you will find enclosed

in this little casket.

This casket is made from the wood taken from the Morris Mansion, where lived once Mary Phillips, who loved George Washington, but who did not succeed in capturing his heart, for it was reserved to Washington to gain a nobler prize. In that casket is a part of the wood of Fraunce's Tavern, and a piece of Connecticut oak. I believe, sir, you claim parentage from Connecticut. That oak is a symbol of the strength and vitality of the red blood that flows in your veins. You will find enclosed in this casket also the arms of the Logan family; and upon it you will find inscribed a heart, a large heart, a heart emblematic of the heart which beats within your system, so full of generous work, so full of generous self-sacrifice. I present it and the casket to you in the name of the publisher, Mr. Louis H. Cornish, and in the name of the Committee on Publication, (Applause.)

HON. W. S. LOGAN: Mr. Toastmaster, Judge Whitehead, ladies and gentlemen, I thought this morning that I came from Connecticut, but after hearing Judge Whitehead I have no idea where I did come from. It is usual, so far as I know, in all well-conducted funerals to give the corpse at least twenty-four hours' notice. That is not the way you do in the District of Columbia.

I see you have referred, sir, very feelingly to the sacrifices I have made in connection with the publication of the Register. Those sacrifices consist in loaning Cornish a few hundred dollars, for which I have received my pay, with six per cent. interest, when I could not get but four per cent. anywhere else. (Langhter.) Just the same, I am willing to take all the credit for it.

You have referred, sir, to my distinguished administration as President-General. I was simply a sandwich man; I stood between a great predecessor and a great successor (applause); and was made illustrious by the shadows falling both ways. (Applause.) This morning you were all my sons; this afternoon I felt lonely; but this evening I console myself with a glimpse that I catch of something that I saw in the galleries and in the doorways, and as soon as I can I am going to try to make myself a grandfather to the daughters. So I don't care whether Warfield has you for his sons or not. (Laughter.)

Judge Whitehead, there is no man living from whom I would

Judge Whitehead, there is no man living from whom I would be prouder to receive a gift than from your sweet, lovely and venerable hands. (Applause.) I have been a member of the S. A. R. ever since there were any, and as long as I have been a member I have worshipped at the shrine of Judge Whitehead. And as long as he continues upon this earth—and we guarantee him twenty years more—I shall be his worshipper.

him twenty years more—I shall be his worshipper.

Judge Whitehead, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Cornish, and all who are concerned in this job that has been put on me tonight, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.)

Mr. Toastmaster, the funeral may go on.

TOASTMASTER HILL: I have risen, compatriots, with the innocent purpose of peering about among the ladies to see if I could discover the face of a distinguished Senator from New York, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. He was with us, but I don't see his genial face just now. I will therefore ask that the Hon. John Goode, from the Commonwealth of Virginia, close the speaking of the evening—or rather of this morning.

JUDGE GOODE: Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen, compatriots, this is a violation of the Bill of Rights. It is cruel and unusual punishment for me to be called upon at this late hour to take the place of the great orator, Chauncey M. Depew. What can I say, what shall I say, after the many able and eloquent and exhaustive and instructive addresses to which we have listened? There has been so much said, and, upon the whole, so well said, that I will not presume to detain you but for a few moments.

I am reminded of a story I heard once of two preachers. One of them said to the other: "I have had many advantages over you in this life; I have had a college education; I have a splendid library; I write out all my sermons carefully. But you have had no college advantages; you have no library; you never write a sermon; and yet you are a brilliant success in the pulpit, while I am a dismal failure." The other preacher said: "I can explain that, and I tell you how it is. When you sit down in your study to write out those sermons, the devil is at your elhow, peeping over your shoulder, seeing what you write, so that he may go out during the week and prepare the hearts of the people to resist what you are going to say on Sunday. But when I am going to preach, the devil himself doesn't know what I will say." (Laughter.)

I am reminded of another story I heard at the Waldorf-Astoria, a few years ago. One of the speakers said that there was an old Congregational minister in Boston, who began his services at 8:30 in the morning; prayed an hour; preached until 12; took cold lunch; and then preached until sundown. One day he had preached from early morn to dewy eve, until he fainted away. A good deacon ran up and threw some ice-water in his face to resuscitate him. The old man revived, rose, looked around, and said: "Now, let the congregation rise and sing the eighty-second Psalm, 'My bones have waxed faint, because I have roared all day long.'" (Laughter.)

Now, we have heard a great deal to-day about our common country. I am gratified to know that my brethren have enjoyed their visit to this beautiful capital city of the country; our common country, upon which a beneficent Providence has lavished blessings and advantages such as have been bestowed upon no other part of the habitable globe; the country of which an American citizen said on an occasion like this; "It is bounded on the north by the British possessions; on the south by the Gulf of

Mexico; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by the Pacific Ocean." Another compatriot, who had been dining, thought he would improve on that, and asked to be allowed to give that toast: "America, bounded on the north by the North Pole; on the South by the South Pole; on the east by the rising sun; on the west by the setting sun." Another compatriot, not satisfied with that, being a little exhilarated, offered an amendment, and said: "Let me propose that toast." He said: "America, the United States, bounded on the North by the Aurora Borealis; on the south by the procession of the equinoxes; on the east by primeavel chaos; on the west by the day of judgment." (Laughter.)

I come from an ancient commonwealth, the old Commonwealth of Virginia. (Applause.) Some of our good friends say that we down in Virginia have nothing to boast of but our antiquities; that we breakfast on tablets, dine on monuments, and sup on tombstones. (Laughter.) And at the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago some years ago, when the great commonwealths of the West and our sister States, of which we are so proud, were making a magnificent exhibit of their industrial products, a wag facetiously remarked that Old Virginia had nothing to show but George Washington's golden snuff box and

Lady Washington's lace handkerchief.

Now, my friends, I am here to plead guilty to the charge that we are proud of the memories, the historic mementoes and hallowed associations that cluster about the name of that renowned commonwealth. I want to say—and I know it will strike a responsive chord in the breasts of my compatriots here—that the people who take no pride in the honorable deeds of their ancestors are not apt to accomplish very much for themselves. (Ap-

Now, as the preachers say, I want to improve this occasion; I want to turn it to account. There is a great event to take place ere long in the old commonwealth. We are preparing to celebrate the tercentenary of the settlement of the Colony of Jamestown, and I want to invoke the cordial and hearty co-operation of my compatriots here in promoting that grand object. (Applause.) I may not be there to see it, but some of you will. Jamestown was the cradle of the American Republic. When the colonists came in the Susan Constant, the Discoverer and the Good Speed, and landed on the 13th of May, 1607, at Jamestown, they brought with them those three institutions which have been enlarged and improved from generation to generation, until they are now zealously guarded and cherished as the noblest inheritance that belongs to man.

At Jamestown, the white man first met the red man for settlement and civilization. Here the white man wielded the first axe to cut the first log, to build the first log cabin. Here the first log cabin became a part of the first State capitol. Here was laid the foundation of a nation of freemen, which has extended its dominion and its millions across the Continent to the shores

of another ocean.

plause.)

We want to combine the sentimental with the material; we are going to make requisition upon the orator and the poet, and we intend to make a grand exhibit of the present industrial re-

sources of our State.

Now, my friends, in conclusion let me say that we do not live When the war between the States altogether on antiquities. terminated, that people didn't sit down in ignoble and inglorious ease and fold their arms. No; they went to work with a resolute purpose and an indomitable will worthy of the heroic race from which they sprang. Instead of calling upon Hercules for help, they went to work to help themselves; and I undertake to say-it is due to the truth of history-that no people have ever exhibited greater recuperative energies since the beginning of time. They have made more corn, more wheat, more tobacco, produced more manufactures, built more miles of railway, than they ever did in the same number of years before. And the growth of our cities is indeed marvelous. Take the magic City of Roanoke in the southwest. A few years ago I knew it as a vast wheat field; now it has a population of 25,000 and is a great business centre. Take the City of Newport News. When I was a candidate for Congress in 1874, and landed at Newport News upon the steamer from Norfolk, I saw two old dilapidated buildings there are a calculated to the congress of the co ings there, and nothing more. Now it is a city with a population of 27,000. It has the finest dockyard on this hemisphere, which built last year six large steamers, put upon the waters the fastest battleship afloat, and according to the late returns from the Treasury it is second to New York as an export city.

Now, my friends, I mention this in no spirit of vain, glorious boasting, but to remind you that we are not content to live altogether upon memories. We are proud of them; but the old State, God bless her (Applause), crowned with the traditions of history, and bearing in her hands the precious trophies of the past, has fixed her eye upon the morning of a new existence; a morning with glorious sunshine, sweet with the dew of flowers; a morning that betokens a day of strenuous effort, industrial growth, commercial greatness, peace and prosperity, now and forever. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER HILL: Your Hosts of the District of Columbia thank you, compatriots, who have honored us with your presence here, for your visit and for your companionship. We bid you God speed, as you go from us. We will now join in a parting song, which will close the Banquet. (Applause.)

Auld Lang Syne was sung by the Quartet.

# NOBLE D. LARNER,

President District of Columbia Society, S A. R.

Noble D. Larner was born in the city of Washington, D. C. He was educated in the private schools of that city and has lived there all his life. In his early days he learned the trade of printing. In the year 1860 he was appointed to a clerkship in the U. S. Interior Department. In April, 1861, when President Lincoln made his first call for troops he enlisted and served during the term of his enlistment. He was elected a member of the City Council of Washington, D. C., in 1863, and served until the close of 1865, having been twice elected to the position. He resigned his position as clerk in October. 1867, and entered the National Union Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, which was then formed and has remained in said position ever since. He joined the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the year , and has been an active member of the same ever since. He has been a delegate to the National Congress nine years in succession. He was elected President of the District of Columbia Society February 22, 1901, and re-elected to said office February 22, 1902, and on the 2d of May, 1902, he was elected Vice-President General of the National Society.

# NATIONAL REGISTER, S. A. R.

Of the 4,600 copies of the National Register subscribed for there are 2,000 members who have not yet sent in their subscription for the books they have ordered, although they have been notified several times. These books will now be sent to them C. O. D., unless otherwise instructed within the next ten days.

In connection with the publishing of this book, the man who has done the work has met with some pretty small specimens of humanity, and might make some vigorous remarks were it not for the injunction of the man who made the work possible, to please the members and not to mind the expense.

As the publisher, I want to say that you have got more for your money than you ever got before, and that if you don't think so you can return the book and receive what you paid

for it

The present edition will soon be exhausted, but the electrotype plates have been saved, and if enough subscriptions from State Societies or members who wish to present a number of volumes to libraries are received this coming fall, a special edition will be printed.

It is possible that an annual will be undertaken containing the proceedings of the National Congress, to which will be added the new members joining during the year and also corrections and omissions to the first volume. This will be illustrated and contain historical sketches and illustrations and will be sold to members for \$1.00 per copy.

# COMMENTS.

I am in receipt of The National Register, which arrived several days ago, and I have wasted several hours in trying to find my name in it, but had to give it up in disgust. It seems that the pages are all mixed up, all through the book. It is the worst botch I ever saw, and I am surprised that you would let a work of this kind get out in that shape. I will donate the book to you if you will receive it, as it is of no use to me.

Very respectfully, R. J. FISHER.

I wish to congratulate you and the Publication Committee on the National Register, which you have compiled with so much ability. Yours very truly, J. NOBLE STOCKETT.

The two copies of National Register came in good order, and am pleased with it, but, oh, what a pity we didn't give you another dollar for an ancestral index, alphabetical and general. The usefulness of the book would have been doubled. But you are not to blame, and we have more than our money's worth. Accept thanks and personal regards.

Kossuth, Iowa.

Yours truly, M. W. BLAIR.



I received a little paper published by you called, The Spirit of '76. I like it so well, you will find one dollar for the paper for one year.

I received the National Register of the society Sons of the American Revolution, and I am proud of it and like it very

HIRAM McNAMEE

130 Pine street, Poughkeepsie.

I was very glad to receive the copy of the National Register of the Sons of the American Revolution, which you so kindly sent me. It is always a pleasure to receive works which represent, as this book does, a part of the life work of some mem-ber of the Conference. I regard it as a valuable addition to my library.

I was very sorry that Mrs. Cornish and yourself were unable to attend the Conference. There was a large attendance and I think much good was accomplished. If the members of the Conference enjoy the meetings half as much as I do I am sure that it is worth while for us to go on with the Conference until

we have abolished war.

Again thanking you for your kindness, and trusting that you

may be with us at the Conference in 1903.

Very truly yours, ALBERT K. SMILEY. By D. Smiley.

We have received our two copies of the National Register, and the work is a most excellent one. I congratulate you on the successful completion of the work and on its value. not conceive anything more valuable for our compatriots, and I assure you I appreciate it and find it very satisfactory.

Very truly yours. FRANCIS S. READER, Editor.

I have just looked at the Register compiled by you, and must express my disappointment that it does not contain an index. It seems to me that its value is very seriously impaired by this omission, and I would suggest that you get up a comprehensive index to go as a separate volume as a complement of this. Very truly yours, W. C. SHELLEY.

The National Register, S. A. R., arrived safely Monday. I have been immensely interested in looking it over. It will increase in value with years and forms a landmark. I wish to have been much sears and crease in value with years and express my hearty thanks to you.

Very gratefully,

GEORGE D. BROWNE.

The edition de luxe copy of the National Register came to hand this morning. It is a very pretty volume and I think is very creditable to all concerned. Is any ordered for the Philip-

we got into one Army paper (the Register, the Journal did not print the paper sent it) some account of the Congress and hope to get in another something about our excellent National Register, which should invite the attention of many officers that way, though men with a knapsack for library naturally hate books, and other libraries in the Philippines are sicklied o'er with the pale cast of foreign feelings, etc. I expected to mail one of my extra copies to a friend there. How many names of former members are omitted? Both my Congressional relatives seem absent, possibly resigned or dropped when they left the scene of meetings. An alphabetical list of all names seems a seni qui non for the perfect utility of such a book, otherwise searchers may find the fact actually in their hands only by accident; as there is but little to trail ancestral names. I wish through Mr. A. Howard Clark, or otherwise ou could have got the names of some of the accepted in the Orient, but you have treated it as a society very kindly and perhaps more might have seemed premature. Another volume is apt to be craved for as soon as this is fairly off the shelves. even if smaller. It may not come soon, but there is a world that aches for such pabulum if presentable.

Yours very truly, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

I fully appreciate what you say about Logan's relation to the Register, and when I wrote this review of it, if I had thought of it, I would have given him full credit for what he has done about it. He is certainly entitled to great credit, for this book is a great monument to the enterprise and industry of both him and yourself, and I fully believe that in time what you have done to make it will be fully appreciated by the society. Would it be possible to get a few additional copies of the Register, as I think I can dispose of them readily after the receipt of the books already ordered. GEORGE W. BATES.

My Dear Sir and Compatriot-Received the National Register and pleased with it. A very valuable work for our Society and every member should have one. While our Ohio Society ranks fifth in numbers, we have only one biographical sketch and one portrait.

When we have two Presidents of the United States in our list and several prospective ones and a goodly number of eminent jurists and soldiers and distinguished citizens whose portraits and sketches would have made an interesting addition to

the book.

You should have also given the key to the Jumel and Detroit pictures so the names of the delegates would have gone down to posterity. I am in both, but who among my ten thousand

compatriots can point me out?

Now my next "kick" is about your genealogical guide in the Spirit of '76. Our society is patriotic and intended to inculcate patriotic ideas and love for our country, the Declaration of In-dependence and our glorious flag. And all that any Son of the American Revolution need to know that he is a lineal descendant of a Revolutionary sire. And why should he care whether his ancestors came from Europe, Asia or Africa?

The genealogical guide is something that not one out of a thousand cares for. And why should you encumber your Spirit of '76 with it? Those who want that information should get it from a different source. However, I expect to continue my subscription, even if it is not as entertaining as formerly for

want of space now taken up by genealogy.

Yours truly, JOHN W. HARPER.

"The National Register" received. Have only made a hasty examination of the work, but think it a very valuable book.

Am just a little surprised that the historic places in Massachusetts, the "cradle of liberty," have been so completely ignored in the "Register.

Very truly yours. Very truly yours, GEO. E. ALLEN.

From the Scranton Times, Monday, June 23, 1902.

Hon, T. V. Powderly, ex-mayor, ex-general master workman of the Knights of Labor, ex-commissioner of immigration, has eschewed politics and gone into business as the president of a new anthracite coal company. "The Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Co." was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey early last week, with a capital of \$1,000,000, with T. V. Powderly as president, John W. Peale, vice-president, and Edward Payson president, John W. Peale, vice-president, and Edward Payson Cone as secretary and treasurer. The incorporators announce it as the "People's Co-operative Coal Co." It is Mr. Powderly's first venture as a coal operator. In his younger days he was a machinist, and worked in several of the machine shops in this vicinity. If, however, he should prove to be as successful in the coal business as he has been in labor or in politics, he will be rivaling the great Napoleans of finance of this country in a few years.

The stock of the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Co. already on the market. A big advertisement in the New York and Philadelphia Sunday newspapers announces that shares of the stock of the par value of \$1.00 will be sold at 50 cents a share. According to this will be sold at 50 cents a share. According to this prospectus: "This company owns one of the richest hard coal properties located in the heart of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill county, near Pottsville, immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley coal land. It has no royalties to pay any one. The Pennsylvania State geological survey and test has no royalties to pay any one. logical survey and tests by prominent coal experts show that there are over 10,000,000 tons of high-grade red ash coal on the company's property." It is further claimed that the big companies all have to pay 40 to 60 cents a ton royalty and that nevertheless they make \$1.00 a ton on their output. Mr. Powderly's company claims to be able to mine and ship 450,000 tons of coal a year, which, at a dollar a ton profit, would enable it to pay a dividend of forty-five per cent, upon its capital stock.

All this is exceedingly interesting, because our former townsman, Mr. Powderly, whom everybody in this section wishes well, is at the head of the enterprise. The only drawback about it is that we had hoped that Mr. Powderly would come back to us and give us his aid and counsel in promoting the interests of the city of Scranton. His identification with this new enterprise robs us of that hope. The gentlemen who have invested with Mr. Powderly in the Black Diamond Coal Co. are resiwith Mr. Powderly in the Black Diamond Coal Co. are residents of New York, and it is more than probable that Mr. Powderly will make his headquarters either in Pottsville, where he will be close to the mines, or in New York, where he will be in thorough touch with his colleagues and with the market which will take his product. By the way, the prospectus says that one large coal firm in New York has contracted for the purchase of the entire product at current prices.



# THE NEW PATRIOTISM.

Conducted by THEODORE F. SEWARD.

The Human Race is One Family--Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself.

"When all is Said and Done, the Rule of Brotherhood Remains as the Indispensible Prerequisite to Success in the Kind of National Life For Which We Strive."—President Roosevelt in his first annual message,

The Golden Rule is the Corner-stone of American Diplomacy .-- Secretary John Hay.

THE NEW PATRIOTISM OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

Earnest people are beginning to speak of a new patriotism, or, as they express it, "The New Patriotism." It is well to have a clear idea of the meaning of the term and what it stands for. It stands for the Golden Rule—nothing more nor less. But the Golden Rule is also having a new interpretation. Properly understood, it includes two principles: First, justice to the fellow man, and not a mere sentimental affection; second, combination or federation.

The world has never witnessed a nobler patriotism than that manifested by our forefathers in their struggle for liberty. But at that time there was nothing of the nature of a race consciousness; there was but the faintest conception of the truth which is the central thought of the New Patriotism—"the human race is one family." Hence "the spirit of '76" now needs to be brought into line with the spirit of the New Age, which is the spirit of altruism as expressed in the colloquial form of the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as if you were the others."

An organization has been formed in New York City for developing and promoting the new patriotism. It is called "The Golden Rule Federation of the World." The names of the officers are given at the bottom of the page. Its objects may be briefly expressed as follows:

1.—To introduce the spirit of federation into American schools. Federation means the practice of the Golden Rule in our daily intercourse with others. It cannot be a solo performance. It must include the neighbor. It belongs to the universal symphony of human life.

2.—To carry on an educational work for the mitigation and eradication of racial and religious prejudice by lectures, public meetings and the distribution of literature.

3.—To promote a closer sympathy between capital and labor, and between employers and employed.

4.-To inaugurate the custom of observing an annual Golden

Rule Day throughout the world.

5.—To combine or affiliate all other societies in this effort to promote the federation of the world.

#### A SYMBOL

Every distinctive idea requires a symbol—"an outward sign of an inward grace." There are two of these ready for use.

1.—A Golden Rule Badge. This is an attractive pin made of orcide. It is in the form of a small rule with the words "Golden Rule" embossed on the surface. Price to cents.

en Rule" embossed on the surface. Price 10 cents.

2.—A wall card on which is printed in large type, "Affiliated with the Golden Rule Federation of the World." This should be placed in all homes and schools and in affiliated club-rooms. It holds thought to the two essential elements of individual happiness and social order—love and combination. Price 10

#### THE HOME.

Let us begin by emphasizing the Golden Rule in the home. There are few families that would not be benefited by giving it more prominence in the home life. Hang the wall card in the dining-room as a constant reminder of personal duty, and also as a means of leading the children to think occasionally of their brothers and sisters on the other side of the world.

#### THE SCHOOL.

As an aid to emphasizing the Golden Rule in the school, there will be published soon a school exercise or entertainment, entitled "Federating the World in a School-room." The plan is as follows:

A bright boy or girl, hearing the family at home discussing a movement for federating the world on the basis of the Golden Rule, has the happy thought that the school is a small world in itself, with representatives of various nations. Why not get ahead of the grown-ups and federate that world first? He calls a convention of the pupils for the purpose. They enter into the plan with enthusiasm. A representative of each nation gives a brief statement of its history and the claims it has for recognition. A vote is taken, the nation is admitted, and the national air is sung to the waving of the national flag. During the discussion a telegram comes from President Roosevelt congratulating the children upon taking the lead in the movement. Other interesting episodes are introduced. Valuable

suggestions for observing the Golden Rule are given at the close. The exercise makes an interesting and instructive entertainment for parents and friends, as well as for the children. It is published by the Funk and Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette place, New York. Price 10 cents.

# NEXT AFFILIATE THE SOCIETIES.

The new spirit of world-wide sympathy and solidarity, in other words, the New Patriotism, can be extended very rapidly by the affiliation of societies, clubs and organizations with the Golden Rule Federation, which serves as a center for the movement—a kind of clearing house for all other organizations. This is arranged for by its constitution, which provides that societies may be affiliated with the Golden Rule Federation by the payment of two dollars annually, which gives them the privilege of belonging to the universal movement and entitles them to receive the organ of the G. R. F. and other reading matter from time to time.

# THE ORGAN.

This periodical, "The Spirit of '76," is adopted as the organ of the movement. It is most fitting that this magazine should be the medium, for the men and women of '76 laid the foundation of a Golden Rule Republic. It only needs to be carried on to a practical consummation, and in his brotherhood sentence President Roosevelt has stated clearly and vigorously the underlying principles of the New Patriotism.

## AN ANNUAL GOLDEN RULE DAY.

If we have "Decoration Days" and "Arbor Days," there should surely be a day for considering the one and only principle upon which a normal order of society can be established. As a means of reaching every class of minds, young and old, it is proposed to observe three successive days, Friday, for considering the subject in schools; Saturday for synagogues, and Sunday for churches. The days chosen are the first Friday. Saturday and Sunday of December in each year. The dates this year are the 5th, 6th and 7th of December. Clergymen and teachers who desire to enter into the plan are requested to notify the secretary at 230 Broadway, New York.

# A GREAT EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The formation of the Golden Rule Federation for promoting the New Patriotism inaugurates a great educational campaign. Its beginning is fellowship, and its end is universal peace. The following are some of the proposed methods of carrying on the work:

I.—Have this page printed (adding valuable matter on the reverse side) to use as an educational leaflet. As funds come in for memberships, this will be sent to the press, beginning with the more important newspapers and continuing until, if possible, it has gone to all the 32,000 periodicals printed in the United States.

2.-Send it to public libraries, sanitariums, summer resorts-

wherever people come together.

3.—The Society has published an educational booklet of 77 pages, entitled "The Golden Rule Brotherhood; its History and Plans." It gives a great variety of information regarding the general subject of unity and brotherhood. It will be especially helpful to ministers who decide to observe Golden Rule Day. Price to cents.

# MEMBERSHIP.

Sympathetic member (one who buys and wears the Golden Rule badge); active member (\$1.00 annually); associate member (\$10.00 annually); sustaining member (\$25.00); patron (\$50.00); life member (\$100.00). Checks may be made payable to the order of Thomas L. James, treasurer, and sent to the secretary.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President, Walter S. Logan, Treasurer, Thomas L. James, Secretary, Theodore F. Seward, Manager, Louis H. Cornish,

Address all correspondence referring to the New Patriotism or the Golden Rule to

THEODORE F. SEWARD, 239 Broadway, New York.





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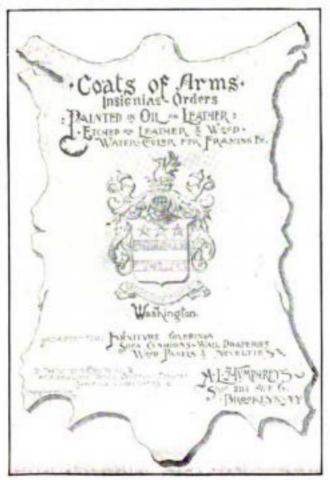
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THE

# BLACK DIAMOND ANTNRACITE COAL COMPANY

Hon. T. V. POWDERLY, President.

EDWARD PAYSON CONE, Secy. & Trees.

Capital, \$1,000,000

Par Value of Shares, \$1.00

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE. NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

The present situation has conclusively demonstrated the immediate and urgent need of a greater hard coal production. The smoke-laden condition of the country in general and the large cities in particular certainly affords sufficient proof of the scarcity of Anthracite Coal as well as the all-important fact that the demand now equals, if it does not exceed, the supply. The Soft Coal nuisance has become general throughout the country as hard coal in quantities is not obtainable. While this is in a measure due to the strike it is not wholly so, the past few weeks have given positive proof that the demand for Anthracite is so great that notwithstanding the fact that the mines have been worked night and day no surplus has been accumulated. The prospect is for higher prices than ever before as the older mines are gradually being worked out. Anthracite authorities state that the price of hard coal will not go below \$7.00 per ton in the next eighteen months.

THIS COMPANY OWNS ONE OF THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROPERTIES in the great coal fields of Pennsylvania, located at Branchdale, Schuylkill County, immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley Coal Land and by Reading collieries which have been in operation for the past 40 years.

IT HAS NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE.
The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad crosses the property and furnishes ample transportation

The Pennsylvania State Geological Survey shows, and coal experts agree that there are OVER 10,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE RED ASH COAL ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

It is the first time in history that the public has had an opportunity to share in the VASΓ PROFITS now going entirely into the pockets of the Coal Trust. THESE PROFITS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN \$80,000,000 LAST YEAR.

The head of one of the largest Financial Syndicates in New York stated some time ago that the Peter Starr tract was the RICHEST UNDEVELOPED COAL FIELD in the entire State of Pennsylvania. The coal is there and nothing remains but to mine and ship it.

One of the largest wholesale coal dealers has contracted for the purchase of the entire production at current prices. The railroads of the State of Pennsylvania forfeit their charters by failure to transport coal that is already contracted for. To give some idea of what an exceptional investment is offered, we call the attention of the public to the fact that the large coal companies, all of which have to lease their land and the minerals thereon, and in consequence PAY royalties of from 40 to 60 cents per ton to the landowners, make a NET PROFIT OF \$1.00 PER TON, so that this Company with no royalties to pay EARNS at least \$1.40 per ton net. The operation of a breaker with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, working 300 days, means a total shipment of 450,000 TONS A YEAR, which, figuring at a profit of only \$1.00 PER TON, amounts to a total profit of 45 PER CENT. ANNUALLY on the capital stock of the company. Working but 200 days at full capacity enables the Company TO DIVIDE among its stockholders 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. All profits are to be divided quarterly.

Never has there been a more popular stock offering.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENT was all subscribed in three weeks.

A SPECIAL ALLOTMENT of stock is now offered for subscription AT 75 CENTS PER SHARE—

Additional contracts have been let and the work on the property is being pushed to greatest possible rapidity so that the "People's Company" will be shipping coal in eight months at the latest

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

To secure allotment subscriptions must be forwarded at once. Address inquiries and make checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

THE BLACK DIAMOND ANTHRACITE COAL CO., 100 Broadway, New York.

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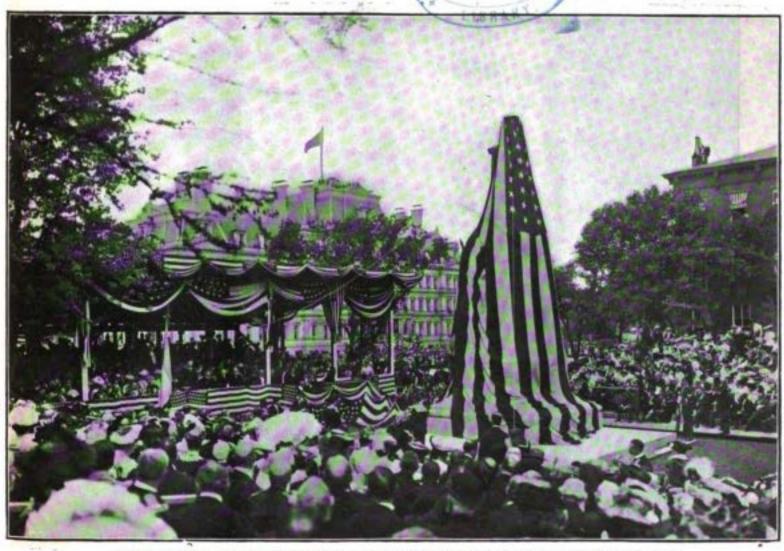
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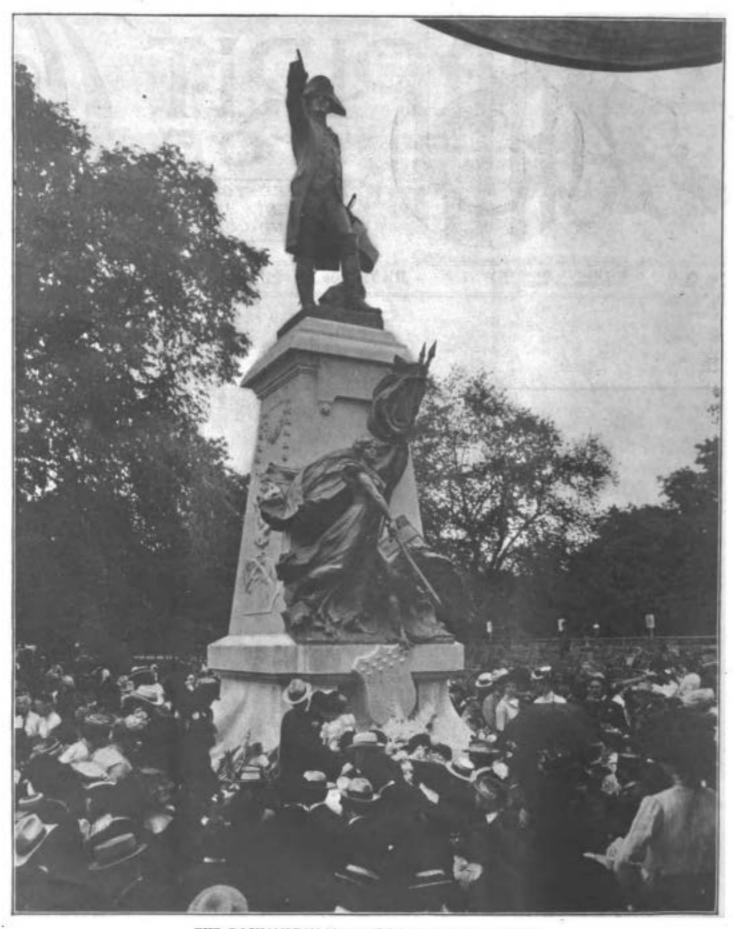
JULY, 1902.

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SCENE AT THE UNVEILING OF THE ROCHAMBEAU MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE ROCHAMBEAU MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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# THE SPIRIT

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GENEALOGICAL GUIDE TO THE EARLY SETTLERS OF AMERICA. Pages 296 to 276

THE Jumel Mansion that the Empire State Society strived so hard to save for a memento of the days of our forefathers is being held up for lack of interest by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the following appeal has been presented to them:

Won't you as Compatriots and Americans write to the Mayor and the Board showing them your interest in the

matter?

## TO THE

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Hon. Seth Low, Chairman.

N Petition of The Empire State Society, S. A. R., The Association for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, The New York Society of the order of the Founders and Patriots of America, His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Donald McLean, Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Col. Ethan Allen, Edward Payson Cone, George Henry Raymond, Louis H. Cornish, Josiah C. Pumpelly, George W. Olney, E. Hagaman Hall, James de la Montayne, Homer Lee, W. A. Marble, Hiram P. Steele, T. D. Hunt-ting, William W. Bliven, James Loder Raymond, Charles H. Wight and others, the City of New York determined upon the sight of the old Morris or Jumel Mansion and grounds on Washington Heights as a suitable place for the establishment of an historic park for the preservation of Washington's Headquarters, which are still occupying the site and for the housing of relics of the Revolution, and of the early history of our country.

The necessary resolutions and ordinances for its establishment were adopted by the various boards last year, and the same were forwarded to the Mayor for his approval.

The time specified under the law for consideration by the Mayor, namely, three days, before his approval could be given did not elapse during the incumbency of the late Mayor, and the matter was carried over into the administration of His Honor, Seth Low.

Under an opinion of the Corporation Counsel it was decided that the new Mayor probably did not have the power to approve ordinances of the previous administration, and upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel the matter was referred back by His Honor to the present Board of Aldermen.

The undersigned respectfully request that your Honorable Board will take steps to complete the proceedings for the establishment of this important adjunct to the institutions of our city, and avert a continuance of the delay caused by the technical impediment above referred to.

The motive which prompts your Petitioners to urge

this desirable improvement is suggested by the fact that the City of New York is the only city in the United States among the cities of importance that has no place of historic interest associated with the birth of independence.

This condition is exagerated by the preservation, in its original state, of the building in question and appointments as the same were used and occupied by the heroes of our

early struggle.

No other city can boast of so important and interesting a relic, and your Honorable Board, while the opportunity exists, and before the last of all the valuable relics of our country has been obliterated, will perform an important function by enabling the City to take possession of this site.

"Why get off at Buffalo When you can stop at Syracuse? What's the use? What's the use!"

This translation from Homer's eyelid, composed by Marc Antony, Mark Hanna or Mark Twain, has been runnning in my mind since returning from the dedication of a memorial tablet at Syracuse. I have attended much more elaborate functions, but never have I seen such cordiality by the whole people as was extended in Syracuse.

Mr. Averill, the chairman of the Entertainment, knows how to entertain, and as he is proprietor of the Yates, the best hotel in the city, he has had experience.

Mr. Charles W. Wood, the secretary of the Syracuse Chapter, has the credit of getting more members into the Society in a short time than any other member. For this he was rewarded by the Empire State Society by being elected Vice-President. A surprise that was sprung on him was the presentation of a chapter flag with the lettering, Syracuse, 1901, worked on the blue field in gold silk.

The banner of the Society, blue, white and buff, made of heavy silk and lettered in floss, was made by Annin & Co., of New York, and is a beautiful piece of work.

The Recruiting Committee, Richard C. Jackson, chairman, is making plans to increase the membership, and this banner is presented to the chapter showing the greatest percentage of increase during the year from Bunker Hill day to the following 17th of June. On the blue field there is space for five years' names of winning chapters; that as, each year the chapter showing the greater percentage of gain has its name placed on the banner and retains it in their custody until the following year, when if some other chapter shows a better percentage the banner is relinquished to that chapter. When a chapter has won the flag three times it becomes that chapter's property.



PROMINENT VISITORS TO THE SYRACUSE CHAPTER S. A. R. JUNE, 17, 1902.

Of the National officers there were present, President-General Edwin Warfield, 1st V. P. General Cornelius A. Pagsley, Sec.'y General Charles
Waldo Haskins, Treasurer General Nathan Warren, Ex President-General Walter Seth Logan.

The State officers and representatives of the various Chapters were also much in evidence.

Mr. Ernest C. Moses, chairman of the Tablet Committee, did strenuous work, and with the aid of delightful weather his efforts were crowned with success.

A graceful tribute was paid the Grand Army of the Republic by President Walter Seth Logan, who placed a wreath of oak leaves on the flagstaff where a soldiers' monument is to be erected in the City of Syracuse. A bright moonlight, our flag fluttering from a staff, an earnest, travelled-stained body of men surrounding it, while their chief with bared brow attached this token of respect to departed heroes. The colors were dipped and the whole proceeding was one to be remembered. The following day a similar tribute was tendered in the cemetery, when the chief and the colors of the society took part.

The party who took train from New York were President-General Edwin Warfield, Secretary-General Charles Waldo Haskins, President Empire State Society Walter Seth Logan, Vice-President Edward Payson Cone, Secretary Louis H. Cornish, Albert J. Squier, William H. Wayne, Grant Wayne. At West Point Col. Dudley boarded the train. On the way up President Walter Seth Logan suggested that the members be invited to take dinner as the guests of the Empire State Society, which they did as usual at his expense. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, 1st V.-President-General from New York; Nathan Warren, Treasurer-General from Boston; W. W. J. Warren, from New York, and numerous members from other state chapters, made quite a representation at the Syracuse celebration.



# PROGRAM OF ARRANGEMENTS SYRACUSE CHAPTER, S. A. R.

Tuesday, June 17th.

7 A.M.—Arrival of special New York sleeper with members of the State Society. The arriving guests will be met by Compatriot Francis E. Bacon, President Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, S. A. R. The headquarters of the National and State Societies will be at the Hotel Yates.

9:30—Tally-ho drive will start from the Yates. Drive will be taken through the residential streets and to the heights, where views of the city and its industries and institutions may be obtained. Every visiting

member of the Society is invited.

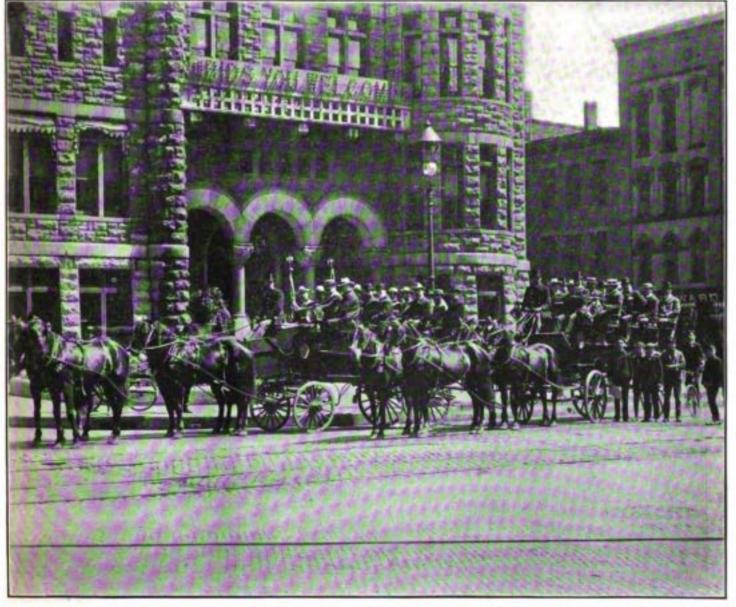
11.30—Assembly of guests and members of the Syracuse Chapter at the Yates, where a breakfast will be served. The midday meal will be followed by speeches. Pres.-General Edwin Warfield, of the National Society, Hon. Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, General J. C. Breckenridge, Inspector-General U. S. A., and others will speak. Compatriot Prof. William K. Wickes will act as Master of Toasts. 3:30—Military escort to National and State officers and guests from the Yates to the Government Building, where the unveiling exercises will occur. At this time there will be the singing by school children, led by Mrs. Alta Pease Crouse, Invocation by Compatriot Dr. Geo. B. Spaulding. Unveiling of the Tablet by Mrs. Lucy Mosely Donohue. Presentation by Professor Wm. K. Wickes. Greetings from the officers of the National and State Societies of the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution. Address, Hon. Michael E. Driscoll. Oration by Hon. Horace White.

5:30-Closing of exercises.

6 P. M.—Dinner to the National and State officers and members of the Society and guests at the famous Century Club, James street, the President of which

club is Compatriot Charles L. Stone.

8:30—Reception by Mrs. A. J. Woodworth, of the D. A. R., and Compatriot Newell B. Woodworth at their Colonial home, 715 James street, in honor of the National and State Officers of the Daughters and Sons, and to the sculptor, Isadore Konti, of New York, to which reception are invited all members of the Sons and Daughters Societies, their wives and husbands.



THE ROYAL MILITARY ORDER OF ST. LOUIS.

At the conclusion of the War of the American Revolution the officers of the Auxiliary Army of France who participated in that war were given preferment by their sovereign, Louis XVI, for the distinguished service rendered by them. The Comte de Rochambeau was made a Marshal of France; and officers who had rendered gallant service in subordinate grades were decorated with the ribbon of the Military Order of St. Louis. This order was founded in 1693 by Louis XIV, who was the first French king to institute an order purely military, dedicated to St. Louis, and to provide for those who should be admitted thereto revenues and pensions which should increase according to their personal military achievements or length of service. The prerequisite to admission was first established at ten years service on land or sea; but it was afterwards changed to twenty years, with the time of service in actual war count-ing double. This was esteemed to be eminently just and satisfactory, and the order became truly one of military merit. During the last days of the reign of Louis XVI, however, the order fell into sad disrepute, a lavish bestowal of its cross being made at that time without discrimination, in efforts to sustain the throne which was tottering to its

The accompanying illustration is a reduced copy of a warrant issued by Louis XVI, on December 5, 1781, authorizing the Sieur Comte de Custine, comandant of the regiment d'infanterie de Saintonge, then in this country under Comte de Rochambeau, to receive and admit, in the name of the king, an officer of that regiment to "the dignity of Chevalier of St. Louis." The records of the French Ministry of War show that the reson for this bestowal of the royal favor was the fact that Captain Desnoes "s'est distingué au siège de Yorktown," He was born at Caen (Calavados), April 9, 1741; enlisted in the regiment d'infanterie de Cambresis and embarked for the Isle of France March 5, 1760; made ensign April 1, 1761; lieutenant August 27, 1762; returned to France January 9, 1764; transferred to the regiment de Saintonge April 26, 1775; promoted Capitaine en second

April 8, 1779; embarked for America with the army of Rechambeau in 1780; promoted Capitaine Commandant March 5, 1781; chevalier de Saint Louis December 5 1781; resigned August 3, 1782; being then in camp in Baltimore, Maryland, where the regiment was on its return journey to France; married at Yorktown, Virginia, October 12, 1782, died at Baltimore, Maryland, January 6, 1806. The original warrant is in possession of a descendant who is a Son of the American Revolution.

Louis XVI, whose signature is on this warrant, was condemned by the national convention by a majority of but few votes, on January 20, 1793, and was guillotined on the next day. The Count de Custine also perished by the guillotine on August 29, 1793. Segus, whose signature is also shown, was Minister of War; during the reign of terror he was imprisoned and lost all his property. He was pensioned by Napoleon, and died in 1801.

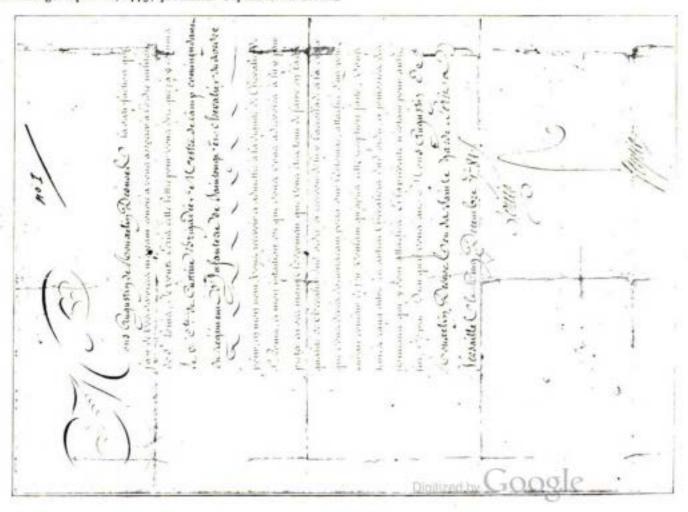
The "cross" of the Sons of the American Revolution was adopted from a design by Major Goldsmith B. West of

Alabama, who explained it thus :

"The cross of four arms and eight points, enameled in white, is drawn from the cross of the ancient chivalric order of St. Louis, France; but the monarchical lilies which were placed between the arms have been left out. In their place we surround them with the laurel wreath of Republican victory. There two are good reasons for selecting the cross of St. Louis as the groundwork of our decoration. It was the Grand Master of that order, Louis XVI, who had lent America that aid she so badly needed to win the fight for national independence; and nearly all the gallant French officers who personally fought with and for the colonies, were chevaliers of the order. It is intended as a recognition of them and their services, and as a compliment to their country and their descendants, that we propose in some part the adoption of the form of the historic cross of St. Louis."

The cross of the Sons of the American Revolution is made the same size as the chevalier's cross of the Legion of

Honor of France.



# EXCURSION TO STONY POINT JULY 16, 1902.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Custodian of the New York State Reservation at Stony Point, will run an excursion steamer to the dedication of the Reservation, Wednesday, July 16, 1092, the 123d anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by Brigadier General Anthony Wayne. ANDREW H. GREEN, President.

# H. K. BUSH-BROWN, Chairman. EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, Secretary.

Members of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, can obtain one ticket for himself and one lady free upon application to the secretary, Louis H. Cornish, 230

Broadway. Extra tickets one dollar each.

The official steamboat "Cygnus" will leave Pier 1, N. R., at 8.30 a. m.; foot of West 22d street at 9.00; foot of West 129th street at 930; and Yonkers at 10.15; arriving at Stony Point

About 1.30 there will be a review of troops and civic organizations, followed by the dedication. The programme for the latter has been arranged in the following order: Invocation by the Rev. Henry Elliott Mott, D. D.; addresses by Hon. Alonzo Wheeler, Walter Seth Logan, Esq., and Gov. Odell; flag raising, artillery salute and National Anthem; addresses by Hon. Arthur S. Tompkins, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. Thomas II. Lee and Hon. Clarence Lexow; and the dedicatory prayer and benediction.

The boat will leave Stony Point for New York about 5

o'elock.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will co-operate in the celebration.

Refreshments may be purchased on the boat by those who do

not desire to take their luncheons with them.

A special portrait medal, bearing the head of Anthony Wayne, and suspended from a bar and ribbon, is being struck by the society for the occasion, and will be sold for 50 cents each,

To promote a historical study, a 40-pp. booklet, containing a history of Stony Point, an account of the battle of July 10, 1779, a portrait of Wayne, and a map showing the lines of American approach, the positions of the British troops, and the location of the defensive works (which can readily be recognized on the ground), will be sold for 10 cents a copy (by mail 15 cents). 15 cents).

# SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The growth of interest among the members of the Empire State Society S. A. R., was given a fresh evidence by the for-mation of a local chapter in Binghamton, Friday evening, May 16. The preliminary organization was effected at the residence of Mr. E. Carlton Sisson, who was chosen president pro tempore. Mr. George L. Harding was chosen secretary. Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, of New York, who was present by invitation, and assisted in the proceedings, was the bearer of a cordial letter of greeting and encouragment to the new chapter from the president of the State society. Walter S. Logan, Esq., The list of fifteen signess to the positive for a chapter. The list of fifteen signers to the petition for a charter is headed by the Hon. Edward Franc Jones, formerly Licuten-ant-Governor of New York, and includes some of the most prominent and influential men in Binghamton,

TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, S. A. R.: Your Committee on Legislation has the honor to report that there has appeared no special demand for the labors of your committee during the past year, the only National or State legislation especially urgent since last you met being the question of legislative action regarding flag desecration, a field now being fully covered by your stated committees, State and National for the promotion of such

Reports from various States show that much is being attempted and much effected along this line, but your Committee on Legislation leaves it to your appointed Flag Committee to cover this

work in its report.

Your Legislative Committee has corresponded with and circularized every State and Territorial Society in our body, and has done what it could to stimulate action conducive to the welfare of our organization, and has found a hearty readiness on the part of all to co-operate; but farther than this your committee has nothing of especial interest to report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES II. GILBERT.

Chairman.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gentlemen: The Committee appointed to secure the erection

at the National Capital of a monument or memorial to the heroes of the American Revolution, has the honor to report

First, The President-General appointed Mr. B. H. Warner, of Washington, as Chairman of the Special Committee and also named two members of said Committee from nearly every State and Territory in the Union, with full power to proceed in any way they should deem proper, to secure the result in view.

In the performance of their duties, a conference was had with Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, United States Senate. He was heartily in sympathy with the desire of the Society, and promised to do all in his power to aid in the undertaking. Although several conferences have been held with him, no definite steps have been taken, but he is still contemplating introducing into the

Senate some resolution with this purpose in view.

Hon. George A. Pearre, of Maryland, one of the Vice-Presidents-General of the Society, introduced at the request of your Committee, into the House of Representatives, a bill providing for the erection of a monument with the proper inscriptions to commensorate the life patriotism and illustrious public services of the heroes of the American Revolution. The Resolution provided for the appointment of a "Committee on Selection of a Suitable Location and the Superintendence of the Monument, The sum named in said act was \$200,000. The bill was referred to the Committee on Library and ordered to be printed. Since then no action has been taken. The Committee on Library has been completed within a very few days. Application has been made to the Chairman for a hearing, and it is expected that during this session of the Sons of the American Revolution, such hearing can be had, although no definite result can be hoped for.

Your Committee suggests a continuance of the Committee and at this time merely reports progress, with a hope for better re-

sults in the future.

Very respectfully,

B. H. WARNER

New OBLEANS, February 10, 1902.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, ESQ., 140 NASSAU St., New York:

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of December 7, 1901, to

Dr. S. E. Chaille regarding the Louisiana Society of the S. A. R., I write to say that the Louisiana Society of the S. A. R. is of recent origin.

It was organized May 16, 1893, and was incorporated December 12, 1896. Its past presidents were Atwood Violett, Edgar Howard

Farrar and Marshall Joseph Smith.

The society when first created was not strong and several times in the course of its history came near expiring from inanition. In the past year, however, through a renewed interest it has become prosperous and is increasing in popularity and strength every month.

New members are coming in in increasing numbers. Louisiana Society to-day outnumbers that of any of the Gulf States and will soon rank with some of the Colonial States.

Very truly yours.

E. T. MERRICK, President.

At the annual meeting of the Springfield Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, the chapter proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as fol-

President-J. W. Vance.

Vice-president-W. H. Bradish.

Secretary—Charles F. Mills. Treasurer—Robert D. Loose,

Historian-Andrew M. Brooks.

Executive Committee-Charles P. Kane, A. M. Brooks, E. P. Bartlett.

Committee on Entertainment-J. W. Vance, Charles F. Mills and R. I. Loose.

Recruiting Committee-Charles F. Mills, Frank Hatch and

W. H. Bradish. The chapter decided to meet quarterly on the second Satur-

day evening of June, December and March of each year. It was decided to have the annual banquet in October on the

anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown.

The chapter adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Tuscarora Chapter, D. A. R., of Binghamton, N. Y., dedicated a beautiful tablet to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers and sailors who are buried in Broome county, on Friday, May 16th. Broome county's actual Revolutionary ristory is confined to the march of Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, which passed over her territory; but by the efforts of Tuscarora Chapter the graves of about 200 Revolutionary sol-



diers and sailors, including Gen. Joshua Mersereau, formerly of Staten Island, have been identified, and the tablet is to their Miss Anna Cornelia Gregg, regent of the chapter, шетоту. presided at the ceremonies in the County Court House, in the main corridor of which the memorial was erected. The viceregent, Miss Lillian A. Gould, was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. After prayer by the Rev. G. Parsons Nichols, and the singing of "America," under the leadership of Mr. C. Fred Hess, the tablet was unveiled by two little misses dressed in white-Cornelia Gregg and Esther Phelps. Mrs. Gregg then presented the tablet to Broome county in a very graceful address, and it was accepted in behalf of the county by John J. Irving, Esq., a member of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, of New York, delivered the memorial address, in which, after a few pleasantries, he spoke elo-quently of the patriotism that was infused into Broome county by the advent of the veterans of the War of Independence and of its expression in the later war for the Union. He also made an effective argument for the erection of historical memorials, claiming not only that they recorded history, but that they had a great educational value and that they were expressions of the genius of the people. The inscription on the tablet reads as tollows:

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"In Memory of the Soldiers and Sailors in the War for Independence, 1776, Buried in Broome County, New York. Erected by Tuscarora Chapter, Daughters of the American

Revolution, 1902.

The inscription is enclosed by a wreath of laurel, caught at the bottom with the insigna of the chapter, and the whole is surrounded by a circle of thirteen stars. The ceremonies were attended by a distinguished company of several hundred persons, including the G. A. R. Posts, and representatives of the principal local and neighboring patriotic organizations. After the dedication, the chapter gave an elaborate luncheon at the Bennett House, about 100 covers being laid. Tuscarora Chapter is one of the most thriving in the State, having about 125 members.

# DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Mrs. Malcolm Peters recently at the Hotel LaTourette gave a luncheon to the members of the New York State Chapter of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which she is the president. Mrs, Peters is a well-known club woman. She is an excellent executive and her tact and gracious manners make her a general favorite. She received the guests in the drawingroom, after which ceremony the final business meeting for this season was held, and then at 1 o'clock a handsome luncheon was served in the dining-room. The table was beautifully adorned with margueritas, the favorite flower of the hostess. Several little novelties were served of the kind and sort likely to tempt the palates of the descendants of the Founders and Patriots. An artistic loving cup, which had been presented to Mrs. Peters a short time ago, filled with a guileless punch, was passed to each guest in turn, and some clever speeches were made in response to the toasts, and everybody's health was drunk. Each fair dame expressed her delight over the re-elec-

tion of Mrs. Peters to a second term of office.

After the luncheon the ladies returned to the spacious piazza, which faces the lovely Kill von Kull. The visitors decided that no prettier spot could be found near New York than Bayonne, and that take it all in all June 10, 1902, would always be recalled as a red-letter day in the history of the chapter. Those present were Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler. Mrs. Bedle, wife of the late ex-Gov, Bedle, Mrs. Dean Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. Pierre Boucher, Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown. Mrs. Charles Tillinghast, Mrs. John E. Campbell, Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Mrs. LeRoy Sunderland Smith, Mrs. Bethnel Dodd, Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh, Miss Julia Day and Rev. Richard M. Sherman.

# SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

The anual spring reception of the society of Colonial Wars was held last night at the residence of Dr. Horatio Nelson Spencer, 2725 Washington avenue, who is governor of the society. The gathering was one of the most distinguished in the history The rooms of the Spencer mansion were of the organization. beautifully and uniquely decorated in honor of the occasion. The first drawing room, opening from the broad hall, was decorated with white and crimson, the colors of the society, trailers and festoons of bunting of those colors being arranged on the walls, while the tables and alcoves were supplied with a profusion of carnations of crimson and white. The hall was similarly deco-

rated, with the addition of a bower in which skilled musicians were concealed. A second drawing room was decreated with bunting in buff and blue, the colors of the society of Colonial Dames, members of which were present. The room set apart for the serving of light refreshments was profusely decorated with the national colors. From 8 till 10 o'clock there were exchanges of greetings throughout the rooms, which had been prepared for

the occasion. Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—R. I. Richardson, W. S. Hancock, R. A. Barret, H. N. Spencer, C. M. Cuthbert, S. D. Winter, F. N. Judson, Hobart Brinsmade, T. K. Skinker, J. H. Hewit, E. T.

Judson, Hobart Brinsmade, T. K. Skinker, J. H. Hewit, E. L. Langhorne, R. R. Hutchinson.
Misses—L. M. Kilborn, Eleanor Hewitt, Margaret Jackson, Janet Cocke, Olive Cuthbert, Bessie W. Cocke, Virginia Lee.
Messrs.—Henry Cadle, Bishop D. S. Tuttle, Geo. E. Jackson, William Short, W. S. Hancock, E. M. Sloen, Clark H. Sampson, Chilton Atkinson, Henry P. Wyman, Selden P. Spencer, E. F. Jackson, Oliver Campbell, M. M. Riggs, R. B. Haughton, W. H. Cocke. Cocke.

## SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN NEBRASKA.

The Society of Colonial Wars in Nebraska held its annual council and dinner at the Omaha club last evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Deputy governor of the national society and representative to the annual meeting to be held in Boston next month, James M. Woolworth; governor of the state society, Myron L. Learned; deputy governor, Basil M. Webster; lieutenant governor, Clement Chase; secretary, Edwin C. Webster; register, W. Farnam Smith; treasurer, Charles L. Hamilton; chancellor, Charles A. Goss; chaplain, Rev. George W. Crofts. E. C. Webster, Myron L. Learned and Clement Chase were also chosen as a membership committee.

The names of five prominent citizens of Omaha were proposed at the meeting and they will be received at the next council which will be held June 19, at the Omaha club. It was voted that printed year-books of the national and state societies should be deposited in the genealogical department of the Omaha public

# BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The biennial meeting of the General Society of the War of 1812 was held at Fancul Hall, Boston, Friday, June 20, 1902. Hon, John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, President-General presided. About twenty-five delegates were present, representing State societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey and Dela-

Officers were elected as follows: Hon. John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania, president-general; Captain Henry Hobart Bel-Pennsylvania, president-general; Captain Henry Hobart Bel-las, U. S. A., Pennsylvania; John Mason Dulany, Maryland; Charles William Galloupe, M. D., Massachusetts; Colonel George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A., Connecticut; George Mitchell Wright, Ohio; Hon. Charles Page Bryan, Illinois; Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D., District of Columbia; Hon. George Com-stock Baker, New York; Appleton Morgan, LL. D., New Jer-sey, and James G. Longfellow, Delaware, vice-presidents-gen-eral; Henry Randall Welds, LL. D. District of Columbia sereral; Henry Randall Webb, LL. D. District of Columbia, sec-retary-general; Henry Harmon Noble, New York, assistant secretary-general; Frederick Bacon Philbrook, Massachusetts, treasurer-general; William Porter Adams, Illinois, assistant treasurer-general; Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D., Maryland, registrar-general; George Horace Bargin, M. D., Pennsylvania. surgeon-general; Hon. Aloysius Leo Knott, Maryland, judge advocate-general; Right Reverend Leighton Coloman, S. T. D., L.L. D., Bishop of Delaware, chaplain-general: Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., Pennsylvania; James Davidson Iglehart, M. D., Maryland; James Brown Thornton, M. D., Massachusetts; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Connecticut: Daniel Hosmer Gard, Ohio; Charles Cromwell, Illinois; James Malsom Henry, Distriet of Columbia: Henry Ketchum Averill, New York; Oscar Halstead Condit, New Jersey, and Edward Porter Stacey, Dela-ware, members of the General Executive Committee. On motion of W. Henry Harmon Noble, of the New York

society, the general society adopted an official marker for the graves of soldiers of the War of 1812, to consist of a representation in orange of the insigna of the society, to be issued only on the order of the president or secretary of a State society. Mr. Noble, the assistant secretary-general, whose address is 96 Chestnut street, Albany, N. Y., has general charge of the issuing of these markers.

The General Society voted to make Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., the retiring secretary-general, an honorary life member and to present him with a foving cup in consideration of his distinguished services for the society

The next bicnnial meeting will be held in Philadelphia, June



# THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Mrs. Donald McLean, since her appointment as member of the New York State executive committee of the McKinley National Memorial Association, has been active in securing contributions. In order to give all women an opportunity to contribute, she amounces that she will be glad to communicate with individuals and with representatives of any organization of women.

Any sum, small or large, will be appreciated, and to each con-

tributor will be presented by the National Association the elaborate official souvenir certificate. Names and addresses of subscribers sent to Mrs. McLean will be entered upon the official list for the purpose of assuring the presentation of the souvenir.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, both city and State chapters, have contributed largely, and other societies are taking action in the matter.

## TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

South Haven, Mich. May 6, 1902.

L. KILBURN THORLA:—Information is desired concerning the ancestry of Mary Thorla (or Thurlon), of Rowley, Mass. She married about 1780. Eliphalet Kilburn, who served in the Revolution, and moved to Boscawen, N. H. Their children were Ennice married Samuel Fowler; George T married (1) Abigail Allen, (2) Mary Morse; Enoch married (1) Betsey Morse, (2) Elizabeth Cogswell; Hamash married Thomas Coffin; Mary married Co ried B. T. Kimball; Susan married (1) Geo. T. Pillsbury, (2)

— Sawyer; Betsey married Joseph Stone; Clarissa; Sally
married B. T. Kimball; Phelo married S. R. Little; Eliphalet
married Mehitable Foster; Moody A. married Lurana Bliss,

2. FOWLER-KILBURN:—Samuel Fowler married Eunice

Killearn about 1801. His father was Lennuel Fowler, who married Mary — about 1757. What was her name and ancestry? Lemnel Fowler was horn September 4, 1746.

3. Lemnel was son of Samuel Fowler, who married Abigail

about 1725, probably at Newbury, Mass. Who was Abigail and her ancestry?

4 Ancestry of Samuel Fowler, who married Abigail? ELVIKA ABAMS ATWOOD, D. A. R. Fifth generation from Kilburn-Thorla.

Wanted, the ancestry and places of birth of the following: 1. Lydia Jewett, third wife of Deacon Elhanan Winchester, of Brookline, Mass. He died at Harvard, Mass., September

HANNAH EDMUNDS, married September 19, 1751, Ezekiel Rice. He was born 1723 and died at Framingham, Mass.,

3. HARNAH WHITNEY, born September 27, 1697. 1723 Ezekiel Rice, who was born October 14, 1700. Елганкти Warener, born May 24, 1669. Married Feb-

ELIZABETH WATERIER, born May 24, 1669. Married February 12, 1601. Jonathan Rice, of Sudbury, Mass.
ELIZABETH MOORE, married February 1, 1643, Henry Rice,

of Sudbury, Mass.

Address W. W. Adams, clo Spirst of '76 239 Broadway, New York City.

# ANCESTRY OF MARION DICKINSON QUIGLEY.

John Bailey and son John came from England in 1635. John Bailey (or Bayley), Jr., had son Joseph. Joseph and Rehecca— Bailey's daughter Sarah was married to Israel Joslin in Salem, Mass, December, 18, 1718. They had eight children. Israel and Sarah Bailey Joslin removed to Killingly, Conn., where Israel died June, 1761. He was a man of great force and enterprise and of commanding influence in all Colonial affairs. Their son Benjamin, born July, 1728. Killingly, Conn., married Abigail Bar-

rett January 4, 1753.

Benjamin and Abigail Barrett Joslin had eleven children, among whom was Sarah, born Killingly, Coun., October 7, 1765. In 1774 the family removed to Lyringham, Mass. In 1787 part of family removed to Milton, Vermont. Sarah Joslin married to Nathaniel Blasdell in Milton, Vermont; had daughter Mercy.

Mercy Blasdel married first to Johnson, afterward to Daniel Parsons, Major Daniel Parsons and Mercy Blasdell Johnson Parsons had daughter Sarah, Sarah Parsons married to Col. Edward S. Dickinson; they had six children, among whom is Marion. Marion Dickinson married to Edgar B. Quigley.

Marion Dickinson Quigley and Edgar B. Quigley:

I. Sarah Parsons Dickinson, Col. Edward S. Dickinson.

Mercy Blasdell Parsons, Major Daniel Parsons.

Sarah Joslin Blasdell, Nathaniel Blasdell.

Benjamin Joslin, Abigail Barrett Joslin,

Israel Joslin, Sarah Bailey Joslin, Joseph Bailey, Rebecca —— Bailey. John Bailey, Jr., came from England, 1635. John Bailey, Sr., came from England, 1636.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

403 COMMONWEALTH AVE., Detroit, Mich.

MR. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:-I believe my year for the Senur of '76 has just expired, and although I am just as much interested and like it as well as ever, I really cannot afford to take it longer.

I will send the dollar for last year in a few days. I was sur-prised but much interested to find in your family tree given in the October number, that we have some ancestors in common. My maiden name was West; am a descendent of Amosa West and Amy Hatch. Amosa the second younger brother of your ancestor Samuel, who married Sarah Delano, so of course you are interested in the Tracys and Miners. I enclose a scrap of Tracy history which I found in a book called Items of Ancestry, by I. H. M. (these are the initials as I remember them; the book is in the Central Library of Syracuse, N. Y.). You see this seems to connect Stephen with the very ancient and prominent

family in England, but without giving the actual connection.

I have the genealogy of this Tracy family from about 800, but there is no Stephen mentioned in it, though it gives the line of the eldest sons only. It would be a great satisfaction to me if a the elder sour only. It would be a great satisfaction to me if a line of connection could be proven. I also have the Miner genealogy from Mercy Miner, who married Francis West, unbroken back to 1357 to Henry Miner, who was knighted by King Edward HI. The Miner Coat-of-Arms is given in colors—in

American Journal of Heraldry.

Would these be of interest to you, financial or otherwise? Mercy Miner was a granddaughter of Capt. James Avery, of Groton, Conn., whose portrait and a sketch of whom appeared in the Separt of 1901.

Will you kindly say to Mr. James Le Baron Willard through the Suser that the Amy Hatch born October 10, 1713, married in 1730 Amosa West, third son of Francis and Mercy Miner West. Her brother Joseph, born September 12, 1715, is probably Joseph Hatch, who married Rebecca Lothrop, May 16, 1734. "Rebecca probably daughter of Thomas Lothrop and Elizabeth Gorham"— Barnstable families, Vol. 11.

Mr. Williard did not know what had become of Amy and

Jeseph.

The Hatches are also an ancient family, dating back at least to Edward III., having a coat-of-arms, crest and motto, Fortis valore et armis,

Strong through valor and weapons,

Hoping this will be of as much interest to some one else as it Very truly, A. E. W. Thatcher (Mrs. John S.), has to me, I am,

403 Commonwealth Ave., (not 287 Lincoln), Detroit, Mich.

May 13, 1904. Can you tell me if the Avery coat-of-arms given in the sheet in Spirit is the coat of Capt. James Avery, of Groton, Conn.?

The Tracys of England claim descent from a family at the Castle and Barony of that name near Vin in Normandy.

Wm. De Tracy came to England in 1006, with William the Conqueror, and his name is among those present at the Battle of

A famous branch of the family was established at Barnstable in Devonshire, the male line of which became extinct early, then the name and honors were assumed and maintained by a son of Grace, daughter of Henry de Tracy, lord of Barnstable, who had married John Sudley, Lord of Sudley and Toddington, a great grand son of Eghert, the first Anglo-Saxon king of all England.

This son, William de Traci, was one of four nobles concerned a slaying Thomas A. Becket, the arrogant, but austere prelate

of Henry II.

Thos. Fuller in his "Worthies of England" describes Traci as a "man of high birth and stomach, a favorite of the King and his daily attendant."

In his daring and bravery originated the couplet

"All the Tracys have the wind in their faces." 

daughter, came in the Anne. Capt. Wm. Pierce to Plymouth.
At first he settled on the south side at Plymouth and shared

in the cattle division of 1627.

His name is on the list of "Freemen of the Incorporation of

Plymouth in New England, Am. 1633.

Soon he removed to Duxbury, when in 1634 he was appointed one of five "for Duxbury side" to lay out highways; was constable in 1630, and served as one of five "appointed from Duxburrons side" to select a site for a meeting house. He served as a grand juror in 1637, '40, '42, and as an arbitrator by order of the Gor and assistants.

Before 1654 he had returned to England, for a power of attorney



is in print authorizing John Winslow to dispose of Tracy's property in New England.

In it he calls himself of Great Yarmouth, a seaport borough and market town in County Norfolk, and mentions that he has five children in New England.

We find no further record of him and consider that he never

returned to New England.

Children-Sarah, born in Holland, married Geo. Partridge: Rebecca, born at Plymouth; John, born at Plymouth; Ruth, born

I would like to know all I can find out about the ancestry of Amy Allen, born December 22, 1665, daughter of James Allen,

of Sandwich, perhaps son of George 1st.

Amy Allen married Jos. Hatch (2), pr. Falmouth rec., December 7, 1683. She is also said to be of Chilmark.

Perhaps Mr. Willard can tell.

BRANDON, VT., March 12.

L. H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:-Enclosed find subscription for one year. Yours truly,

Wanted-The ancestry of Rebekah Keeler, born at Ridgefield, Conn., August 25, 1776; married to Samuel Harrison at Pitts-field, Mass., March 9, 1780, by the Rev. Thomas Allen; removed to Vermont about 1785; had brothers, Capt. Seth Wolcott and Thomas.

Wanted-Ancestry of Elijah Seger; was in Revolutionary War; enlisted from Connecticut; was in Col. Wyllis regiment, Connecticut line; afterwards drew a pension; was born 1754, died 1851. Married Esther Beach, cannot learn if before or after going to Vermont.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Publisher Spirit of '76, New York N. Y. Dear Sir:—Enclosed find copy of my ancestry. Would you kindly tell me which of the patriotic and hereditary societies I am entitled to a membership in? Not having access to a good reference library, do not know if any of my ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers. But it would seem as if they must have been. At any rate they were patriots.

Could you tell me where I could get the desired information?

Very respectfully,

(Mrs. F. B.)

MARION DICKINSON QUILEVY, Prophetstown, III.

Prophetstown, April 15, 1902.

From your favor of April 15, should think you might be able to join the society of Colonial Dames. Mrs. Wm. Reed. Balti-more, Md., 103 W. Monument street,, will send you upon application containing amount of postage for same, the by-laws and such information as is requisite to become a member. Enclosed we send you page for SPIRIT OF '76 containing list of patriotic societies and their secretaries, etc., etc.

#### ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, 1902.

Friend Cornish:-Please excuse pencil without ceremony. I've been out on the porch taking a sun bath; came in for grub, and now on the bed resting; have been here eight weeks. My friends insisted it was what I required-for the first days it was a reston my back without once touching the floor, and "once a man twice a child" verified couldn't stand alone, and all this treatment prescribed by an S. A. R. that I did not know was here, -fell among friends.

If I behave he will discharge me in two weeks. Of course

I'm improving, whether thoroughly may be doubtful Yours of 22d at hand; no acknowledgment of the small money order; presume received all the same. How I would like to have been with you at West Congress—was in Spirit. Bunker sent me Washigton Star, but so pondrous have been unable to find (read) all I wanted. Who were delegates, and who elected

President-General? Presume all will be in May number Spirit or '76. Your present of De Luxe Register will be received and read with great pleasure; places me under obligations that I hope to live to reciprocate and repay. Accept my sincere thanks. Command and I'll respond, if possible. I have been so busy and perplexed in trying to succeed with my "Golden State (alandoned) and failure of my legs in tramping that I have apparently neglected you. Quite a number have joined the S. A. R's the past year; very few probably are subscribers to the Spirit or '76." I sometimes ask myself what so and so join for; they don't exhibit or practice much patriotism, unless attendance at a banquet is the

I send you herewith copy that I sent my old crawk friend,

Reuben L. Reed, South Acton, Mass., a few days ago.
You will see if I am sufficiently recruited to do anything, though
my daughter says, "No more work," "no more business," but rest

and be content and we will make the balance of life as comfortand be content and we will make the balance of life as comfortable and pleasant as possible. Now tell me candidly is it worth publishing or any part of it. I would like to live longer to see a greater interest in patriotism. I may have been apparently remiss in my influence. I am the last of father's thirteen children; outlived them all; fifty-two or fifty-three grand children, say in all, fifty eligibles, but only, I think, two are members of S. and D. A. R.

They like most others, need prodding, reminding, arging to do their duty, and intend to do mine towards them and others. Would it benefit the cause for you to publish father's (copies) commissions, signed by John Hancock and John Jay, 1776-1779, and father's war record as sent me some twelve years ago. And now how can I best serve the cause? You are the only one I've sent a copy of Reed's letter, thought I would send Walter S. Logan a copy, asking for his opinion.

Excuse pencil, omissions and commissions. I'm tired. Await-

ing your answer at your earliest.

Yours sincerely, JOHN R. ROBINSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17, 1902.

RECEEN L. REED, ESQ. :

Dear Sir and Compatriot:-The seasons roll round and bring to our notice dates and reminiscences of the past. of this friendly that reminds me of the approach of your special annual local patriotic observance. Bunker Hill day. Your personal attentions and reception of your organization three years ago presents another opportunity to express my interest and sym-pathy in these demonstrations. If occasion presents, you will kindly express my obligations and anticipated pleasure to be with you in sympathy and spirit upon that eventful day. Howsoever, the penalties of old age may affect the physical, I assure you my patriotism is unabated.

I am assured that our San Francisco Bunker Hill Society is preparing for the usual interesting observances of the day here. It would afford me great pleasure to unite with them, but apprehended physical disability will prevent. As I have previously in-formed you, I am in St. Luke's Hospital—no particular ailment but wearing out; the remedy, rest. My friends insist that I am improving satisfactorily. The first or edict has gone out—no more business and work, but quietness and rest. But is sufficiently recruited and able to get around, it would be a pleasant employment and duty to visit all chapters of the Sons and Daughters of Revolutionary Sires as a missionary to urge upon all greater interest and efforts to increase our membership and influence.

It is estimated there are a million of our people—inhabitants—eligible to membership. The Society of Sons of the American Revolution number in round numbers 10,000. The Daughters excel us by 30,000. I have not at this writing the membership of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, but the aggregate of both patriotic societies is small and meagre in comparison to what it ought to be.

Every eligible Son and Daughter upon their majority should consider it a privilege, honor and duty to become members of these organizations. They should lose no time in making their calling and election sure. It will give patriotism renewed in-terest, and the genealogical and biographical history of our ancestors new life, and greater care will be exercised in preserving and perpetuating the records and relies of our families. 'Tis not an uncommon remark at the present day "that not one in a hundred can tell who his grandfather was.

Our societies require permanent headquarters, with accommodations for frequent and regular meetings for the discussion of Revolutionary and patriotic history, and social gatherings. Our California Parent Society numbers about 400 members; it ought to number 4,000. We are patiently waiting for some one of our multi-millionaires to erect the most magnificent structure in the world as a fitting and appropriate memorial, commemorative of the heroic sacrifices and deeds not only of their personal ancestors, but of all who in any manner aided and were instrumental in securing the freedom and independence of a struggling people, now the most progressive and intelligent nation on earth

Oh, for a Revolutionary Carnegie to erect a patriotic temple in our National Capital! A Mecca for the patriots of our country, excelling in beauty and magnificence all other structures as we excel in prosperity, intelligence and government. A Colum-barium—the niches containing the ashes of our Revolutionary heroes and rescuing their remains and grave markers from vandalism. A Carnegie who would take pleasure and pride in building monumental patriotic headquarters in the capital of each State in the Union for patriotic gatherings, instruction and improvement.

The Sons and Daughters of Revolutionary Sires are proud of their lineage. I may be pardoned for what may appear exultant self-demonstrations-being the last of a family of thirteen-a



living son of a Revolutionary officer. In closing this desultory message to the patriots of the day, I take the liberty of quoting the language of our last President-General of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution delivered before the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, February

22d last, as most expressive and appropriate:

The chosen leader of the American nation who was the victim of the foul assassin a few months ago was a member of the Ohio branch of our society. Our present President of the United States is a member of the New York Society. The distinguished Senator from this State whose clear judgment, unflinching patriotism and unimpeachable integrity have guided the legislative counsels of the nation so well on the Cuban question, and who we all feel sure will continue to guide them to an honorable issue, is a member of the Connecticut Society. Throughout the land you will find that the men the people trust most and love best are the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. It is for us not only to be proud of our heritage, but worthy of our opportunity. It is for us to hand down the institutions of our fathers to our children, not simply unimpaired, but improved, perfected and brought to their full fruition."

JOHN R. ROBINSON.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER, S. A. R.

#### **ELIJAH WATT SELLS HAS PRESENTED COPIES OF** THE BOOK TO ALL THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF IOWA. WHO NEXT?

My two copies of the Register arrived yesterday and I wish to congratulate you and Mr. Clark upon the excellent work. It is a very desirable volume and a monumental work. The society owes a great debt of gratitude to you and I am sure that your efforts will meet with hearty praise and appreciation from all discerning compatriots. I hope that we may have future volumes and that the name of each State may appear at the head of the page under which its members' records are given. Barring this, I know of no important change to suggest, for the work is a grand one and must be of incalculable benefit to

the society. I want to express my appreciation simply as a member, and to congratulate you and the society on the ap-pearance and the success of this great work.

Very cordially yours, EDWIN S. CRANDON,

Of the Board of Managers, Massachusetts Society, S. A. R.

By the way, congratulations on the Register. It is beautiful in every way and reflects much credit on the compiler and publisher. To your untiring efforts much is due, and personally I thank you for your self denial and hard work that alone has made possible such a publication.

Very sincerely yours, CHAS. W. WOOD.

The Register is very satisfactory and will be of immense benefit to the society. We have donated eight to the different public libraries for general circulation among the members thereof.

Yours very truly, EDWIN BONNELL, Secretary California Society S. A. R.

Allow me to congratulate on the appearance of the National Register. It is fine, and well worth \$5.00 per copy ANNIN & CO.

The midsummer number of The Patriotic Review contains matter of interest to the general reader, including a prize story written expressly for this issue on Independence Day. are portraits of the new president and vice-president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, a famous Colorado woman, and two eminent club and D. A. R. officers of California. The full-page portrait is of Gen. Harrison Grap a veteran of three wars and proprietor of the Los Angeles Times. Space is given to the International League of Press Clubs Convention, scenes en route to and from the biennial at Los Angeles, the Daughters of the Confederacy, and many organizations. M. H. Brazier & Co., Trinity Court, Boston, Mass. Send 20 cents for copy.



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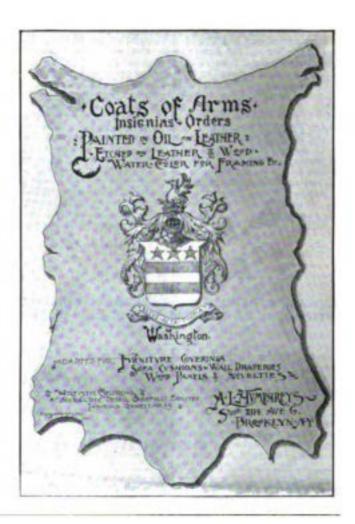
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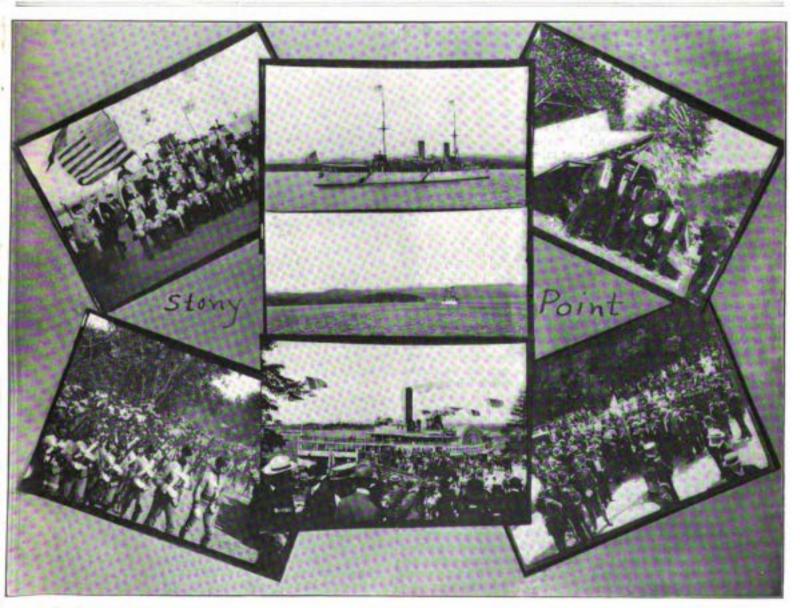


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The Minute Men and Continental Guard with Empire State S. A. R. Colors.

West Point Cadets Storming Stony Print.

The Olympia. Stony Point from the River.

The Cyngus with Empire State Society Flag to the Front.

Headquarters Tent, Empire State Society, S. A. R. and Scenic Society.

President Walter Seth Logan, Escenting Governor Odell Aboard the Cyngus.

SCENES AT THE DEDICATION OF STONY POINT, N. Y.-JULY 16th 1902.

# THE BATTLE OF STONY POINT, AS TOLD BY WILLIAM CHAFFEE, A PRIVATE.

Mr. M. A. Sheridan, of Mont Moor, has furnished the Nyack Star with the following:

"This account of the storming of Stony Point, which was taken from the lips of William Chaffee, a Revolutionary pensioner, a few months before his death, may not be uninteresting:

"Some time in the month of July, 1779, our regiment had orders to prepare themselves for marching at day-break next morning on a secret expedition. We prepared ourselves—as many as could obtain it—with a little extra supply of rum in our canteens, to sustain us in a hot day's march, and keep our courage in case of need. As soon as daylight appeared we mustered, three regiments of us, under the command of General Wayne, and took up our line of march northward, among the hills, over a very rough road, on one of the hottest days in the hot month of July. It very soon began to be whispered that we were going to attack the fort at Stony Point. I don't imagine that the secret leaked out, but that this was only conjectured from the direction of our march.

"After a march of nearly thirty miles over the worst road on earth, if it deserved the name of road, we halted about dusk in the evening three or four miles in the rear of the fort, nearly exhausted by fatigue and the excessive heat of the weather. Notwithstanding most of us had drained our canteens of their extra supply—which we now regretted, as the object of our expedition was no longer a secret—we felt sadly in want of a little of the creature to fill our stomachs for the fight. After resting about an hour, we were addressed by our officers, and told that we were going to make an immediate attack on the fort, and that we must take it at all hazards.

"We marched to the attack, according to my recollection, in three columns. I know the historical accounts say two, but I shall speak according to my own recollection. One column was to make the attack with unloaded muskets, and rely on the bayonet alone. The column to which I belonged was to attack the fort on the south side, where it was defended by two lines of a sort of picketing of logs, planks, stumps and brush, which it was necessary to cut away and remove to make room for the column to advance without delay. When within a quarter of a mile of the fort we halted, and twenty stout men were picked out and sent forward under the command of a lieutenant, to perform this dangerous service. It was my fortune to be one of them. Colonel Meigs addressed a few words to us almost in a whisper, and pointed out the duty we were to perform; but some of us remonstrated with him against being singled out and led on to certain death. In reply we were told that the duty must be performed, and ordered to march on in silence. We then slung our unloaded muskets to our backs, and were each furnished with an axe; and in the meantime a few canteens of rum were found among us, which were emptied at a breath, and we marched briskly forward. We had proceeded but a few rods in advance of the column when the fire from the fort opened upon us; very soon the whole fort appeared like a sheet of fire, and the air alive with the whizzing of grape and canister, and the whistle of musket balls. Our way to the pickets led us through a litle cove that set up from the river, where we had to wade about waist deep. It was here, when their shot fairly rained down upon us, that I suffered more from fear. I dreaded a double death; to be shot down, and then drowned, was one dish more than we had bespoken, and it was well understood that the duty we had in hand would not admit of stopping to pick up our wounded. One poor fellow fell in here, and, if I recollect aright, we reached the pickets without other loss. Here we were sheltered during our work, and felt a moment's respite from the fear of their balls, which were sent over our heads toward the advancing columns. It was the work of a very few minutes to cut away a space large enough for a platoon to march through. I cannot now recollect how long we were detained, and, indeed, it is scarcely possible that I could then have estimated the time very accurately; we were all stout men, and used to chopping, and I think we must have made quick work of it.

"When we had made a clean passage we unslung our muskets and pushed on for the second line. Immediately on passing through we encountered a few Hessians, a sort of out guard, I suppose. The first notice we had of them I felt a bayonet at my breast. With a quick motion of my hand I threw the point of the weapon over my left shoulder, raising my frock (which answered for shirt, coat and waistcoat) along with it, and tearing open the skin, and perhaps a little of the flesh in its course. This effort brought me upon my back, with the Hessian on top of me. It was now a trial of strength between us. As neither could use any arms but such as nature had furnished us, I found I would be too much for him, when Sergeant Brown stepped up and finished the contest by putting his bayonet through the Hessian, which I was not sorry for, although I could have mastered him with fair play; yet I found him rather a troublesome fellow, and was glad to get rid of him. We now proceeded to cut away the second line of abattis, which was more slight than the first, and quickly dispatched. At this time not more than three or four of our number had fallen, and the duty on which we had been sent having been faithfully discharged, our orders were to have fallen back upon the flank and rear of the advancing column. But our lieutenant resolved upon a more daring enterprise. We advanced by his order, and leaped upon the breastworks of the enemy, in the face of the garrison, with their bayonets pointed at our breasts. Here we stood shoulder to shoulder, pushing at the enemy with all our might, God knows how long. It seemed to me an age; it was probably but a very few minutes, perhaps less than one minute, until we felt our friends in our rear. Our number was now reduced to four men, the lieutenant, and three others of us standing to him on the right. The lieutenant then ordered us to leap into the fort, over the heads of the garrison. We brought our muskets down in a horizontal position, and threw ourselves into the fort. In this movement the lieutenant fell, calling to us, 'Rush on, boys! I am a dead man!' We then proceeded, unmolested, toward the flag staff in the center of the fort, and there awaited the issue with some anxiety, you may be sure. Within a few minutes, however, we saw Major Fleury advancing at the head of his column. The Major himself rushed forward and pulled down the British flag. For this he received a commission of a thousand dollars, which had been promised to the first man who should enter the fort. A reward of five hundred dollars had been promised to the second, and one hundred to the third man who should enter the fort. Of the two men of the forlorn hope who survived with me, I recollect the name of but one. This was Sergeant Brown. The five hundred dollars was given to Sergeant Brown. I received the one hundred in Continental bills, and expended forty or fifty, I don't recollect which, in the purchase of a gallon of rum to treat the company to which I belonged.

"Our expedition had been conducted with so much secrecy that we expected to surprise the garrison. They were ready for us, and we were not a little astonished at their opening so brisk a fire upon us at our first approach. This was accounted for after the surrender of the garrison. A scoundrel who deserted from us during the evening had carried intelligence to the enemy. This fellow was not to be found in the fort. For fear of the worst, they had put him on board of a sloop of war."

# THE SPIRIT OF '76

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THE photographs of the Stony Point celebration that appear on the front page of this issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, were taken by compatriot H. H. Tiemann, 17 West 42d Street, New York City. Compatriot Tiemann has presented to the Empire State Society, an album containing some 28 views taken by himself upon this excursion, copies of which may be procured of him.

He also has a large number of photographs of the Fort

Washington celebration, held last November.

THE annual patriotic pilgrimage to Saratoga Springs, celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Bemis Heights, will be inaugurated this year by the Business Men's Association of Saratoga. They have planned for an attractive three days' stay in their beautiful village, and the following programme has been arranged:

Friday, Sept. 19th (the anniversary day), will be spent

in sight-seeing around Saratoga in the morning.

In the afternoon the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Mrs. Mingay, regent), will hold a reception at the United States Hotel from 4 until 6 o'clock. A banquet will be given at the same hotel at 7 o'clock. Prominent speakers will be present, and Walter Seth Logan will act as toast-master. The banquet will be opened to all those who attend the pilgrimage.

Saturday. A visit will be made to the Battle-field or an excursion through Lake George, or to any other point of interest that the visitors may care to go to. The Battlefield has been marked by the Saratoga Monument Associa-

tion, and is well worth a visit.

Sunday. It is proposed to have a patriotic service in

one of the principal churches.

The pilgrimage, while being endorsed and inaugurated by the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is intended for anyone who desires to visit and participate in the trip.

A chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution has been formed of Saratoga Springs with the purpose of bringing before the world the beauties of the battle-field of Saratoga.

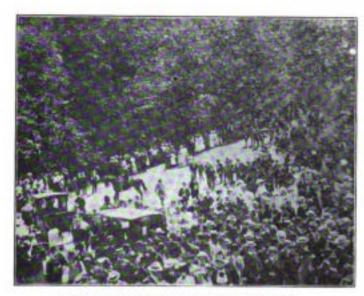
At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society, held Friday, August 22d, it was voted to send invitations to the entire membership of the Society to attend the meeting at Saratoga Springs on the 19th of September. Invitations have also been sent to the officers of the National Society, and to the officers and members of the various State Societies near by.

The Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters have sent out invitations to the Regents to invite all of their membership committee, and it is hoped that any person interested in this patriotic movement, will be interested enough to come.

C TONY POINT juts into the Hudson River from its western shore about 32 miles north of New York City, and about 12 miles south of West Point. An area of about nine acres on the extreme point of the promontory belongs to the United States Government, and is used for the lighthouse service. The New York State Reservation comprises 33.7 acres, lying between the United States Reservation on the east and the West Shore Railroad cut on the west. At its highest point it has an elevation of 140 feet above the river. In 1895, Mr. II. K. Bush-Brown, of Newburgh, N. Y., suggested to the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that an effort be made to have the battlefield secured for a State park. That society appointed Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A. (now deceased), Col. Frederick D. Grant (now Brigadier General, U. S. A.), and Edward Hagaman Hall, a committee to report upon the suggestion. This committee, with Mr. Bush-Brown, Ira B. Stewart, Stephen M. Wright, and Licut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., made an examination of the ground, and reported favorably. The proposition was then referred to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, by which the undertaking was carried to a successful issue. In 1897 the Legislature passed the bill introduced by Hon, Clarence Lexow, appropriating \$25,-000 for the purchase of Stony Point peninsula, and committing the reservation to the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The property was bought for \$21,500, and the balance of \$3,500 was subsequently appropriated for improvements. In addition to this, the society has expended about \$500 from its own resources on improvements. The committee under whom the improvements were made consisted of H. K. Bush-Brown, of Newburgh; Samuel Parsons, Jr., of New York; Edward Hagaman Hall, of New York; Gordon Peck, of Haverstraw, and the Hon. Ira M. Hedges, of Haverstraw. Mr. Hedges died in April, 1902, and was succeeded by Hon. Alonzo Wheeler, of Haverstraw. Mr. Parsons resigned in May, 1902, and was succeeded by Charles Frederick Wingate, of New York,

The special Saratoga Pilgrimage issue (September) of "THE SPIRIT OF '76" will be widely distributed. It will contain the program in full, and other interesting matter concerning Saratoga.





SOME FEATURES OF THE OCCASION.

#### ADDRESS BY WALTER SETH LOGAN.

Governor Odell and Ladies and Gentlemen: It is now my duty and proud privilege on behalf of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to turn over to the distinguished Executive of the State of New York, in trust for the people of the State, the grounds at Stony Point, which the State entrusted to us temporarily to secure their care, improvement and preservation.

We are on sacred ground. No acre of our continent is richer in proud historic and patriotic associations than the acre on which we are now standing. The Hudson was the battle ground of the Revolution. From Bemis Heights to Corlears Hook, every foot of it was fought over. In sight of its majestic waters Anthony Wayne and his noble band of twelve hundred patriots climbed these stony heights, and won immortality for themselves, and liberty for their country. On its banks the heroic band at Fort Washington, though outnumbered four to one, withstood repeated assaults, and made hundreds of Hessians bite the dust before they were finally reduced to the last extremity, and surrendered with honor. On the heights which overlook it, near Saratoga, Burgoyne surrendered after a series of battles, which Crécy, counting them as one, has numbered among the fifteen decisive battles of the world. At its mouth the last soldiers of the British Army took passage back to England after a vain struggle for eight years to reduce America to submission, and within sight of its waters George Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States—the final consummation of the great struggle which he carried to such a successful issue.

The Hudson is still the noblest river of the nation whose birth struggles were on its banks. The painter, with colors, and the painter with words, have both found it their favorite spot. Sleepy Hollow, just over the hill from it, was the home of the man who was at once the historian of Washington and the creator of Dietrich Knickerbocker. It has been made immortal by the pen of Fenimore Cooper. The United States Military Academy, which has just celebrated its centennial anniversary, and which has officered for a hundred years the best army in the world, is just above us. The Palisades, which our Society has done so much to preserve, guard

its portage to the sea. The tomb of the great captain of the Civil War is on the Riverside. The greatest city of the continent—soon coming to be the greatest city of the world—is at its mouth. It was on the Hudson that Robert Fulton floated his first steamboat, the pioneer of that commerce which, with an Isthmian Canal, is to make New York City a port of the Pacific as well as of the Atlantic. The Kaaterskills rear their majestic heads above the river, and the beautiful and life-giving Adirondacks adorn and purify its head-waters.

Last, but not least, Governor Odell, I am proud to add that the man whom New York now delights to honor as its Chief Executive, lives upon its banks, and I know loves it well.

It is the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society that is turning over to you, sir, to-day, the grounds that the State has purchased, and which we have tried to reclaim and preserve. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is an institution created by the law-making power of the State of New York, and entrusted by the people of that State with the performance of certain important duties. At the head of the Society, from its birth to date-and we hope he will be saved to be there for many years to come—is a man whom New York City and New York State ever delight to honor, Andrew H. Green. Foremost in every good work, the father of the city of Greater New York, for more than half a century he has been one of the pioneers in thought, and leaders in action, in the State of New York. Devoted to all his duties, he is, I think, a little more devoted than to anything else to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which he is the honored president. Well may he be. There is no higher duty which patriotic citizens of the State can perform than the preservation of certain spots in it which are incomparable for their natural beauties, and made ever memorable by the historic and patriotic associations connected with them. When the record of the great and good man I have named is written, as written it will be by the loving pen of history, first and foremost, I think, among his good deeds to be recorded, will be-not the overthrow of Tweed, not even the creation of the city of Greater New York, but-the preservation of Niagara, the Palisades, and Stony Point.



A RAID ON THE COMMISSARY.





U. S. S. OLYMPIA SALUTING IN THE OFFING.

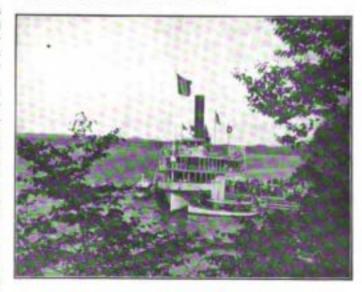
It is to the great State of New York that we turn over our work. There is no nobler commonwealth, no commonwealth that is the home of nobler and better men and women than the State of New York. First and foremost it is, of all the States of the land, in primitive sublimity and natural beauty, as well as in the use that has been made of its superior attractions and advantages. First and foremost it is in trade and commerce, in industry and in wealth, in education and in cultivation, in learning and in letters, in science and in art; first and foremost in everything that is good and noble, in everything that makes life worth living.

New York could have had no Governor to whom we would more gladly present the result of our work than Governor Benjamin B. Odell. New York has a record in its Governors to be proud of. Among them have been the two Clintons, Jay, Van Buren, Seward, Dix, Tilden, Cleveland and Roosevelt, but it has never had a Governor of whom it is more proud than it is of the man who now occupies that exalted position. A good many of us differ from him in politics. Some of us voted against him two years ago, and are likely to do so again, if, for no other reason, to signify our conviction that New York is rich in its great men. When it is a question of how many terms he shall hold the office he is never likely to get an entirely unanimous vote; but when the question is whether he has the respect and confidence, and the good wishes of every man and woman in the State, there is not, and never will be, a dissenting vote. There is no other candidate.

It is to the State of New York that the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society now turns over its work; and in form Stony Point will hereafter continue to be the property of the State of New York, but in fact it is the property of the people of the United States, and the State of New York will hold it only in loving trust for the people of the nation of which they are proud to form a part. What was fought for here at Stony Point was not the independence of the State of New York, but the independence of the United States of America. The men who marched up here that memorable July night came from all parts of what was then the United States of America. They were led by a man who had come from Pennsylvania, but who, after that night, belonged to no State, but to the nation which he did so much to create. Following him were men from

the green slopes of Vermont, from the rocky coasts of Massachusetts, and the fertile valleys of Connecticut; from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Maryland and Virginia; from wherever men had come to defend the flag that had so lately been unfurled; and we are proud to have with us to-day as the principal speaker of the occasion a man who represents the great State which gave to the world Anthony Wayne.

When those men rushed the parapets that dark July night they were doing their duty, and ready to die, if need be, in the doing of it; but they little thought what was in store for the nation they were fighting to create. At the close of the war, when our independence was acknowledged, the United States had three million people, and extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from Maine to Georgia. Three-fourths of a hundred years later, when I studied geography in school, I was taught to boast that it extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. To-day it extends from Porto Rico to the Orient, and from Yukon to Samoa. It used to be England's proud boast that on her dominions alone of all the nations of the world the sun never set. To-day, if that is an honor, it is shared by these United States of ours, for the sun rises in Porto Rico before it sets in Manila. The struggling nation whose half barefooted soldiers won its liberty is to-day the foremost nation of the world. When Anthony Wayne climbed these stony heights you could cover with your thumb and finger on the map of the world the places on both sides of the ocean where the English language was spoken. To-day it is spoken in every nation, in every clime, in every part of the world's surface. It was spoken then by less than twenty million people all over the world. It is now spoken by more than one hundred and twenty millions. It stood then fifth on the list of European languages in regard to the number of people who spoke it. It now stands first, and fifty millions ahead of the second. When Anthony Wayne climbed these beights that summer night, the institutions and the principles of our race prevailed only where the English language was spoken, and on a small part of the earth's surface. To-day the laws of four hundred million people who do not speak our language are made in it, and one hundred and fifty million more who do not speak the language, and whose laws are not made in it, have copied our institutions and imitated our constitutions, till the principles of the Declaration of Independence rule two-thirds of the world.



THE OFFICIAL STEAMER CYGNUS.

All honor to the men whose sacrifices a hundred and twenty-five years ago made possible the comfort, security, prosperity and happiness that we enjoy to-day. All honor to the men who risked their lives to establish the nation which now holds the foremost place in the civilization of the world. The State of New York and the United States of America do well to preserve spots like this. In future years more men and women will come on a pilgrimage to this spot than go to the tomb of Mahomet, or visit the Eternal City. As the years go by we shall learn to honor more and more the name of Anthony Wayne, the right bower of Washington, the Dewey of the Revolution.

And now, sir, to you, as the honorable and honored Governor of the State of New York, we turn over the work which we have done, confident that you will find that we have expended the State's money wisely, and done the work we had to do well; and confident, too, that when, long years from now, you lay down the cares of your office, or sooner step to a higher place-if higher place there be-in the nation's gift, you will turn over to your successor nothing of which you will be prouder than of the fact that it was under your administration that Stony Point was saved for the people of the State of New York and of the United States of America.

#### TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati was held at Hartford, Conn., June 17, and

New London, Conn., June 18, 1902.

The society met in the Senate chamber of the Connecticut Capitol, on the first day, with the vice-president-general, Winslow Warren, of the Massachusetts State Society, in the chair, the president-general, William Wayne, of the Pennsylvania State Society, having died since the last triennial meeting at New York in 1899. retary-general, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, of the Rhode Island State Society, acted as secretary.

Nine State societies were represented, and the following general officers and delegates responded to the roll

call:

General Society. - Vice-President-General Winslow Warren of Massachusetts, Secretary-General Asa Bird Gardiner of Rhode Island, Treasurer General Frederick Wolcott Jackson of New Jersey, Assistant Secretary-General Nicholas Fish of New York, Assistant Treasurer-General John Cropper of Virginia.

Massachusetts.-Thornton K. Lothrop, David Greene Haskins, Jr., William Frederick Jones, Henry Wells Nel-

Rhode Island.—James M. Varnum, George Washington Olney, Edward Aborn Greene, Henry Jackson Brightman, William Watts Sherman.

Connecticut.—George Bliss Sanford, Morris Woodruff Seymour, Henry L. Abbot, Charles Isham, Joseph G. Darlington.

New York.-Mancius H. Hutton, Talbot Olyphant, Francis Key Pendleton, William Richmond Talhot,

New Jersey.-Franklin D. Howell, Frank Landon Humphreys, James W. S. Campbell, Timothy Matlock Cheesman, Henry Hornblower Woodruff.

Pennsylvania.—Richard Dale, Francis Marinus Cald-

well, Charles Peaslee Turner, Harris Elric Sproat.

Maryland.—Oswald Tilghman, John Collins Davis,
Henry Randall Webb, William M. Lansdale.

Virginia.-Iohn Cropper, Heth Lorton, William Weldon Bentley, Henry Bedinger.

South Carolina.-James Simons, Henry Augustus Middleton Smith, John Bounetheau Reeves, Charles Henry Drayton, Henry M. Tucker, Jr.

The General Society was welcomed to Connecticut by Col. Sanford, president of the Connecticut State Society, and a letter of welcome from Governor George P. Mc-Lean, who is a member of the same society, was read, the governor being prevented by illness from being pres

The secretary-general read his triennial report, which covered a variety of matters of interest to the Order. He reported that the rolls of the nine State societies contained the names of 533 hereditary and 33 honorary

The most important proceeding of the session was the admission to the General Society of several revived State societies. The standing executive committee having reported that the provisional societies of New Hampshire. Delaware and North Carolina had been on probation three years, had fulfilled all the requirements of the conditions provided at the last triennial meeting, and were therefore entitled to become a component part of the General Society, the report was unanimously adopted, and the several societies were successively received, their delegates entering the chamber and taking their places beneath their respective guidons.

These delegates were:

New Hampshire.-John Gardiner Gilman, John Hazen White, Samuel Lord Morrison, Francis Olcott Allen, Frederick Bacon Philbrick.

Delaware.—Thomas David Pearce, John Patten Wales, Henry Hobart Bellas, Rodney Macdonough, Edwin J.

Sellers.

North Carolina.-Wilson May Lamb, Graham Daves, John Collins Daves, Walter D. Carstarphen, John Brad-

ley Lord.

The application of the revived Georgia State Society for admission was considered at some length by the General Society. The standing executive committee reported that there was in the possession of the General Society a fund of \$1,692.09, which had belonged to the original Georgia State Society, and at the time of its dissolution was turned over to the custody of the United States Government, and deposited in the treasury. This fund was subsequently transferred to the General Society of the Cincinnati, and a personal bond was given for it to the Government by the late President-General Hamilton Fish, and another member. The standing executive committee recommended that this fund be returned to the revived Georgia Society after it had executed a proper bond, and in order that all the formalities might be performed, the society be kept on probation until the next triennial meeting. After discussion the recommendation was amended by a unanimous vote so that the standing committee was empowered to admit the society as soon as it should conform to certain requirements. Georgia delegation, composed of Walter G. Charlton, Mc-Queen McIntosh, F. Apthorp Foster and T. Savage Clay, was thereupon invited to the chamber, and the terms of admission were announced by the presiding officer. Mr. Charlton accepted the conditions on behalf of the delegates, and they were given the privilege of the floor.

The following general officers were unanimously elected to serve for the next three years:

President-General.-Winslow Warren (president of the Massachusetts State Society).

Vice-President-General.—James Simons, LL, D. (president of the South Carolina State Society).

Secretary-General.—Asa Bird Gardiner, L.L. D., L. H. D. (president of the Rhode Island State Society).



Treasurer-General.—Frederick Wolcott Jackson, of the New Jersey State Society.

Assistant Secretary-General.—Nicholas Fish (president of the New York State Society).

Assistant Treasurer-General.—John Cropper (presi-

dent of the Virginia State Society).

The following general chaplains were elected: Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D. (president of the New Jersey State Society); Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D., of the New York State Society, and the Right Reverend John Hazen White, D. D., of the New Hampshire State Society.

On the invitation of the Virginia State Society, the city of Richmond was selected for the next triennial meeting of the General Society, which will occur May 10,

A banquet, under the auspices of the Connecticut State Society, followed in the evening, at the Allyn House,

Hartford.

As the guests of the Connecticut Society, the members of the General Society journeyed by special train on June 19 to New London, and were conducted to Fort Griswold, the scene of the famous battle of September 6, 1781, where Mr. Charles Isham, of the Connecticut Society, gave a graphic descriptive account of the British assault and the massacre of the defenders. There was an excursion by the steamer City of Worcester to the new Government works in New London harbor, and on the return to New London the delegates proceeded to the Pequod House, where the final meeting of the General Society took place. A dinner followed in the evening, at the Pequod House, the Connecticut Society being the host. President Sanford presided, and afterdinner speeches were made by President-General Warren, Vice-President-General Simons, Secretary-General Gardiner, the Hon. Walter G. Charlton, and others.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN from Passy, November 30, 1777, writes to Committee of Foreign Affairs. "The monument for General Montgomery is finished and gone to Havre, in nine cases, to lie for a conveyance. It is plain, but elegant, being done by one of the best artists here, who complains that the three hundred guineas allowed him is too little; and we are obliged to pay the additional charges of package, etc."

June 23, 1778, from Passy, he writes to Rev. James Hutton:

"We have had a marble monument made at Paris for the brave General Montgomery, which is gone to America. If it should fall into the hands of any of your cruisers, I expect you will exert yourself to get it restored to us, because I know the generosity of your temper, which likes to do handsome things as well as to make returns. You see we are unwilling to rob the hospital; we hope your people will be found as averse to pillaging the dead."

Franklin to John Jay, President of Congress, writes from Passy, October 4, 1779:

"It is two years, I believe, since I sent the monument of General Montgomery. I have heard that the vessel arrived in North Carolina, but nothing more. I should be glad to know of its coming to hand, and whether it is approved. Here it was admired for the goodness and beauty of the marble and the elegant simplicity of the design. The \*Sculptor has had an engraving made of it, of which I enclose a copy. It was contrived to be affixed to the wall within some church, or in the great room where the Congress met. Directions for putting it up went with it. All parts were well packed in strong

Vol. 13, p. 154, Records of North Carolina, say: "A sloop arrived at Edenton from France 9 June, 1778, having a marble monument for General Montgomery."

"Caffieri.

Is this monument as described by Benjamin Franklin at the St. Paul's Church, Broadway, New York?

Boston, April 19, 1902.

A. A. Folsom.

Yes! it is .- [Ed.



OLD BOTTLE HILL PARSONAGE AS IT APPEARED IN 1870.

REV. AZARIAH HORTON, the first American missionary and the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Madison, formerly Bottle Hill, N. J., was a native of Southold, Long Island, where he was born in 1715. He was graduated at Yale College in 1735, and licensed to preach and ordained as a missionary among the Indians by the Presbytery of New York in 1741. He had been called to this service by a number of clergymen of New York and vicinity, among them being Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton of New York, Rev. Aaron Burr of Newark and Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, Mass., who were organized as a commission representing the "Society of Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge," and who proceeded to select two men who should devote themselves to this work. The first chosen was Mr. Horton and the second was David Brainerd.

Among the Indians of Long Island Mr. Horton labored successfully for a number of years. His home at that time was in Shinnecock, about two miles west of Southampton, in which place he met and married Miss Eunice Foster. In addition to his labors on Long Island he preached among the Indians at Wyoming and the Forks of the Delaware, where he did much to prepare the way for Rev. David Brainerd, who had just been set apart for this work. He continued his labors as a missionary until the year 1751, when he became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of South Hanover, located at Bottle Hill, New Jersey. This church had been organized about four years, and during a portion of this time had enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. Nehemiah Greenman as a stated supply. Mr. Horton came as a candidate for settlement, and during the latter part of the year 1751 was regularly installed as pastor of the church.

His salary was only seventy pounds per annum, and in order to help in the support of their large family. Mrs. Horton erected a small store and managed it with such thrift and success as not only to provide for the education of her children, but also to lay aside a sum sufficient for the purchase of a small farm. She appears to have been a very well educated and energetic woman and in every respect a worthy helpmeet of the excellent pioneer pastor.

After laboring in Bottle Hill most faithfully and successfully for over twenty-five years Mr. Horton resigned the pastorate in October, 1776, and went to live with his son, Foster Horton, in the neighboring village of Chatham. He was there residing when about three months later the Revolutionary Army, under General Washington, immediately after the victories of Trenton and Princeton, came into winter quarters in Bottle Hill. Within a few weeks the small-pox began to prevail among the troops and citizens. Mr. Horton looked with a compassionate eye upon his flock, as yet without a shepherd. The patriot soldiers, too, who were daily falling victims to the scourge called forth his sympathy. Under these distressing circumstances, with the self-forgetfulness and devotion of a true minister and patriot, he threw himself again into the work of a pastor, ministering to the dying and performing the last sad offices for the dead, thus exposing himself to the contagion to which he fell a victim. He was seized with the disease and died March 27, 1777.

The event excited the most painful regrets in the minds of all classes of the army and community. The heroic duty to which he had given himself and to which he fell a sacrifice impressed all with admiration and sorrow and he was recognized as a venerable father not only by his own people, but also by the soldiers to whom he had borne the consolations of the Gospel. He was buried in the cemetery just back of the old pulpit where he had so long preached. Over his grave was erected a horizontal slab of freestone, resting upon uprights of the same material, the tomb being of a costly description, quite unusual at that time and place and indicating a degree of thought and interest among his people and perhaps among the officers of the army which called for the erection of so massive and beautiful a memorial. It may still be seen upon the summit of the cemetery hill in the Borough of Madison, and upon it may be traced the following inscription: "In memory of the Rev. Azariah Horton, for twenty-five years pastor of this church; died March 27, 1777. aged sixty-two years."

About a year and a half after Mr. Horton's death his wife, Mrs. Eunice Horton, died at the residence of her son in Chatham, and she was buried by the side of her husband, her name being inscribed upon the tomb.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton were survived by four sons and four daughters, and among their distinguished descendants may be noted the names of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; General James H. Baker, of Minnesota; Rev. Clarence Hills, of Indiana, and Rev. H. C. Weakley, D.D., of Cincinnati.

The old parsonage occupied by Mr. Horton stood until 1870, when it was removed to make way for the opening of Green Avenue in Madison. It was the home of Mr. Horton's successor, Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, and a year or two later was rented by the congregation to Col. Francis Barber, of the Revolutionary Army, whose family occupied it during the last years of the war. The house was full of historic and romantic associations, and continued to be a venerated landmark for nearly a century thereafter. The picture was taken shortly before its destruction.

#### WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE



TOMB OF REV. AZARIAH HORTON, OLD BOTTLE HILL CEMETERY.

#### A PLEA FOR THE WEST POINT CHAPEL

It has been proposed to mark historic sites at West Point. It has also been proposed to tear down the historic West Point We rejoice that Congress has recently appropriated \$6,000,000 for the expansion of view hope that its tradition may be kept in their integrity.

We cherish

The chapel is a growth; it was "born, not made." We cheris old St. Paul's in New York City with its "Washington's pew, and other traditions; we would not even give up old Trinity at Newport; yet it is proposed to tear down the most unique and interesting chapel in the United States-the West Point Chapel.

The very age of the chapel has an eloquence of its own, and speaks for itself. The picture of the dawning Republic looks down upon a quaint colonial interior of which each detail is The dawn of our National life, the War of the Revolution, of 1812, of Mexico, are represented there with surroundings most characteristic and fitting.

The old tablets are more eloquent than newer ones of bronze, "Seniores priores!" Majestic presence of dead heroes! Each name on the plain old tablets (simple, as the early Republic was simple), seems a living presence.

"There honor comes, a pilgrim gray, " To bless the turf that wraps their clay.

The blank tablet of Benedict Arnold is the most impressive sermon ever preached upon loyalty. Every day young faces gaze up at it with silent awe, and take away enduring impres-

Might not the chapel be enlarged by an added wing upon each

side, and kept in its integrity?
"Trophy Point," too, which may be ordered to "move on," is a growth of traditions. Historic, once a fort, and already, by its own right, the "Park," a point to which hearts and memories turn, an out-of-door memorial hall with its captured cannon and turn, an out-of-toor memorial hall with its captured camon and old chain, unique in every natural feature, especially the beautiful and graceful old elms. Surely not one of those trees can be spared. Nothing can be spared! Partridge, the sculptor, says in his "Life of Nathan Hale," "The time is just dawning for America when her people are beginning to appreciate the great souls that have created the Republic."

And, again, he says:

"Our American world, given so much to commerce, is, of necessity, only beginning to appreciate the service of those men who have gone on before, and who have made this great and wonderful Republic.

No traditions can be spared. The desire to keep them is not the aversion of the old resident to any change, but true love of country, ardent love of West Point and its traditions, and the earnest wish that it may expand, as it must, without surrendering one tradition which the Academy and the Nation cannot afford to lose.

CHARLOTTE SAYRE BOORMAN.

Fort Washington, N. Y.

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq., Secretary, Empire State Society.

230 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

That I may have a complete record of the historical work of the various societies during the coming year, would you kindly send me published accounts in newspapers or otherwise of all services of your Society, observing special celebrations or marking objects of historical interest, by the erection of monuments or tablets, together with an unmounted photograph of the same; an account of all Revolutionary patriots, whose graves were marked during the year; a copy of all printed year books, proceedings and pamphlets issued by your Society, together with all other matter coming within your knowledge which you think properly forms a part of its history. The nurpose of this is to collect all such information with the view of making a suitable record of the same in my annual report, and at the same time enable me to compile a current history of the Society, and if complete and accurate, will be of great interest to all its members. My report at the Washington Congress indicated briefly what my purpose is in asking for this information. The general plan of that report was well received. It is my purpose to continue the work on these lines. If any society fails of proper mention in such report, it will be due to the neglect on its part to make proper response to this request. My desire is that this annual report shall be complete in all respects. That it may be so I bespeak a prompt and generous response to this inquiry.

Yours very truly. GEORGE W. BATES, Historian-General.





FAC-SIMILE OF GOLD MEDAL MADE BY TIFFANY & CO.
TO BE PRESENTED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, IN RHODE ISLAND.

#### THE CINCINNATI OF RHODE ISLAND OFFERS A PRIZE FOR A NEW AIR TO THE WORDS OF

AMERICA.

The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at its annual meeting, July 4, 1901, adopted a resolution offered by Mr. William Watts Sherman, directing the president of the society to appoint a Special Committee to select a new air or tune to be used in singing the words of the anthem "America" ("My Country "Tis of Thee"), composed by Dr. Samuel F. Smith at the meetings of the society, the air now in use being connected also with another sentiment ("God Save the King"). The new air must be an original composition of American origin. The original words "God save the King," and music were composed by Henry Carey, an Englishman, in 1740, and have since been wedded in England as its principal national air. The tune has also been used by Germany and Denmark as a national air and Beethoven introduced it in his "Battle Symphony." But as it is now associated in the minds of the people throughout the world with the British monarch, it seems proper that it should be divorced in this country from Dr. Smith's patriotic and immortal American verse, and the Rhode Island Society hopes that by offering an adequate prize to accompany the fame which a successful composer would acquire, an air at least as good as the old one may be secured.

The committee on the selection is composed of William Watts Sherman, chairman, Charles Howland Russell, Sylvanus Albert Reed, William Butler Duncan, Jr., Henry Hutchinson Hollister and Oliver Hazard Perry, all members of the society, with the president, Col. Gardiner, and the secretary, George W. Olney, as members ex-officio. The award will be made to the composer whose piece shall be approved by the committee, which will have the professional advice of Messrs, Dudley Buck and Samuel P. Warren. The committee claims no rights in the compositions submitted and reserves the right of rejecting all and cannot engage to return manuscripts. Compositions should be sent to the chairman, Mr. William Watts Sherman, Shepard avenue, Newport, R. I. Some hundreds of manuscripts have already been received, coming from all parts of the United States and Europe. The competition will remain open until about December I.

The prize offered by the society is a gold medal, which has been executed from original designs by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, New York, at a cost of several hundred dollars. A fac simile of the obverse and reverse sides of the medal, and of its exact size, appears above.

#### THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF THE CIN-CINNATI—ANNUAL MEETING AND CELEBRA-TION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1902.

The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, held its annual meeting, pursuant to law, in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Newport, R. I., on the Fourth of July. The president, the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, presided.

The secretary, George W. Olney, in his report, alluded to the death of two members during the past year: Dr. William Aruyle Watson, the greatgrandson of Colonel John Cooke, of the First Regiment, Rhode Island State Brigade, in Continental service; and Robert Debevoise Macomber, grandson of Captain Ebenezer

Macomber, of the First Regiment, Rhode Island Continental Infantry. The deaths of these two members left a surviving membership of 54, of which 45 were hereditary and 9 honorary. The secretary's report also contained references to the discovery of the remains of Major-General Nathanael Greene in a Colonial vault at Savannah, by a committee of this society; the visit of the Rochambeau delegates from France to Newport on Memorial Day to decorate the grave of the Admiral de Ternay; the dinner by the members of the Cincinnati to the Frenchmen at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Mav 27; the proceedings of the Special Committee of this society to select an air to be used in striging the anthem "America" at the meetings of the society; the triemnial meeting of the General Society at Hartford, and the death of President-General William Wayne.

The society elected two new hereditary members: the Marquis du Quesne, great grandson of Rear-Admiral Marquis du Quesne, and the Vicomte de Bougainville, great grandson of Vice-Admiral Count de Bougainville; the ancestors of the new members having been original members of the Cincinnati in France.

Count de Bougainville; the ancestors of the new members having been original members of the Cincinnati in France.

Three honorary members of the society were elected: His Excellency M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic; General le Comte de Chalendar, of the French Army, who was one of the late Rochambeau delegation to the United States and whose grandfather was an officer of the French Auxiliary Army of the Revolution, and Albert Ross Parsons, president of the American College of Musicians, whose great grandfather participated in the Battle of Rhode Island.

Mr. William Watts Sherman, chairman of the Committee on the selection of the new air for the words of "America," reported that circulars had been sent out inviting compositions, and that 155 manuscripts had already been received, showing that

Mr. William Watts Sherman, chairman of the Committee on the selection of the new air for the words of "America," reported that circulars had been sent out inviting compositions, and that 155 manuscripts had already been received, showing that great interest was already taken in the matter by musicians. The gold medal to be presented to the successful composer had been executed by Tiffany, and the Committee expected to keep the competition open for some months longer and hoped to be able to render its decision by the close of the year.

General Hazard Stevens offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Rhode Island Cincinnati shall celebrate in a public manner the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island, on Appendix 20, 1002.

public manner the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island, on August 20, 1903.

Rev. Dr. Chapin offered a series of resolutions which were adopted expressing the gratification of this society that, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the descendants of Major-General Nathaniel Greene the remains will be re-interred in Johnson Square, Savannah, and requesting the Committee of this society having charge of the remains to transfer their custody in due season to the ladies of Savannah for the contemplated interment.

A committee of the society composed of William Watts Sherman, ex-Governor Lippitt, ex-Governor Dyer, Justice Horatio Rogers, of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. J. M. Addeman was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to take measures to protect the revolutionary earthworks at Butts Hill on the island of Rhode Island.

During the meeting, in accordance with the ancient custom of the society of presenting the sons of deceased members who will be eligible to take hereditary seats when they become of age, John Nicholas Brown, Jr., was duly presented to the society. He will become a member at the annual meeting July 4, 1921.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President-Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner. Vice-President-Hon. James M. Varnum.

Secretary-Mr. George W. Olney. Assistant Secretary-Mr. Thomas Arnold Peirce.

Treasurer-Mr. William Dehon King. Assistant Treasurer-Mr. William Blodget.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the same day, the society held its annual commemorative celebration of Independence Day in the Representatives' Hall at the State House, assisted by a large audience. President Gardiner presided, with His Excellency the Governor of Rhode Island and the orator of the day, Professor William Brenton Greene, Jr., seated with him. The program of the celebration was as follows:

Prayer—Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Chaplain. Introduction—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., President of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence—General Hazard Stevens, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Song—"The Sword of Bunker Hill," Mr. Augustus Franklin Arnold, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

The accompaniment by President Albert Ross Parsons, of the American College of Musicians, University of the State of New York.

York.

Address-"The Significance of the Battle of Guilford Court House," Prof. William Brenton Greene, Jr., of Princeton

Theological Seminary.

Hymn—"America," by the assemblage.

Benediction—Rev. William Wallace Greene, of the Rhode Island

Cincinnati.

In his Introduction President Gardiner said:

"On June 24, 1783, in their Cantonments at Saratoga Barracks (now Schuylerville) on the Upper Hudson River, the officers remaining on duty with the Rhode Island Continental Regi-ment duly organized this State Society of the Cincinnati, and subscribed to the Institution sent to them from the main Conti-nental Army at Newburgh.

Subsequently they met in the Senate Chamber of the State House, Providence, on December 17, 1783, for permanent organization, and chose from their number then present the Hon. Major General Nathanael Greene for president.

"The Institution, as formulated on May 10, 1783, and sub-scribed by General Washington, and by other great historic names of the Revolution, including Lafayette, Steuben and Armand, Marquis de la Rouerie, requires that this State Society shall meet on the 4th day of July annually and fully consider the Principles of the Institution and adopt the best measures to promote them.

These Principles are: "1st: An Incessant Attention to preserve inviolate those exalted Rights and Liberties of Human Nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high Rank of a Rational

Being is a Curse Instead of a Blessing.

"2d. An unalterable Determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that Union and national Honour so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity

of the American Empire.

"3d. To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers; this Spirit will dictate Brotherly Kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial Acts of Beneficence, according to the Ability of the Society, toward those officers and their Families who unfortunately may be under

the necessity of receiving it.
"Thus the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations became the first and indeed the only Organization in this State to celebrate Independence.

This prescriptive obligation was confirmed by law, under the special act of incorporation of the General Assembly of February

28, 1814.
"Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as to descent of a "Primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule as the primogeniture was, in 1783, the rule was, in 1783, the and the veteran Continental Officers, believing that the Idest male posterity would, probably, he the better enabled to .outain successfully their beloved Institution and be more likely to re-main at home in the State, provided for hereditary membership in that line of descent.

Whether or not, in the light of modern development and present equality of all descendants in same degree, a continuance of the prescription can be said to be desirable need not be now

considered.
"The Veteran Revolutionary Officers ever showed marked conservatism and distaste to amendments, and the Institution of 1781 remains as originally formulated in Major-General Baron

de Steuben's Headquarters near Fishkill on the Hudson.
"In looking over the list of Original Members who periodically assembled in this historic building, we find many whose services illumine a brilliant page of the State's history.

"First and foremost may be mentioned the society's first president, Nathanael Greene, whose remarkable military genius and ability made him one of the greatest generals of the 18th century.

"His campaign in the Carolinas was a masterpiece of strategy and grand factics, and may still be read by the military student with great profit. In the short space of three months be divested a superior force of the enemy of all their posts throughout a conquered State except Charleston on the coast.

"In the decease on July 8, 1899, of his grandson, the venerable and Hon. Nathanael Greene, M. D., LL. D., for nearly a quarter of a century the president of this society, and last of his name, the State lost one of its most eminent and honored citizens.

The roll shows other distinguished names among those who

were here July 4, 1785;

"Brigadier-General James M. Varnum, who both as a soldier and orator was distinguished in the annals of the State. His representative and namesake is now vice-president of this society. Then there was Colonel Israel Angell, who received General

Washington's praise for his great gallantry with the Second Rhode Island at the Battle of Springfield in June, 1780, and Colonel Jeremiah Olney, who commanded the First Rhode Island at Lord Cornwallis' capitulation at Yorktown in October, 1781.

"Major Simeon Thayer, who lost an eye in Brigadier-General Richard Montgomery's ill fated assault at Quebec in December, 1775, and was afterward in command of the garrison at Fort

1775, and was afterward in command of the garrison at Fort Mifflin, Mud Bank, in the Delaware, under a terrific bombardment of the British fleet in 1777.

"Then there was Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, who served throughout the Revolution, and afterward, as U. S. Marshal for the territory north of the Ohio at Marietta was termed by the Miami Indians the "Buck Eye," a designation since applied to the citizens of Ohio. "There was also proceed at that the of July meets rens of Ohio. There was also present at that 4th of July meet-ing in 1785. Major Daniel Lyman, afterward Chief Justice of this State, who had served with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonzens of Ohio. deroga in May, 1775; and Major John Spurr, who had been one of the famous Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773, for which he had to leave Massachusetts Bay Colony,

Then there was Commodore Abraham Whipple, who had destroyed the Gaspee in Narragansett Bay in June, 1772, and was

one of the Vikings of the Revolution,

"Colonel William Barton, the captor in 1777 of Major-General Prescott near Newport, for which Congress gave him a sword and promotion; and Captain Stephen Olney, First Rhode Island, who lost an arm in 1781 in the leading assault on the British redoubt at "Yorktown," were also at this historic meeting, both of whose descendants are representatives here to-day.

"Many others could be named who had served in Canada and in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, and at Lieutenant-

General John Burgoyne's surrender, or at the Siege of Boston, battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Cantonments at Morris-town, Valley Forge, Highlands of the Hudson or High Hills of Santee; battles of Monmouth, Springfield, Guilford Court House, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs, or with Major John Sullivan in the Siege of Newport and Battle of Rhode Island or subsequent expedition against the Six Nations and Battle of Newtown.

"But enough has been said of the gallant and patriotic officers

of the Revolution who formed this society.

Time will permit no reference to their gallant compatriots of the French co-operating army under Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant-General Comste d'Estaing, or of the Auxiliary Army under Lieutenant-General Comste de Rochambeau, both of which served in Rhode Island.

"To this historic meeting here of July 4, 1785, came Lieutenant Job Greene, R. I., State Brigade, eldest son of Colonel Christopher Greene, First Rhode Island Continentals, the heroic defender of Fort Mercer in 1777 against Count Donop and his Hessians, for which Congress gave him a sword. Colonel Greene having been killed in Westchester County, N. Y., by De Lancey's Dragoons in May, 1781, his son was admitted under the Institution to The rolls show five descendants in succession to represent him. have been admitted to represent the gallant Colonel Greene. The

latest being now present.
"Ladies of the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island and Daughters of the Revolution and of the American Revolution: The Society of Cincinnati welcomes with pleasure your attendance here to day at these exercises, and also extends cordial greetings to those whom the late Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., president-general of the Cincinnati, was wont to term the "Younger brothers of the Cincinnati," to wit: The Sons of the Revolution and American

Revolution.

"The presence also of representatives of the societies of Colonial Wars and Foreign Wars, is equally gratifying. The attendance also of representatives of the oldest independent military organization in the State of New York, "The Veteran Corps of Artillery," formed originally in 1790 by officers and soldiers of the Revolution, which served to a man for six months in the War of 1812, known as the Second War of Independence.

"All these associations perform a great patriotic work, instilling into the minds of our people love of country and patriotic en-

deavor.



"Phillimore has said that the reverence which is almost universally shown toward ancestors is but an extension of the com-mandment 'Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother.'

"Daniel Webster remarked as follows

"Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligations on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of alliance with liberal excellence which is departed; and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even, in its sentiments and thoughts, it may be actively operating on the happiness of those who come after it.'

"We are not assembled here, however, to extol the services of our ancestors, but to fulfill their commands to fittingly commemorate National Independence and show our appreciation of the great blessings which have accrued as our heritage from their valor, sufferings, and patriotic spirit which brought, after eight and a half years of war, Independence, Peace and National Unity."

The annual banquet of the society took place at the Casino in the evening. According to the custom of the society since its first dinner in 1784, thirteen toasts were proposed. The toasts,

and the speakers who responded, were as follows:
"The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Re-

sponse by His Excellency Governor Kimball.

"The Memory of His Excellency General Washington, our First President General." Drunk standing and in silence.

"The Town of Newport," President General Washington's Toast at Newport, 17th August, 1790. Response by His Honor Mayor Boyle.

"The Order of the Cincinnati." Response by Gen. Hazard

Stevens.

Stevens.

"The American Army—Every Ready to Defend the Honor and Independence of These United States." Response by the Hon. Joshua M. Addeman, late Captain U. S. V.

"The American Navy—May Its Victories in War Command Peace, and Its Increase in Peace Prevent War," Response by Oliver Hazard Perry.

"The Memory of Major-General Nathanael Greene and All Who Have Fallen in Defence of America," President General Washington's Toast in the Sauth Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, 4th May, 1791. Drunk standing and in silence.

"Our Ancient and Brave Ally, the Nation of France." First proposed by the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati,

4th July, 1796. Response by Charles Howland Russell.

"The Militia and Independent Companies of the United States

—The Bulwark of Our Nation." Response by Col. John D.
Richardson, commander of the Newport Artillery.

"The 17th October, 1777 ('Saratoga'), and the 19th October, 1781 ('Yorktown'). Response by President Albert Ross Parsons, Amer. Coll. Mus.

"The Patriotic Societies of America." Response by William Watts Sherman, President of the Rhode Island Society of Sons

of the Revolution.
"The Battle of Rhode Island, 29th August, 1778." Response

by Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin.

"Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America." President General Washington's Toast to the Con-tinental Officers in the Cantonments near Newburgh, N. Y., 19th April, 1783.

#### NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. FORT EDWARD, N. Y., August 1, 1902.

LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Sir-I inclose you renewal of my subscription to the Spirit of '76," together with \$1.00 in payment of the same. I also inclose you what may make an acceptable item for your next issue. In this connection, permit me to congratulate you upon the excellent work that has been done in the publication of the National Register of the S. A. R. I have been surprised to see some of the criticisms that you have printed in the "Spirit of "76" -those that expected more than has been given, for \$2.00, must have expected much indeed in return for their money. I think that the book is a marvel for the price, and that you and the Committee are entitled to great credit.

ROBERT O. BASCOM

#### ENCOURAGEMENT.

Washington, D. C., August 4, 1902.
The Scinit of '76 Publishing Co., 140 Nassau St., New York.
Gentlemen—Please send me a sample copy of the June number of your paper. If nothing happens to the contrary, I expect to subscribe to your paper in the fall.

I wrote to you last week, but as yet have received no answer.

Very truly yours.

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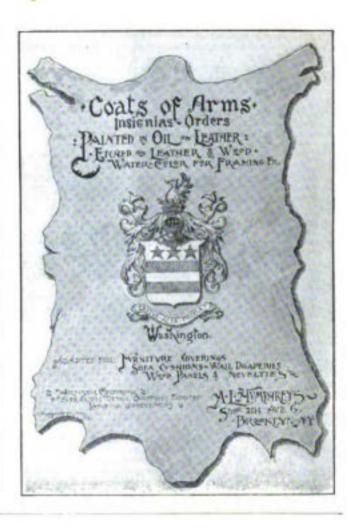
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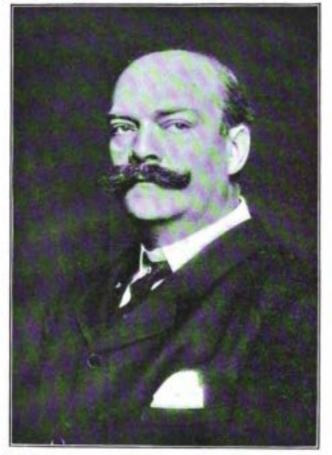
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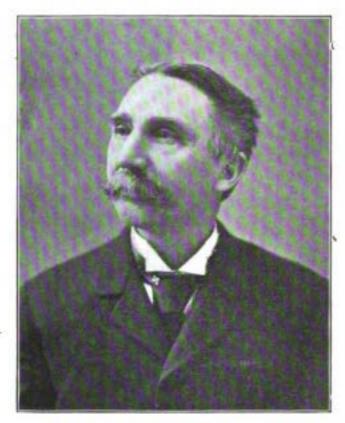
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NATHAN WARREN,

Secretary-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution. Treasurer-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

#### DELEGATES TO 13th ANNUAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1 2 3	
4 5 6 7	Harry B. Palmer, Mont. Miss Wardwell, R. I. Albert J. Squier, N. V. Miss Wardwell, R. I.
9 10	C. B. Holden, Mass.
11 12 18	Col. Samuel Daskam, Conn.
15	Lawrence B. Jones, Del.
16 17	John Goode, Va.
18 19	Guy R. Wells, N. Y.
20	J. Coolidge Hills, Conn.
23 24	Francis H. Appleton, Mass. L. L. French, D C.
88	Andrew W. Bray. N. J. Franklin Hart, Conn. Rev. W. E. Rambo, Ohio. Johh J. Hubbell, N. J. E. T. Lednum, Del. Isaac W. Birdseye, Conn. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, D. C.
34 35 36 37 88 39	Donald McLean, N. V. Judge James D. Hancock, Pa. Jonathan F. Pierce, Wis. Howard DeHaven Ross, Del. Thomas S. Brown, Pa.

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(See Key on following page.)
40 Richard C. Jackson, N. V.
     Rev. Thomas S. Child, D. C.
Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, D. C.
M. G. Parker, Mass.
Dr. Edwin VanD. Gazzam, N. V.
Sldon I. Besselievre, D. C.
Edwin Warfield, Md.
Judge John Whitehead, N. J.
Fred E. Tasker, N. Y.
W. H. Murphy, N. J.
                                                                                        Christopher Rhodes,
                                                                                         S. D. Gilbert,
                                                                                                                        Mass.
                                                                                        E. C. Battis,
                                                                                                                       Mass.
                                                                                  86
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                                                                                  89
                                                                                  90 Trueman G. Avery,
                                                                                                                               N. Y.
51
52
                                                                                  91
       William M. Crane, N. Y.
W. L. Jones, Pa,
                                                                                  92 William E. Chandler, Conn.
58
      W. I., Jones, Pa,
Col Moulton Houk,
                                                                                  93
55
                                              Ohio.
                                                                                                                     D. C.
                                                                                95 Mr. McLean, D. C.
96 Dr. John W. Bayne,
97 James M. Richardson,
57
       Louis H. Cornish,
                                                                               98 L. Irving Handy, Del.
190 Frederick M. C. Choate, W.
101 William O. H. Shepard, Fl.
101 Frank Gale Reushaw, Fla.
       W. M. T. Wardwell,
                                                 R. I.
                                                                                                                           Del,
hoate, Wash,
Fla,
61
       Nathan Warren,
                                         Mass.
       Ephriam Stearns,
                                          Mass.
                                                                               102 Frank Gale Renshaw, Fla.
103 J. Noble Stockett, Md.
104 Col. Francis E. Grice, D. C.
105 Cornelius Amory Pugsley, N. Y.
106 Walter Seth Logan, N. Y.
107 George W. Bates, Mich.
                                   Md.
       Col. Winter,
64
65
66
67
                                Ills, Conn.
                                                                               109 B. H. Warner, D. C.
110 Henry M. Trlce, Va.
111 George M. Denny, N. V.
112 Capt. Samuel E. Gross, Illa.
113 George H. Denny, N. V.
114 Wallace Donald McLean, D. C.
      A. J. Fisher, Il Charles G. Stone,
      Gen, Thomas M. Anderson,
                                                           Ohio.
                                                                                116 Master Renshaw, Fis.
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Ohio.



Delegates to Thirteenth Annual Congress Nati

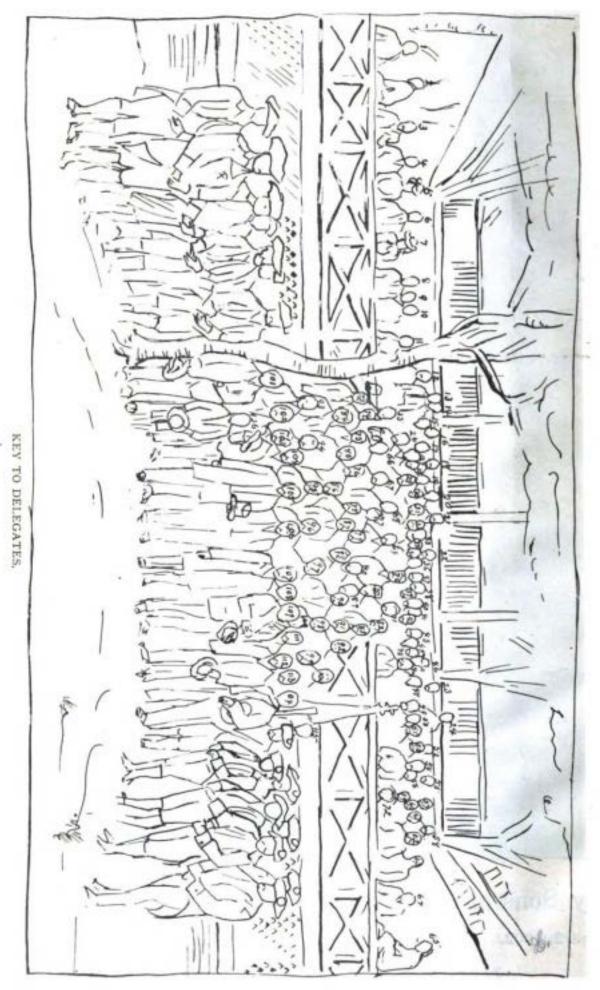
At Washington, D. C., Ap

Supplement to THE SPIRIT OF '76, June, 1902, Vol. VIII, No. 10.





onal Society Sons of the American Revolution, ril 30, May 1 and 2, 1902.



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#### BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.,

was born January 14, 1854, in Newburgh. He was educated in the public schools of our city, and after graduating from the Academy in 1874, became a student at Bethany College, at Bethany, West Virginia. He remained there one year, entered Columbia College in New York. City, where he continued until 1877. While at college he took an active part in athletics, and more or less interest in boating, and was offered but declined a position in the Columbia University crew of 1875. On leaving college he engaged with his father in the ice business, and upon the absorption of his father's interest by the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company in 1886, he became the secretary and treasurer of the new company, which position he has held ever since.

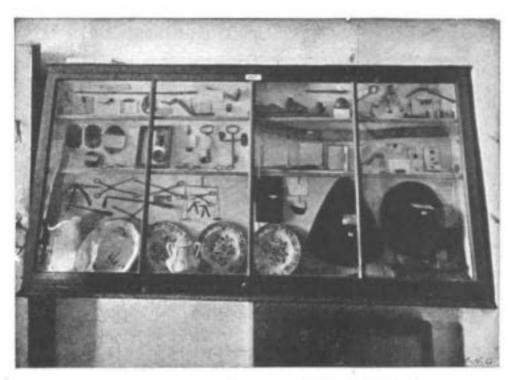
In 1888 he, together with other well known residents of Newburgh, bought a majority of the stock of the Newburgh Electric Light and Power Company, and has acted since then as its president. The Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was organized by him in 1891, and of this corporation he is also president.



GOVERNOR BENJAMIN B. ODELL.



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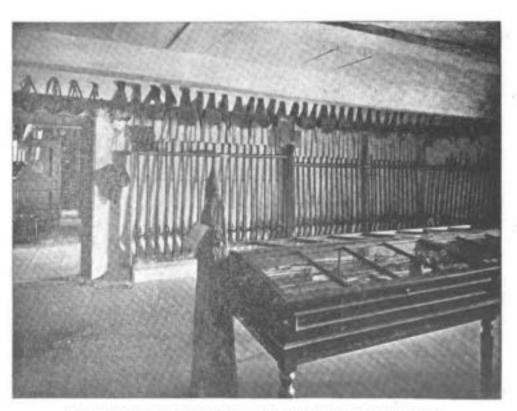
STON'S HEADQUARTERS.



A CASE OF CLOTHING, BOOKS, ETC., WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.



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#### PRESENTATION AT NEWBURGH.

A fine large bust of Washington by Sculptor MacDonald after Houdon's cast, was presented to the Washington Street School by Empire State Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. The ex reises were held in the Assembly room and were attended by a number of people, including the Hon. B. B. Odell, President Wards, of the Board of Education, School Trustees Baumes, Hastings, Kimbal! and Lozier, and Superintendent Crane.

Principal Kelly presided and when the school as sembled the following program was rendered: Singing—America School

Recitation-The Brightest Name,

Helen Vanderburgh

Recitation-Tribute to Washington,

Anna May Warwick

Singing-The Flying Stars,

Elizabeth Vanderburg, Jennie Porter, Marion Hedges, Violet Solomon, Edith Copping, Emily

Branfoot and Emma Hedges.

Then came a salute to the flag. William Fitapatrick declaimed Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, and Mr. Edward H. Hall, of New York City, a member of the Empire State Society, at this point unveiled the bust. The bust is fixed in the wall over the platform and thus faces the children. It is a superb piece of work and is much admired.

Mr. Kelly now introduced Mr. Walter S. Logan, President of Empire State Chapter, S. A. R. Mr. Logan is a lawyer in New York City, and was formerly President General of the National Society. Mr. Kelly told of his association with the Empire State Chapter and of the delightful friendships he had formed through it. At one of the meetings of the Chapter by a unanimous voice of the Society it was voted to present to Washington Street school at Newburgh, a bust of Washington.



-Room with 7 Doors and 1 Window, Washington's Headquarters.
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